WORLD HAPPENINGS OF CURRENT WEEK

Brief Resume Most Important Daily News Items.

COMPILED FOR BUSY READERS

Events of Noted People, Governments and Pacific Northwest and Other Things Worth Knowing.

Carranza's troops are reported fleeing northward and in disorder.

Germany proposes to conserve her coal supply by regulating its use in saloons and places of amusement.

German newspapers deny that U-boat operations on the Atlantic coast can be construed as a blockade.

The state of Oregon will not become "bone-dry" until the legislature meets and fixes a penalty for importation of wet goods.

The Roumanian town of Tsomana, 16 miles south of Bucharest, has been captured by Teutonic forces, the Russian war office announces.

Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg, addressing the reichstag, declares that Germany is ready for peace that will guarantee the future existence of that nation.

Bessie Norton, 21, and Joseph Bowling, 26, were married on top of a 200-foot concrete smokestack in an oil plant at Florence, Cal., Thanksgiving Day. Practically the entire city witnessed the ceremony.

Twenty-five stokers from the liner Makura rioted on the dock in Honolulu Thursday, prior to the steamer's departure for Sydney, N. S. W. Several of the Makura's sailors and Honolulu policemen were injured.

A two and one-half cent piece is demanded by the country, according to the director of the mint. His annual report recommends the passage of a law authoriznig coins of that denomination from copper and nickel.

Eleven Industrial Workers of the World in jail at Stockton, Cal., on vagrancy charges, went on a hunger strike Thursday when they were served with only two meals and no turkey. Prison fare consisted of mush, bread and coffee for breakfast and beef stew, bread and coffee for dinner.

Prohibition carried in Montana by a majority of 28,886 votes. Official figures compiled from every county in the state give for prohibition 102,776, against 73,890 votes. Lewis and Clarke, Deer Lodge and Silver Bow are the only three counties in the state which give a majority against prohi- [illegible] were asked for Thursday by President Peyton, of the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis railway, to adjust a controversy with the road's employes, which already had resulted in the brotherhood members voting overwhelmingly in favor of a strike.

An ordinance to put all private banks in Chicago under city supervision was recommended for passage by a city council committee.

The Distilling Company of America, an $85,000,000 corporation with a New Jersey charter, has filed articles of dissolution. The actual amount of stock issued is $77,073,900.

An empty purse is valuable, Rev. Charles R. Brown, dean of the Yale Divinity School, told members of the Sunday evening club in Chicago. He said being without money makes people cut out expensive wickedness, starts a man looking for a job, and has an infallible power for pointing out real friends.

The Interstate Commerce commission report on the valuation of the Kansas City Southern railway shows that the railroad capitalized at $99,052,000, including $51,000,000 in stock and $48,052,000 of unmatured funded bonded debt, could be reproduced new for $46,274,363, or reproduced, less depreciation, for $38,258,909.

Juarez fears an attack from Villa, who is reported as having taken Chihuahua.

Charles H. Sherman, who is believed to be the last of the famous San Francisco vigilantes, died in Santa Barbara, Cal., Tuesday. He was 91 years old.

Announcement was made at army headquarters at San Antonio, Tex., that the Third Minnesota regiment is scheduled to start home from the border on December 2.

The kaiser is planning to send President Wilson a Christmas gift.

Dr. Philip Mills Jones, editor of the California State Journal of Medicine, is dead in San Francisco. He was widely known in medical circles and was a trustee of the American Medical Association.

The American steamer Chemung, bound from New York to Genoa, was torpedoed Tuesday, and sunk off the coast of Spain. The captain refused to lower his colors and the ship went down flying the American Flag. The crew was landed.

Women of New York plan a boycott to cut food prices.

The Island of Sardinia, in the Mediterranean, has been ravaged by a cyclone, according to a report received in Rome.

The constitutionality of the Federal inheritance tax law is attacked in San Francisco in the United States District court by Edward F. Treadwell, representing the estate of Henry Miller, cattle and land king, who seeks the dismissal of the action of Gustave Rembold, of Oregon, against the Miller heirs.

