BY EARL DERR BIGGERS

Minot turned quickly and caught Cynthia Meyrick in the act of peering over his shoulder. She had seen the chauffeur too.

CHAPTER XX.

"One last ride together."

"HE train had stopped a moment, but was under way again. In those brown eyes Minot saw something wistful.

Description of the same than the same than the saw something wistful. him to put everything to a sudden test.
He leaped to his feet and pulled madly
t the bell cord.
"What—what have you done?" Star-

tled, she stared at him.
"I've stopped the train. I'm going
to ride to Jacksonville as I rode to San
Marco ages ago. I'm not going alone."

"Quick. The conductor will be her in a minute. Here's a card and pencil.

Write a note for Aunt Mary. Say
you'll meet them in Jacksonville. Hur-

"Mr. Minot!" with great dignity.
"One last ride together, one last chance for me to—to set things right

ou can." "If I admit it. Won't you give me the chance? I thought you would be game. I dare you!"

For a second they gazed into each ther's eyes. The train had come to a top, and Aunt Mary stirred fretfully her sleep. With sudden decision Cynthia Meyrick wrote on the card and dropped it on her slumbering rela-

eive.
"I know I'll be sorry-but"- she

gasped.
"Hurry! This way! The conductor's coming there!"

A mement later they stood together the platform of the Sunbeam station, while the brief little train disaption.

eared indignantly in the distance.

"You shouldn't have made me do that!" cried the girl in dismay. "I'm diways doing things on the spur of the moment—things I regret afterward."

"I know. You explained that to me nce. But you can also do things on the spur of the moment that you're and about all your life. Oh—good morning, Barney Oldfield."

"Good morning," replied the rustic chauffeur with gleeful recognition. Where's it to this time, mister?"
"Jacksonville. And no hurry at all."
Minot held open the door, and the gir stepped into the car.
"The gentleman is quite mistaken," he said to the chauffeur. "There is a very great hurry."

"Ages of time es of time until luncheon," re-

"Ages of time until indication, fermalist and indicating the first and

wille before that train. Father will be farious."

"Trust me, lady," said the chauffeur, grinding again at his hooded music box. "Tre been doing stunts with this car since I saw you last. Been over a fundred miles from Sunbeam. Begins to look as though Florida wasn't going to be big enough, after all."

to look as though Florida wash t going to be big enough, after all."

He leaped to the wheel, and again that ancient automobile carried Cyn-thia Meyrick and the representative of Boyd's out of the town of Sunbeam. But the exit was not a laughing one. The girl's eyes were serious, cold, and with real concern in his voice Minot

"Won't you forgive me—can't you? I was only trying to be faithful to the man who sent me down here—faithful

man who sent me down here—faithful through everything, as I should be faithful to you if you gave me the chance. Is it too late, Cynthia"—"There was a time," said the girl, her eyes wide, "when it was not too late. Have you forgotten? That night on the balcony when I threw myself at your feet and you turned away—do you think that was a happy moment for me?" 'Was it happy for me, for that mat

"Oh. I was humiliated, ashamed Then your silly rescue of my gown your advice to me to marry Harrow-by"—

"Would you have had me throw over the men who trusted me"—
"I—I don't knew. I only know that
I can't forgive what has happened in

"What was that last?"

"Nothing "You said in a minute."

"Your ears are deceiving you."
"Cynthia, you're not going to punish
be because I was faithful? Don't you
suppose I tried to get some one in my

"Did you?"

The day I first rode on this car And then I stopped try-

"Because I realized that if som came in my place I'd have to go away and never see you again, and I couldn't to that. I had to be near you, dear tri-don't worry, he can't hear, the motor's too noisy-I had to be where I could see that little curl making a section mark around your ear, where could hear your voice. I had to be secry you even if to do it I must break

my heart by marrying you to another man. I loved you. I love you now"—

A terrific erash interrupted. Dolerally the chauffeur descended from the car to make an examination. Dolerally

May, I'm sorry. I'll have to walk and I'm afraid you'll have to jest sit

here until I come back."

Minot cried, "I worship

"Cynthia," Annot cried, "I worship you! Won't you"—
The girl gave a strange little cry.
"I wanted to be cross with you a little longer," she said almost tearfully.
"But I can't. I wonder why I can't? I cried all night at the thought of never seeing you again. I wonder why I cried? I guess it's because for the first time I'm really in love!" "Cynthia!"

