

THE ARGUS.

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Monday, April 17, 1916.

Rock Island—From River to River.

Mr. Justice Hughes is just as bitterly opposed to accepting the presidential nomination as an office holder is opposed to accepting a raise in salary.

What's a poor man to do when gasoline and sole leather go skyward simultaneously and the bacteriologists say street car atmosphere is death dealing?

Theodore, Jr., is a trifle late in pledging his sons to fight for the country. The lads, along with their papa, have already been pledged by their grandpapa.

When the Navy league gets through calling Henry Ford names, maybe it will find a way to do a quarter as much for the navy as Henry has done for the automobile industry.

The municipal council of Paris will preserve the hole in the subway roof made by a Zeppelin bomb and utilize it as an aperture for ventilation. France is still, as ever, the land of sentiment.

Secretary Lansing, quiet man though he be, is something of a wit. Asked if he had read T. R.'s latest criticism of the administration, he replied, "I seldom find time to read advertisements all the way through."

If the German gains are small, they are kept up, and the French seldom claim more than the recovery of part of the ground lost. If this continues it means the fall of Verdun, though that would not be so serious a matter as a month or six weeks ago.

It is noteworthy that while the republican state convention in Connecticut denounced President Wilson, they indulged in no applause when the names of Messrs. Taft and Roosevelt were mentioned. Can it be that these two one-time chums were viewed with alarm?

According to an eastern clergyman moving pictures cost the people of the United States \$500,000,000 a year. Does the preacher intend this as an approval of the business or a moral rebuke? An industry that is costing that amount of money must accomplish some good end for all its censured features.

OUR FAMOUS ACROBAT.

Of all unlikelyhoods in American politics, the belief that Theodore Roosevelt, if inaugurated president of the United States, will immediately proceed to enroll us with the European mass draws the capital prize. There isn't the least danger. Theodore wouldn't if he could, and couldn't if he would. If the United States is to be embroiled at all, Roosevelt, even if occupying the presidential chair, will have no great influence in the matter, one way or the other.

Of course Roosevelt's threatening and warlike utterings sound a great deal as if he were just plying to heave the country into the middle of the muddle; but stop a minute. As a matter of fact all of his thunder is being rolled out on the peaceful air over what should have been done in his estimation; not because he believes that we should do it now. He is much too wise to get himself all tangled up with his own feet to that extent, although he has given a perfect imitation of a man trying to look down his own back.

Back in 1914, when the Belgium invasion had all the world holding its breath, Roosevelt approved of Wilson's course. To prove that he approved it, all one has to do is to get a copy of the Outlook in which, concerning Belgium, Roosevelt says: "We have not the slightest responsibility for what has befallen her." He also said: "Sympathy is compatible with full acknowledgment of the unwise wisdom of our uttering a single word of official protest unless we are prepared to make that protest effective; and only the clearest and most urgent national duty would ever justify us in deviating from our rule of neutrality and non-interference." And that is just the way that every level-headed American, including President Wilson, felt about it at the time. But now look at what Roosevelt says he thinks:

"Our plain duty was to stand against wrong; to help in stamping out the wrong, and this duty we have ignobly shirked."

How is it possible to keep a line on a man who says one thing in 1914 and then turn around and says exactly the opposite in 1916?

But through it all, when we remember that it is one of the most popu-

lar outdoor sports for statesmen out of jobs to discover that decisions made years before by officials of the opposing party were dead wrong, it isn't hard to understand Roosevelt's stand. But where Theodore committed his big blunder was when he arraigned the administration for having done the very thing, at the time, he himself said was the only thing that could be done.

But to believe that Roosevelt would act in the hour of decision as he talks in the hour of campaigning, is to carry one's belief to the breaking point. Again the memory of Sir John Falstaff, of uncontrollable rashness in speech, rises unbidden to the mind.

USING OWN INVENTIONS.

The most hopeful sign that Uncle Sam realizes national life is not just a peaceful picnic, but a serious affair beset by real dangers, is found in the report accompanying the new fortifications appropriations bill just introduced in congress.

