

The Argyle Case

(Continued from page nine.)

Mr. Hurley wiped his forehead with his handkerchief and crashed it in his hand.

"You can't bluff me with any frame-up story of this sort!" he rasped out in a hoarse voice.

Kayton gazed at him a moment and then dropped the papers on the desk.

"Well, Hurley," he said disgustedly, "you can go to the devil your own way. If you haven't sense enough to see that it's better to make a clean breast of it and stand for a charge of manslaughter you can go to the chair as a counterfeiting crook that tried to blackmail an old man and murdered him when he rounded on you! You're under arrest, and the charge is murder in the first degree!" He picked up the telephone as Hurley made a gesture to restrain him. "All right, Leisch," he said.

"Just a minute, Mr. Kayton!"

"You're just a minute too late," retorted the detective. "Here, boys," he went on, as a couple of his men appeared at the door. "Take this fellow away with you."

The next instant the handcuffs were on his wrists and the officers were searching his pockets. But he hardly noticed them. His face had suddenly grown haggard, his eyes dull with despair.

"Before God, Kayton!" he began, despairingly. "I tell you it was an accident! He'd gone into that counterfeiting, and all of a sudden he shifted and threatened to show me up. I took her there to use her influence to try to square it, and he tried to shoot me!"

"You knew all along that the man wasn't sane!" cut in Kayton mercilessly.

"I—I knew he was queer," stammered Hurley, now eager to admit anything that might bring a gleam of mercy to the hard, cold eyes that gazed into his. "But—but—"

Kayton's mouth shut grimly. "Better save that defense for the jury."

"But I tell you—the tortured man's voice rose almost to a scream—"I tell you he'd have shot me! As soon as he heard who she was he pulled that gun, and I knocked it out of his hand and he tried to strangle me. I didn't want to hurt him. I just beat him off, trying to defend myself, and the first thing we knew he was dead on our hands!"

"I don't want to hear your troubles, Hurley," said Kayton coldly, sitting at his desk once more. "Tell them to the district attorney. Go on, boys! Take these apologies along with you."

And, still struggling, pleading, abject and terrified, he was dragged out of the office.

Kayton heaved a long, deep sigh, shook his head and turned to Mrs. Martin, who had drawn back against the wall while the terrible scene was enacted.

"Mrs. Martin," he said as gently as if he had never been inflexible in his life. "I suppose you would like to take care of Dr. Kresler?"

Instantly her whole manner and expression softened wonderfully, and her eyes filled with tears.

"Oh, yes, yes!" she exclaimed, coming eagerly toward him. "If I only could!"

Kayton nodded sympathetically. "I'll send some one with you as soon as I can," he said. "And arrange that you'll only be detained as a witness. He interrupted himself to send for Miss Mazuret and went on: "I'll see you in about a half hour, Mrs. Martin, and I want to talk the case over with you."

To her lips and gazed into the girl's face.

"Well, what matter?" she said softly. Then suddenly releasing her she turned abruptly and hastened out.

"Who is she?" gasped the startled girl.

Kayton coughed and continued the search, now among the papers on his desk.

"Poor soul!" he exclaimed, and his voice trembled, but not entirely from sympathy.

"She had a daughter about your age—and lost her."

"Oh!" Miss Mazuret glanced toward the door as if of half a mind to follow. "I must do something for her."

Kayton looked up at her quickly.

"Anything you want to do for Mrs. Martin you can always do through me," he said gently. There was a dull knocking in his ears that confused him until he realized that it was his own heart and that it was making this commotion because the girl resolutely refused to meet his eyes.

"Oh, thanks, thank!" she murmured confusedly. There was a silence. Kayton felt that if he didn't speak he would shriek and run out in a moment.

"Miss Mazuret," he said, and he seemed to have ridiculously little control of his voice, "the man who killed Mr. Argyle has confessed. You're cleared." (Pause.) "And Bruce is cleared." (Longer pause.) "And now—you can go home—and forget all about this!"

