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 secretary. She meets Piero Hannen, millionaire, who forces his attentions on her.

Joan said nothing: so he tossed it away into the darkness. She had not thought that he would really do it. It brought home to her her helplessness. That he should have done it. It was only a sprig of daphne but he smelled so sweetly, and she had wanted it—now he simply took it from her and threw it away!

Her helpless rage and exasperation blazed in her eyes.

"No," he said. "It wasn't doubt, before! You don't doubt me now, do you? You know exactly how to take me. And you're furious!"

The things this man did! Joan felt like crying.

"It's too bad," he said. "To torment you. We'll cry quits. You had the effrontery to give me a most unpleasant character when you had only seen me once, so I thought I would live up to it!"

"You have," she said.

He laughed.

"I was bored to death in Cannes this morning. But I'm not in the least bored now. My boredom vanished as soon as you stepped aboard the Corsair with Georgina this morning. I said to her—shall I tell you what I said to her?"

"No, please don't!" said Joan, more disconcerted than ever by his sudden change of tone. "I really don't want to hear."

"I told her that you aroused a hope within me that long been extinct in me—that there is something in women besides a passion for clothes and admiration."

"There is nothing unusual in me, I assure you!" said Joan hastily. If he was going to start saying that he admired her, she was only too anxious to cool his interest. "Nothing at all. I love clothes, I wallow in admiration! Oh, please, please, Mr. Hannen—take me back to Cannes!"

"Oh, but there was some more of it—I said that you had the most delicious—what? You're covering them up now. I said that you had the most delicious little ears — all right, I'll tell you the rest tomorrow."

He laughed as he switched on the head lamps of the car.

Glad that the light on the dashboard was out, for this sort of thing from him made her feel more uncomfortable and rebellious than anything Joan wrapped the coat more closely about her and sank into it as deeply as possible, hiding herself, ears and all in it, and hating him.

He turned the car round on the narrow road in a fashion which brought her heart into her mouth; they tore away on the descent and soon, it seemed to her in no time, they were down on the level road again, on the way to Cannes. Had he not been in the car Joan would have enjoyed the speed, the wonderful smooth flight, the roar of the powerful engine with its thundering acceleration.

He sat back casually, driving, and seemed in a good humor.

"That was a pleasant drive," he remarked. "You see, if I only get what I want I'm a little different, are you not?"

"Different? I don't know," said Joan, and she asked: "If you had liked me less, would you have behaved worse?"

He roared.

"It depends what you call worse," he said, as he ordered them.

And he fancied that that settled it. When he pulled up at the kerb outside the Hotel Mediterranee, he said:

"Will you be about if I come round tomorrow? Or will you and Georgina come down and lunch on the yacht again? No party this time—just you and I and Georgina?"

"Come in," said Joan. "Take me up to the hotel".

He looked at her quizzically.

"Come in! You'll have to see Georgie in any case, won't you? We'll arrange there—I'll tell you on the terrace," she said promisingly.

He followed her. At a leisurely pace she led him across the garden and out to the terrace; and there, in the light from the windows, she turned and faced him.

"Well, what about tomorrow?" he asked.

"Now we're here," Joan said. "I'll tell you. There will be no tomorrow. I don't like you. I don't like your face, I don't like anything about you! You took me up into the mountains against my will—I told you that I did not want to go, but you took no notice. You may think it a joke, but I don't. You have wealth and a position in the world which enables you to do as you like. And you do—regardless of everybody else! You're a boor and a bully who takes what he wants—a sort of social hold-up man!"

He smiled at first. Then his face became expressionless and as she went on his eyes began to shine. She looked at him scornfully to begin with, but then she had to look away. He was so powerful and so enigmatic, standing there, that even with the hotel windows but a few feet away she was frightened of him.

"You don't appeal to me. I'm afraid. I'd rather not meet you again. Good-night," she said, and she turned away.

And then, outrageously, he caught her wrist: "No—not yet! Don't go!"

(To be Continued.)

Raise Price Of Papers

Ottawa — The Ottawa Evening Journal and the Ottawa Evening Citizen have advised their subscribers that prices of their editions will be raised from two to three cents. The newspapers claimed increased expenditures made the step necessary.