This report urges that Samuel cease simply trailing the army and navy preparations of other nations and strike off on a new path of his own. It urges that he adopt the latest modern inventions for defense before they have been obtained by other nations for offense.

If congress shall approve the appropriation of \$750,000 for the rights to the wirelessly controlled torpedo of John Hays Hammond, Jr., and the fund necessary to try out the use of 12 and 14-inch guns and mortars mounted on railway carriages, for mobile coast defenses, the biggest step of our whole preparedness program will have been taken.

For, in these particular arms of defense we will be leading, not following. And the sooner Uncle Sam stops trailing in military matters, the sooner he will be able to take care of himself in a scrap.

American inventors have led the world in the development of new arms and implements of warfare. But as a nation we have refused to adopt these modern fighting tools till after other nations have taken them over and gained supremacy in their use. The submarine, the aeroplane, the high explosive shell all were the product of American inventive genius. But we left it to other nations to develop them as efficient fighting forces. And, having given other nations the lead by simply refusing to take it ourselves, we then exert ourselves in a futile chase to catch up. Whatever we may do along established lines, we will simply be trailing. Let's strike off along this new trail. And then hold the lead!

WOMEN AFTER THE WAR.

Correspondence from England indicates that the war will bring to the women of that country what they battled so militantly for in vain through many years of peace—political recognition. It is not only true that women seemed to lead the men in the arduous and practical manifestations of patriotism during the darker days of the war, but that they have been literally forced into positions of industrial responsibility by the war.

Indeed, some observers predict that one of England's serious after-problems is going to be the domination of women in industry. A writer calls attention to the fact that—

Munition making is largely in women's hands. Women are rapidly taking over the positions of the men street car and bus conductors. Women are running elevators. Women are acting as ticket sellers and choppers. A women's army is being recruited to do England's farming. Women clerks are behind the counters of the retail stores of all kinds. Women chauffeurs are numerous. Women run delivery wagons. Women are doing all sorts of clerical work in banks, wholesale houses, insurance offices and counting rooms generally.

Politically, the war has not only demonstrated that women share the burdens of war as well as the men who actually bear arms, but it has undoubtedly broadened the views of the erstwhile reactionaries who bitterly resented the suggestion of women's "intrusion" into the field of government. Militancy has naturally disappeared in the face of the threat of foreign invasion and active campaigning for suffrage has ceased. But woman's activity in industry in the great national emergency has set up more potent arguments for her enfranchisement than years of Pankhursting and propaganda could have done.

WITH OTHER EDITORS

In Respect to the President.

The Advance: Let us quarrel among ourselves all we choose, but let us remember that we are in the midst, not merely of a political campaign, but of a grave international complication. Let us support the president in his endeavors to keep the peace, whether we vote for his reelection or not. Politically, he is a democratic candidate for reelection; but internationally he is our president, a conscientious and high-minded Christian gentleman, seeking light on very vexed problems. It is the privilege of any American to vote against his reelection; on that matter the Advance offers no advice; but while he is president, and while his hands are full and his heart is burdened with conditions that threaten our peace and the peace of the whole world, if he can keep us out of war, may God and every good citizen assist him. What we shall do, individually, next November, let each voter determine for himself; but from now to March 4, 1917, Woodrow Wilson is the president, not of the democratic party or a faction within it, but of the United States.

OBJECTIONS REMOVED

That no important engineering objections have been raised to the lakes-to-the-gulf waterway, as championed by Governor Dunne and advocated by the great commercial and industrial organizations which have carefully studied the waterway project, speaks forcibly in favor of the waterway.

When the former engineer-in-chief of the war department recommended adversely to the petition of the state of Illinois for a federal permit to proceed with construction of the waterway between Lockport and Utica to furnish the missing link of 65 miles in the great artery of commerce from the lakes to the gulf, the only objections were: First, that the Illinois waterway law provides for tolls, and second, that the state, incidental to the building of the waterway, will develop water power upon its own property at Starved Rock.

