

# The PURPLE MASK

By Grace Givard  
Novelized from the Motion Picture Play of the Same Name by the Universal Film Mfg. Co.

## TENTH EPISODE.

The excited crowd at the speedway sat for more than an hour watching the flying motors tear around the track. Lying well back of the leader was a red car bearing "13" as its entry number.

The leading car, which was No. 12, kept its advance position until the leaders entered the last lap of the race.

Then the Jackson motors proved their merits: Pat let out the last ounce of power she had held in reserve.

Crossing the finish line an easy winner, No. 12 was acclaimed by the shouting multitude. But when the driver's cap was doffed in response to the cheers, a mightier shout arose as the crowd realized that a girl had held the wheel.

She had thwarted the conspiracy at the Jackson Motor works and by her daring ride had won honors for Mary MacLean.

But she derived the greatest satisfaction in another defeat of Phil Kelly. It was a moment of supreme happiness for her when she reached home after the races and ordered Kelly and his men to be liberated from their perilous position in the chamber of death.

The next day Pat received a visit from Miss MacLean. And with his niece came Robert Jackson to pay his respects and compliments to the clever wearer of The Purple Mask.

"You are a wonder, Miss Pat," said Jackson. "I have found out more things that I really should know than I ever imagined were going on. Elliott is gone from my employ and Mary, I am glad to say, realizes how unworthy of her Mr. Drew proved himself to be."

The pranks she had started abroad in a spirit of mischief (resenting the snobbish action of the Sphinx) had led to the girl devoting herself to any interest that she might serve, looking to the defeat of trickery or conspiracy. She had become interested in helping the oppressed; her experiences in Dufrane had inspired her fervent interest in the cause of the people as against greedy politicians and rulers.

It was consequently a source of gratification to the queen of the American Apaches to learn that their meeting of a reporter there had been a great "slush fund" collected to further the election of certain crafty politicians just then largely in the public eye.

When Pat's agent reported the fact that this money was locked in two different safes, situated in the offices of the leaders of the gang of political crooks, she delegated three of her men to investigate and report back to her the next day. According to orders the Apaches discovered that the rumor of the money having been collected was true.

That afternoon Phil Kelly received a mystifying note by mail: "We will get the hoodlums out of the underworld. When he was approached by the leader of the 'White Slave Gang,' as the crooked politicians were called, he was not surprised. But the crooks were the ones to be surprised when Kelly showed them the note he had received. Kelly very promptly accepted the commission to protect the 'hoodlums' the crooks had collected."

Although Kelly had discredited the note while in conversation with the political crooks, he was perfectly well assured that it had been sent to him by Pat. He accepted it as an open challenge and proceeded accordingly.

Headless of his former experience when he was detained against his will in the House of Mystery, Kelly decided to take his men back to Pat's headquarters and work from the "inside."

Leaving one of his men as an outside guard, Kelly and his chief assistant climbed cautiously through a window that admitted them to a room fitted up after the manner of a business office. Chairs and roll-top desk completed the furnishings.

Just as Kelly and his men entered the room the top of the desk rolled silently back, and from its mysterious interior a hand reached out and grasped the telephone receiver. The desk then partially rolled down, leaving a crack through which the watcher might observe what was going on in the room.

At the other end of the wire, Pat, in another room, heard the report of her subordinate, who told her Kelly and his men were moving cautiously through the house.

Knowing where Kelly's steps would lead him, because of the arrangement of the interior of the House of Mystery, the leader of the Apaches had prepared and set the surrounding of a room for the detectives' reception. Around a large table sat ten Apaches, closed in purple, with masks and hoods covering their faces and heads.

Kelly moved cautiously down the narrow passage that led to this room. Drawing his revolver, the Sphinx entered. The occupants of the chairs around the long table paid no attention to his advance.

Kelly immediately lined his assistant beside him and then shouted: "Hands up! Don't move! We've got you all covered!"

