

ILLUSTRATED BY W. C. TANNER

PRUDENCE OF THE PARSONAGE

Mr. Starr, widower Methodist minister, is assigned to the congregation at Mount Mark, Ia. He has five charming daughters. Prudence, the eldest, keeps house for him. Fairy is a college freshman. Carol and Lark, twins, are in high school. Constance is the "baby." The activities of the Starr girls—Prudence's work, Fairy's school affairs, the pranks of the youngsters—and the family perplexities make the story; it is simply a recital of glorified homely incidents. The preceding installment described the capture of a notorious burglar in the parsonage and the reward promised the girls.

A PAINFUL ACCIDENT BRINGS TRUE ROMANCE TO THE PARSONAGE GIRLS—MAYBE REAL LOVE

Mr. Starr on Thursday morning had taken the early eastbound train to Burlington. He attended the evangelistic services at the tabernacle in the afternoon and evening, and then went to bed at the hotel. He slept late the next morning. When he finally appeared the clerk came at once from behind the desk to speak to him. Two or three other guests, who had been lounging about, drew near.

"We've just been reading about your girls, sir," said the clerk respectfully. "It's a pretty nifty little bunch! You must be proud of them!"

"My girls!" ejaculated Mr. Starr. "Haven't you seen the morning paper? You're Mr. Starr, the Methodist minister at Mount Mark, aren't you?"

"I am! But what has happened to my girls? Is anything wrong? Give me the paper!"

Five minutes later Mr. Starr and his suitcase were in a taxicab speeding toward Union station, and within eight minutes he was en route for Mount Mark—white in the face, shaky in the knees, but tremendously proud in spirit.

Arriving at Mount Mark, he was instantly surrounded by an exclamatory crowd of station longers. The name of Prudence was upon every tongue, and her father heard it with satisfaction. In the parsonage he found at least two-thirds of the Ladies' Aid society, the trustees and the Sunday-school superintendent, along with a miscellaneous assortment of ordinary members, mixed up with Presbyterians, Baptists and a few unclassified outsiders. And Prudence was the center of attraction.

She was telling the "whole story," for perhaps the fifteenth time that morning, but she broke off when her father hurried in and flung her arms about him. "Oh, papa," she cried, "they mustn't praise me. I had no idea there was a burglar in the house when I ran down the stairs, and I honestly can't see that much credit is due me."

But Mount Mark did not take it so calmly. And as for the Methodist church—well, the Presbyterian people used to say there was "no living with those Methodists, since the girls caught a burglar in the parsonage." Of course it was important, from the Methodist point of view. Pictures of the parsonage and the church were in all the papers for miles around, and at their very next meeting the trustees decided to get the piano the Sunday school had been needing for the last hundred years!

When the five hundred dollars arrived from Chicago, Prudence felt that personally she had no right to the money. "We must divide it," she insisted, "for I didn't earn it a bit more than any of the others. But it is perfectly glorious to have five hundred dollars, isn't it? Did you ever have five hundred dollars before? Just take it, father, and use it for whatever we need. It's family money."

Neither the younger girls nor their father would consent to this. But when Prudence pleaded with them earnestly, they decided to divide it.

"I will deposit two hundred and fifty dollars for the four younger ones," he said, "and that will leave you as much."

So it was settled, and Prudence was a happy girl when she saw it safely put away in the bank.

laughed aloud, and Prudence joined him rather faintly. "The afraid I cannot walk," she said. "I believe I've broken my ankle, maybe my whole leg, for all I know. It hurts—pretty badly!"

"Lie down like this," he said, helping her to a more comfortable position. "do not move. May I examine your foot?" She shook her head, but he removed the shoe regardless of her headshake. "I believe it is sprained. I am sure the bone is not broken. But how in the world will you get home? How far is it to Mount Mark? Is that where you live?"

"Yes"—considering—"yes, I live there, and it must be four miles, anyhow. What shall I do?"