It is pointed out by advocates of the waterway that this section, in so far as it relates to interstate commerce, can be nullified without impairing other sections of the law. The Illinois waterway commission is ready at all times to remove any possible causes for disagreement with the federal government over interstate tolls.

Nearly a century ago the federal government yielded all its rights or title to Starved Rock and to other property adjoining the proposed waterway.

As to the water power, that is vital, but secondary. First of all, the state should reap the benefit, and will do

so, but with no inclination to disregard the provisions of the Illinois law that after the waterway is constructed and paid for, it shall become the property of the federal government.

The need of this waterway is great. That opposition to it comes so persistently and strenuously from interests dominating present limited transportation facilities is very significant.

Authorities at Washington should consider that the waterway is of tremendous importance, not to Illinois alone, but to the entire Mississippi valley, and, in fact, to the whole nation.

Friends of the measure point out that it is cheaper today for many manufacturers to ship their manufactured products by rail to New York and thence by ocean steamers to the Pacific coast than it is to ship such products direct by rail from Rock Island to San Francisco.

Many of those opposing the waterway have not properly considered its boundless value to the commerce of the country. Some of those opposing it are actuated by purely selfish motives and are inspired, in some instances, by giant interests which do not favor such transportation competition as this waterway will afford and which will benefit all of the people while minimizing profits for those who control present day transportation agencies.

The federal authorities should grant to Illinois without delay the permit which has been so unjustly withheld.

OUR CRANBERRIES

When Europe, mad with war, stripped America of its golden wheat and raised the price of flour thereby, the people of these United States submitted without a murmur. When Europe grabbed the world's supply of sugar at the beginning of the canning season and forced the price out of sight the American housewife said "darn" but grimly bore the smart.

When Europe, in its killing lust, stepped on America's toes and cloddishly trod underfoot our cherished rights America quietly made allowances for the insanity that is ruling across the water and accepted a situation that in other times would have brought a million men to arms before sunset.

But there is an end to all things. American good nature, elastic as a rubber band, will stretch so far and no farther. When it breaks its kick is quite as painful as that of a rubber band multiplied many times, and American good nature is now at the breaking point. We have submitted to ravishment thus far, Europe had best take warning and stop before it is too late. There are some things even Americans will not bear.

From Plymouth, Mass., there now comes the news that unless the bog workers, who harvest the cranberry crop, return soon from the munition factories and from the battlefield there will be no cranberries this fall. No cranberries means cutting away one of the strongest props of that great American institution, the Thanksgiving day dinner.

Most of the men employed in the cranberry bogs about Plymouth, Carver and Wareham are Portuguese. Many of these have been called to the colors since Germany's declaration of war on Portugal and will not return to cultivate or harvest the berries. What workers remained, who might have accomplished the harvest, have been enticed away by offers of high pay in the munition factories, until today there is not in the district, one-tenth of the labor that is needed.

Who can picture Thanksgiving day and dinner without turkey? And yet what is turkey without cranberry sauce? What is Hamlet without the Melancholy Dane, or what would Johnson have been without his Boswell?

It is Europe which faces a grave crisis. Portugal's entrance into the war was of no moment to the mighty belligerents. The war will be won or lost without Portugal's aid. But to America the loss of those Portuguese cranberry workers is the final straw. If the allies conference possesses that wisdom which it boasts it will order Portuguese to declare a separate peace and to send its workers back to the American cranberry bogs to keep the restive American eagle in good spirits, or America, robbed of the chief standard of its most cherished tradition, may turn sullen and vindictive and bring Europe's house of cards trembling about its ears by refusing to furnish munitions for money but demand cranberries in exchange.

Sidelights on the European War

Paris.—The sword of honor presented to King Albert of Belgium by public subscription has been placed under a glass case in the Petit Palais, one of Paris's museums. The weapon purchased by the pennies of the French school children, will remain there until the Germans have been driven out of Belgium, when it is expected that King Albert will come to visit Paris and sheathe the naked blade when he receives it from the hands of its custodians.