RAILWAY STRIKE LEGISLATION PARAMOUNT

President's Message to Congress Urges "Eight-Hour Day Basis," "Right to Draft for Military Purposes" and "Raise in Freight Rates" if Necessity Arises.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—The text of President Wilson's address to Congress is:

"Gentlemen of the Congress—In fulfilling at this time the duty laid upon me by the Constitution of communicating to you from time to time information of the state of the Union and recommending to your consideration such legislative measures as may be judged necessary and expedient, I shall continue the practice, which I hope has been acceptable to you, of leaving to the reports of the several heads of the executive departments the elaboration of the detailed needs of the public service and confine myself to those matters of more general public policy with which it seems necessary and feasible to deal at the present session of the Congress.

"I realize the limitations of time under which you will necessarily act at this session and shall make my suggestions as few as possible; but there were some things left undone at the last session which there will now be time to complete and which it seems necessary in the interest of the public to do at once.

Railway Labor Legislation Urged.

"In the first place, it seems to me imperatively necessary that the earliest possible consideration and action should be accorded the remaining measures of the programme of settlement and regulation which I had occasion to recommend to you at the close of your last session in view of the public dangers disclosed by the unaccommodated difficulties which then existed, and which still unhappily continue to exist, between the railroads of the country and their locomotive engineers, conductors and trainmen.

"I then recommended:

"First, immediate provision for the enlargement and administrative reorganization of the Interstate Commerce Commission along the lines embodied in the bill recently passed by the House of Representatives and now awaiting action by the Senate, in order that the Commission may be enabled to deal with the many great and various duties now devolving upon it with a promptness and thoroughness which are, with its present constitution and means of action, practically impossible.

"Second, the establishment of an eight-hour day as the legal basis alike of work and of wages in the employment of all railway employes who are actually engaged in the work of operating trains in interstate transportation.

"Third, the authorization of the appointment by the President of a small body of men to observe the actual results in experience of the adoption of the eight-hour day in railway transportation alike for the men and for the railroads.

"Fourth, explicit approval by the Congress of the consideration by the Interstate Commerce Commission of an increase of freight rates to meet such additional expenditures by the railroads as may have been rendered necessary by the adoption of the eight-hour day and which have not been offset by administrative readjustments and economies, should the facts disclosed justify the increase.

Compulsory Investigation Advocated.

"Fifth, an amendment of the existing Federal statute which provides for the mediation, conciliation and arbitration of such controversies as the present by adding to it a provision that, in case the methods of accommodation now provided for should fail, a full public investigation of the merits of every such dispute shall be instituted and completed before a strike or lockout may lawfully be attempted.

"And, sixth, the lodgement in the hands of the Executive of the power, in case of military necessity, to take control of such portions and such rolling stock of the railways of the country as may be required for military use [illegible] train crews and administrative officials as the circumstances require for their safe and efficient use.

"The second and third of these recommendations the Congress immediately acted on: it established the eight-hour day as the legal basis of work and wages in train service and it authorized the appointment of a commission to observe and report upon the practical results, deeming these the measures most immediately needed; but it postponed action upon the other suggestions until an opportunity should be offered for a more deliberate consideration of them. The fourth recommendation I do not deem it necessary to renew. The power of the Interstate Commerce Commission to grant an increase of rates on the ground referred to is indisputably clear and a recommendation by the Congress with regard to such a matter might seem to draw in question the scope of the Commission's authority or its inclination to do justice when there is no reason to doubt either.

Other Recommendations Renewed.

"The other suggestions—the increase in the Interstate Commerce Commission's membership and in its facilities for performing its manifold duties, the provision for full public investigation and assessment of industrial disputes, and the grant to the Executive of the power to control and operate the railways when necessary in time of war or other like public necessity—I now very earnestly renew.

"The necessity for such legislation is manifest and pressing. Those who have entrusted us with the responsibility and duty of serving and safeguarding them in such matters would find it hard, I believe, to excuse a failure to act upon these grave matters or any unnecessary postponement of action upon them.

"Not only does the Interstate Commerce Commission now find it practically impossible, with its present membership and organization, to perform its great functions promptly and thoroughly, but it is not unlikely that it may presently be found advisable to add to its duties still others equally heavy and exacting. It must first be perfected as an administrative instrument.

"The country cannot and should not consent to remain any longer exposed to profound industrial disturbances for lack of additional means of arbitration and conciliation which the Congress can easily and promptly supply.

"And all will agree that there must be no doubt as to the power of the Executive to make immediate and uninterrupted use of the railroads for the concentration of the military forces of the Nation wherever they are needed and whenever they are needed.

