

THE MASTER OF MAN :-: By Sir Hall Caine

An Outspoken and Moving Study of a Deep Sex Problem by the Noted Author of "The Manxman," "The Deemster," "The Eternal City," "The Woman Thou Gavest Me," Etc.

PERSONS OF THE STORY
VICTOR STOWELL—Chief Justice of the Isle of Man, a man of great power and a great heart.
BESSIE COLLISTER—A handsome woman, the wife of Stowell, who loves him with a passionate love.
FENELLA STANLEY—A great-hearted and beautiful girl with advanced ideas on the rights of women, who loves Stowell and is his true friend.
TAUBMAN—A young man, a friend of Stowell, who is in love with Fenella.



Arms were raised against him. He felt himself being pushed and pulled by the police through the open gate.

The van stopped with a sickening jolt, and he heard the inspector of police crying: "Stand back! Make way!" Then there was a flash of daylight and the voice of the chief constable saying imperiously: "Come, get out! Be quick about it!"

At the next moment he was on the ground with a roar of hoarse voices and a rush of contorted faces around him. There were screams of derision, laughter and yells of merciless levity. Arms were raised as if to strike him. He felt himself being pushed and pulled by the police through the open gate and up the passage way to the postmill.

The crowd, not yet appeased, tried to force their way past the jailer and his turnkeys as if to lynch him. But they were checked by an unexpected sight. A young woman, in the costume of a nurse, with heaving breast, quivering nostrils, and flaming eyes, rushed through the gate with outstretched arms to stop them.

She recognized her instantly, but it was not that alone that cowed them. There is something in a brave act which pierces the noisiest crowd to the core of its cruel soul. Certainly this crowd fell back and its uproar died down.

Then in a voice which vibrated with contempt and scorn, Fenella tried to speak to them. "You—you—she began, but further words would not come, and returning to the castle she clasped its iron-studded gate in the people's faces.

The crowd broke up rapidly and slunk away, subdued and ashamed. "Morning, men!" "Morning, men!" Within two minutes nearly all were gone. The open space in front of the castle gate was empty, save for two old women with little black shawls over their heads, who were wiping their eyes on their cotton aprons.

Another crowd had gathered about the castle gate that morning. Douglas said that Stowell was traveling by road, so half the people of Castletown had come down to the quay as to a funeral to see the last of the condemned man before he was buried in his living tomb.

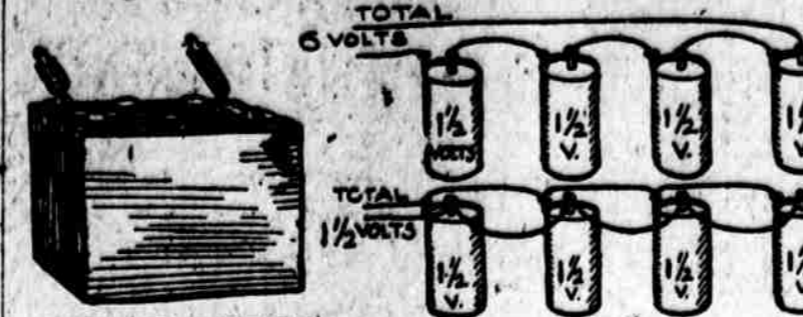
They were of two classes. The larger and noisier class consisted of raw youths and young men to whom the trial of the Deemster had been mainly a subject for lewd jests about Bessie Collister.

One of them, with the small eyes of a sow and the thick lips of a cod, wore a butcher's apron and a steel attached to a belt about his waist. This was John Quiltrough, son of Castletown, who had been in the crowd when the blow from the brick had been intended for Alick Gell.

The castle walls were low by the gate, and off the shoulders of a comrade Quiltrough clambered to a seat on the battlements. From that elevation he beguiled the time of waiting by conducting a chorus of his companions on the ground, using his steel for baton.

RADIO IN THE HOME

By HENRY M. NEELY



STORAGE BATTERY
Above is a typical storage battery for lighting audion bulbs. To the right, in the upper illustration, are four dry cells connected in "series." Below them are four cells connected in "parallel." Below that to the left is the kind of dry cell used in small pocket flash lamps, and to the right is a typical "B" battery, made up of a number of these cells embedded in an insulating substance.

How We Use Storage and "B" Batteries

In the last article we said that volts in electricity might be likened to the "head" of water in a pipe from a tank—in other words, the distance it falls, which governs the pressure behind it. So volts mean pressure of electric force.

Amperage, we said, was like the size of the pipe in the water system, and for practical purposes of explanation, a measure of the quantity without reference to the force behind it.

The ordinary dry cell, of which you will find eight in the picture accompanying this article, has a pressure or force of one and a half volts between the positive binding post and the negative binding post. To use one water-like, the positive post, which might be called the tank in the attic and the negative post might be called the spigot from which the water flows, and the voltage is like the "head" of the water.

