THE REMARKABLE ROMANCE OF AN INDUSTRIAL DICTATOR

Velvet and Steel

By

PEARL BELLAIRS

Synopsis

Joan Denby, of humble origin, is introduced as a social equal of Miss Georgina La Fontaine, rather than as her salaried secretary-companion. Georgina is anxious for her to marry well and intends to introduce her to Piers Hannen, head of the Hannen Steel and Iron works.

Lord Edward proposes to Joan.

"But please—I'd rather wait! I was saying something to Lord Edward, and you interrupted the conversation—we broke off in the middle of it!"

"I didn't think that you minded breaking off a conversation in the middle—you did it twice to me, this morning!" Piers put in the gear lever, let in the clutch, and they went away with a roar.

"Please. We must wait for the others!"

He took no notice. They swept round a bend and out of sight of the hotel garden.

Joan felt furiously angry, sitting upright in the bucket seat with the wind whipping her curls back and blowing through the thin chiffon of her frock. The others, she supposed, would follow on to Nice in Lord Edward's limousine. But they might think that she had consented to go with Piers, and though she did not care for Lord Edward she hated to think of his being in suspense—for their conversation had been interrupted at a moment when he could not have known, poor man, what her reply was going to be. If only Piers Hannen had come three minutes later with his rude interruption!

"Turn back, please! I'd prefer to go back, if you don't mind!" Joan said, in his ear, speaking coldly and distinctly so that he might understand that she was really annoyed.

But he only laughed and the car sped on into the night.

She sank back in the seat, gazing furiously at his inexorable profile; and then with a start, a sudden sinking sensation, she realized that they were not on the road to Nice. They were flying northward, leaving the town behind already. The lights of the car lit a dusty, empty road, and there were lonely vineyards on either side.

"You're on the wrong road," she said, trying to speak steadily and quietly. "The road to Nice goes the other way!"

"I'm not going to Nice," said Piers Hannen. "I said that I didn't want to go to Nice at dinner. Didn't you hear me?"

"Will you please stop. The others are going to Nice—I insist on going!"

"They've decided to play bridge instead. That was why they wanted Edward—to make up a four. I've not heard a word about Nice, young woman, except from you; and you seem to be obsessed by it!"

He looked round at her, and she sank back out of the tove-reating wind, holding the fluttering chiffon down over her knees. In the glow of the light from the dashboard his face was forbidding.

"We're going for a drive, you and I!" he said.

"This is absurd," said Joan. "Please, Mr. Hannen, I don't think this is funny. In a moment I shall be seriously angry. I don't want to go for a drive—"

For answer he pressed the accelerator and the whine of the supercharger screamed through the night as the car leapt forward along the rough shingle road, a road. Joan guessed, which followed the bed of some river into the lonely hills.

"You're illogical," he pointed out, calmly. "I'm a man who has no consideration for anyone or anything save his own pleasure. You've told me so. I might as well be hanged for a sheep as a lamb. If I have that reputation I'm going to get all I can out of it!"

"How ridiculous!" said Joan, though he had managed to frighten her. "Where—where are we going?"

"We're going into the mountains," he said coolly. "Where we shall investigate your dislike for me!"

"WHAT IS THE MATTER WITH ME?"

Joan was really scared—and she was angry too. She could not reply that she did not dislike him, that would have been too extreme an untruth. And she saw that to rage and storm would please him more than anything. Apparently he had brought her out here to amuse himself with her. But she was very angry and humiliated, and she could not help thinking of poor Lord Edward, who did not know whether she was going to marry him or not!

She would not speak, but sat staring angrily ahead wondering, with a rather faint heart, what he meant to say and do when he got her into the hills, as he said.

Suddenly the car's speed was checked and he drew up at the side of the road. Immense relief flooded her at the belief that he had decided to turn back. But instead he turned to her, saying:

"You had better put on that coat!"

Joan rose to the disappointment bravely, remarking sweetly:

"So much consideration is hardly in keeping with your character, is it?"

He got out of the car and pulled the coat out of the back seat; it was a large leather garment, and she hated to put it on, but as she was afraid that if she did not do it herself he would do it for her, she obediently did so. She was nearly lost in it.