"Oh, Dick, don't let me change my

mind again—ever—ever!"
"Only over my dead body!"
With one accord they turned and looked at that quaint southern chauffeur piodding along through the dust and the sunshine. It did not seem to either of them that there was any dan-ger of his looking back. And happily he didn't.

THE END.

KEYSTONE PARAGRAPHS

Charles A. Bentley, former member of the Pennsylvania legislature, ha offered his ninety-acre farm near Dick-sonburg, Crawford county, which is under cultivation and partly planted, to the United States department of agriculture, with all its equipment and agriculture, with all its equipment and crops, during the duration of any war that this country may have with any foreign country. Senator Bentley made his offer in reply to the plea of the department of agriculture officials for a speeding up of foodstuff production in this country as a method of preparedness. preparedness.

The public sale season in Center county has been one of the most unusual ever known there. All kinds of stock brought extraordinary prices, horses selling as high as \$350, cows \$128, hogs, \$86, sheep \$21, chickens \$1.25 and geese, \$1. Farm imments brought more than they were bought for three years ago. Sales that four or five years ago would have figured up about \$3,000, this year brought \$6,000 and \$7,000.

An inquest into the death of four coal miners in an explosion in the Isa bella mine of the Hecla Coal and Coke bella mine of the Hecla Coal and Coke company near Brownsville, was held. The verdict absolves the company from all blame for the accident but recommends that Fire Boss James G. Broderick be censured for not reporting presence of gas in the mine. The presence of gas in the mine at the time of the explosion is unaccounted for. counted for.

Basil Derry, aged seventy-seven, a wealthy hermit of Smithfield, near Uniontown, was found cremated in Uniontown, was found cremated in his home. Persons on their way to church saw smoke issuing from the rear of the house and, breaking open the door, found Derry's body lying in the grate. Derry is thought to have been seized by an attack of heart trouble while seated in front of the grate. fire and to have fallen into the grate.

A near riot was precipitated at A near rict was precipitated at Lucerne when Andrew Rinehart, who had charge of a moving picture theater, refused to wear a small American flag or permit small flags to be tacked on the ticket office window frame. Rinehart, who was employed by the Rochester and Pittsburgh Coal and Iron company, was discharged the following morning and advised to leave town at once, which he did.

Mustering into federal service of the First infantry, national guard of Pennsylvania, was completed in Phila-delphia, last week. Lieutenant Colonel Millard D. Brown is in com-Colonel Minda D. Brown is in command of the regiment in the absence of Colonel Charles C. Allen, who is acting as mustering officer in the south. Colonel Brown said the regiment expects to do guard duty along

Ten widows and twenty children will receive \$35,000 compensation from the receive \$35,000 compensation from the state workmen's insurance fund as a result of the Henderson Coal company's mine explosion near Canonsburg, March 13, when fourteen men were killed. This is the heaviest payment yet drawn from the state fund as the result of a single accident, but it in nowise embarrasses it, according to officials.

without a license. Ambler was probably the oldest man ever arraigned and sentenced on a criminal charge.

The Vickerman local option bill was defeated in the Pennsylvania house of representatives on its second readof representatives of the source of the sour ly without debate. The vote was 32 to 12.

The Pittsburgh Coal company of Pittsburgh has purchased the coal underlying approximately 4,000 acres just east of Washington on the proposed Chartiers Southern railroad and known as the Glyde block, paying \$330 an acre, or \$1,320,000. The farms included in the deal lie in West Bethlehem township.

New Castle and Lawrence county have over 8,000 men subject to military duty, according to returns made at the county commissioners' of-fice. These returns include all men between twenty-one and forty-five years old. Of this number 4,022 are located within the limits of New

WILSON SAYS THAT CONDITION OF WAR EXISTS

Congress Asked to Meet Germany's Actions Against U. S.

MEN AND MONEY NEEDED

Armed Neutrality Found Impracticable, 500,000 Soldiers, Universal Military Service, Co-operation With Entente Allies, Including Liberal Financial Credits Are Requested by Chief Executive.

President Wilson on Monday night asked congress to declare a stat war existing between the United

Immediately a resolution to this ef-

fect was offered in both houses.

The president said war with Germany would involve practical co-operation with the governments now at ation with the governments now at war with Germany, including liberal financial credits. He urged the raising of 500,000 men by universal military service. The president made it clear that no action was being taken against the Austrian government and the other nations allied with Germany.

many.

