

The Runaway's Return

By ETHEL HOLMES

Ned Barringer ran away from home when he was fifteen and did not communicate with his father during an absence of ten years. His was a case of stepmother. The second Mrs. Barringer was one of those women who when they marry a man propose to appropriate him and everything that belongs to him to themselves. The only person, except herself, for whom her husband had any affection was his son, and on this account she hated the son. Ned, who was of a rising generation, concluded to take himself away. But there came a time when Ned, having made a strike, concluded to go back home and see his father. Possibly he might add to the old man's comfort, though he doubted his ability if the second Mrs. Barringer were living. The homecoming reached at 10 o'clock at night the town where he had spent the first fifteen years of his life.

On reaching the house he saw lights within, but heard no sound. He rang, but received no answer. He tried the front door and found it locked. He walked around the house, looking through the windows, but saw no one. Standing below the window of what had been his own room, he looked up at it. There was the trellis that he had so often descended at night and ascended in the small hours of the morning. Yielding to temptation, he put a foot on it and went up almost as spry as when a boy. There was no light in the room, so he could see nothing. He tried the sash, and it went up. Softly stepping inside, he was heading for the place where the gas fixture had been when suddenly there came a flood of electric light. A girl stood with a finger on a button beside the door, while in the other hand she held a revolver pointed at Ned's head.

"Come, lower that gun," he said. "It might go off. I'm no burglar. Why didn't you answer my ring?"

"The girl had no voice for reply, and Ned went on: "I'm Ned Barringer. Is my father alive or dead?"

The weapon dropped from the girl's hand, and she showed signs of keeling over. Ned started toward her, but she shrank back. By an effort she controlled herself and finally said: "Your father is living."

"Where is he?"

"In a hospital. He has just submitted to a dangerous operation. He needs something to pull him through. I hope your return will do it."

"I will go to him at once."

"Not tonight. I have just left him sleeping."

"Did you just come in?"

"Yes; by the front door."

"That's how I missed you. Is the cat still living?"

"What cat?"

"The second Mrs. Barringer."

"She died three years ago."

"And you are?"

"Your cousin, Margaret Curtis."

"Ah, my mother's sister, Aunt Margaret's child?"

"Yes. When Mrs. Barringer died uncle asked mother if I might not come and live with him."

Ned approached the girl, put an arm around her, drew her gently to him and kissed her.

"So you have been doing," he said, "what I should have done—taking care of father."

"How fortunate that you have come back! He has been pining for you for years."

"How about his wife?"

"That is a sad story. She was hard to him."

"So you think I'd better not try to see him tonight?"

"Certainly not, and only tomorrow if the doctor advises it."

"Well, cousin, I've had nothing to eat since noon. I think I'll go down to the sideboard, where mother used to keep nice things to eat. She kept it locked to prevent my getting them, but I had a way of taking out a top drawer and reaching down through the opening."

"You don't need to do that now. Come."

Margaret started to lead the way downstairs, but Ned stepped up beside her and insisted on going down hand in hand. Having turned on the lights in the dining room, Margaret brought out some substantial refreshments from the refrigerator and some delicacies from the sideboard. Then she sat on the table, and Ned proceeded to make himself at home as he had not done since the advent of his stepmother. When he had finished he lighted a cigar and he and his cousin sat on a sofa in the living room till midnight. Then Ned went up to the room he had entered earlier in the evening by the window and went to bed.

One thing Ned was sorry to see in his old home. The place had become dilapidated and the furniture worn. All this indicated that the owner was in straitened circumstances. But in another respect it pleased him. He had plenty of money for repairs.

The next morning the invalid was informed by her niece that his son had returned, and after this preparation Ned was admitted to his father's presence. Ned's return was quite enough to cheer the old man, but Ned held up to him a picture of comfort to follow that hastened the old man's recovery.

Ned put the homestead in order, married his cousin, and they all lived happily together.

BRITISH LOST HEAVILY.

At Least 2,000 When They Attacked the Turkish Lines on Tigris.

Berlin (by wireless), Feb. 6.—The British lost at least 2,000 killed in their attack on the Turkish lines south of the Tigris near Kut-el-Amara on Feb. 1, the Turkish army headquarters announced. The attack was a failure, the statement declares.

YOUR COLD

will be easily relieved by taking a spoonful of

SCOTT'S EMULSION

after each meal. It fortifies the throat and chest while it enriches the blood to help avoid grippe, bronchitis and even pneumonia. Scott's is well worth insisting upon.

Scott & Bowne, Bloomfield, N. J.