"The consideration is wholly for myself," he told her ironically as he got back into the driver's seat. "I can't talk to you if you're shivering."

(To be Continued.)

Our Leading Lights

(In the course of a recent lecture in astronomy it was suggested that town-dwellers of to day did not get so clear a view of the stars as did their forerunners of a generation ago because of the improved lighting arrangements for city streets.)

Papa, in Queen Victoria's day,
Could frequently detect Orion;
And Charles Wain, or Milky Way,
He often had his eagle eye on,
But now his offspring, bathed in light
From more immediate constellations,
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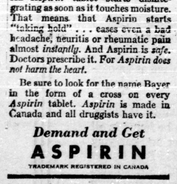

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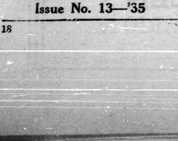

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Issue No. 13—'35

What Does Your Handwriting Reveal?

GEOFFREY ST. CLAIR
(Graphologist)
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(Editor's Note : Greater interest than ever before is being shown in these interesting articles by a well-known Graphologist. He again invites readers to write in for a personal chafacter reading. See the following article for details of his offer which has attracted thousands of readers).

Some extracts from character readings actually prepared for readers will prove interesting to many.

Miss B. L. : You are inclined to be somewhat highly-strung, and are apt to get easily excitable when things do not go just as you would like. This is not a weakness in the ordinary sense of the word; it is more a tempermental disadvantage, brought about because you are so subject to your feelings. You are so quick to feel joys and sorrows, and will probably suffer a good deal as a result.

Yours is not a nature that would find nursing a very suitable occupation, and it is fortunate that you recognized this and discontinued your training. The ideal nurse needs to be well-controlled, able to keep her head in emergencies, and at the same time be sympathetic and kindly. You do have the latter traits, but certainly would not show at your best during tense moments.

You are independent, in the sense that you are chary of accepting the help of others. And you have a good regard for order and neatness and are careful about details. All in all, you should do fairly well at your office work, and be far happier than in the occupation of nursing.

Mr. A.G.T. : You have a fairly normal nature, with a slight leaning towards ardour, but are by no means intentionally emotional. Your sense of judgement is well to the fore, and as a rule will prevent you from doing anything too impetuously.

You are, perhaps, too prone to view the future a little cynically, without that faith and ambition that a young man like you should have. Be more definitely ambitious; make your plans for the future, and then get down to brass tacks to try and realize them.

Mr. H. B. : Your girl friend is affectionate and spontaneous. But she is far too unassuming for her own good. It would be better if she were a little more conscious of her own powers and exerted them more.

She is careful about details, is neat and orderly. She would, I have no doubt, make a good housewife, although probably a little fussy.

Tempermentally, this girl has the same keyed-up nature that you have, easily excited and very expressive of her feelings.

You might devote some attention to curbing the temper that stands out in your writing so blatantly. This is sheer waste of energy, as well as likely to cause some trouble and unhappiness.

Miss P. A. D.: it seems to me that most of your troubles can be traced to the changeable nature that you have. You flit too readily from one thing to another, and don't succeed in any one of them because you do not devote sufficient energy and concentration. You vary in your moods and the result is that no sooner have you become interested in one particular thing than something else turns up to distract your attention and interest temporarily, I am writing you direct, because it is essential that you adopt a more definite course to follow in order to make any real and lasting progress in the future.

Would YOU like to have YOUR handwriting analysed? And perhaps you would like to know the truth about your friends? Mr. St. Clair can help you as he has helped so many others. In order to get your personal character analysis, you must send for a copy of Mr. St. Clair's new Chart—the Graphochart, which contains over 100 illustrations, and shows you how to read character from handwriting. It is fascinating and very interesting. Send 12 cents for your copy of the Graphochart, and an additional 10c coin for each specimen you want analyzed. State birthdate in each case, and send with 3c stamped, addressed envelope to: Geoffrey St. Clair, Room 421, 73 Adelaide Street West, Toronto, Ont. All letters are confidential and will be answered as quickly as possible.

Handy Newspapers

There are many uses for old newspapers. In fact, if the housewife only realized it, they are a valuable help in reducing work and increasing comfort.