Then there was a very long pause, and Kayton had to hold himself hard and keep telling himself that he never had any such idea, anyway. At last the girl raised her eyes.

"No, I can't," she said simply. "Mary!"

His feet got tangled in his chair and before he could extricate them the telephone jangled. He seized it viciously.

"Well, what is it?" he snapped. "Oh, Chicago be hanged! Joe, I'm not going. You come in here in about a half hour—or, say, an hour—and I'll give you instructions. Take Cortwright with you. Yes—I've got an urgent case here."

"An urgent case?" questioned the girl anxiously.

"Yes," he said softly and smiled, "ours!"

THE END.

WOMAN FORGETS HER SON ON INTERURBAN TRAIN

Although many passengers on Oregon Electric trains have left their umbrellas, purses and other articles when leaving the cars, Thursday was the first time known to the conductors that a woman would step from the train and forget her child. This actually happened, however. A lady left the train here and also left therein a very young and sleepy lad. The boy continued to sleep until several miles had been covered by the train going south, when Conductor Britz found the little chap. The lad was transferred to the first northbound train met by Conductor Britz's train, and his parents met him at the depot.

A Sustaining Diet.

These are the scurrying days, when, as somebody has said, men drop by the sunstroke as if the Day of Fire had dawned. They are fraught with danger to people whose systems are poorly sustained; and this leads us to say, in the interest of the less robust of our readers, that the full effect of Hood's Sarsaparilla is such as to suggest the propriety of calling this medicine something besides a blood purifier and tonic—say, a sustaining diet. It makes it much easier to bear the heat, assures refreshing sleep, and will without any doubt avert much sickness at this time of year.

SHAKE INTO YOUR SHOES

Allen's Foot-Ease, the antiseptic powder. It relieves painful, smarting, tender, nervous feet, and instantly takes the sting out of corns and bunions. It's the greatest comfort discovery of the age. Allen's Foot-Ease makes tight or new shoes feel easy. It is a certain relief for sweating, callous, swollen, tired, itching feet. Always use it to break in new shoes. Try it today. Sold everywhere, 25 cents. Don't accept any substitute. For FREE trial package address Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

CHEAPER MONEY TO BE URGED FOR FARMERS

Establishment of Co-Operative Banks in Rural Districts Also to Be Advocated.

SYSTEMS OF CREDIT BIG HELP TO FARMERS THERE.

One of 75 Members of Delegation From 30 States Tells of Discoveries in European Countries.

By Ed L. Keen.

(UNITED PRESS LEASED WIRE.)

London, July 9.—Longer terms for loans, cheaper money for farmers and establishment of co-operative banks in rural districts are some of the important reforms which will be urged by the American Agricultural Commission which has been studying agricultural conditions in Europe for three months, according to Director General Clarence J. Owens, who heads the delegation of 75 members representing 30 states which arrived in London today from Paris. Director General Owens and other members of the commission today, for the first time agreed to publish, through the medium of the United Press, the details of the three months' study and the legislation that the commission will urge congress to put through. The statements are the first comprehensive and official ones that have been made by any member of the commission, which has just completed a tour of Italy, Austria, Hungary, Denmark, Belgium, Germany, Holland and France. The Americans will stop here three days before touring Ireland. They will sail on the Cedric for America on July 18.

"Everywhere," declared Director Owens, "we have found that the wonderfully efficient farming systems of Europe and especially crowded Germany, have been almost solely due to the systems of credit available to farmers. While we did not find any European farmer more competent, or more able, or more industrious than their brothers in America, we did find that the European farmers get more out of less territory than the American farmers. And I believe this is due to the system in vogue of long term loans, cheaper money, co-operative banks and integrity and character as an important factor when financiers are looking for security for loans."

Dr. Butterfield, of the Massachusetts Agricultural College was enthusiastic over the work of the commission. He believes that its report is of deepest interest and of vital importance to every farmer in America. "I am more than satisfied with our study abroad," said Dr. Butterfield. "I heartily agree with what Mr. Owens has said. The great 'farming efficiency' of Germany can be laid directly to the system of cheaper money for the farmers and to co-operative farmers' banks."