Nobody at the table moved; every one sat motionless. Kelly advanced to the first chair, and then halted in astonishment. Ten dummies stuffed with excelsior were made up to represent men, and in the semidarkness of the room Kelly had been completely deceived.

"Fooled again!" Kelly muttered. "Let's get out of here!" was his command to his assistant. But just as the two men started to exit through the door by which they had entered, down came a heavy steel partition that completely blocked their passage. Pat's trap had worked faultlessly.

The Sphinx and his men were once more prisoners in the House of Mystery. They heard a grating noise in the wall near them. A purple mask covered the face that appeared when a panel slid aside, but Kelly knew the voice that called to him, with a note of triumph in its tone: "Stay there until I let you out. I'm off to get the money from safe number one."

There was nothing to be done, save to make the most of their situation. Safe No. 1 was located in a large roomy office, brightly lighted by day and night.

## BACK TO THE LAND.

A Movement in Britain of Far-Reaching Consequences.

The great "back to the land" movement grew out of the national service awakening. The merciless linking of food ships brought England hung up against the alternative that she must cultivate more ground or face intermittent crises so long as the U-boats ravaged the seas.

One of the first things that the new Food Director did was to issue the following dramatic appeal: "To all plowmen and workers on the land."

"In the trenches, German shells come over on Sunday as on weekdays! German submarines are just as active on Sundays as on any other day! The enemy takes NO HOLIDAYS. He uses every hour to destroy your country and kill your brothers."

"Will you not work every hour from daybreak to dark, week-day and Sunday, for the next few weeks? Your work now may make just the difference between winning the war and losing it."

"Put in your best work. Inferior work means poor crops."

So deeply was the country stirred over the farm situation that clergymen not only preached the gospel of Sunday plowing from the pulpit, but went out in the fields on Sunday afternoon and worked with their hands themselves.

In order to speed up things hundreds of tractors were introduced on the farms. The British farmer for the first time in his life is using the latest scientific aids to farming.

Not the least interesting phase was the commandeering of a host of women farm workers. They wear overalls and have become very efficient. The most suitable and efficient, and the one prescribed by leading specialists, which in a little warm water immediately after eating will instantly neutralize the acid, stop fermentation, and thus ensure painless normal digestion. Care should be taken to get bleached magnesia, as its action is infinitely more effective. It is also, by the way, usually stocked by druggists in convenient compressed tablets as well as in the ordinary powder form.

Stomach sufferers and dyspeptics who follow this plan and avoid the use of pepsin, charcoal, soda minima, and laxatives are invariably astonished to find that the stomach, relieved of the irritating acid and gas, soon regains its normal tone, and can do its work alone without the doubtful aid of artificial digestants.

The British people, in the army and out, need our entire surplus. They need more—they need part of what we usually consume.

Geologists have discovered large amounts of underground water in Egypt, and plans are under way for boring many wells for use in dry seasons.

The air pilot lets the bomb sink until it is just below what he gages the submarine's depth to be. The bomb thus drags along while the airplane approaches its prey nearer and nearer. Soon the airplane passes over the submarine. The wire dragging behind him before long against the submarine hull. The bomb continues on

and swings toward the hull, the airplane drags it the short distance upward, and the bomb strikes the submarine. The percussion explodes the mine, and blows up the U-boat without danger to the plane.

Even should the bomb miss the submarine it could be exploded from the airplane. The operator simply releases the brake for an instant, then presses down hard on the brake lever. The jerk will fire the emergency device within the bomb, and if the submarine is anywhere near the explosion will at least disable the submarine.

Lawn clippings are useful in mulching growing crops.

A new road skate with pneumatic tires and provided with ball bearings and automatic brake, is being tested by its inventor. The wheels of the skate are nine inches in diameter, and are placed on opposite sides of the skate, instead of at the toe and heel. The balancing and steering properties are aided by the inside wheel being set slightly ahead of the outside. Whether running on smooth or rough roads, the pneumatic skate is noiseless and speedy.