Most women never think of it, but when they stand ironing, for instance their feet will ache intolerably. This "ache" can be most easily avoided by making a thick mat out of old newspapers. And all standing jobs can be relieved of much of their strain if wads of newspapers are put on the floor.

A newspaper "mat" needs twelve large newspapers placed one on top of the other, folded over, "packed" carefully so that they do not slip, and bound at each end with string. It will last a long time and will be found to be a boon to aching feet.

A similar mat can be made and used on wet days when there are youngsters in the house. Placed just outside the door when the children are expected home from school it will save much time indoors, as the most of the mud can be wiped off the boots on the mat outside. The wad can then be taken indoors and the soiled top removed and burned. At the back door such a "mat" saves the housewife, when there are children who will scamper in and out.

Grease on a stove can be cleared off by rubbing with a wad of paper. Washing-up loses much of its terrors if the plates are first cleared of the grease paper. As a polisher for the windows, newspaper will be found more than useful as the smell of the printers' ink helps to keep away the insects. Blankets, clothes and fore should not be laid away for long periods unless layers of newspaper have been placed between the folds.

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ONE OF THE MOST COLORFUL FIGURES OF THIS CENTURY

Lord Baden-Powell Founder And Chief of Boy Scout Movement of Entire World

Ottawa. — Keen interest is being shown here in the forthcoming visit of one of the most colorful figures of the century, Rt. Hon. Lord Baden-Powell, of Gilwell, founder and Chief of the Boy Scout movement of the entire world, and one of Britain's heroes of the South African campaigns.

Lord Baden-Powell will arrive in Ottawa in May, accompanied by Lady Baden-Powell, who is chief of the Scouts' sister movement, the Girl Guides, and other members of their family.

To Be Welcomed Here

Plans have been made through the Boy Scout Association, in which the Governor General is Chief Scout for Canada, to welcome the chief, and all Scouts and Guides of Ottawa and district will probably have an opportunity of seeing the man who created their organization for the first time.

Baden-Powell, as he is familiarly known to all Britishers, is the son of a parson-professor, and was born in London, England, on February 22, 1857. At 19 he was commissioned in the 13th Hussars as a subaltern, and saw service in India. His career was both exciting and adventurous.

In addition he was engaged in secret service work in South Africa, Turkey, Russia and Germany.

It was during the seige of Mafeking in the Boer War that he is reputed to have first organized a corps of young men to assist the beleaguered forces in scouting and other supplementary military work, and the outcome of this little unit was the Boy Scout movement which spread first through British lands, and today embraces practically every civilized country in the world.

Set High Standard

Baden-Powell put many of his ideas for young men into books and articles and he set up a high standard of manly conduct for growing boys to live up to. So rapidly did his ideas fire youth with ambition for scout training and so steadily did the movement gain in strength and scope, that the founder of the Scout idea was obliged to retire from active military affairs to direct the course of this new youth movement. Since that time he has devoted his entire energies to the work, with the noble support and encouragement of Lady Baden-Powell.

His Majesty the King gave impetus to the government by his official patronage, and Baden-Powell was later known as the first man to enter Buckingham Palace in "shorts" now a familiar item of attire for boys and young men.

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Deaths by Cancer In Recent Years Show an Increase

Advance in Treatment But Great Deal Remains to Be Done in Canadian Research

Ottawa. — The following figures will indicate quite clearly the rapidity with which cancer is increasing in Canada. The death-rate per 100,000 of populaton from 1926 to 1933, the last year for which statistics are available, was as follows: 1926, 81; 1927, 85; 1928, 88; 1929, 90; 1930, 91; 1931, 92.4; 1932, 95.5; 1933, 100.

This rapid increase in cancer death-rate applies to all civilized countries. It is generally agreed that facilities for the diagnosis and treatment of cancer are markedly deficient in practically all countries. Some countries, in recognition of this fact, have taken steps to augment their facilities for diagnosis and treatment of the disease.

ESTABLISH RADIUM INSTITUTES

France has established a Radium Institute and possesses a quantity of radium which is allocated to a number of treatment centres. At Stockholm, the Swedish Government has built a Cancer Institute, which is recognized as a model for the rest of the world. To this institute, patients are brought from all parts of Sweden for treatment. The Government pays for the transportation of the patients and provides treatment free of charge, when necessary. The radium used in that institute is also provided by the Government. This institution has been operating for some years and it is interesting to briefly scan the results arrived at.