The president said:

"The present German submarine warfare against commerce is a warfare against mankind. It is a war against all nations. American ships have been all nations. American ships have been sunk, American lives taken, in ways which it has stirred us very deeply to learn of, but the ships and people of other neutral and friendly nations have been sunk and overwhelmed in the waters in the same way. There has been no discrimination. The challenge is to all mankind. Each nation must decide for itself how it will meet it. The choice we make for our-selves must be made with a modera-tion of counsel and a temperateness of judgment befitting our character and our motives as a nation.

must put excited feeling away. must put excited feeling away.

"Our motive will not be revenge or
the victorious assertion of the physical might of the nation, but only the
vindication of right, of human right,
of which we are only a single cham-

pion."
Loud cheering greeted these remarks but stillness pervaded the cham-ber while the president read the fol-

lowing:
"With a profound sense of the solemn and even the tragical character of the step I am taking and of the grave responsibilities which it involves, but in unhesitating obedience to what I deem my constitutional duty, I advise that the congress declare the recent course of the imperial German government to be in fact nothing less than war against the gov-ernment and people of the United States, that it formally accept the status of belligerent which has thus status of belligerent which has the been thrust upon it and that it take immediate steps, not only to put the country in a more thorough state of defense, but also to exert all its power and employ all its resources to bring the government of the German empire to terms and end the war.

Co-operation With Allies. "What this will involve is clear. It will involve the utmost practicable co-operation in counsel and action with the governments now at war with Germany, and, as incident to that, the extension to those governments of the most liberal financial credits, in order most fiberal maneral reducts, in order that our resources may, so far as pos-sible, be added to theirs. It will in-volve the organization and mobiliza-tion of all the material resources of the country to supply the materials of war and serve the incidental needs of the nation in the most abundant, and yet the most economical and efficient way possible. It will involve the immediate full equipment of the was the oldest resident of Jefferson county and so far as known the oldest resident in the state. Ambler was sentenced to a term of three months. He pleaded gullty to selling lights without a license. law in case of war, at least 500,000 men, who should, in my opinion, be chosen upon the principle of universal liability to service, and also the au-thorization of subsequent additional increments of equal force so soon as they may be needed and can be handled in training.

"It will involve also, of course, the granting of adequate credits to the government, sustained, I hope, so far as they can equitably be sustained by the present generation, by well-con-ceived taxation. I say sustained so far as may be equitable by taxation because it seems to me that it would be most unwise to base the credits which will now be necessary entirely on money borrowed. It is our duty, I most respectfully urge, to protect our people so far as we may against the very serious hardships and evils which would be likely to arise out of the inflation which would be produced by vast loans.

by vast loans.
"In carrying out the measures by which these things are to be accomplished we should keep constantly in mind the wisdom of interfering as little as possible in our own preparation and in the equipment of our own

NEWEST WAR AUTOMOBILE USED BY N. Y. GUARDSMEN



The newest armored auto also has a steel tower, which can be raised on the principle of a fire ladder and on the principle of a first latter and employed for signaling, observation, outpost station work and in military field wireless. The United States may soon be equipped with this "tank," which has been tested by the New York national guard.

> WAR RESOLUTION INTRODUCED IN CONGRESS.

Chairman Flood of the house foreign affairs committee, the administration spokesman there, introduced the following war resolution in the house. An

identic resolution was offered in the senate: "Whereas, the recent course of the imperial German government is in fact nothing less than war against the govern-ment and people of the United

"Resolved, by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America, in congress assembled, That the state of belligerency between the United States and the imperial German government which has been thrust upon the United States is hereby formally declared; and

"That the president be, and hereby is, authorized to take immediate steps not only to put the country in thorough state of defense, but also to exert all of its power and employ all of its resources to carry a war against the imperial German government and to bring the conflict to a successful termina-

Germany with the materials which they can obtain only from us or by our assistance. They are in the field and we should help them in every way to be effective there.

to be effective there."

The president said that the people of the United States have no quarrel with the German people, commenting upon the European war as follows:

"It was a war determined upon as wars used to be determined upon in wars used to be determined upon in the old, unhappy days when peoples were nowhere consulted by their rulers and wars were provoked and waged in the interest of dynasties or were accustomed to use their fellow-men as pawns and tools."

