

An Adventure of the Scarlet Pimpernel

BY THE BARONESS ORCZY

STORY FROM THE START

The Scarlet Pimpernel, known during the French revolution as the most intrepid adventurer in Europe, is an Englishman. At a house party given by Sir Percy Blakeney the latest adventure of the Scarlet Pimpernel, the rescue of the Tournon-d'Ageneys, is being related by Sir Andrew Ffolkes. The Scarlet Pimpernel is really Sir Percy Blakeney, popular London dandy. The failure of Lauzet, revolutionary chief of the section in which the Scarlet Pimpernel has been operating, to prevent the escape of the Tournon-d'Ageneys brings the condemnation of the government upon him. He causes the arrest of the Deseze family on a charge of treason. Lauzet announces that the prisoners are to be taken to Paris under a feeble escort, hoping to lure the Scarlet Pimpernel into an attack on the coach. The coach starts out and final arrangements are made for the capture of the Englishman.

CHAPTER IV—Continued

The men now were keenly on the alert, their eyes searching the dim light that glimmered through the forest trees, their ears attuned to the slightest sound that rose above the patter of their horses' hoofs or the grinding of the coach wheels over the muddy road. The forest between Mezières and Epone is four kilometers long; the road which intersects it plunges down into the valley and then rises up again with one or two sharp bends to the crest of the hill, after which, within the space of two hundred yards, the forest trees quickly become sparse and the open country lies spread out like a map with, on the right, the ribbon of the Seine winding its way along to St. Germain and Paris.

It was in the forest that the enemy would lurk. Out in the open he would find no cover, and could be sighted a couple of kilometers all around and more, if he attempted one of his audacious tricks. The light, which became more and more fitful as the sun sank lower in the west, made observation difficult; the thicket to right and left of the road looked like a dark, impenetrable wall, from behind which, maybe, dozens of pairs of eyes were peering, ready to attack. The men who were riding by the side of the coach felt queer sensations at the roots of their hair; their hands, moist and hot, clung convulsively to the reins, and the glances which they cast about them became furtive and laden with fear.

But those who were inside the diligence had no superstitious terrors to contend with. The aristos were huddled up together in the far corner of the vehicle, and the men had spread themselves out, three a side, as comfortably as they could. A couple of bottles of excellent wine had been well come supplement to their rations and put additional heart into them. One of them had produced a pack of greasy, well-worn cards from his pocket with which to while away the time.

A quarter of an hour later the captain in command called a halt; the jolting vehicle came to a standstill with a jerk, and there was much scrambling and creaking and jangling while the driver got down from his seat to see what was amiss. Nothing much, apparently, for a minute or two later the diligence was once more on its way. But only for a brief period. Soon there was an appreciable slackening of speed, then a halt. More shouting and swearing, creaking and scrambling. The men inside marvelled what was amiss. It was as much as their life was worth to put their heads out of the window or even to draw one of the tattered blinds to one side in order to peep. But they quickly put cards and wine away; it was better to be prepared for the word of command which might come now at any moment.

They strained their ears to listen and, one by one, a word or two, a movement, a sound, told them what was happening. Their comrades outside were ordered to dismount, to take it easy, to sit down by the roadside and rest. It seems one of the draft horses had gone lame. The men who were inside sighed with a longing for rest, too, a desire to stretch their cramped limbs, but they did not murmur. They were waiting for the word of command that would release them from their inactivity. Until then there was nothing to do but wait. No doubt this halt by the roadside was just a part of the great scheme for the attack. Grimly and in silence the six picked men inside the coach drew their pistols from their wallets, saw that they were primed and in order, then laid them across their knees with their fingers on the triggers, in readiness for the Englishmen when they came.

CHAPTER V

Disension

It was not everybody at Molsson who sympathized with the Deseze family when they were arrested. There were all the envious, the dissatisfied, the ambitious, as well as the rag-tag and bobtail of the district, who had looked their fortunes with the revolutionary government and who looked for their

own advancement by loudly proclaiming their loyalty to its decrees. For such as these the Deseze family, with their well-known integrity, their wealth, and unostentatious piety, were just a set of aristos that the principles of the glorious revolution condemned as traitors to the state and to the people.

And on market day Molsson was always full of people; they were noisy and they were aggressive, and while the sympathizers with the Deseze family, after they had waved a last farewell toward the fast-disappearing diligence, went quietly about their business or returned silently to their homes, the others thought this a good opportunity for airing some of those sentiments which would be reported in influential quarters if any government spy happened to be within earshot.