SMALLPOX IN CANADA

In the Province of Ontario, 16 cases only of smallpox were reported in 1933. In the Province of Quebec one case was registered, and in the Maritime there were no cases of the disease. In the nine provinces of Canada according to the statisticians of one of the large life insurance companies, 100 cases only were reported with six deaths.

In order to succeed in practically stamping out smallpox, it was necessary to convince the people that vaccination was the only means of combating the disease.

If we go back to the origin of smallpox in this country, we will realize to what extent a constant and vigorous battle was required to conquer the disease.

Smallpox was brought to Canada in 1635 by some of the earlier settlers. It spread with devastating activity among the Indians. Whole villages were wiped out. During the two centuries following the introduction of smallpox, the toll among Indians numbered in the hundreds of thousands. Nor was the disease checked until after the introduction of vaccination by Jenner in 1798.

In 1702-1703 smallpox struck Quebec city and over 3,000 French inhabitants died in the year.

In 1732-1733, there were 1,800 deaths from smallpox in the City of Quebec. In 1755, more than 600 died from that disease in the City of Quebec.

Since the introduction of vaccine, smallpox has decreased with great rapidity where its use has been at all general.

Between the years 1871-1885 objection to vaccination became widespread in Montreal, and between 1872 and 1880, when vaccination was neglected, there were 4,811 deaths out of a population of 129,000. This is something to be remembered at a time when vaccination is no longer being generally practised.

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Half His Estate Left to U.S.

Will Of Oliver Wendell Holmes Bequeaths More Than Half-million In All.

Washington, — To the United States Government which he served so long, Oliver Wendell Holmes returned in death more than half the money with which it had compensated him.

The great jurist's will, probated recently, revealed an estate of slightly more than $550,000. It distributed specific bequests of $283,500 and then incorporated this unusual clause:

"All the rest, residue and remainder of my property of whatsoever nature, wheresoever situate, of which I may die seized and possessed, or in which I may have an interest at the time of my death, I give devise and bequeath, to the United States of America."

As residual legatee, the Government will receive some $250,000. In his 29 years on the supreme bench and his few in retirement, Justice Holmes received approximately $490,000 from the Government.

Edward J. Holmes of Boston was named principal legatee, receiving $100,000; all of the jurist's editions of the works of his two grandfathers, his more famous father, and of himself. Small legacies to more distant relatives and to those who served him through a long lifetime were numerous. Charitable bequests included $25,000 and the greater part of his library to the Library of Congress; $25,000 to Harvard University, $25,000 to the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, and certain portraits to the Massachusetts Historical Society.

"What would you like for your birthday, Tommy?

"Oh, a telephone, Dada. Then I can answer teacher's questions without going to school."

Jam From Paprika

When the Hungarian chemist Szent Gyorgi discovered that the sweet red pepper that grows so abundantly in his native land is a rich source of vitamin C—the one that prevents scurvy—the food manufacturers saw their opportunity. Its Budapest correspondent informs the American Chemical Society that vitaprin has made its appearance—a jam made from the juice of ripened peppers (paprika). It gladdens the eye with its rich red color. Children cry for it because it is sweet yet not so sharp as the raw vegetable. Housewives mix it with foods. The doctors bless the proceeding since the chemists have found that this paprika jam contains twice as much vitamin C as lemon juice.

YEAST IN CONVENIENT NEW FORM

"Having suffered from sciatica for eighteen months, I was advised to try Phillips Pure LIVE Yeast. I am most thankful to say I got relief almost straight away."—Leeds, England.—Extract from original letter.

If you are among the thousands who have found yeast a splendid health help then ask your druggist for Phillips Pure LIVE Yeast. In this new yeast, an English development, a way has been found to keep the live elements in the highest state of activity without bothersome refrigeration and care.

So you needn't bother about getting a new supply each day. You can buy several weeks' supply of Phillips Yeast at once—and cut down the cost tremendously.

What Phillips Yeast will do for you is to help your digestion, make your food do you the maximum of good, and enrich your blood. Phillips Yeast has been outstandingly successful both in England and here in Canada.

Ask your druggist for Phillips—15 days' supply (in granules of pleasing taste) for 50c; 45 days' supply, $1.00.

WHAT DOES YOUR HANDWRITING REVEAL?