But even this procedure did not fill up the gaps in the battle lines. This war is a relentless ravager, and the cry went up for more men. England suddenly realized that she must resort to a new national service which would release a whole new army for fighting and yet not impair the efficiency of the huge organization created to meet war needs and which already drew upon the great bulk of the population.

No Longer "Retired."

It was then that Britain made her great test of middle-aged patriotism. In a brief campaign it built up a civilian reserve; it gave agriculture a rebirth of energy and efficiency; it enlarged the sphere of woman's usefulness to a degree undreamed of in the first period of the war, when it was believed that the sex had reached the limit of its industrial capabilities.

It was not long before England's manhood and womanhood composed itself into three great divisions—those who fought, those who worked, and those who paid. The program left the slacker entirely out of consideration. Before the campaign was over the species was almost extinct.

What was this national service? It meant the voluntary enlistment of every man between the ages of eighteen and sixty-one for the nation's work.

Then came the great opportunity for the man past fifty. The word "retired" suddenly dropped out of the British vocabulary. Just as thousands of retired officers came flocking to the colors, so did thousands of their colleagues in civil life, who had long left the desk and routine, go back to the job. No man, no matter how old or rich or famous he was, regarded any work as too trivial to do so long as it released a human being for the fighting forces.

Counting up to "Boonit".

The older generation of farmers in one of the northern dales of England, used a strange set of numerals, especially when counting sheep. They made a gap in the wall just wide enough to admit one sheep at a time, and as the sheep went through they counted them, making a notch in a stick at every fifteen.

Phonetically the numerals sound like "Yann, tape, tether, mether, pip, sax, same, catter, wheeler, dick, yann-er-dick, tane-er-dick, tether-er-dick, mether-er-dick, boomit."

"Boonit" was fifteen; when they reached it they made a notch in the stick and began the strange chant all over again.

# The Housewife's Corner

## A COURSE IN HOUSEHOLD SCIENCE COMPLETE IN TWENTY-FIVE LESSONS.

Lesson IX. The Process of Digestion

The first act in the process of digestion is the chewing or mastication of the food. For this operation good teeth are necessary. If the teeth are decayed or gone, the food will not be thoroughly chewed, and in that case a large portion of the saliva will be lost. The adult with good teeth will secrete about one quart of saliva a day.

The purpose of the saliva is twofold. First, it lubricates and softens the food so that it may easily be swallowed. Second, the saliva brings about a chemical change in the starch contained in the food, which, when thoroughly chewed or broken up, is transformed into a convert sugar, called glucose. The food is then swallowed, and the process continues in the stomach from twenty to thirty minutes. If the food is carelessly chewed or hastily swallowed, this action ceases as

soon as the food reaches the stomach. Starchy indigestion is the result. When foods are chewed well, the starches have been partly acted upon by the saliva in the mouth; and then, when they are transformed into the glucose state, the process of digestion is continued by the stomach fluids.

The remainder of the food is converted into a thick fluid, consisting of solids and undigested particles, suspended in a yellowish liquid called chyme. This is the state into which the food has been converted by the mouth and stomach fluids. It is now ready for further digestion in the intestinal canal.

In the intestines, the food is acted upon by various fluids, each having its own part to perform. The bile emulsifies the fats and the pancreatic fluids complete their digestion. The intestinal fluids finish the process of digestion for the albumens and sugars.

Food Adjuncts

Beverages and condiments are the two classes of food adjuncts. They cannot be termed foods as they do not furnish nutrition. But they stimulate the digestive organs and thus serve a useful purpose.

Water is the commonest beverage and it also forms the fifth class of food principles. It does not produce heat, but it acts as a carrier to all parts of the body, and assists in regulating the temperature of the body. Coffee is the berry or seed of a tropical tree. The berry is roasted and ground; then it is boiled, or percolated. Coffee acts as a stimulant to the nerves and relieves fatigue. It has no food value.