BREAKS A COLD IN A FEW HOURS

First Dose of "Pape's Cold Compound" Relieves All Grippe Misery

Don't stay stuffed-up! Quit blowing and snuffing! A dose of "Pape's Cold Compound" taken every two hours until three doses are taken will end grippe misery and break up a severe cold either in the head, chest, body or limbs.

It promptly opens clogged-up nostrils and air passages; relieves sick headache, dullness, feverishness, sore throat, sneezing, soreness and stiffness. "Pape's Cold Compound" is the quickest, surest relief known and costs only 25 cents at drug stores. It acts without assistance, tastes nice, and causes no inconvenience. Don't accept a substitute. —Adv.

PROPOSED A RESERVATION.

From Which All Foreigners Shall Be Excluded in Panama Republic.

Panama, Feb. 7.—"Charley Robinson," chief of the San Blas Indians, has proposed to President Valdes that his people be given a reservation, from which all foreigners are to be excluded. In practice the San Blas has maintained their territory to themselves, not allowing outsiders to remain in their villages overnight. This custom has become a source of friction with the authorities of the republic of Panama and with foreigners who are interested in trade and plantations. The chief's proposition aims at securing recognition of the right of his people to live to themselves, at the same time conceding the authority of Panama in all of the San Blas territory outside of the reservation. The proposed reservation is an area about 70 miles square, which is about one twenty-fourth of the total area of Panama.

"Charley Robinson," is a name of the chief's own adoption. One of the customs of the San Blas is to give their children temporary names which they may shed with their milk teeth, and adopt their own permanent designations. Robinson pays rather frequent visits to Panama City, on which he calls in state on the president, attired in a blue uniform and accompanied by two body servants. His idea of the reservation was given him by an American, who cited the Indian reservation of the United States. It is said that the government of Panama is inclined to co-operate with him in working out his scheme.

25 CENTS DESTROYS YOUR DANDRUFF AND STOPS FALLING HAIR

Save Your Hair! Make It Thick, Wavy and Beautiful—Try This!

Thin, brittle, colorless and scraggy hair is mute evidence of a neglected scalp; of dandruff—the awful scalp.

There is nothing so destructive to the hair as dandruff. It robs the hair of its luster, its strength and its very life; eventually producing a feverishness and itching of the scalp, which if not remedied causes the hair roots to shrink, loosen and die—then the hair falls out fast. A little Danderine to-night—now—any time—will surely save your hair.

Get a 25-cent bottle of Knowlton's Danderine from any drug store or toilet counter, and after the first application your hair will take on that life, luster and luxuriance which is so beautiful. It will become wavy and fluffy and have the appearance of abundance, an incomparable gloss and softness; but what will please you most will be after just a few weeks' use, when you will actually see a lot of fine, downy hair—new hair—growing all over the scalp.—Adv.

Water Blisters All Over Body For Thirteen Years

Itched So Had to Tie Child's Hands. Very Cross and Fretful. Hair Came Out. Cuticura Healed.

"My son was three years old when water blisters began on his head, then on his eyes, and then all over his body. His skin was inflamed and red, and the breaking out itched so that I had to tie mittens on his hands for he would scratch and make it spread. He was very cross and fretful, and kept me awake nights. His clothing would stick to him and his hair came off and was dry and lifeless. The trouble lasted thirteen years.

"He began to use Cuticura Soap and Ointment, and in two weeks there was hardly a pimple on my boy, and now he is healed." (Signed) Mrs. Martha L. Thomas, R. F. D. 3, Chester, Vt., Oct. 4, 1916.

Use Cuticura Soap for toilet purposes, assisted, now and then, by touches of Cuticura Ointment to soothe and heal any tendency to irritation, redness or roughness of the skin or scalp. By using these delicate, fragrant super-creamy emollients for all toilet purposes you may prevent many skin and scalp troubles becoming serious.

For Trial Free by Return Mail address post-card: "Cuticura, Dept. R, Boston." Sold throughout the world.

PLAN U-BOAT CHASERS

Fast Merchant Liners to Be Fitted Out if War Comes

BETWEEN GERMANY AND UNITED STATES

Charlestown Navy Yard Is Prepared to Rush the Work

Boston, Feb. 7.—Several merchant ships now plying either in the coastwise service or in the overseas service will be fitted out as submarine chasers at the Charlestown navy yard in case war is declared between the United States and Germany, it was learned yesterday from officials at the local yard.

The war department has for several months had a list of the merchant vessels lying in the United States flag that would be of use along those lines. This list is in the hands of the Washington officials and has not been sent to Commandant Rush of the local yard.

In the Charlestown yard is equipment for such ships as are sent to this station for outfitting. They will be loaded with supplies, coaled and mounted with guns of such calibre as they could stand.