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GEOFFREY ST. CLAIR
Graphologist

A reader sends in a question relating to Graphology, the science of Character Reading from Handwriting, that is of interest to all those who have followed up these articles.

He says: "Is Graphology based on superstition, or is it absolutely scientific? Is there a reason for everything that you say, in the course of giving a character delineation from handwriting, or is it a sort of pseudo-science, made up of a lot of quackery, some old-time mythologies and a modicum of fact."

My answer is definitely that Graphology is NO superstition, or assortment of mythologies. On the contrary it is a scientific pursuit, based on foundations that have been proven by research and actual everyday practise. It is not even yet in its final stages. New facts are emerging from continual research that is constantly carried on.

In precisely the same way that medicine is still undergoing research and new findings are made from time to time, in some cases revolutionizing the profession so as it with the practise of graphology.

Fifteen years ago very few people thought that graphology was accurate. Anyone who thought about it at all disposed of it as a pseudo-science posing as an accurate science, but not to be taken seriously.

Today there are large numbers of people who have found a character analysis something amazing, and very worthwhile, and most people believe in it.

My mailbag every day contains one or more letters from people who have found character analysis, based on their handwriting, very helpful to them. Only recently, a lady, writing to comment on the accuracy of an analysis I made for her husband, said, in part: "It seems strange that you warned my husband to be careful lest his impulsiveness should get him into trouble. He had recently lost a considerable sum of money because he was so impulsive, and did not even wait to consider whether he was doing a wise thing. In spite of my own admonitions to him, he hurried on his way, with the result that he is now a lot worse off. If your advice had only come a little sooner.

Would YOU like to have your own character analysed from your handwriting? Have you any friends whose true characters you would like to know? You can get the services of this well-known handwriting analyst, and he can help YOU, as he has helped so many of our readers. Send specimens of the writing you want analysed, stating birthdate in each case. Send 10c coin for each specimen, and enclose with 3c stamped addressed envelope to: Geoffrey St. Clair, Room 421, 75 Adelaide St. West, Toronto, Ont. In confiding in Mr. St. Clair you may be sure that whatever you write will be confidential. Letters will be answered as quickly as possible.

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DO you feel weak and nervous? Is your housework a burden? Take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Mrs. M. A. Kelly of Woodstock, New Brunswick, says,

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Woman's World

By Mair M. Morgan

SPANISH RECIPES

A friends has just returned from Spain. During her stay there she collected recipes of native dishes. She learned, for instance, how to make potato soup delicious with a peral flavoring of chopped parsley. Also that an excellent vegetable course is canned asparagus, well drained and sprinkled with melted butter, and then liberally coated with grated cheese. Cook in the oven or under the grill until the cheese has melted and browned, and the asparagus is piping hot. This is best served in the fireproof dish in which it is cooked.

FLAVORED WITH SAFFRON

Another of my Spanish dishes is made by cooking rice in oil, flavoring slightly with saffron, and mixing with pieces of green beans and slices of pimento (both from tins). Sometimes I add chopped meat, or vary the recipe with different kinds of fish, perhaps oysters, lobster, and white fish. This too is served in the fireproof dish in which it is cooked.

An original Spanish way of serving fillets of sole is to poach them in the ordinary way, and then dish in the middle of boiled potatoes with small balls of boiled potato. Half the fish and potato is coated with a well-flavored brown sauce, and the other half with a cream sauce, such as Bechamel. Each guest is served with a piece of brown-and-cream-coated fish, with potatoes to match!

Another way of serving sole—put the fried fillets on pieces of fried eggplant. Eggplants appear in many Spanish dishes, and a mixed grill may well consist of veal and lamb chops, brains and eggplants, all coated and friend to a brown crispness.

Veal is the staple meat of Spain. As a roast it is rolled and cut in neat slices. Fillets of veal are coated with breadcrumbs and are spread with pate de foie gras and slices of truffle.

Veal chops, which taste almost like pork chops, are fried with breadcrumbs, or may appear smothered with button mushrooms cut in halves.

Brains, I was glad to find, are used more than in this country. Try this recipe from my "diary." Parboil the brains, breaking into sprig-like pieces, and saute gently in black butter (butter cooked with vinegar in a frying pan until dark) and chopped parsley.