Cures were obtained in 68 per cent. of 200 cancers of the skin of the face; 45 per cent. of 66 lip cancers; 62 per cent. of 113 cancers of the mouth; 22,4 per cent. of 500 cases of cancer of the neck of the womb; 43 per cent. of 46 cases of cancer of the body of the womb. All of these cases were what is known as five-year-old cures, that is to say, a relapse had not occurred five years after treatment.

Taking all cancers as they come to the Radium Institute at Stockholm, there are five-year cures in 38.5 per cent. of all cases and this is almost entirely due to the use of radium. Norway and Denmark are almost equal to Sweden in their facilities for treating cancer.

INCREASING RADIUM SUPPLIES.

Everywhere efforts are being made to increase available supplies of radium and provide expert treatment for all cancer patients. During the past three years, rapid advance has been made in Canada — diagnostic centres and clinics have been established and the amount of radium increased—but a great deal more remains to be done. The fact must be emphasized again and again that treatment of cancer, if it is to be successful, whether it takes the form of surgical excision, the cautery, radium or X-ray, must be undertaken early and it must be reiterated that an essential part of the campaign against cancer consists in the education and intelligent co-operation of the public, so that early diagnosis and prompt treatment may be obtained.

What is required now in Canada is intensive work and the closest co-operation of physicists, clinicians, radiologists and pathologists and, above all, the training of experts, both in diagnosis and treatment.

Let The Sunshine In

The spring sunshine is worth to you, and should be allowed to enter through the widows as well as the doors. Take a sun bath through the window as much and as often as you can. It will do you a world of good. Bask in it and sit in it and let it trickle down your back. Take the March rays this way and you will fit yourself for the rigors of Spring. They talk about spring fever or lassitude. Try this treatment and you will probably be ready for the garden work when it arrives, for you will arrive to meet it.

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Woman's World

By Mair M. Morgan

THE SAVOY SAUSAGE

Sausages are always popular for breakfast and dinner. They are useful to give flavor to an interesting dishes and are a attractive and appetizing garnish for roast chicken and turkey.

Like any kind of meat can be ed into "sausage," generally ing the word means a pork ct. If some other meat is used characteristic word is used efine it. Link sausage, country age and bulk sausage are all from finely chopped pork. fat and lean meat are used, never more than one-third as fat as lean should be added. eals must be carefully planned sausage is to be the meat. ables that will provide bulk well as mineral salts and vitamin ent as necessary. A simple served with a French dressing a light dessert of fruit, round the meal satisfactorily.

order to insure thorough cookwithout drying out and hardening, sausages are likely to parboil it is an excellent idea to parboil sausage before frying. Put ce in frying pan and add r to half cover. Prick the skin several places to prevent burst- let the water cook away. Then n over a low fire in the fat cooks out of the sausage. ausage may be baked in a moderate oven instead of cooked on top the stove, but no matter how it cooked it must be well done. here are all sorts of delicious bination dishes made with sau- s. Potatoes or apples are most ting stuffed with sausages, ubed sweet potatoes and bulk sages, macaroni and sausage, e and sausage, sausage in a case of baking powder biscuit dough, apples and sausages in various s are a few of the many ys sausages can be used to add riety to menus.

Sausage rolls are a good hearty ncheon dish.

They are made as follows: Two cups flour, four teaspoons baking powder, one teaspoon salt, two teaspoons butter, water, four parboiled small sausages.

Mix and sift flour, baking powder and salt. Put in butter and cut in ter to make soft dough. Put on floured molding board and roll th a floured rolling pin into a sheet about one-half inch thick. Cut into oblong pieces a little longer than the sausage and put a sausage each. Fold pieces together and ace on an oiled and floured pan. ake in a moderate oven for twenty-five minutes. Serve with apple or anberry sauce.

MAKING GOOD GRAVY

Good gravy is an improvement to dinner, but I find that many ople are rather puzzled as to how should be made, writes a cookery pert in the Johannesburg Sunday mes.

In my early days of housekeeping often felt something was wrong ith the gravy, though I did not now what.