Guns of the three-, four- and five-inch type are ready for instant service on these raiders. The Charlestown yard, and what is true in the local yard is true of every navy yard in the United States, has plenty of ordinance of this type with ammunition. They could be placed aboard such vessels as are sent to the yard in a few hours and within a few days of the time of arrival of such vessels they could be made ready for sea.

It is believed that each vessel would be fitted with four guns, two forward and two aft, the two forward swinging so that they could command the sea from the forward of the vessel to astern, while the stern guns would command the sea astern and over the quarters.

Guns of a smaller type have been found inadequate to cope with the large submarines and the large steel merchant vessels by foreign commerce raiders, therefore the government has stored in the navy yards of the country guns of three-, four- and five-inch type for emergency.

The only trouble in getting out these vessels in a short time is the shortage of help obtainable at navy yards. At the present time the Charlestown yard is looking for all the men in the different trades it can find and advertising for help of various kinds, especially ship joiners and fitters. This type of workman is extremely scarce because of the high wages being paid them by the private ship yards throughout the country, where merchant ships are being turned out as fast as possible.

While the Charlestown navy yard already employs 3,000 men at the present time in the various trades, it needs hundreds more, and will take every man it can get. In case hostilities are begun between the United States and Germany there would be a crying need for men of every trade at the yard.

All of the vessels at the yard have been quietly taking on coal and supplies that they may be ready for a quick dash in case war is declared, and rush orders received from the navy department in Washington. Recruits are being received daily, not in large numbers as would be found in case war was actually declared, but in such numbers as is found necessary to keep the vessels in the yard up to full complement.

REPUBLICANS MAKE PLANS.

Organization of House in Next Congress Taken Up at Caucus.

Washington, Feb. 7.—Republican representatives at a caucus Monday night discussed party measures generally and adopted a resolution creating a committee of 27 to consider questions relating to the organization of the House in the next Congress. The resolution, offered by Representative Leader Mann, was adopted as a substitute for one by Representative Anderson of Minnesota, under which complete legislative program for Republicans of the next House would have been framed. The committee will be named soon by Representative Greene of Massachusetts, chairman of the caucus.

YOUNG ORPHAN GIRL

How She Was Cured. Had Headaches, Dizzy Spells, Awful Pains, Could Not Work.

Pittsburgh, Pa.—"I am an orphan girl, and when only seventeen years old had to support myself, but I would have such sick spells every month that I would have to stay at home from work and I could not afford to do it. I also had headaches, dizzy spells and a pain in my side. My sister told me how much Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound had helped her, so I began taking it. The result is I am now in good health and never lose a day from my work, and you may publish my letter to show other girls the good Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound will do."—Miss MARY SCHMELTZ, 24 Gardner St., Troy Hill, N. S., Pittsburgh, Pa.

This good old root and herb remedy has proved unequalled for periodical suffering of young women; it contains what is needed to restore healthful conditions.

Write the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (confidential), Lynn, Mass., for free advice if you need it.

Naturally.

The first thing a climber wants is a family tree.—Louisville Courier Journal.



Tired aching feet feel refreshed after an application of Sloan's Liniment, de not rub, it penetrates and soothes.

Cleaner than musky plasters or ointments, does not stain the skin. Have a bottle handy for rheumatic pains, neuralgia, gout, lumbago, sprains, strains, toothache, bruises and muscle soreness.

At all druggists, 25c, 50c. and \$1.00.



EXPECT WAR TO FOLLOW.

German Press Regrets to Break Friendship with United States.

Berlin, Feb. 6, via London.—The morning newspapers treat the breach in diplomatic relations between the United States and Germany as a matter of great gravity, but all the editorials are pitched in a calm and moderate tone. The avoided using language and cutting epithets is especially noticeable. Most of the newspapers say the news created no surprise, some of them explaining that this step was expected in view of President Wilson's message of last April and others that it was anticipated in view of the president's continual siding with the entente since the war began.

All the papers strongly reject the imputation that Germany has broken her promise made in her note of May 4, laying stress upon the fact that Germany's promise was expressly conditioned on President Wilson's success in bringing England to an observance of the laws of nations. They generally assert that President Wilson persists in ignoring Germany's justification for her submarine policy as outlined in her various notes.

A number of the papers adopt a regretful tone over the wreck of the old friendship between the two countries which they say Germany risked only because her life interests were at stake. It is generally assumed by the newspapers that the United States will make an early declaration of war against Germany for they say the submarine campaign can hardly be prosecuted without the loss of some American lives.