Eggs and Pimentoes

Eggs very often appear in company with pimentoes. A Spanish omelette is a savory omelette smothered in a sauce made with chopped onion, chopped pimento, and tomato.

A good-looking luncheon dish is made by buttering flat fireproof dishes, dropping in two eggs, and arranging between them various vegetables, such as cooked pimentoes, cooked tomatoes, and cooked string beans, or pimentoes with mushrooms.

Sometimes I follow the Spanish custom and serve a chocolate or spice cake as a sweet at luncheon or dinner.

And I must add one more popular "find" of mine—bread fritters. These are bread dipped in milk and egg and then fried. They are served with warm golden syrup or cinnamon flavored sauce.

GOOD COFFEE

If you wish to be quite sure that your coffee is perfectly pure, sprinkle a small quantity on the surface of a tumbler of water. Pure coffee floats. The adulterated article sinks to the bottom and discolors the water. This is a simple but effective test.

Use a clean pot; scald just before using to remove any stale odors which may impair flavor of the coffee.

Remove grounds from coffee as soon as it is made.

Serve coffee immediately, if possible, or keep hot by placing it on an asbestos mat over a very low heat.

Serve freshly made coffee. Reheated coffee is flavorless. Use freshly made coffee for iced coffee, too.

Scour the coffee pot to keep it clean—not to get it clean. The sediment which collects on the inside of the pot affects the delicate flavor of coffee.

Extremely hard and very alkaline waters have an unfavorable effect upon coffee.

Glass, stoneware, enamel and other vitrified wares have less influence on coffee flavor than do metals.

HINTS FOR HOME

A little salt added to the water when laundering silken garments will set the color.

* * *

Dry Salt and Fruit Stain

Sprinkle some dry salt immediately on a fruit stain and it will seldom become permanent.

* * *

Hair Brush

The bristles of the hair brush can be hardened by dipping them in a strong solution of hot water and alum.

* * *

Asparagus

To give a little different and delicious flavor to the next pan of asparagus, try adding a sprinkle of nutmeg.

* * *

Blankets

If a pair of blankets are not quite long enough for the bed, cut them apart at the fold and insert a strip of cutting flannel, the same color as the blankets. This is the part that is tucked in at the foot of the bed and is out of sight.

* * *

Ironing Soft Collars

When ironing soft collars, take an old serviette, starch well, and dry thoroughly. Place this on the ironing blanket and iron all the collars on it. This gives them quite a new appearance, and the collars will not crease quickly or soil easily.

* * *

Softer Hands

Rub Indian meal on the hands after soaping them for washing. It will not only cleanse and soften the skin but will also prevent chapping.

* * *

Scalloped Potatoes

Wash, pare, and cut four potatoes in one-fourth inch slies. Put a layer in a buttered baking dish. Sprinkle with salt and pepper, dredge with flour and dot over with one-half tablespoon of butter. Repeat until all the potatoes are used. A few slices of onion may be added if desired. Add hot milk until it may be seen through the top layer; bake one and one-fourth hours or until potatoes are soft.

* * *

Cream of Celery Soup

Use the coarse stalks and green leaves of the celery, cook with one onion until very tender, first covering with cold water. Force through a coarse wire sieve. Make a thin cream sauce with a tablespoon of butter, one-half tablespoon flour, one pint of milk. Add strained vegetables and heat to boiling point, season and serve. This soup can also be made with more tender stalks of celery cooked in water until done, then added to the cream sauce with the water in which it was cooked.

EYE BEAUTY

Fine lines and wrinkles around them and small puffs underneath mar the beauty of any woman's eyes. They need special attention — these features that poets call the mirrors of the soul — and they ought to have it regularly, beginning with a girl's twenty-fifth birthday.

With gentle circular motions, smooth rich tissue cream or a preparation made especially for the purpose, around your eyes each night before you go to bed. Leave it on all night. In addition use an eyecup to wash your eyes at least twice a day.

Lotions will remove dust and dirt and leave your eyes bright and sparkling. Or, if you prefer, mix your own weak solution of boracic acid and warm water.