"This is a programme of regulation, prevention and administrative efficiency which argues its own case in the mere statement of it. With regard to one of its items, the increase in the efficiency of the Interstate Commerce Commission, the House of Representatives has already acted; its action needs only the concurrence of the Senate.

Industrial Process Must Not Stop.

"I would hesitate to recommend, and I dare say the Congress would hesitate to act upon the suggestion should I make it, that any man in any occupation should be obliged by law to continue in an employment which he desired to leave. To pass a law which forbade or prevented the individual workman to leave his work before receiving the approval of society in doing so would be to adopt a new principle into our jurisprudence which I take it for granted we are not prepared to introduce. But the proposal that the operation of the railways of the country shall not be stopped or interrupted by the concerted action of organized bodies of men until a public investigation shall have been instituted which shall make the whole question at issue plain for the judgment of the opinion of the Nation is not to propose any such principle.

"It is based upon the very different principle that the concerted action of powerful bodies of men shall not be permitted to stop the industrial processes of the Nation, at any rate before the Nation shall have had an opportunity to acquaint itself with the merits of the case as between employe and employer, time to form its opinion upon an impartial statement of the merits, and opportunity to consider all practicable means of conciliation or arbitration. I can see nothing in that proposition but the justifiable safeguarding by society of the necessary processes of its very life. There is nothing arbitrary or unjust in its unless it be arbitrarily and unjustly done. It can and should be done with a full and scrupulous regard for the interests and liberties of all concerned as well as for the permanent interests of society itself.

Three Important Bills Await Senate.

"Three matters of capital importance await the action of the Senate which have already been acted upon by the House of Representatives: The bill which seeks to extend greater freedom of combination to those engaged in promoting the foreign commerce of the country than is now thought by some to be legal under the terms of the laws against monopoly; the bill amending the present organic law of Porto Rico; and the bill proposing a more thorough and systematic regulation of the expenditure of money in elections, commonly called the corrupt practices act. I need not labor my advice that these measures be enacted into law. Their urgency lies in the manifest circumstances which render their adoption at this time not only opportune but necessary. Even delay would seriously jeopard the interests of the country and of the Government.

"Immediate passage of the bill to regulate the expenditure of money in elections may seem to be less necessary than the immediate enactment of the other measures to which I refer; because at least two years will elapse before another election in which Federal offices are to be filled; but it would greatly relieve the public mind if this important matter were dealt with while the circumstances and the dangers to the public morals of the present method of obtaining and spending campaign funds stand clear under recent observation and the methods of expenditure [illegible] vantage of postponing action until another election was at hand and some special object connected with it might be thought to be in the mind of those who urged it. Action can be taken now with facts for guidance and without suspicion of partisan purpose.

"I shall not argue at length the desirability of giving a freer hand in the matter of combined and concerted effort to those who shall undertake the essential enterprise of building up our export trade. That enterprise will presently, will immediately assume, has indeed already assumed, a magnitude unprecedented in our experience. We have not the necessary instrumentalities for its prosecution; it is deemed to be doubtful whether they could be created upon an adequate scale under our present laws. We should clear away all legal obstacles and create a basis of undoubted law for it which will give freedom without permitting unregulated license. The thing must be done now, because the opportunity is here and may escape us if we hesitate or delay.

Porto Rico Law Needs Amendment.

"The argument for the proposed amendments of the organic law of Porto Rico is brief and conclusive. The present laws governing the island and regulating the rights and privileges of its people are not just. We have created expectations of extended privilege which we have not satisfied. There is uneasiness among the people of the island and even a suspicious doubt with regard to our intentions concerning them which the adoption of the pending measure would happily remove. We do not doubt what we wish to do in any essential particular. We ought to do it at once.

"There are other matters already advanced to the stage of conference between the two houses of which it is not necessary that I should speak. Some practicable basis of agreement concerning them will no doubt be found and action taken upon them.

"Inasmuch as this is, gentlemen, probably the last occasion I shall have to address the 64th Congress, I hope that you will permit me to say with what genuine pleasure and satisfaction I have co-operated with you in the many measures of constructive policy with which you have enriched the legislative annals of the country. It has been a privilege to labor in such company. I take the liberty of congratulating you upon the completion of a record of rare serviceableness and distinction."