"Queer banks we have seen" might well be the title of a chapter in the commission's report," said Congressman Moss, of Indiana, the only congressman in the party. Mr. Moss was with the subcommittee which toured Italy, Austria and Hungary.

"The queerest co-operative bank of all we saw was in a little town in Italy. It was located in a small room of an old but beautiful church. The priest was the banker, cashier, clerk and bookkeeper. He received no salary. The bank was started some years ago on a capital of \$9.20 which represented the cost of the books. It has loans out at 4 1/2 per cent to farmers for \$20,000. The bank has a great reserve of which the priest-banker is the custodian. The bank has never lost a dollar. It costs 20 cents to become a stockholder."

"In Hungary we found small banks in farming communities where the government paid the cost of administration so the farmers might borrow money at 2 per cent while the government at the same time was borrowing at 4 per cent."

"While I am doubtful if the United States could adopt the German system, I firmly believe great success would follow the adoption of these systems with modifications. Conditions in Germany and in Europe in general are much different from those at home. The little banks in Germany are often in the backroom of a village postoffice. The postmaster, the preacher or the village schoolmaster is usually the banker. He may get anywhere from \$10 to \$15 a month for being banker. The loans are long, frequently stretching over a period of from 50 to 75 years."

"The people are grateful and appreciative of small things. The opportunity for investment and earning capacity of money is small. In some sections of Hungary we found that the greatest factor in improving conditions, in putting more money in circulation and increasing value of property, was the money sent home by Hungarians who had gone to America, and to adopt some of Europe's banking schemes it would be necessary to adopt some European conditions. You can foreclose and turn a man off his place—sell him out of house and home—take everything except the clothes on his back, in three weeks in Europe."

S. A. Lindsey, chairman of the Texas

Farm Life Commission, was deeply impressed with the co-operative banking of the German farmers. "In Germany the borrower, particularly the farmer, receives far more consideration than at home," he said. "Industry, character and reputation are the chief securities for loans, and yet losses are comparatively rare. As a result of our tour, I am convinced that the terms of our farm mortgages must be longer. We could well adopt the German plan of gradually paying off mortgages. For instance, here a farmer will pay 5 per cent on his loan. Four of that is interest and the other 1 per cent applies on the principle."

Clarence M. Smith, banker of San Francisco, believes the German small farm plan ought to be tried in California. "I believe," he said, "that if some of the ten and twenty-acre farms were laid out in such a way that the houses were at some central point, each farmer living upon an acre of ground, thus forming a villa colony or village, it would go far toward solving the problem of social life on the farm."

TALES ON THRIFT.

No. 28—Household Accounting.

"Experience teaches that it is the men and women who pay attention to small savings that become wealthy. By saving nickels and dimes, a thrifty person lays the foundation of a fortune."—Jas. A. Garfield.

It pays to run the financial end of the home on business principles, and full and accurate accounting is one of the fundamentals of good business, for it is not hard to conceive of a business without a day book or ledger!

Every household should keep a regular account of all earnings and expenditures. Only in this way can you be able to make up a domestic budget intelligently and know just where your money is going and how much you can afford to spend in any given direction. Thus an orderly person will know beforehand what is required and will be provided with the necessary means of obtaining it.

But it must be on a more detailed plan than that of the wife whose accounting consisted of these two entries: On one side—"Received from John, \$50.00" and on the other side—"Spent it all."

The work of the home consists of several distinct occupations. The housewife, in conducting the affairs of the home, performs the duties of a hotelkeeper in providing bed and shelter, the work of a caterer in providing food, the work of the laundry in the various cleansing processes, the work of the nursery in caring for the children, and many other duties that are considered separate occupations outside the home, but which in housekeeping are classed as one occupation for one person, and are supposed to be conducted with economy. Great as this task is in itself, it is usually made more difficult through the absence of any regular method of handling the various items of income and expense.