In spite of the persistent bad weather men congregated in and about the market place during the intervals of business and lustily discussed the chief



There Was Much Talk of Citizen Lauzet.

event of the day. There was much talk of Citizen Lauzet, whom every one had known as a young out-at-elbows ragamuffin in the employ of Hector Deseze, and who now had power of life and death over the very man who had been his master.

Be it noted that Lauzet appeared to have few friends amongst the crowd of drovers and shepherds and the farmers who came in with their produce from their outlying homesteads. With advancement in life had come arrogance in the man and a perpetual desire to assert his authority over those with whom he had fraternized in the past. Those, however, who had their homes in the immediate neighborhood of Mantes dared not say much for Lauzet was feared almost as much as he was detested; but the strangers who had come into Molsson with their cattle and their produce were free enough with their tongue. Rumor had gone far afield about this arrest of the Deseze family, and many there were who asserted that mysterious undercurrents were at work in this affair, undercurrents that would draw Citizen Lauzet up on the crest of a tidal wave to the dizzy heights of incredible fortune.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Skates of Bones Used in Ancient Britain

Skates were not always made of iron or steel. According to Fitzstephen's "History of England," it was customary for young men in the Twelfth century to fasten the leg bones of animals under their feet by means of thongs and slide on the ice, pushing themselves along by means of an iron shod pole. Specimens of the primitive skates have been found from time to time in the marshy fields near London.

Just who invented skating is not known. Holland, with its extensive water surfaces, is sometimes looked upon as the birthplace of the sport. But the Twelfth-century bone implements are said to indicate that there were some followers of the sport in England before the Dutch spread it abroad in the Thirteenth century. In Twelfth-century England the skaters on bone are said to have jostled at each other as in a tournament.

A Review of Reviews

Measuring backward by the breadth of one or more centuries, 1928 was notable for the number of its memorial observances.

Men of letters seem to have claimed most of such attention during the past 12 months, while music, art, philosophy, statecraft and exploration each have been singly represented in the list. By means of general observance, or by more or less restricted attention, the people have been brought to recall the achievements of John Bunyan, Ibsen, Jules Verne, Tolstoy, George Meredith, Edmund Burke, William Tyndale, Captain Cook, Francisco Goya, Dante, Gabriel Rossetti, Franz Schubert and Oliver Goldsmith.

VICTOR L. BERGER DEAD



Victor L. Berger.

Milwaukee, Wis.—Victor L. Berger, sixty-nine, international leader in the Socialist party, and congressman from the Fifth Wisconsin district for many years until his defeat last November, died in Milwaukee hospital.

The veteran leader's death was due to injuries suffered when he was struck by a street car here July 16. He was editor and publisher of the Milwaukee Leader, Socialist daily.

TO PROBE 11 POINTS OF CRIME PROBLEM

Law Enforcement Commission Announces Program.

Washington.—The Hoover commission on law enforcement and observance has announced the program it will follow in attempting to solve the nation's crime problem. Each of 11 phases of the crime situation will be the subject of special study by a subcommittee of the commission's own members.

The subjects for investigation include prohibition, the causes of crime, statistics on crime and criminal justice, police, prosecution, courts, penal institutions and probation and parole, juvenile delinquency, criminal justice and the foreign born, lawlessness by governmental law enforcing officers, and the cost of crime.

Special significance was attached to the fact that Chairman George W.ickersham and Newton D. Baker, both regarded as sympathetic to modification of the Volstead act, were named on the prohibition subcommittee. The other two members are Ada L. Colmstock, president of Radcliffe college, a neutral on the subject of prohibition so far as can be determined at the time, and Judge William S. Kenyon of Fort Dodge, Iowa, a staunch dry.

Frank J. Loesch of Chicago was given the chairmanship of the committee on police. He will be aided by Mr. Baker, Henry W. Anderson of Virginia and Judge Paul J. McCormick of California.

Treasury officials announced that no restrictions will be placed on the manufacture of cider and fruit juices in the home, providing these beverages are not sold unlawfully.

Dr. James M. Doran, prohibition commissioner, warned dry agents against interference with the manufacture of grape and other fruit juices unless the Volstead act clearly is violated.

In no case, Doctor Doran stated, must dwelling houses be entered for the purpose of investigating the sale of fruit juices except when agents are armed with a bona fide search warrant.

Grave Diggers Strike; Bury Dead in Trenches

New York.—Temporary burial of the dead in trenches, reminiscent of war times, was recently resorted to at Calvary cemetery in Queens, where a strike of grave diggers resulted in an accumulation of 600 bodies.

When the strike started bodies were placed in the cemetery's temporary receiving vaults which have accommodation for nearly 1,000 bodies. Under the law, however, a body must be buried within four days after death and men were placed at work digging three long trenches. Trenches more than 100 feet long and four feet deep were used to hold bodies.