The spy system of Germany was ar-

raigned by the chief executive. He

said:
"One of the things that has served to convince us that the Prusslan outocracy was not and could never be our friend is that from the very outset of the present war it has filled completely; England not only did not give up her illegal and indefensible very outset of the present war it has filled completely; England not only did not give up her illegal and indefensible very outset. our unsuspecting communities and even our offices of government with communities and spies and set criminal intrigues everywhere afoot against our national unity of council, our peace within and with-out, our industries and our commerce. Indeed it is now evident that its spies were here even before the war begun; and it is unhappily not a matter of conjecture but a fact proved in our courts of justice that the intrigues which have more than once come perilously near to disturbing the peace and dislocating the industries of the country have been carried on at the instigation, with the support, and even erilously near to disturbing the peace under the personal direction of offi cial agents of the imperial governcredited to the government of the United States."

The president continued:

'We are now about to accept gauge of battle with this natural foe to lib-erty, and shall, if necessary, spend the whole force of the nation to check and nullify its pretensions and its power. We are glad, now that we see the facts with no veil of false pre-tense about them, to fight thus for the ultimate peace of the world and for the liberation of its peoples, the German peoples included; for the rights of nations great and small and the privilege of men everywhere to choose their way in life and of obedi-The world must be made safe Its peace must be

planted upon the trusted foundations of political liberty. "We have no selfish ends to serve.

We desire no conquest no dominio We desire no conquest, no dominion. We seek no indemnities for ourselves, no material compensation for the sacrifices we shall freely make. We are but one of the champions of the rights of mankind. We shall be satisfied when those rights have been as secure as the faith and the freedom of the nations can make them.

"I have said nothing of the govern-

ments allied with the imperial govern-ment of Germany because they have not made war upon us or challenged us to defend our right and our honor us to detend our right and our honor.
The Austro-Hungarian government
has indeed, avowed its unqualified indorsement and acceptance of the reckless and lawless submarine warfare
adopted now without disguise by the adopted now without disguise by the imperial German government, and it has therefore not been possible for this government to receive Count Tarnowski, the ambassador recently accredited to this government by the imperial and royal government of Austria-Hungary; but that government has not actually engaged in warfare against citizens of the United States on the seas, and I take the liberty, for the present at least, of postponing a discussion of our relations with the authorities at Vienna. We enter this war only where we are clearly forced war only where we are clearly forced into it because there are no other means of defending our rights."

Defense, Preparations Completed. Army and navy preparations were believed by officials today to have reached a stage answering all immedi-ate defense needs and insuring that the more sweeping steps congress is expected to authorize can be carried out promptly.

More national guardsmen were called into the federal service for police duty, making a total of more than 60,000 of the state troops now signed to guard against internal dis-orders. The war department also an-nounced that, in order not to handi-cap government construction work, all guardsmen who are government em-ployees or employees of private plants doing government work will be mustered out.

The guard organizations called out

virginia—First infantry, First and Second coast artillery, Battery D, First artillery.

West Virginia—Second infantry.

Vermont—First infantry.
Connecticut—Second and Fourth
companies, coast artillery.
Another indication of the govern-

Another indication of the govern-ment's preparations for a large army was evident in the announcement that the old Fort Ringgold military reser-vation in Texas had been restored to the war department for military purposes. Since 1911 it has been un-der control of the interior department. It is assumed the transfer was made to provide training space.

to provide training space.

Speaker Clark was re-elected by a vote of 217 to 205 over his Republican opponent, Representative Mann, as the first step in the organization of the house of representatives.

HOLLWEG BLAMES U. S. FOR PRESENT SITUATION

German Chancellor Says We Declared

war When Neutrals Were Asked to Break With Kaiser. "Germany never had the slightest intention of attacking the United States of America and does not have such intention now. It never desired war against the United States of America and does not desire it today," was the declaration made by the German imperial chancellor, Dr. von Beth mann-Hollweg, in a speech in the

reichstag.

"How did these things develop?