Puffs and large, dark circles may be due to lack of sleep or to some physical ailment. If you have them occasionally, try to get a few more hours rest each night. If they are chronic, better see a doctor at once. In the meantime, here's a simple treatment that will tend to reduce the puffs:

First of all, wash both eyes thoroughly. Incidentally, be careful not to press the rim of the eyecup too hard against your eyes. Now, using clean cotton, make two crescent shaped pads, dip them in cold water, wring dry and saturate with skin tonic. Place the pads directly on the puffy spots, lie down for half an hour and relax, keeping eyes closed. When you get up, pat nourishing cream around the eyes, leave on for five minutes and then remove with soft cleansing tissues.

PRINTED LINGERIE SILKS

Lingerie silks include a rather surprising number of prints, mostly tiny love-knot wr..ath and spray effects, spaced on pastel grounds. Both French crepe and satin in all silk constructions are presented in printed versions.

Canada Canned

The Dominion Department of Agriculture has been closely associated with the remarkable strides made by the canning industry in Canada during recent years. Apart altogether from the 73 meat packing establishments operating under the inspection of the Health of Animals Branch, there are nearly 550 vegetable, jam and pickle factories working under permits from the Fruit Branch. There are also over 1,400 small plants in Quebec under provincial supervision. In certain parts of Ontario there has been a new departure in the introduction of small home canners, the dealer furnishing the cans, cases and machinery and the farmer supplying the vegetables and labor. Farmers in the vicinity of the Illustration Station of the Dominion Experimental Farms at Bourget, Ont., have a splendid opportunity of learning what to grow and how to can. Vegetables are raised and canned there for commercial production, and during the canning season every year a field day is held when the art of canning is demonstrated to the gathering of farmers from near and far. The six-year average cost of growing and canning tomatoes at the station is 6.25 cents per can; beans, 6.25 cents and corn 7.5 cents per can.

Wise Men of Old Greece Called The "Seven Sages"

The seven wise of men of ancient Greece included:

Solon of Athens who lived from about 638 to 559 B.C. whose motto was "Know thyself."

Chilo of Sparta who died about 597 B.C., who said "Who hateth suretyship is sure."

Bias of Priene, who lived about the Sixth Century, B.C., who maintained that "Most men are bad."

Cleodulus of Lindos, who died about 564 B.C., who believed the "Golden mean," "Avoid extremes."

Pittacus of Mitylene, who died about 570 B.C. admonished the world to "Seize time by the forelock."

Perfiander of Corinth, died 585 BC. left this, probably to the present era "Nothing is impossible in industry."

Smelt Queen

Marian Fisher, of Escanaba, Mich., who has been chosen to reign over the jamboree and fish fry that celebrates the annual smelt run. Miss Fisher demonstrates the proper way to catch the transplanted silt water fish.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

The Future Life. (Easter Lesson).—Luke 24: 1-12; John 14: 1-6. Golden Text.—I am the resurrection and the life: he that believeth on me, though he die, yet shall he live. John 11:25.

THE LESSON IN ITS SETTING

Time and place.—The passage from Matthew is a part of the Olivet discourse delivered on the Tuesday before Christ's crucifixion, April 4, A.D. 30. The two verses from Mark belong to the same day, but were spoken in the city of Jerusalem, previous to the Olivet discourse; the passage from Luke records events which occurred at the sepulchre outside the city wall of Jerusalem, on Sunday, April 9, A.D. 30. The fourteenth chapter of John is a part of the great farewell discourse of Jesus given on the evening before his crucifixion. The First Epistle of Paul to the Corinthians was written A.D. 59 or A.D. 60. The First Epistle to the Thessalonians, which was the first letter he wrote of which we have record, was written about six years previously. The Book of Revlation was written by the Apostle John, toward the end of the first century.

"But on the first day of the week." This particular phrase is never used in the Bible until after Christ's resurrection (Matt. 28:1; Mark 16:2, 9; John 20:1, 19). Therefter it is used twice, and, most significantly, on both occasions is the reference to a day of worship (Acts 20:7; 1 Cor. 16:2), certainly on Sunday. "At early dawn." At the earliest morning twilight. "They came unto the tomb." Referring to those spoken of in 23:55 (also Mark 16:1). "Bringing the spices which they had prepared." The Greek word here translated 'spices' is the word aroma, the origin of the English word aroma.