As we have the four dry cells connected in the upper picture—we call this connected in "series"—it might be likened to the water system through the various floors of the house. The first cell gives one and a half volts (force); the second cell, which might be called the floor below, gives another one and a half volts, making three volts at this point.

Each of these cells has a certain amperage. In the ordinary dry cell of this type there are thirty amperes. Connected as the cells are in the upper illustration, the amperage is not affected, but the voltage is added, just as it would be in a water system if the pipe going from the attic through the different floors to the cellar were all one and a half inches in diameter. The stream which came out of the spigot in the cellar would have the full head of the tank, but would still be only one and a half inches in diameter.

Thus connecting electrical batteries in "series" adds the voltage, but does not affect the amperage.

The four cells just below the upper ones are connected in what we call "parallel," or "multiple"; that is, all the positive binding posts are connected to each other and all the negative binding posts are connected with each other.

We can illustrate the effect of this by again illustrating the effect in the upper illustration we used each cell to represent one story of the house. Joining them in series gives you the force of all four stories. Joining them in parallel means that we go only one floor below the tank, but, instead of taking all the water through one pipe, we use four pipes and open them all at once. This means that, while the force of water as it leaves the spigots is only one and a half volts, by using four pipes, we are getting four times as much water because we are using four pipes.

Thus connecting electric batteries in parallel adds the amperage or force, but leaves the voltage, or force, the same.

The great difference between a storage battery and a dry cell is that, in the storage battery, the electricity is made by a combining of various chemical elements which are in the solution, and the advantage is that when these elements are all combined and there is no more electricity to be made, we can introduce a charge of electricity from an outside source into the solution, and this breaks the elements up again into their original form until, when the battery is fully charged, all the elements are prepared, when called upon, to start combining all over again, and thus make more electricity.

The usual storage battery has a force or power because it has flowed only once, that is, the number of hours for which the battery will deliver a steady current varies with the quantity of one quantity. Dry cells, which are of about thirty-ampere capacity, will really not deliver an amperage for thirty hours on a steady flow. They are built for frequent periods of short service and, once they are discharged, they cannot be recharged.

So we use a storage battery for the steady lighting of our audion bulb. The "B" battery is simply a collection of small dry cells, usually all mounted into a block of some insulating material. They are connected to the part of the audion bulb known as the plate, and the operation of the plate, while requiring a high voltage, requires very little amperage—in fact, only about one-fiftieth of an amperage.

In our water illustration it might almost be likened to a tank placed at the top of the Eiffel Tower, but connected to the ground by a pipe only the size of the tube of a thermometer.

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13 ATHLETES GRADUATE FROM ST. JOSEPH'S PREP

Leo Breslin Among Many Stars Who Will Receive Diplomas
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Leo Breslin, winner of three letters, is among those who will be graduated. Leo Breslin, winner of three letters, is among those who will be graduated. Leo Breslin, winner of three letters, is among those who will be graduated.

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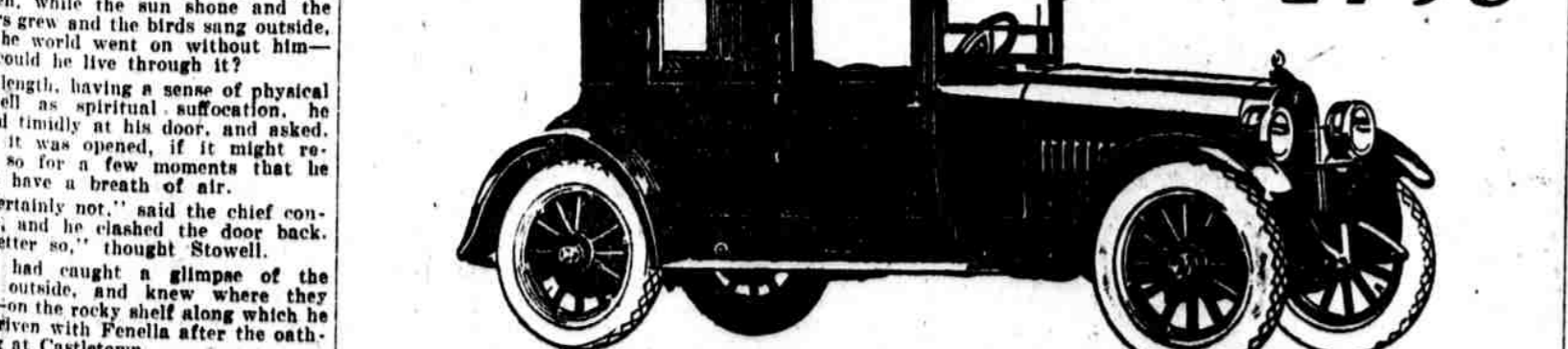
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