More than once we told the United
States that we made unrestricted use States that we made unrestricted use of the submarine weapon expecting that England could be made to observe, in her policy of blockade, the laws of humanity and international agreements. This blockade policy—this I expressly recall has been called 'illegal and indefensible' [the imperial chancellor here used the English words by President Wilson and Secretary of State Lawsing 1. Our expectations of State Lawsing 1. Our expectations of State Lawsing 1. Our expectations of State Lawsing 1. ly intensified it. England, together with her allies, arrogantly rejected the peace offers made by us and our allies and proclaimed her war aims, which aim at our annihilation and that

rine warfare into our hands; we had to for our defense

"If the American nation considers this a cause for which to declare war against the German nation, with which it has lived in peace for more than 100 years, if this action warrants an increase of bloodshed, we shall not have to bear the responsibility for it The German nation, which feels neith er hatred nor hostility against the United States of America, shall also bear and overcome this."

Consideration For Aliens.
Aliens seeking citizenship will be given favored treatment if it becomes necessary to put restrictions on for-eigners. The state department in-formed the labor department that in such a contingency declarations of intention to become citizens will "be given due consideration."

Strike Takes Revolutionary Trend. The revolutionary trend of troubles was responsible for the laration of martial law in Spain. arrests have been made and the situa tion is now said to be quiet.

ACCUSED AS PAYMASTER IN PLOT TO BOMB SHIPS



an Press Asso WOLF VON IGEL.

The former employee of the German embassy was named at the trial at New York of six men accused of making fire bombs to be placed on al-lied merchant ships as having been the paymaster in the plot. Von Igel is now in Germany.

A GENERAL SURVEY OF THE WAR

The progress of the British and French on the western front evacuated by Germans has almost stopped. The

fighting is growing more stubborn.

British troops have captured Ruyalcourt, Sorel-le-Grand and Fins, between Bertincourt and Roisel, on the front in France, according to the offi-cial statement from British headquar-ters. A German attack upon British positions south of Neuville-Bourjenval,

positions south of Neuville-Bourjenval, it is added, was driven off with loss. German lines east of Neuville-St. Vaast were entered Thursday night by the British troops, who inflicted casualties and took prisoners.

The British hospital ship Asturias was torpedoed without warning, it was officially announced. Thirty-one persons were killed and twelve are missing.

The report states that the Asturias, while steaming with all navigating lights and with all proper distinguishing Red Cross signs visibly illuminat-

ed, was torpedoed without warning on the night of March 20.

Losses of merchant vessels amount-ing to more than 420,000 tons thus far

in March have resulted from war measures of the central powers, Lord Beresford said in the house of lords. Lord Beresford expressed the opin-ion that captures of submarines by the British were not at all equivalent to the new submarines the German: were launching. He believed the Ger mans had more men and more food than had been imagined in England The foreign office, he said, had too much power over the navy, to the detriment of the navy. The losses of British, allied and neutral vessels for February, he said, amounted to 281 vessels with an aggregate tonnage of more than 500,000.

LODGE KNOCKED DOWN

When Pacifist Calls Senator Coward

Blows Follow.
Senator Lodge was knocked down in a fight in his office with a Boston pacifist. The fight, which resulted from the pacifist calling Senator Lodge a coward after an argument on the war situation, was quelled by the police. Senator Lodge, who is sixty-

seven years old, was not badly hurt.

The pacifist, who gave his name as
Alexander Bannwart of Boston, accompanied by a woman, who gave her name as Mrs. Anna May Peabody of Cambridge, Mass., went to Senator Lodge's office and demanded that he vote against any war resolution. An olicy of blockade, but uninterrupted argument followed in which Bannwart

called the senator a coward.

The lie was then passed. A fight followed and Senator Lodge was being worsted when a telephone clerk, David B. Hermann, jumped into the fray and beat Bannwart. Capital p hurriedly summoned, arrested Senator Lodge declares the couple

employed very rough words in their interview and that Bannwart struck him the first blow.

GUARDS IN PITTSBURGH

Two Regiments of National Guards men Arrive For Police Duty. Two regiments of the national guard of Pennsylvania from another part of the state arrived in Pittsburgh to do the state arrived in the state arrived in that vicinity.

Realizing the large amount of terial used in the manufacture of munitions shipped in and out of this district, the state officials, it is said have deemed it advisable to adopt the precautionary measure of stationing troops about the principal bridges, tunnels and terminals in this district. to ward against any possible hostile act on the part of German sympathizers.

It is expected that a number of the

large industrial concerns in the district where materials used in making munitions of war are manufactured will also be guarded. NEW G Fifteen Ac

IMPOSE

Effort Being Straighten Through E Fight.

Marrisburg sult of much of the senat mittees, a n likelihood be books at this The change tions are of and agricult
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