Tea, the leaves of a plant, contains theine, which is a stimulant. When tea is allowed to stand after brewing, it develops tannin, which is a poison. Fresh boiling water should be poured over tea leaves, then the liquid poured into the tea pot. Tea should not be boiled. It has no food value.

Chocolate and cocoa, whether eaten or made into a drink, have a decided food value. When used in beverage form, they should be cooked for ten minutes and served very hot.

Condiment is the name given to herbs, spices, sauces, flavoring extracts and seeds. They give food a pleasant flavor and should be used in moderation. Vinegar is the fermented juice of sour wine, or apples.

Reliable Recipes for Pickles.

Gherkins.—Prepare small cucumbers or gherkins by pickling them in a strong salt brine for four days. Make a brine that will float an egg. Bring to a boil and then cool. Pour it over the pickles. Weight them to keep them covered by the brine.

Sweet Pickles.—Twenty cucumbers from the brine, fifteen tiny white onions, one lemon, cut in one-half lengths, then cut in very thin

slices. Cut the cucumbers in one-inch blocks and add the onions and weigh; for every pound allow one cupful of brown sugar. Place the cucumbers and onions in a porcelain kettle. Cover with cold water. Bring to a boil, then drain and add the lemon, and one ounce of cloves, one ounce of whole allspice, one ounce of blade mace, three ounces of mustard seed, one-half grated nutmeg, four sticks of cinnamon, one small red pepper, cut in tiny pieces. Place in a preserving kettle and pour on vinegar until it comes to one inch of the top of the contents of the kettle. Add the sugar and bring to a boil, slowly for one-half hour. Stir frequently, taking care not to break the cucumbers. Seal in wide-mouthed bottles or all-glass jars. These can be used in three ways and are most delicious.

Sour Pickles.—Fifteen cucumbers from the brine, cut in one-inch blocks, one dozen small white onions, one red pepper, cut in pieces. Cover with cold water and boil for three minutes. Drain and add: One ounce of celery and mustard seed, one tablespoonful of whole cloves and allspice, one tablespoonful of blade mace. Cover with vinegar and bring to a boil. Cook slowly for one-half hour, then seal in wide-mouth bottles and jars. Store in a cool dry place.

Pickled Onions.—Use the tiny white pickling onion. Pour boiling water to loosen the skins. Peel and then soak for twenty-four hours in salt brine that will float an egg. Now wash in plenty of cold water and place in a preserving kettle. Cover with one part skimmed milk and two parts water. Boil gently for ten minutes. Drain and wash in cold water and then fill into bottles. Fill with hot, spiced vinegar. Seal in the usual manner for catsup and pickles.

Note.—Cooking in milk and water prevents the onions discoloring. Use granite ware in making pickles.

THE GREATEST LESSON OF WAR

THAT OF NATIONAL SERVICE AS ENGLAND DISCOVERED.

All Britain is Divided Into Three Classes—They Who Fight, They Who Work, and They Who Pay.

Not long ago I heard a well-known Englishman say: "If the right man had been on the right job at the beginning of the war it would have been over now." It was a great argument for national service, says a correspondent.

If the great war has taught one lesson above all others, it is the lesson of national service. Germany's perfect war equipment was merely the result of forty years of patient and persistent preparation based on conscription, which made the whole nation a partner in the Kaiser's world ambition. The change from peace to war was possible without a hitch in the imperial productive machine.

War's Demands.

Britain, on the other hand, committed the colossal mistake of relying upon voluntary service at the beginning of the conflict. The result was that the flower of her youth was sacrificed because the best men rushed to the front to fight and had eventually to be recalled to lathe and loom. Swift and unexpected entry into the conflict disrupted the whole British industrial fabric for the moment. This costly experience dictated compulsion for the army. It provided at once an automatic weeding out of fighting and working desiderata and prevented further commercial and economic dislocation.