While the entrance of the United States into the ranks of Germany's enemies would be highly regrettable the newspapers say the country must meet this danger as the lesser of two evils. The danger of the United States as a war factor is treated as comparatively unimportant owing to the remoteness of the area of war and the time that would be required to create an army. The opinion is evinced in some quarters that the submarines will decide the war even if the United States can take an active hand.

Financing the War.

The state of mind in which Germany must have announced her new naval program is vividly set forth by Alexander D. Noyes in the current issue of Scribner's Magazine. This widely known financial expert is willing to leave the food question undiscussed, having regard to news contradictions that leave it in doubt. But his summing up of the Tenth situation in the fields of trade and finance makes an impressive presentation.

At the outset is the basic fact that, owing to the paralysis of her merchant marine, Germany has had practically no business intercourse with foreign nations for the last two years. Her trade just before the war amounted to \$5,000,000,000, nearly half of it exports. In peace times the outward shipments of her merchandise alone reached the value of more than \$1,000,000,000 annually.

And while all this has been swept away, Great Britain's export trade in 1915 was only 31 per cent less than in the preceding year, and her total trade for 1915 only \$332,000,000 less than in 1913. France's foreign trade being reduced only 38 per cent. In view also of the fact that the Hamburg and North German Lloyd companies, with a profits of \$27,500,000 in 1913, have earned virtually nothing since July, 1914, Mr. Noyes concludes that a large part of the recent pressure on the Berlin government really came from the great commercial interests of Germany.

The financial situation for the central powers has been ominous for some time past. Plain evidences have appeared of "the most serious disorder" in Austrian finances and currency. The German government has had to raise \$10,000,000,000 in war loans, while the amount raised by England on funded loans has not exceeded \$1,500,000,000, and by France not more than \$5,625,000,000.

The burden of supporting allies presses more heavily in the case of England, but she is able by taxation to more than provide for interest and sinking fund on the war debt incurred, whereas Germany is compelled to use a steadily increasing portion of the proceeds of a new subscription of the kind to pay interest on previous issues. What the outside world thinks of these conditions is seen in the recent fall of New York exchange rates on Berlin from the already abnormally low level of 71½ cents to 68½ (parity being 95½) during the triumphant advance of Mackensen and Falkenhayn on Bucharest, and in the decline in Austrian exchange from 12½ cents to less than 11 in the week of the Rumanian defeat, par being 20 1/2.

It is the conclusion of Mr. Noyes that whatever may be said on the score of military prospects, economic superiority in this world conflict is unmistakably on the side of Great Britain and her allies.

—Boston Herald.

INAUGURAL PLANS STAND

Elaborate Ceremonies on the Fifth Day of March

DEPARTMENTS TO PRESENT EXHIBITS

Will Entertain Capital Visitors with These—Many Organizations to March

Washington, Feb. 7.—There will be no disarrangement of the plans for the ceremonies attending the inauguration of President Wilson March 5 because of the acuteness of the relations between the United States and Germany. On the contrary, Chairman Robert N. Harper said yesterday that preparation was being carried forward actively. An amount twice as great as that expended at the first inauguration of President Wilson has been provided for the illumination of the city the night of March 5, while large appropriations also have been made for the construction and beautification of the court of honor for the display of fireworks.

Even battlefields of Europe have been consulted by Chairman William F. Gude of the sub-committee on illuminating in his determination to procure the very latest and most illuminating devices. Great searchlights will pour electric light upon the government buildings, the tall shaft of the Washington monument, and the broad avenue and streets with their picture parks and statues.

Uncle Sam will be at home and at work for the reception, instruction and entertainment of the visitors. By the declaration of a joint resolution of Congress "authority is granted the executive departments and various government establishments in Washington to exhibit from Feb. 26 to March 10 next their activities and methods of transacting business with the view of presenting an educational symposium that will be of practical benefit to the people of the country."

The exhibit will be arranged and managed by the chief clerks of the departments. The treasury will show how paper money and postage stamps are manufactured and how gold and silver coins are made. The rescue of life and property will be shown by the coast guard. The museum of the dead letter bureau with its freaks of mails will be a feature of the display of the postoffice department. The war department will present an exhibit including methods of national defense, destructive engines of war and the varied uniforms worn at different periods since the Revolutionary war by American soldiers. The navy department will show models of our dreadnaughts, battleships, submarines and other fighting craft.

The national service can deal that blow. The premier urges every man to place his services and energy at the disposal of the state. The nation must answer the threat of Germany at once. We must build ships to protect our merchandise, in order to demonstrate that murder on the high seas is futile. We can do it, but the nation must be organized. We must organize civilization to meet organized barbarism. No man or woman has a right to look on whilst others are struggling for what is equally important for them.