Plates Used to Forge Seals Taken From Lake

Chicago.—Plates used in forging Northwestern university and the University of Chicago seals on fake diplomas were obtained by a diver from the lake near Navy pier, it was announced at the state's attorneys office in connection with the investigation of a diploma mill. The plates from which the fake diplomas and licenses were made were said to have been hidden in the drainage canal.

Attempt to Raise New \$1 Bill

Houston, Texas.—The first attempt to raise one of Uncle Sam's new \$1 bills has been reported. The portrait of Washington was altered to resemble Lincoln, whose likeness is on the new \$5 bills. The figure 1 was made into a 5.

Legula Is Re-Elected

Lima, Peru.—Augusto E. Legula was re-elected president of Peru for a five-year term beginning October 12 in the elections held.

TARIFF BILL TO GO TO SENATE SEPT. 3RD

Upper Branch's Reconvening Date Delayed.

Washington.—Reconvening of the senate will be delayed from August 19 to September 3 under a program announced by Senator James E. Watson (Rep., Ind.), majority leader.

Inability of the senate finance committee to complete the tariff bill by August 19 is responsible for the delay. Technically the senate will reconvene on August 19. Three-day recesses will be taken to carry the session along from that date until September 3.

Senator Watson stated that the members of the finance committee expect to complete action on all schedules of the tariff bill by August 19. During the following two weeks consideration of the valuation and administrative provisions of the bill may be completed.

It is expected that debate in the senate will occupy at least a month and probably six weeks or more. Under this program the senate will pass the bill some time in October. Three or four weeks will be required to adjust differences between senate and house bills in conference. The bill will reach the statute books in November shortly before the opening of the regular December session.

The house will not return until September 23, and under an agreement already entered into will take three-day recesses between that time and October 14 unless some emergency develops which requires action.

The Republican members of the finance committee have been considering the free list. Crude petroleum was left on the free list as in the present law and in the house bill. Oil producers in the Southwest have urged that it be made dutiable.

The committee, having finished the free list, turned to the wool schedule. The sundries and sugar schedules and miscellaneous items in some of the other schedules remain to be considered.

Radical revision of the Smoot sugar duty sliding scale appeared to be assured following the jolts administered to it at a recent hearing before the full membership of the finance committee. Senator Reed Smoot (Rep., Utah), chairman of the committee, and author of the plan, stated that he would not object to a modification to make the duties dependent upon changes in prices of raw sugar rather than refined sugar. He insisted, however, that he would not abandon the proposal entirely, despite the fact that it failed to obtain the endorsement of witnesses.

In shifting the basis to raw sugar, the intention would be to prevent manipulation of prices by the refiners. One of the chief objections to the scale has been that the refiners at certain seasons could raise the price of refined sugar to the public, which automatically would reduce the duty. The refiners then might import large quantities of raw sugar at the lower duty, with a disastrous effect upon domestic producers.

Under the Smoot plan, a duty as high as the house bill rate of 2.4 cents per pound on Cuban sugar and 3 cents on full duty sugar would apply only when the wholesale price of refined sugar at New York dropped to 5.2 cents. The scheme is intended to stabilize the price at 6 cents.

It was apparent from comments of other Republican members of the committee that, unless Senator Smoot revises his sliding scale to meet all the objections advanced, a flat rate will be approved as is advocated by most of the sugar groups.

The Smoot sliding scale was criticized severely in a statement filed with the committee by the American Farm Bureau federation.

Farm Board in Warning Against Rushing Wheat

Washington.—The federal farm board, which recently outlined the establishment of a \$20,000,000 agency to handle the problems of the wheat surplus, has issued a warning against "crowding" the primary markets under present price conditions.

Although it disclaimed any intention of forecasting a fair price for wheat or attempting to pass judgment on prevailing quotations, the board expressed the opinion that it was "unfortunate" to flood the wheat market at a time when there is a pronounced spread between the cash and futures prices.

The policy of immediate marketing. It was added, could not be considered advisable at a time when a "substantial reduction in world supply" over last year is anticipated.

City Drives Out I. W. W.

Sioux City, Iowa.—After two deaths in street brawls in which laboring men have been slugged or slashed with knives, state and federal officials have started a drive against the I. W. W.

Airline to Link N. S. America

New York.—Organization of the New York, Rio and Buenos Aires Line, Inc., to operate a passenger express and air-mail transport service between New York and Buenos Aires is announced.