High Living Cost Issue.

Washington, D. C.—The high cost of living and what steps the Federal government can take to control it, assumed proportions as a national question with the convening of congress. The possibility that President Wilson will deal with the subject in a special address grew stronger, although it was thought probable that the President would select a separate occasion for it. Eleven bills, seeking to check the soaring prices by stopping shipments to Europe, and reducing postage on foodstuffs, were introduced.

No Cars; Road Must Pay.

Washington, D. C.—A damage verdict of $145,830 against the Pennsylvania Railroad Co., secured by the Sonman Shaft Coal Co., of Cambria county, Penn., of which Chairman Vance C. McCormick, of Harrisburg, Pa., is treasurer and a principal stockholder, for failure or refusal to furnish cars for shipping coal, was affirmed by the Supreme court. Interstate Commerce Commission findings, the Supreme court decided in another case, are prima facie evidence on liability of railroads for discrimination.

Inland Cities Lose Fight on Rates.

Washington, D. C.—Inland cities of the Pacific Slope lost their fight in the Supreme court against an order of the Interstate Commerce commission granting lower trans-continental railroad rates to San Francisco, Oakland, Portland, Seattle and other Coast cities. Associate Justice Brandeis announced the unanimous decision of the court dissolving an injunction against enforcement of the order secured in the California Federal court by the inland cities, which contended that they should be classed as Coast terminals.

Shevlin Estate Fixed.

St. Paul—An estate valued at $3,189,965 was left by the late Thomas L. Shevlin, former Yale football player, according to a statement filed at the capital by appraisers. The will leaves to his widow $1,081,430, and $824,996 each to his son and daughter.

John D. Archbold Dead.

Tarrytown, N. Y. — John D. Archbold, president of the Standard Oil company of New Jersey, died at his home here early Tuesday, following an operation for appendicitis.

Under Fire

By Richard Parker

Based on the drama of Roi Cooper Megrue, Author of "UNDER COVER" and Co-Author of "IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE"

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CHAPTER XIX.—Continued.

—14—

"What a delightful triangle we present!" Streetman remarked with a nasty smile. He adopted the pose of forgetting the revolver in Captain Redmond's hand. And he moved, tentatively, to see what would happen. He found out quickly.

"I wouldn't move if I were you," Larry told him sharply.

"No?" Streetman inquired with a sarcastic smile. "Permit me to point out that when someone enters this room—"

"When someone does, if you say one word, or do one thing, I'll kill you—so help me God I will!" Larry promised him.

But the threat was far from alarming the fellow.

"Afterward, you and the lady will follow me," he pointed out to his enemy.

"Perhaps!" Larry granted. "But you'll go first. Remember that! If they find me in this uniform, I'm done for anyhow, so I've nothing to lose. . . . You have. You don't want to die. You're a coward or you wouldn't have treated her like that—cheated, robbed her!"

"It was a way to serve my country and my country is above all. For nothing else do I care," he announced piously.

His hypocritical answer roused Ethel to ineffable scorn.

"Why, he isn't a German!" she scoffed. "He's a Russian in the German pay."

"A Russian, eh?" said Larry.

"What if I am?" Streetman retorted. "I am loyal to Germany."

"So you're a traitor, too—a traitor to your own country!" Larry taunted him. "A renegade! Why, you're a disgrace even to that uniform. You've got a yellow streak, Strassman, and that's what'll save us."

The telephone sergeant stepped inside the door, in obedience to Larry's late command. Streetman was between the fellow and Larry. And the soldier did not see Captain Redmond's revolver.

"It is fifteen minutes—" he began. But Streetman gave him no time to finish.

"Sergeant!" he exclaimed eagerly.

"Remember, you go first!" Larry warned him in an undertone. And to the "noncom" he said, "You've interrupted us, sergeant, on some important business. There have been no messages."

The sergeant saluted and retired.

"Yes, Captain Karl!" he had said as he turned.

"So you are Capta[illegible] He wondered what fur[illegible] over your military papers!" Larry ordered him.

"I will not!"

"Yes, you will! A German would rather die than betray his country to the enemy; but you're not a German, you dirty coward! You're not man enough to stand up and take your medicine. Come on!"

After that Streetman reached for his papers. But Larry stopped him suddenly. He reflected that possibly the fellow carried another revolver.