In answer, he pulled off his coat, and arranged it carefully by the side of the road on the grass. Then jerking open the bag he had carried, he took out a few towels, and three soft shirts. Hastily rolling them together for a pillow, he added it to the bed pro tem. Then he turned again to Prudence.

"I'll carry you over here, and fix you as comfortably as I can. Then I'll go to the nearest house and get a wagon to take you home."

Prudence was not shy, and realizing that his plan was the wise one, she made no objections when he came to help her across the road. "I think I can walk if you lift me up."

But the first movement sent such a twinge of pain through the wounded ankle that she clutched him frantically and burst into tears. "It hurts," she cried, "don't touch me."

Without speaking, he lifted her as gently as he could and carried her to the place he had prepared for her. "Will you be warm enough?" he asked, after he had stood looking awkwardly down upon the sobbing girl as long as he could endure it.

"Yes," nodded Prudence, gulping down the big sob rising in her throat. "I'll run. This confounded cross-cut is so out of the way that no one will pass here for hours, I suppose. Now lie as comfortably as you can, and do not worry. I'm going to run."

Off he started, but Prudence, left alone, was suddenly frightened. "Please, oh, please," she called after him, and when he came back she buried her face in shame, deep in the linen towel.

"I'm afraid," she whispered, crying again. "I do not wish to be left alone here. A snake might come, or a tramp."

He sat down beside her. "You're nervous. I'll stay with you until you feel better. Someone may come this way, but it isn't likely. I cut through the hickory grove to save a mile. That's how I happened to find you." He smiled a little, and Prudence, remembering the nature of her accident, flushed. Then, being Prudence, she laughed.

"It was my own fault. I had no business to go coasting down like that. But the mule was so stationary. It never occurred to me that he contemplated moving for the next century at least. He was a bitter disappointment." She looked down the roadside where the mule was contentedly grazing, with never so much as a sympathetic glance at his victim.

"I'm afraid your bicycle is rather badly done up."

Prudence laughed gleefully, like a child. She never laughed again in exactly that way. "Here goes!" she cried, and, leaping nimbly into the saddle, she pedaled swiftly a few times, and then lifted her feet to the coveted position. The pedals flew around beneath her, and the wind whistled about her in a most exhilarating way.

FILIBUSTER DEFEATS 'ARMED NEUTRALITY'

Minority Disregards Country's Crisis; Wilson's Hands Tied.

PRESIDENT ISSUES ADDRESS

Senate Urged to Revise Rules to Supply Means of Meeting Situation—'Wilful Men' are Rapped.

Washington, D. C.—Twelve senators, led by Senator La Follette and encouraged by Senator Stone, Democratic chairman of the foreign relations committee, in a filibuster, denounced by President Wilson's spokesmen as the most reprehensible in the history of any civilized nation, defied the will of an overwhelming majority in congress up to the last minute Sunday and denied to the President a law authorizing him to arm American merchant ships to meet the German submarine menace.

Unyielding throughout 26 hours of continuous session to appeals that their defiance of the President would

WILSON AGAIN INAUGURATED

Oath of Office Is Administered and Address Given.

Washington, D. C.—Flanked by thousands upon thousands of his countrymen, President Wilson was inducted into his second term Monday. The spirit of the time harked back to the days of Lincoln. The thrill and solemnity of war was stamped upon the simple, democratic ceremony, though a strain of peace ran through the proceedings, too.

It was just 12:47 o'clock when Wilson kissed the Bible, completing the oath which he had taken twice within two days.