Premier Lloyd George had pointed out, Mr. Chamberlain continued, that in proportion to her population, Great Britain had sent fewer men to the army and navy than any other of the great powers of the west. This was not because she was shrinking, but because she was making a larger contribution in other respects. If it was impossible to get necessary men by voluntary means the nation must save itself by resorting to conscription.

"The nation is fighting for its life," Mr. Chamberlain went on. "It is fighting for the life of civilization. That is a tragic reality. The treatment of prisoners of war and the civil populations of Belgium and France, together with the sinking of harmless merchantmen at sight, is organized savagery—studied savagery and the most dangerous form of barbarism we ever have been called upon to meet."

BILL FOR 100 SUBMARINES.

Republican Senators to Back Pointdexter Measure Carrying \$4,000,000.

Washington, Feb. 7.—Republican senators in conference yesterday decided to stand back of Senator Pointdexter's bill for immediate construction of 20 fleet and 80 coast submarines, at a cost of \$4,000,000. The Pointdexter bill provides that \$4,000,000 be used in equipping yards for the construction of submarines and that six fleet and 25 coast undersea boats shall be built in Pacific coast yards. It has not been acted upon by the naval committee, but if early action is not taken an effort will be made to bring it before the Senate in some other way.

The conference discussed revenue legislation but decided for the present at

EVERY MAN AND WOMAN IN GREAT BRITAIN MUST HELP

Needed to Assure Victory to the Entente Allies, National Service Director Declares.

London, Feb. 7.—Director General Chamberlain's national service scheme was inaugurated at a meeting yesterday in London. Arthur Henderson, labor leader and minister without portfolio in the British war council, presided, and Premier Lloyd George and Mr. Chamberlain made addresses. Mr. Henderson said the labor supply would only be met when every man and woman not in the army and navy was employed in some work of national importance.

Mr. Chamberlain said the recent action of Germany was interpreted as a sign that she was in a desperate situation, but that if the allies were to secure victory and save themselves from the misery of another winter's war it would be necessary to supply the army with drafts of young, physically fit men who alone could stand the terrific strain of modern trench warfare.

Mr. Chamberlain announced that women would be enrolled, that arrangements would be made to utilize the work of the clergy, and that doctors would be mobilized. Ireland, he said, would be included in the scheme, but circumstances in that country made necessary some modifications. He pointed out that volunteers would have to make sacrifices. The first thing to do was to start a great publicity campaign. Volunteers would be allotted to occupations for which they were best fitted by reason of their past experience, and a minimum wage of twenty-five shillings a week would be fixed. Commissioners would be appointed for agriculture and the industries who would keep the central office informed as to supply and demand.

The question was, Mr. Chamberlain continued, where labor was to be found. They could not suddenly destroy non-essential trade. Destruction of capital would interfere with credit. The necessary industries, he said, should recuperate quickly after the war. They had no intention of suppressing any trade, but if labor and material had to be rationed, the shortage must first fall on the less essential trades.

"Let nobody suppose," Mr. Chamberlain continued, "that because Count Von Bernstorff has been given his passports there is nothing else to do. Germany intends to starve us out before she is starved out. There is only one answer this country can make, and that is a blow straight between the eyes which will beat the enemy down and bring him to his senses. The national service can deal that blow."

"Maddened by this tableau, the guest at the end of the dinner took his host aside and hissed: "Why didn't you back me up in that bear story? You know every word of it was true."

"Yes," said the famous hunter—"yes, it was all true, but I saw that everybody round the table thought you were lying. If, then, I had supported you the only result would have been that they would have set me down for a liar too!"—Washington Star.

MADE HIS OWN FACE.

Why He Balked at Being a Witness on the Side of Truth. Colonel E. M. House—"Silent" House, as he is often called—told at a dinner in Washington a significant parable: "They who expect the men in authority to do a great deal for them—they who expect the impossible—should remember the grizzly bear story."

"A famous grizzly bear hunter gave a dinner, and one of the guests told of a bear hunt that he had once shared in with his host. It had been a remarkable hunt. The bear had been killed under almost incredible difficulties. Although his auditors looked skeptical, the narrator did not spare them any of those difficulties. He counted on the host, you see, for corroboration. "Then, when he had finished his strange but perfectly true tale, he said: "There, that's the story, and gentlemen, our host will corroborate every word I say."

"No, George," he said, "I don't remember anything of the sort at all."

"Tableau!"

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WINTER AND SPRING TONIC

Winter is a hard season for those who have no stored up reserve of strength. The coming of trying