To begin with, I confused gravy with sauce. Strictly speaking, of ourse, gravies are simply the juices rom roasted or braised meats diuted or seasoned but not thickened. Exceptions to this rule are the gravies served with roast veal, pork and poultry, of which a very little flour is added. Many people like all gravy served with roast meat slightly thickened, but it is not really correct to do so.

To make delicious unthickened gravy to be served with roast beef mutton or lamb proceed as follows: If there are any tough pieces or bits of bone that were cut off before the joint went into the oven, put them in a small pan with a little water, and let them simmer while the joint roasts. They will make delicious stock.

When the meat is cooked, raise it from the tin, put on the dish, and keep hot.

Carefully pour the dripping from the tin into a clean jar. Beef dripping should always be kept by itself, as it is superior to any other; but when pouring off the dripping, be sure and keep back the rich brown sediment and brown juice that you will find under the liquid fat. The thin brown juice left in the tin add a teacupful—more or less, according to the amount of gravy you need—of boiling stock, or if you are so unfortunate, or so thriftless, as to possess no stock, water must be substituted.

Then take an open spoon, and scrape the inside of the tin well over, in order to loosen all the brown particles. Keep the tin over the fire all the time. Boil the gravy, well, and skim off a little grease if it seems too fat. Season the gravy carefully.

Note the color; if for any reason it is too pale a tint to look nice, add just a drop or two of the burnt sugar caramel that should be found in every cook's cupboard for emergencies. This will make it a tempting brown. Don't overdo the caramel; too brown gravy is as bad as if it were too pale. Lastly strain the gravy, a little round but not over the joint, and the rest into a tureen.

For thickened gravy to serve with pork, veal and poultry, proceed just as for clear gravy, until it comes to pouring off the dripping from the baking-tin then pour off all but about one tablespoonful of the dripping, and shake over inside the tin about one level teaspoonful of flour. Stir this well into the dripping, and fry it a pretty rich brown color, taking great care that it does not burn. Add about three-quarters of a pint of stock, and stir it over the fire until boiling. Be sure and scrape the tin well. Skim well, add seasoning, and more stock if the gravy is thicker than is thin cream. Then strain and use.

HOT SANDWICHES

One of the best luncheons we serve our family is made with leftovers and the family never know it. They think only that they are having a special treat in these hot savory sandwiches that are so satisfying and appetizing when the March wind blows.

Left-over meats, odds and end of cheese, sauces and all sorts of remnants of left-over food fill in splendidly in preparing savory sandwiches. And stale slices of bread may be toasted, so that's another saving.

Graham bread, Boston brown bread, whole wheat bread, rye bread, crackers, rolls and biscuits are all usable for hot sandwich making.

USE SUNDAY ROAST

The remnants of the Sunday roast of beef may well be made into an appetizing hot sandwich. Chop the meat very fine, add the gravy to it and add this mixture to a few shreds of green pepper and minced onion browned in a little fat. Heat to the boiling point and add half a teaspoon of worcestershire sauce or tomato catsup to taste. Serve on hot toast with spicy pickles.

Hot chicken sandwiches may be made in several ways. If you had chicken with biscuits and gravy for Sunday dinner a very easy sandwich is made by removing the meat from the bones, reheating it in the gravy and serving it on the biscuits which have been split and toasted.

The remnants of roast chicken or any variety of poultry work up delightfully in the following recipe.

HOT CHICKEN SANDWICH

One cup finely chopped chicken, 1½ cups milk, 2 tablespoons butter, 2 tablespoons flour, 1 tablespoon mayonnaise, 3 drops onion juice, ½ teaspoon capers, ½ teaspoon salt, ¼ teaspoon white pepper, graham bread.

Melt butter, stir in flour and slowly add milk, stirring constantly. Cook and stir until boiling and add mayonnaise and onion juice, salt, pepper and prepared chicken. Put between slices of buttered graham bread and serve at once.

Hot Hamburg Sandwiches

One half-pound round steak ground, 1 small onion, 2 tablespoons dripping or butter, 1 tablespoon flour, ¾ cup tomato puree, ½ teaspoon salt, ⅛ teaspoon pepper, whole wheat bread.