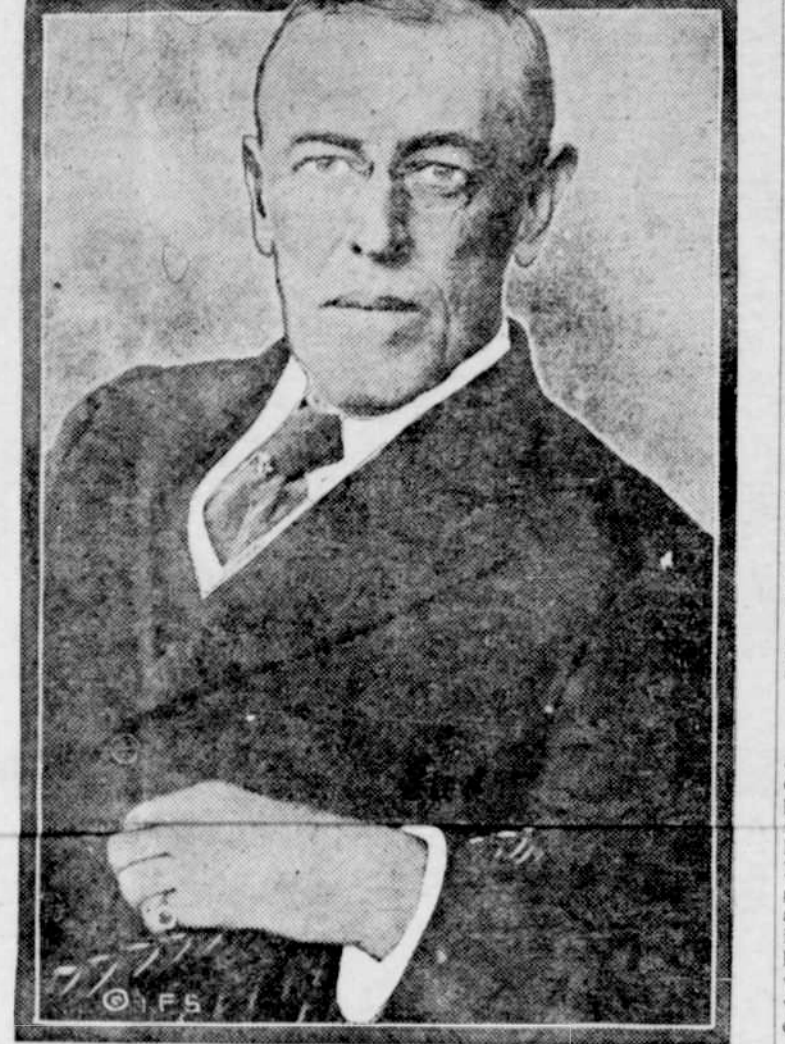
Standing with bared head, he accepted the solemn, serious gift of a nation still at peace, but touched on all sides by the flames of war. At 12:30 o'clock the president appeared at the front door leading from the capitol to the platform.

He was accompanied by Mrs. Wilson and his aides. At the conclusion of the formal ceremony there was a cheer from the thousands and the President began the delivery of his address.

In his inaugural address President Wilson emphasized the things that the United States shall stand for, whether in war or in peace: "That all nations are equally interested in the peace of the world and in the political stability of free peoples, and equally responsible for their maintenance."

"That peace cannot securely or justly rest upon an armed balance of power; "That governments derive all their

TENTH PRESIDENT TO BE ELECTED FOR SECOND TERM.



WOODROW WILSON, PRESIDENT.

be humiliating to the country; unpromising in a crisis described to them as the most serious to the Nation since the Civil war, La Follette and his small group of supporters refused a majority of their colleagues an opportunity to vote on the armed neutrality bill, and it died with the Sixty-fourth congress at noon.

To fix responsibility before the country, 76 senators, 30 Republicans and 46 Democrats, signed a manifesto proclaiming to the world that they favored passage of the measure.

Washington, D. C.—President Wilson Sunday night informed the country in a statement that he may be without power to arm merchant ships and take other steps to meet the German submarine menace, in the absence of authority from congress.

An extra session of congress, the President says, is required to clothe him with authority, but it is useless to call one while the senate works under the present rules which permit a small minority to keep an overwhelming majority from acting.