But even this procedure did not fill up the gaps in the battle lines. This war is a relentless ravager, and the cry went up for more men. England suddenly realized that she must resort to a new national service which would release a whole new army for fighting and yet not impair the efficiency of the huge organization created to meet war needs and which already drew upon the great bulk of the population.

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## THE SUBMARINE CAMERA

WILL GREATLY AID SALVAGE OF U-BOAT VICTIMS.

Wonderful Invention Promises to Reveal Many Mysteries of the Sea.

Many of the mysteries of the hitherto impenetrable depths of the sea are in a fair way to be revealed by means of the camera. Submarine photography offers a fascinating field to inventive genius and the fertile minded are responding eagerly in various directions.

Underwater movies are familiar to most of us; the aqueous setting makes a compelling appeal to the imagination. But these underwater photographs touch only the fringe of the sea realm, and there is much that lies deeper down and further out that concerns all of us.

No Light in the Depths.

Up to date most of the underwater pictures that have been taken have relied upon the penetrating beams of the sun for light and with the white sand a score of feet down as a background. Many of these photographs possess an alluring charm and serve to make us wishful for a similar knowledge of the realms away down below the sunlit surface of the sea.

True, divers have descended to quite 300 feet, but the human eye finds nearly the gloom of night there even in clear water and during the hours of the day. It is a case of feeling rather than seeing with these subaquatic toilers, and their mental pictures are unreliable at best.

It was to overcome these obstacles to a true understanding and to give us first hand and positive data, that Hans Hartman of New York set himself some years back to devise a camera that could be lowered several hundred feet into the ocean and take pictures at close range of submarine conditions well beyond the physical endurance of the most expert diver. His invention has recently been tested by the United States Government with satisfactory results.

"My improved device," says the inventor, "will not only be of great value to science at large, but likewise to commercial enterprises bent upon salvage or other underwater operations. The camera will reproduce conditions and facts in a way that no amount of ordinary diving operations—if they be permissible—could bring to light. Not only that, but the trained engineer, who generally is not a diver, could descend in my apparatus and study the situation at first hand and take back with him to the surface films holding the exact records of just the things he wished to preserve and study at leisure."

For U-Boat Work Salvage.

Mr. Hartman's invention will make it possible for us to study deep sea life and its physical getup under circumstances that heretofore have been quite out of the question. The flora and fauna of the ocean may thus be examined under ideal conditions and with the element of speculation removed to a minimum. The geology of the great water basins can be investigated and their intimate and continual relation to the land and its heights can be traced agreeably to the theoretical conclusions of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey.

But the world war has brought us face to face with a more immediate service for this submarine camera. Tauton U-boats have stricken millions of tons of shipping from the lists of belligerent and neutral nations, and many scores of these craft are large and valuable vessels that have been sent to the bottom beyond the reach of the run of commercial divers and in waters that are too exposed for this method of exploratory search.

Nevertheless it is not unlikely that many of these submarine victims and their valuable cargoes could be recovered if the exact locations of the foundered craft could be determined at moderate cost. It is equally important that the positions in which the ships lie and the nature of their wounds should be established. With these facts determined certainly it is quite within the realm of the possible that engineering cunning would find ways to deal with some of the vessels and to bring them again to the surface.

SOLDIERS' TINY STOVE.

Carried in the Pocket it Defies Frost For Hours.

The tiny Japanese stove known as kwairo, designed for the pocket or for use, is said to have done much to lessen the winter sufferings of Russian soldiers since the war began. It is described as resembling a metal tin case. Its fuel, invented about a third of a century ago and variously improved, is made in hard or soft sausage-like rolls, one of which burns for three hours, giving sufficient heat to relieve freezing or benumbed parts of the body. The fuel is made from such substances as hemp stalks, mulberry, nut rinds, or corn cobs, mixed with a vegetable oil. The best is prepared from three-freedom hemp stalks, reduced to charcoal in a covered pit, ground, mixed in paste with a kind of tree leaf, molded, dried in the sun and enclosed in a special paper.

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