Mince onion and mix with chopped meat. Saute in butter or dripping until a nice brown. Season with salt and pepper and sift flour over. Mix thoroughly and cook and stir until flour is browned. Slowly add tomato juice, stirring constantly. Cook until thick and smooth. Spread, hot and savory, between slices of buttered whole wheat bread.

Apple Ring Sandwich

This sandwich will find favor on one of the first warm spring days when the sun at midday seems as warm as summer.

Slice Boston brown bread rather thin and spread with softened butter. Cut tart apples in slices about one-quarter inch thick and remove cores but do not peel. Saute in butter in a hot frying pan and arrange a prepared brown bread. Sprinkle lightly with sugar and cinnamon mixed and put into hot oven for a few minutes. Before serving drop marbles of cream cheese dusted with paprika in each apple ring.

3

Machine Officially Put Out Of Use By Bus And Another Car

This automobile, owned by the TERA and marked "For Official Use," was crushed in a triple crash with bus and another automobile while going through Central Park in New York City. Three persons were severely injured in the smashup.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

THE HEAVENLY FATHER—Psalm 103 : 1-5, 10-14; Isaiah 40 : 27-31; Matthew 6 : 24-34; Luke 11 : 2; John 3 : 3-6; 8 : 40-47; 14 : 1-31 Romans 8 : 14-17; Hebrews 12 5-11.

GOLDEN TEXT — "Like as a father pitieth his children, so the Lord pitieth them that fear him. — Psalm 103 : 13.

THE LESSON IN ITS SETTING

TIME AND PLACE — Psalm 103 belongs to the time of David and was consequently written after 1050 B.C. The fortieth chapter of Isaiah may be approximately dated at 712 B.C., the Sermon on the Mount was given in the mid-summer of A.D. 28, probably on a hill west of the Sea of Galilee; the passage from Luke dates from the early winter of A.D. 29; John 3-6 belongs in the very earliest part of our Lord's ministry in April, A.D. 27, and records events that took place in the city of Jerusalem; the teaching of John 8 : 40-27 was given in the same city in October A.D. 29. The great fourteenth chapter of John contains words uttered on the day before our Lord's crucifixion, April 6, A.D. 29, in the Upper Room. The Epistle to the Romans was written about A.D. 60; the date of the Epistle to the Hebrews and its authorship are debated questions. It was probably written not many years before the fall of the city of Jerusalem, A.D. 70.

"Philip saith unto him, Lord show us the Father." The universal human cry. The answer is the life and teaching of Jesus. "And it sufficeth us." It is the pathos of the heart's instinctive yearning for a Father—a Father's heart, a Father's home—in God.

"Jesus saith unto him, Have I been so long time with you, and dost thou not know me, Philip?" God is holiness and love; the real manifestation of these moral perfections can only consist in a moral life such that in it, in its acts and words, the moral perfection of the divine character shall shine forth. Now, this unique spectacle, this perfect theophany, the visible resplendence of God, the disciples have had before their eyes for more than two years. "He that hath seen me hath seen the Father; how sayest thou, Show us the Father?" This sentence most unmistakably makes Christ speak of himself as equal with the Father, true God.

"Believest thou not that I am in the Father, and the Father in me?" The teaching of Christ showed how he was in closest communion with the Father; his works showed the Father wrought in him. "The words that I say unto you I speak not from myself." This idea is frequently on the lips of Christ; see e.g., 7:16; 8:28, 38; 12,49; 14:24; 17:8, 14. See especially, Deut. 18:18. "But the Father abiding in me doeth his works." The words and the works of Christ are pointed out as the two proofs of his union with the Father, the former appealing to the spiritual consciousness, the later to the intellect.

"Believe me that I am in the Father, and the Father in me: or else believe me for the very works' sake." They were to believe his very statement concerning his union with the Father, and the Father with him; but, if this they could not do, then they were to "begin with the works and, through them, arrive at a belief in the divinity of his person.

"Verily, verily, I say unto you, He that believeth on me, the works that I do shall he do also." How tremendously encouraging to these disciples must have been an assertion such as this. "And greater works than these shall he do; because I go unto the Father." Christ wrought miracles that men, beginning with what they could see and appreciate, might be led on to believe in and trust him for power to help them in all their matters.