9,000 Join Miners' Union

Madisonville, Ky.—Officials of the United Mine Workers of America announced that 9,000 miners in the western Kentucky field had joined the union.



ENTERTAINMENT

Peter Gnome invited the Brownies Elves, Fairies, old Mr. Giant, Witty Witch, and the members of the Bogey family to his entertainment.

It was a splendid entertainment with animal acts (the Gnomes dressed as animals), marvelous tricks, and much turning of somersaults!

A parade was the beginning of it all and Peter Gnome led the parade, carrying a basket filled with goodies in one hand and a clock in the other. "What's the reason for the clock?" asked Witty Witch.

"Just as soon as the clock's hands are at the same place—that is when they shake hands or nod to each other, or whatever you want to call it, we start the performance.

"That will mean that when the clock says twelve we will begin."

They all saw that the clock was now five minutes of twelve, and at twelve promptly Peter Gnome threw the clock up in the air.

It didn't mind for it was a special clock made for Gnomes and Fairies.

The clock landed on the branch of a tree and it struck twelve times in a very cheery little voice, for it was looking at the performance.

Of course, as the clock has a face they said it could see!

Now of all the performers the Bogey family were quite the most wonderful.

"We've never seen them before," said some of the guests.

"They're distant cousins of ours."



Peter Gnome Led the Parade.

said Peter Gnome, "and they used to live far away.

"They used to feel so badly because in the old days people used to say: "The Bogey man will get you if you're not good." And the Bogey family felt terribly about this so they tried to hide all they could.

"They wouldn't hurt a child—bad or good—for anything in the world. It seemed very unfair to them to have such a thing get around about them when it wasn't true at all.

"It was just a lot of mean gossip. "They love children just as the Gnomes and Brownies do and wouldn't hurt them for anything."

Oh, such interesting tricks as were performed, and how happy the Bogey family were that the truth was known about them at last.

It was as fine an entertainment as had taken place in a long time and everyone was pleased with Peter Gnome for having planned it.

Of course Peter Gnome was delighted that they all liked it so much and they all took part in it sooner or later.

Then when they were having their most delicious supper of moss ice cream and fern cookies Witty Witch told stories around an old fire which Mr. Giant made.

It was a beautiful, beautiful time enjoyed by every one of them! And Peter Gnome received the vote of thanks from everyone.

RIDDLES

Where was the Spanish Armada first seen? On the horizon.

Why cannot the sea be trusted? Because it is full of craft.

What always has the keys inside and the lock on the outside? A piano.

On which side of a bear do you always find the most fur? On the outside.

Why are hay and straw like specialties? Because they are forage (or age).

When is a pot of tea most like a grizzly bear? When it is a brewing (a Bruin).

Why is a retired carpenter like a lecturer? Because he is an ex-planer (explainer).

Which letter of the alphabet is never late? The letter "L," because it is always in time.

Why is a candle maker a very lucky man? Because he can always take a dip on a melting day.

Why is next Thursday like a chicken that cannot lift its head?—Because it's neck's weak (next week).

What is it that goes through the wood yet never touches the ground or the trees? The blast of a horn.



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Majestic RADIO

Can't Talk With Mars
Radio communication with Mars is considered unlikely, in the opinion of E. O. Hulburt of naval research laboratory, because of atmospheric conditions on the planet and because of certain limitations there, says Popular Mechanics Magazine. The gist of the situation, as he sees it, is that the short waves which we might transmit to penetrate our atmosphere, if they did reach Mars, would probably find no receiver for them, since the Martians, if they have radio sets, very likely have gone in for those using long waves.

Historical Hypothesis
Teacher—What would Washington have done if Lafayette had not answered his call?
Bright Pupil—I suppose he'd have waited in the telephone booth and got his nickel back.—Montreal Star.

Read How This Medicine Helped This Woman

Brainerd, Minn.—"I read about Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound in a newspaper and I have got great results from its tonic action at the Change of Life. Before I took it I was nervous and at times I was too weak to do my housework. I was this way about a year. But now I do all my housework and do chores outside also. I must say that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has done wonders for me and no woman should be without it. I sure can speak a good word for it."—Mrs. JIM SMITH, R. R. 7, Brainerd, Minnesota.

And Sorry for Himself
"I didn't marry beauty, my boy; I didn't marry wealth or position; I married for sympathy."
"Well, you have mine."
No matter how big a man is he cannot afford to belittle others.
Some men act as if they really believed everything they say.

Conceal scuffs this easy way

A touch or two of the dauber conceals scuffs like magic. Color is restored uniformly to faded shoes. More than 50 long-life shins—50 cents. Colors for black, brown, tan and white shoes—a neutral polish for others.

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