The very best way to reduce expenses is to itemize everything and set it down in black and white, and then cut on each item. This means limiting one's outgo in a practical way. It may be unpleasant but, after all, one can be economical and yet respectable and comfortable if it is done with a cheerful spirit and in a dignified way.

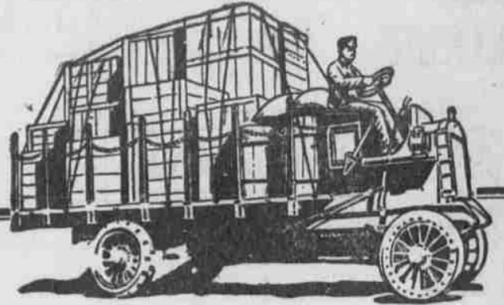
There are specially prepared books for household accounts which may be procured cheaply, or you can make one to suit your own requirements from a blank book such as can be obtained at any stationary store. Here is a plan which you will find entirely feasible:

Get a book with pages about 10x12 inches. Then rule each two facing pages vertically so that there are, say, 18 columns. The first space at the left is for the names of the various items of receipt and expenditure from day to day. The second column is for the amounts of the items of income received, the third column is for the figures of expenditure, and the 17 remaining columns across the two pages are for the classification of the various items carried out from Column 2. For example, some such division might be made as this: Column 1, receipts; 2, expenditures; 3, food; 4, clothing; 5, help; 6, savings bank or real estate; 7, insurance; 8, carfare; 9, recreation; 10, gifts; 11, fuel and light; 12, water and sewer; 13, furniture; 14, ice; 15, doctors and medicine; 16, lawn and garden; 17, miscellaneous expenses.

Foot up each column at the bottom of each page and carry it forward to the top of the next, checking the correctness of your bookkeeping by seeing that the grand total of the totals of the last 15 columns equals the total of column 2. Start anew each month and then you can easily compare the figures of one month with those of another in the same year, or you can make a comparison of corresponding months in different years. At the end of the year you can add up the monthly totals to get the totals for the year.

The experience of one thrifty woman along this line was described in a woman's magazine, as follows:

At the beginning of the year we make our appointment for groceries, meat, clothes, house furnishings, etc., on the basis of past experience and anticipated needs. This is one of the most important features of our system. It is where the finances of many a family go on the rocks. Suppose our income is \$100 a month, we must not



The Secret of Motor Car Economy

lies in the use of a perfect lubricating oil,—an oil that eliminates friction and allows all the power of the engine to be utilized.

ZEROLENE

The Standard Oil for Motor Cars

accomplishes exactly these results. Hundreds of owners of motor trucks tell us that ZEROLENE is one of the main factors in the reduction of their maintenance charges.



ZEROLENE,—the carbon-proof oil. Sold by dealers everywhere.

STANDARD OIL COMPANY CALIFORNIA

PORTLAND

SAN FRANCISCO

spend as much as that, nor nearly as much, for we must provide for the inevitable "rainy day." If every family would set its face like flint on this point, many a disaster would be avoided. After our estimates are made, we add up our figures. Alas! we find that we have planned to spend over a hundred dollars more than our income, counting the little margin allowed for the savings bank. What shall we do? Cut down on the savings account? No, never, but we set about to cut off a little here and there until the total comes within our income. Do we live up to our estimate in all cases? No, but as we see that we exceed our allowance in one department we cut down in another and always come through the 12 months with a little to spare over our total estimate. This plan requires surprisingly little time and there is the satisfaction of knowing that you are to have something to show for it all in the future.

It is a wise rule to set aside a certain per cent of your income regularly, considering that this per cent is insurance against the future. Look upon it as a debt which must be paid. As your income increases, your savings will increase.

GREAT PARADE OF BLACKS WILL BE HELD ON MONDAY.