"No, on second thought, I'll get 'em myself," he said. And he quickly appropriated Streetman's treasured documents. Among them he found a map of the British intrenchments.

"You've marked Trench 27!" Larry exclaimed. "What mischief have you afoot for Trench 27?"

Streetman dived for Larry then. But Captain Redmond was ready for him. He threw the unhappy rascal into a chair. And thereupon Streetman thought better of his intentions. Handing the revolver to Ethel, Larry bade her keep their prisoner covered. And then the resourceful Irishman proceeded to bind his captive.

"When someone comes in to find me like this, what do you think will happen to you?" Streetman snarled.

"Nothing!" was the captain's blithe answer. "For I'll be proving with my own English papers I'll say I found on you, that you're an English spy, and that I captured you for the fatherland."

"You dog!" the other cried. He was thoroughly alarmed now, as he saw the plausibility of the Irishman's ruse.

"'Tis best you don't talk too much, either," Larry cautioned him humorously. And he proceeded to gag the helpless man. Then, to Ethel's surprise, no less than the renegade Russian's, he opened the trapdoor and dragged Streetman, whom he had tied, seated, to the chair, across the room toward the stairs that led to the wine cellar. It was only a few seconds' work to lower his victim to the bottom of the short flight. As the chair bumped from step to step, Larry could not refrain from a parting jest. "'Tis many a long day, I'll warrant, since you rode in a jaunting car," he remarked.

CHAPTER XX.

Little Jeanne Squares Accounts.

With the venomous Streetman safely disposed of, Captain Redmond swiftly shuffled through the packet of papers he had filched from the fellow.

"Ah! His pass!" he exclaimed joyously. And then he gave an exclamation of surprise. "A copy of their orders!" he exulted. "The whole plan against the British army!" Larry said breathlessly as he scanned one of the documents. "The crown prince is to march against Paris while Von Kluck is flanking us from Tournay and Le Cateau. If they succeed, it will clear the road to Paris. . . . Do you see what it means?" he asked Ethel.

"It means everything if we can only let the British know," she answered.

"Now take his car that's outside—you must know how to drive it," Larry said. "His pass will get you through to Tourville."

"Oh, Larry! Come with me!"

She could not bear the thought of leaving him.

"The pass says 'For bearer!' 'Tis no good for two. I'd not get twenty yards till I was stopped. . . . You must go alone—for England!" he urged her.

"Then I've got to," she said.

"That's the brave girl!" he praised her warmly. "And listen! At Tourville go to the mayor's house. Wait for me. Somehow tonight under cover of darkness I'll manage to get there to you, and there we'll find the English lines together. . . . Now, hurry!" he added. "For every second counts for England."

There was no time even for the shortest goodby. But Ethel took one fleeting look into his honest, loving eyes. Then he opened the door for her and she left him.

Captain Redmond, as he turned away from the door that shut even the view of her departure away from him, found that the German sergeant had slipped in by means of another entrance.

Larry told him there had been no messages, and a look of vast relief came over the gallant Irishman's face as he heard the cough of a motor starting outside. There followed the notes of a horn, which grew rapidly fainter. And he knew then that Ethel had made her escape unhindered.

"Do you know which is my room?" he asked the sergeant.

The fellow told him; and Larry was on the point of leaving him when Lieutenant Baum brought word that Major von Brenig wished to see Captain Karl at once.

"Any news, sergeant?" the lieutenant inquired, after Larry had gone.

"None, Herr Lieutenant."

"What is that?" Baum asked presently. A curious, persistent tapping caught their attention, coming, apparently, from beneath their feet.

"Why—it is the code!" the sergeant exclaimed.

"What does it say?" Baum continued.

The sergeant listened intently, while he spelled out the signal.

"Help!" he interpreted.

"Oh—it is the woman spy," the lieutenant said contemptuously. And their interest ceased for the time being. But soon the alert ear of the sergeant heard something that startled him.

"It is from one of our men," he declared, as the tapping continued. "He has the password."

"Then open the door, quickly!" Baum commanded.

[illegible] down into the [illegible]: it is Herr Captain Strassman, bound and gagged!"

In a few moments they had released Streetman.

"I was taken at a great disadvantage and unexpectedly attacked by an Englishman," Streetman told them, in response to their anxious questioning. "Have either of you seen Captain Karl?"