The President proposes therefore, that the special session of the senate, which he called to meet Monday, revise the rules, "to supply the means of action and save the country from disaster."

"A little group of wilful men," says the President in his statement, "representing no opinion but their own, have rendered the great government of the United States helpless and contemptible."

Two Fire Companies Lost. Detroit—At least 12 firemen were caught under a falling wall, while fighting a fire in two five-story buildings in the heart of the downtown business section early Sunday. It was said that two entire fire companies are missing. The fire originated in a cloak and suit store. At 2:30 a. m. the firemen had succeeded in extinguishing only four of the imprisoned men. They still were working to get at the others. Both buildings will be a total loss. The damage will probably be upward of \$500,000.

NEWS ITEMS

Of General Interest, About Oregon

Improvement Plans for New State Buildings Due Soon

Salem—Plans for the new state buildings which were provided for by the legislature are expected to be under way soon.

The most important building work at Salem will be the construction of a wing to the receiving ward at the Oregon State Hospital. The legislature appropriated \$60,000 of the \$65,000 asked for that purpose. The receiving ward was constructed a number of years ago, but one wing was left un-built.

The object of the ward is to receive patients, examine them, and if possible cure them before they ever enter the asylum proper. In reality the ward is considered as the State Hospital, and a patient received there, cured and discharged has not the record of ever having been in the asylum itself.

The building as it stands now is used only for the reception of women, and no male patient ever has been committed to that portion of the institution. With the construction of the new wing it will be ready for the reception of male patients, as well as female patients.

Hill Promises to Help. San Francisco—Louis W. Hill, president of the Great Northern railway, said here recently that although his road does not connect directly with one now being advocated for Central Oregon by R. E. Strahorn, of Portland and Spokane, the Hill interests would encourage this development.

Strahorn's lines, centering at Bend, Or., would connect the vast Central Oregon country with markets north, south or east, and afford development to a tremendous territory.

"We will encourage and by no means oppose Strahorn," Mr. Hill said. "In fact, I should like to see him fill the gap."

Bridge Wrecked by Snow. Eugene—The Stafford bridge over the Mohawk river near Donna collapsed under the weight of snow Wednesday, according to word received in Eugene. The structure, which is one of the oldest bridges in the county, was to have been replaced by a new bridge next summer.

A barn belonging to Ralph Sears, at Creswell, collapsed, killing several head of cattle. The Willamette river at Eugene is rising slowly, but there are no indications of a flood.

Grain Bureau is Planned. The Oregon grain inspection law becomes effective in 90 days, and the Oregon Public Service commission will begin in a short time preliminary plans for the organization of the grain and hay inspection bureau created by the legislature. The first steps in the organization will be the appointment of a chief inspector and the fixing of an initial inspection point. After this has been done the commission itself will retire to the position of an advisory body and a court of appeal from decisions of the inspector.

Spuds Rise \$1 a Mile. Gaston—Oregon potatoes increase in value at the rate of \$1 a mile as they travel East. A car of 655 sacks standing on the track here is worth \$2500. When it reaches the New York market, its value rises to \$3600. The highest price ever paid for potatoes here was received by farmers from J. H. Westcott & Son, who gave \$3.25 a hundred. Twelve cars of Burbanks have been shipped and six more are awaiting cars. Many farmers are holding for higher prices.

West Quits Land Agency. Oswald West has resigned as agent for the Federal government in the adjudication of taxes on the Oregon & California grant lands. The ex-governor says he was just about through with the work, anyway, but that "the legislative monkey-wrench," as he termed it, thrown into the machinery in the shape of the Bean bill, which authorizes the county assessors to restore the lands to the taxrolls, makes it impossible for him to continue in any event.

Bill Yet Missing. Salem—Although Attorney General Brown held a conference with Chief Clerk Drager, of the house of the recent legislature, relative to the mystery of the missing Polk-Marion county bridge bill, no formal opinion has been given by that official as to whether a substituted bill would be the same wording might be sent to the governor and become a law, or if the original bill were found, it still could go to the executive for his signature.