Paris, July 12.—Black troops from Morocco, Senagambia, Equatorial Africa, Algeria and Madagascar; yellow soldiers from Indo-China, and mixed colors from all parts of the world where the French flag flies, assembled here today and on Monday will march past the president of the French republic in the biggest Fourteenth of July review ever held in France. More than 65,000 troops will be in line.

This annual review is a fixture, the Fourteenth of July corresponding to the American Fourth. But never before have troops been brought from French colonies to take part and never have so many home soldiers been in the line of march. It is to be a Greater France review and every branch of the army and navy will be amply represented. Five dirigibles, including the latest rigid type, "Schwartz," will cruise over the regiments of artillery, infantry, cavalry, mountaineers, African zouaves, desert musketeers and colonial Marsouins. The finest fleet of aeroplanes in the world will participate in the evolutions about the dirigibles and salute President Raymond Poincaré as he sits, surrounded by his staff, military and civil, in the president's stand at Longchamps.

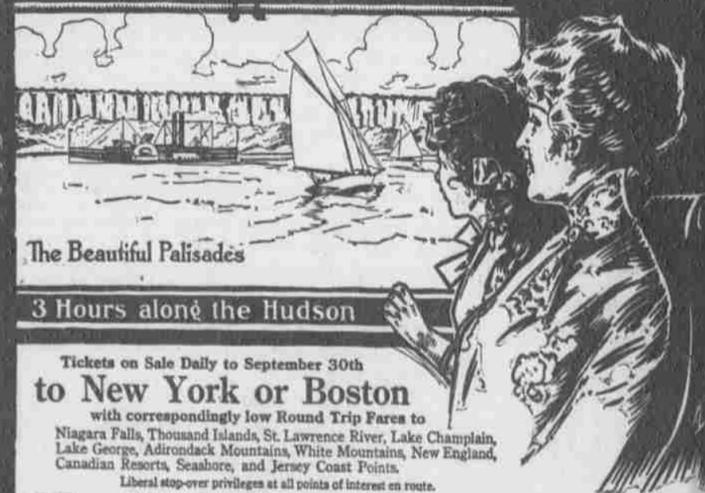
The review is to represent the "new spirit" in France and will be a demonstration of the increase from 100,000 men in the standing army to 1,000,000 answer to Germany's colossal standing army of 900,000 men.

The feature of the review of the native colonials, the black Gabor and the Lako Tchad, the Annamites, Tonkinois and the orientals; Madagascans, and negroes from Dakar, and Colons will be presented to represent these over-seas and the first regiment of Senegal already honored with a star their own, will dip their colors. Minister of War Etienne, who owns hands will pin to the Cross of the Legion of Honor, fields rendered their country a field of battle."

The review will end with the of the famous French lightning pronounced by experts to be the finest soldier-horseman. About these will take part in the du

Seattle Wins Big Prizes at Exhibition. Rochester, N. Y., July 11—won two prizes at the Ellis convention in session here. He awarded today, including the best team by Seattle; best team in petitive drills, Denver, 850 aggregate mileage, Seattle.

BACK EAST LOW FARE EXCURSIONS



The Beautiful Palisades
3 Hours along the Hudson
Tickets on Sale Daily to September 30th to New York or Boston with correspondingly low Round Trip Fares to Niagara Falls, Thousand Islands, St. Lawrence River, Lake Champlain, Lake George, Adirondack Mountains, White Mountains, New England, Canadian Resorts, Seaboard, and Jersey Coast Points. Liberal stop-over privileges at all points of interest en route.
New York Central Lines
Lake Shore Ry.—"The Water-Level Route"
Ask for a copy of our "Guide to New York City." It contains valuable and interesting information about the Metropolis, sent on receipt of five cents in stamps. Address New York Central Lines Travel Bureau, 1225 La Salle Street Station, Chicago. Apply to your local agent for tickets and sleeping car reservations, or for complete information, call on or address our Portland Office, 109 Third Street W. C. Seachest, General Agent, Passenger Dept.