"And they found the stone rolled away from the tomb." Tombs of rich men like Joseph were frequently a spacious rock-hewn chambers with an outer corridor or vestibule, which was separated from the inner space by a large stone.

"And they entered in, and found not the body of the Lord Jesus." That it had disappeared, all, even the most prejudiced critics of the record, admit.

"And it came to pass, while they were perplexed thereabout. They were utterly at a loss to account for and what might be the meaning of the empty tomb. "Behold, two men stood by them in dazzling apparel." The accounts of the vision of the angels are various.

"And as they were affrighted and bowed down their faces to the earth." They were aware of the presence of supernatural beings. "They said unto them, Why seek ye the living among the dead?" We may literally seek the Living among the dead if we seek Christ in a Christianity, so termed, which denies the Resurrection.

"He is not here, but is risen." This is not the verdict of one possibly deluded disciple, or dazed and bewildered follower, but of heaven itself. "Remember how he spake unto ye when he was yet in Galilee." (Matt. 17:22, 23).

"Saying that the Son of man must be delivered up intothe hands of sinful men, and be crucified, and the third day rise again." This quotation would make the acceptance of the truth of the resurrection of Christ easier, a more reasonable matter, predicted indeed by the one now risen.

"And they remembered his words." For words fall idly into the memory, to have their resurrection when the Holy Spirit wakes them into their life for us.

"And returned from the tomb, and told all these things to the eleven, and to the rest." The apparent contradiction in Mark 16:8 obviously means that they 'said not one word on the subject to any one' except the Apostles to whom they were expressly told to announce it (Matt. 28:7).

"Now they were Mary Magdalene (Matt. 27: 56, 61; 28: 1; Mark 15:40, 47; 16:1,9; Luke 8:2; John 19:25; 20:11, 11-18). And Joanna." The wife of Chuza, the steward of Herod Antpas; mentioned only in Luke, here and 8:1-3. "And Mary the mother of James (Matt 27:56, 61; 28:1; Mark 15:40, 47; 16:1). And the other women with them." See Luke 8:2,3. "Told these things unto the apostles." Thus is much work of the greatest importance accomplished by those in the most obscure places of life, with the most meagre equipment.

"And these words appeared in their sight as idle talk." Literally, 'nonsense'. "And they disbelieved 'nonsense'." The imperfect shows persistent incredulity.

"But Peter arose, and ran unto the tomb." For fuller details see John 20:2-9. "And stooping and looking in, he seeth the linen cloths by themselves." If the body had been stolen, the cloths would not have been left behind. "And he departed to his home, wondering at that which come to pass." The first preachers were men who were convinced in spite of themselves, and in spite of determined, obstinate unwillingness to believe.

"Let not your heart be troubled." How easily, how terribly can the human heart be troubled! "Believe in God." An imperative. "Believe also in me." Through Christ we come to know and believe in the God and Father of the Lord Jesus Christ.

"In my Fathers house." Many words naturally relate themselves to the idea of father, e.g., love, care for, provide for, etc., and house or home is every another one. "Are many mansions." The word, in the Greek, means an abiding place, a dwelling, an abode, and consequently a home or eternal permanence. "If it were not so, I would have told you." An appeal to their confidence in his absolute fairness, which they had ample time to be assured of in the years of fellowship with him. "For I go to prepare a place for you." He is our Forerunner into heaven (Heb. 6:20).

"And if I go and prepare a place for you, I come again." To what does this coming again refer? Certainly a return to earth from the place to which he was soon to go, his Father's house. "And will receive you unto myself; that where I am, there ye may be also." Christ himself, without any veil, and without any medium, without anything that in our present life interposes between him and us—that is the profoundest desire of the soul.

"And whither I go, ye know the way." A difficult sentence. Probably Westcott's interpretation is as near the truth as any: However indistinct might be the conception which the disciples had of the goal to which the Lord was going, they could at least see the direction in which he went.

"Thomas saith unto him, Lord, we know not whither thou goest; how know we the way?" Thomas was one of those men who always keep well within the limits of their knowledge. Some would be silent; some trying to believe they knew what Christ said they knew; some doubtful, but afraid to confess it. It is always well to have a Thomas, who speaks for others bluntly what others would fain express."

FU MANCHU By Sax Rohmer

THE ZYAT KISS—A Cry In The Dark.