"And whatsoever ye shall ask in my name," This first mention of prayer in our Saviour's parting words thus enables us two most important lessons. He that would do the work of Jesus must pray in his Name. He that would pray in his Name must work in his Name. "That will I do, that the Father may be glorified in the Son." It follows as a matter of course that this must be with us, as with Jesus, the essential element in our petitions: the glory of the Father must be the aim and end, the very soul and life of our prayer.

"If ye shall ask anything in my name, that will I do." Thus, while his disciples shall pray in his name on the earth, he will act from heaven, as God's part, to execute the work, so intimate will be the union effected in him between heaven and earth.

"If ye love me, ye will keep my commandments." Obedience is the necessary consequence of love.

"And I will pray the Father." The work used for praying here is a different one from that used in preceding verses, implying on the part of the saker a certain equality, as of kings with king (Luke 14:32), or, if kings with king (Luke 14:32), or, if not equality, familiarity with him from whom the gift of favor is sought which lends authority to the request. "And he shall give you another Comforter." He is given to strengthen us for every task assigned to us by God, to sanctify, enlighten and empower us, by calling him another Christ virtually asserts the personality of the Holy Spirit, and his essential equality in the Godhead. "That he may be with you for ever," He will not leave, as Christ was compelled to leave. This promise is for the Church as a whole, and for each individual believer.

"Even the Spirit of truth." The one whose sphere of activity would be the truth, who would reveal the truth to men. See, e.g., v 26; 15:26; 16:13; 1 John 2:20, 27. There is also a spirit of error (1 John 4:6; John 8:44). "Whom the world cannot receive; for it beholdeth him not, neither knoweth him." Thus, the world, by its own wisdom, can never come to know God, and to discern spiritual truth (1 Cor, 2:11-15). "Ye know him; for he abideth with you, and shall be in you."

"I will not leave you desolate." It is found only once again in the New Testament (James 1:27). Christ knows the human heart, and how to meet its deepest needs. "I come unto you." He came to them after his resurrection; more powerfully, at Pentecost; he continues to come to all believers in many ways, at every crisis; he will, finally, come again to take us to himself.

"Yet a little while, and the world beholdeth me no more." It was to be less than twenty-four hours. The world never saw him after his resurrection. "But ye behold me: because I live, ye shall live also." The life they live, so far from being a vacant and dead thing, because he has died, appeared, shall be the continuous evidence to them that he lives, and lives in and with them.

"In that day ye shall know that I am in my Father, and ye in me, and I in you." The day corresponds to the coming, but generally it marks each victorious crisis of the new appreheension of the risen Christ.

It's Simple

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Write your name and address plainly, giving number and size of such patterns as you want. Enclose 15c in stamps or coin (coin preferred—wrap it carefully) for each number, and address your order to Wilson Pattern Service, 73 West Adelaide St., Toronto.

The passage was played over with distressing results and Novalis sat down in the orchestra chair, the power of speech being unequal to the occasion. Presently he was observed to be taking off his shoes. Then he called to the orring double basso:

"Come here, my boy! Measure me for a pair of shoes and for heaven's sake go home and make them."

FU MANCHU

By Sax Rohmer

"I had just reached his side when Sir Crichton fell writhing upon the floor," continued the nobleman's secretary. "He seemed past speech, but as I laid him upon the couch, he gasped something that sounded like 'The red hand!' From the direction of his last glance I think he referred to something in the study. . . ."

A-5

"Having called the servants I ran into the study. But there was absolutely nothing unusual to be seen. The windows were closed and fastened. There is no other door; anybody entering the study would have had to pass me. Even if somebody had been concealed, which would have been impossible in that small room, I should have seen him coming out."

THE ZYAT KISS—"The Red Hand"

"I searched the study three nights ago at the request of Sir Crichton, who thought something was hidden there."

"Some THING, or someone?" demanded Smith.

"The word he used was some THING!"

Nayland Smith tugged at the lobe of his left ear, which was a habit of his when meditating.

"You had been at work here some weeks, I understand. Had anything unusual occurred?" he asked the secretary.

"Sir Crichton was writing an important book. He was very nervous, and something did happen, though I gave it little thought. . . © 1935 By Sax Rohmer and The Bell Syndicate, Inc.