"He is with Major von Brenig," Lieutenant Baum replied.

A sinister gleam came into Streetman's eyes.

"Lieutenant, go to Captain Karl at once. Say that someone is here with a message from Tourville," he said. "And as soon as Captain Karl leaves the room, inform Major von Brenig

"The Whole Plan Against the British Army!"

that I alone, single-handed, have captured an English spy." Already Streetman was gloating over his intended reprisal.

Before executing his errand Lieutenant Baum—at Streetman's request—handed his revolver to the spy from the Wilhelmstrasse.

"Sergeant—send for a military automobile. Have it come here at once. I have a little matter at Tourville to attend to, personally," Streetman said. As he lay bound in the cellar he had heard almost every word of Larry's instructions to the pseudo Madame de Lorde.

* * * * * * * *

"Your hands up this time!" Streetman snapped the moment Captain Redmond stepped inside the public room of the Lion d'Or.

Larry obeyed with lightning alacrity. And he gazed at Streetman openmouthed.

"How the devil did you get loose?" he asked.

"You are going to die, my friend," the other said. He was in no mood for footless explanations. Essentials were all that interested him at the moment.

"Well, go ahead, and hurry!" Larry said somewhat bitterly. It was hard to lose, when he had come so near to winning the game. "'Tis not so pleasant standin' here waitin' for death as you seem to think," he told Streetman.

But his enemy was not yet ready.

"No, you shall not die as a soldier, but as a spy," he threatened. "I could have shot you as you came in that door, but I wanted to give you a chance."

"This is a hell of a chance!" Larry retorted.

"At least your information will never reach the English," Streetman informed him. "I have sent for a motor and I shall find the lady of Tourville. And as you die, I want you to take with you the thought that not only has that lady—"

What taunt lay upon the fellow's lips Larry never knew. For the moment, Captain Redmond forgot his own danger as he caught sight of a small, light figure that crept up behind Streetman. It was Jeanne Christophe—but not the quaint little Jeanne whom Charlie Brown had known. Pale, intense, silent, she stole up to Streetman like some avenging fate. In her hand gleamed a long knife. And it was already raised when Larry gave a smothered shout.

"Look out, Streetman! Look out behind you!" he called.

But Henry Streetman only smiled complacently.

"Oh, that is an old trick!" he answered. "I do not take my eyes from you."

Something stayed Jeanne's hand even as it lingered in the air. Perhaps she qualled at the thought of what she was about to do. Perhaps it was that she paused to gloat over her victim.

"My God, girl! What are you doing? No—not like that! Give him a chance!" Larry begged her. But little Jeanne did not seem to hear him.

"Very dramatic!" Streetman said with a contemptuous curl of his lip. He was positive that Larry was shamming.

And then Jeanne Christophe struck. With all her strength she sheathed the knife in Streetman's back.

He gave one groan and toppled forward upon the floor at Larry's feet.

"What have you done?" Larry cried, horrified at the tragedy.

Little Jeanne was quite calm. She was no longer frightened. Something [illegible] filled her with a [illegible] not to see Captain Redmond. And with her white, pathetic face raised heavenward she said—

"He killed my father. . . . A life for a life! . . . Father, you are avenged."

Larry took one swift look at that figure huddled upon the floor. Streetman had not moved.

"Hurry, girl, hurry! They'll shoot you!" he said.

Her answer filled him with amazement.

"No, m'sieu, they will not," she told him. "They will think you did it. I was there listening. He has sent a soldier to inform them that he has captured you, Captain Karl."

"And the girl—did he tell him about the girl at Tourville?" Larry asked her, while a horrid fear clutched his throat.

"No, m'sieu—he did not. He had sent for an automobile to go there. He would attend to that matter himself."

Captain Redmond breathed a prayer of thanksgiving. Ethel was still safe.

Jeanne Christophe urged him to hide. But Larry's first thoughts were of the little Belgian girl. Hurriedly he directed her to go to Tourville, where Madame de Lorde would aid her. "Tell madame not to wait for me," Larry said, "but to go on alone." Even as he spoke he heard footsteps. "Say I have escaped—that I went that way!" he whispered to Jeanne, pointing down the road—in the opposite direction from that in which Tourville lay. Then Captain Redmond crouched behind the counter, where Ethel had successfully hidden.