Pamphlet Cost is Fixed. Salem—Secretary Olcott has been notified by W. M. Plympton, secretary of the State Printing board, that the cost to persons or associations who desire to file and have printed arguments in the pamphlet prior to the special election in June will be \$75 a page. This cost is based on the expense of printing and paper, and on an estimated size of 48 pages for the pamphlet.

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.

The sale of all spirits and other alcoholic liquors has been prohibited in Denmark, according to a dispatch from Copenhagen. The order is temporary and calls for returns to be made on all stocks of spirits in the country.

When Governor Thomas C. Campbell, of Arizona, was informed regarding the action of Germany, he said that in the event of hostilities he would raise a troop of rough riders from among cattlemen now holding a convention at Globe.

Great Britain's ban on importations is expected to affect seriously the Swiss lace industry. A large number of manufacturers at St. Gall announce suspension of operations or a great diminution of output. Many employees have been served with legal notice of discharge.

Cuban revolutionists boarded and forcibly searched the British schooner Perceley in the harbor at Neuvas, Cuba, February 14, according to a story told at Mobile, Ala., by Captain R. A. Russell, master of the vessel. All firearms and ammunition on board were carried off, he said.

The following cablegram from Bogota signed by 10 Colombian newspapers has been received in New York: "The Colombian press, commenting on the indefinite postponement of the Colombian-American treaty, insists upon the necessity of Colombia's withdrawal from the Pan-American Union."

President Wilson, in response to the senate's call, laid before that body official information that the United States is in possession of evidence which establishes the authenticity of the sensational document disclosing how Germany intrigued to ally Mexico and Japan with her to war on this country.

Nine Mexicans were executed at sunrise Friday in Agua Prieta. Six were cowboys who three weeks ago engaged in a battle with the forces of Major Patricio Gomez in Western Chihuahua, when apprehended in the act of smuggling cattle across the border. The other three were alleged Villa spies.

Aroused by the disclosure of Germany's plot to unite Japan and Mexico with her in a war upon the United States and then convinced by official evidence of its authenticity, congress Friday abandoned the delays and obstructions which have checked President Wilson's efforts to be clothed with express authority to deal with the submarine menace.

Profits "beyond the dreams of avarice" are reported by the Standard Oil company, of Indiana, in its annual statement for the year ending December 31, 1916, submitted to the stockholders at their annual meeting at Whiting, Ind. This company, one of the largest, if not the largest, producers of gasoline in the world, earned net profits of \$30,043,614 for the year, equal to 100.15 per cent on its \$30,000,000 capital stock.

News dispatches from Holland to the London newspapers emphasize the continued indignation aroused among the Dutch by the recent destruction of ships by the German submarines. The dispatches say that there is a complete absence of noisy protest, the gravity of the situation having produced "a marked silence, amounting to a sense of solemnity."

Thousands of cars, filled with foodstuffs consigned to the Atlantic seaboard for export, are lying on the sidings of the Western railroads between Chicago and Los Angeles, Cal., held there because of the congestion in Eastern railroad yards, according to reports received by the bureau of investigation, United States department of Justice, from special investigators.

A bill appropriating \$45,000,000 for controlling floods on the Mississippi and \$5,600,000 for similar work on the Sacramento in California was passed Monday by the senate. It already had passed the house.

Twenty-eight persons have been arrested in Ireland. Henry E. Duke, chief secretary for Ireland, told the house of commons Monday. The arrests were made under the defense-of-the-realm act. It was not proposed to try these men.



"Sometime Will You Let Me Ride Your Wheel?"

saddle, she pedaled swiftly a few times, and then lifted her feet to the coveted position. The pedals flew around beneath her, and the wind whistled about her in a most exhilarating way.