When the major and his men found the stricken spy in a heap on the floor Jeanne Christophe explained that as she came into the room another officer had pulled out a knife and stabbed Streetman.

The man was not dead. As his friends bent over him he raised himself on his elbow and tried to speak. But he could only mutter a few disconnected words.

"The English spy? Where did he go?" Von Brenig asked him.

By a mighty effort Streetman managed to answer him.

"Tourville!" he said.

The Germans lost no time in calling out the guard. They did not intend to let their quarry escape. And they at once rushed out of the inn and hurried down the street.

Finding himself alone in the room, Captain Redmond picked up the telephone —the instrument that Ethel had tried so unsuccessfully to use.

"Hello, hello! This is Courvoisier!" he said to the person who immediately answered him in French. "They're marching by the left fork, at midnight!" He dropped the telephone then. And he glanced at Streetman, who lay quite still. "Trench 27 eh?" Larry said reflectively. Already he was altering his plans to suit the requirements of the occasion. Then his hand traveled swiftly to his revolver butt as a German soldier-chauffeur threw open the door and saluted.

"What is it?" Larry asked.

"An officer here ordered an automobile. For whom is it?"

"Ah, yes—it is for me," Captain Redmond said. He remembered then that Streetman had sent for a car, with the intention of following Ethel.

"To Tourville?" the driver inquired, as they both turned toward the door.

"No! To the British lines!" the Irishman answered. He sprang into the car. And the driver promptly engaged his clutch. "Drive like hell!" Captain Redmond cried.

The chauffeur proceeded to follow those instructions so far as his limitations would allow him. With muffler wide open, they went tearing up the road.

And back there in the Lion d'Or Streetman struggled to rise. Failing that, he endeavored to drag himself to the door. But he was not equal to

He Gave One Groan and Toppled Forward.

the ordeal. He could only murmur "Stop him! Stop him!" in a weak voice. And since there was none to hear him, he soon ceased his frantic efforts and lay quietly in the middle of the floor.

CHAPTER XXI.

An Interrupted Game of Cards.

While the oncoming horde of Germans had been pushing their way burning villages, terrorizing the peace-loving inhabitants of that little country, the French and English had done what they could to prepare for the impending shock of the Teuton attack. The worst of it was, the Germans were ready, and the allies were not. The British expeditionary force numbered but a handful of men, compared to the hosts from across the Rhine. But that "thin red line of 'eroes"—only they were uniformed in khaki now—set about its superhuman task with bulldog determination. They had swept out as far as they dared to meet the invader. And then they intrenched themselves; and there they waited.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

ARE NOT REALLY VOCALISTS

Tree Frog and Locust Have Been Called So by Some, But Observation Shows Otherwise.

The folk in the little brown house call the two musicians—one who makes music in the maple tree at the edge of the sidewalk and the other in the apple tree behind the house—"singers." But this, like much of our current information, is incorrect, says the Indianapolis News. They are not vocalists at all, neither of them. They are instrumentalists. The one at the front of the house turns up about midafternoon and as the sun goes down his notes rise higher and higher until about eight o'clock, when he ceases. It is then that the backyard performer begins. The performer in the maple tree is the cicada, which is usually and improperly called the locust; the one in the apple tree is the hyla versicolor, that is, the tree frog. Both are credited with prophetic power; the tailless batrachian is held to be a predicter of rain and the cicada in his shrill insistence announces that a frost is coming, coming in six weeks from the evening when he first began his nocturne. But, it must be said, that little reliance can be placed on either of these minor prophets. The tree frog is a drummer. The instrument he thumps upon is his own abdomen, and as drumsticks he uses his own toes and fingers. The musical apparatus of the cicada is at the base of the abdomen. He is a fiddler—not a violinist—and he produces his music by drawing his wings and legs across his bandy little fiddle.

With Due Allowances.

It happened at a little town in Ohio. A visiting Easterner stood on the veranda of a little hotel there watching the sun go down in a splendor of purple and gold.

"By george!" he exclaimed to an impassive native lounging against a post. "That's a gorgeous sunset, isn't it?"

The native slanted his head a little and looked at the glowing west.

"Not bad," he drawled. "Not bad for a little place like Hoopville."

Made a Difference.

Elsie, aged five, was sent upstairs by her mother to get washed. In a few minutes Elsie called down: "Mother, should I wash for long or short sleeves?"