But as she neared the bottom the middle mule suddenly stalked into the middle of the road. Prudence screamed, jerked the handlebar to the right, to the left, and then, with a sickening thud, she struck the mule head first, and bounced on down to the ground, with a little cry of pain. The bicycle crashed beside her, and the mule, slightly startled, looked around at her with ears raised in silent questioning. Then he ambled slowly across the road, and deliberately continued his grazing.

Prudence tried to raise herself, but she felt sharp pain. She heard someone leaping over the fence near her, and wondered, without moving her head, if it could be a tramp bent on highway robbery. The next instant a man was leaning over her. "It's not a tramp," she thought, before he had time to speak.

"Are you hurt?" he cried. "You poor child!" Prudence smiled piously. "My ankle is hurt a little, but I am not a child." The young man, in great relief,

Do you believe that Prudence could be made to believe there was such a thing as love at first sight?

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

FINED FOR WEARING BEARDS

History Tells of English Judge's Order for Compulsory Shaving of Barristers in His Court.

Nowhere was there more prejudice against beards than at the Inns court of centuries ago. The black books of Lincoln's Inn of the sixteenth century are full of references to offenders who were "fined double comens durringe such tyme as they shall have any berde." This proving ineffective, a batch of bearded barristers was in 1554 "banysshed from ye Howse," and shortly afterward a Judge's order was obtained for the compulsory shaving of some of the members. The Inner Temple benchers were not quite so severe, for a fine of 20 shillings was the sole penalty imposed in 1555 "for wearing beards of more than three weekes growthe." The war against bearded barristers continued at the Inns of Court until the seventeenth century.

Long after this the prejudice against the unshaved barrister remained. The late Vice Chancellor Bacon carried his dislike so far that he refused to listen to bearded or mustached counsel, pretending that he could not hear them. Even now, although there are plenty of bearded barristers and K. C.'s, few have attained eminence. The most brilliant exception was perhaps the late Judah Philip Benjamin, "silver-tongued Benjamin," who, despite his mustache and American "goatee," earned the princely income of \$35,000 a year.—London Chronicle.

New Mirror is Magnifier. A mirror which magnifies at any distance without distorting the lines or the focus of the object reflected has been perfected by an Erie (Pa.) manufacturer. The mirror is particularly adapted to the needs of mechanics in looking underneath or in back of objects, but is also a practical household article. As it reflects a white light, it is said to reveal in itself particularly to the examination of internal or underneath mechanical parts which are difficult to readjust unless taken to the light for examination. Hence, it is also claimed to be invaluable for examining the throat, teeth, mouth or eyes.

On Parnassus. "What's the matter with Hercules?" "Eh?" "Why did he bill the little man?" "He didn't like his line of talk. Seems the little man is an efficiency expert. He told Hercules he went through a lot of useless motions in performing those twelve labors."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

President Signs Four Bills. Washington, D. C.—President Wilson Saturday night signed the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill, the Danish West Indies government bill, the pension appropriation bill, and a bill increasing from \$5,000,000 to \$15,000,000 the appropriation for risk insurance bureau.

Officials Are Absolved. Washington, D. C.—The rules committee report absolving public officials from blame for any "leak" on the peace note, was unanimously adopted by the house.

500 Women Fail in Visit. Washington, D. C.—The "mild militant" woman suffrage campaign of picketing the White House with "silent sentinels" came to its climax Sunday when a single file of 500 women marched round and round the White House grounds in a driving rain storm while six of their leaders stood at a locked and guarded gate trying vainly for two hours to get an interview with President Wilson or one of his secretaries.

They saw no one, as the mansion was closed for the day. No Vacancy Caused. Washington, D. C.—Historic precedent written by Chief Justice Marshall in 1821 guided the inauguration of President Wilson and held that even though March 4 had fallen on a Sunday, there has been no interval during which the United States has been without a President, as many have believed. It disposes of the notion that the secretary of state has been president in this interval. Chief Justice Marshall's ruling was given to John Quincy Adams, then secretary of state, and who later became President.