Panama.—(Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—For several months the U. S. S. Leonidas, which has been engaged in surveying the Atlantic coast of Panama, has had numerous difficulties with the San Blas Indians. Serious clashes have been avoided only by the tact and patience of the officers of the ship. One annoyance the officers have had to contend with has been the removal of cloth markers that the surveyors placed along the shore. The Indians found the bright claico too great a temptation to resist. After numerous remonstrances, the officers threatened that for each marker stolen a certain number of cocoon trees would be felled in reprisal. This had the desired result, for after a few trees had been chopped the Indians realized that the price was too high to pay for a few cents worth of bright colored cloth.

Paris.—Tri-colored cockades, made of some durable material, are to be placed upon the graves of fallen soldiers to permit their identification after the war. The senators of the department of the Seine are organizing the work and it is expected that thousands of inscriptions that would otherwise be effaced by exposure to the weather will be preserved and will enable families to find their dead. The cockades will resemble in form and color those made by the sewing girls of Paris for the soldiers and called the "cocards de Mimi Pison," but will be of some solid substance instead of ribbons.

Peking.—(Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—Dr. Nagao Ariga, the Japanese constitutional adviser to the Chinese government, is practically a man without a country. Since Dr. Ariga addressed Yuan Shi-kai as "Your Majesty" in a document widely printed in the Chinese press supporting the monarchial movement, Dr. Ariga has been ostracized by his fellow-countrymen residing in China and mercilessly attacked by the

press in Japan. This action of Dr. Ariga, at a time when his country was opposing the Chinese monarchy, has been regarded as little short of treason by his fellow-countrymen. He was forced to resign from the Japanese club in Peking, and is no longer welcome in the homes of the leading Japanese in this city. It has been frequently suggested to him through the press that he should surrender his Japanese citizenship and become a Chinese subject.

Dr. Ariga is one of the favorite advisers of Yuan Shi-kai, and in both China and Japan he is regarded as the foremost authority on constitutional law in the orient. He is now busily engaged in assisting with the new Chinese constitution, and is in almost daily conference with high Chinese officials connected with the constitution drafting committee. Dr. Ariga is a graduate of Tokyo university, and was in charge of affairs relating to international law during the Sino-Japanese war. He was formerly a professor at Waseda university, but has been forced out of that institution because of his work in China.

Washington.—Waste of possible fertilizer and fish oil material in connection with the fish canning operations on the Pacific coast is estimated by department of agriculture experts to amount to at least a million and a quarter dollars every year. In the salmon canning industry investigation has shown that about 30 per cent on the average of the material as it comes to the factory is unsuited for canning and it is discarded as well as large quantities of fish of other species caught with the salmon. To a great extent this material is not wasted. On the Atlantic coast an industry of considerable proportion has developed in the production of fish scrap for fertilizer purposes.

Vienna.—Caps are fast replacing hats in Vienna. As is known to all observing travelers, Vienna, alone among the great cities of Europe, has hitherto been conspicuous for the fact that all its men and boys insisted on wearing hats, disdaining the cheap and comfortable cap that is popular among the working classes in London, Berlin and Paris. Austria has always possessed a large hat industry and hats were almost as cheap as caps here, but the war has caused a shortage of wool and the cheap felt hats have doubled in price. The result is an increasing number of converts to the cap.

CHORDS AND DISCORDS

"NINE Lawyers Win Old Hen and 11 Chickens in Court."—Headline. If they all talked at once a lovely time must have been had by all present.

FOUR pretty Chicago girls, in their bathing suits and everything, took a plunge in Lake Michigan the other morning. They saw to it that a photographer was on hand so they could get their pictures in the papers. That ought to be, in a measure, compensate for the chances they took with pneumonia, etc.

WILLIAM Lorimer says the big interests got his goat. The big interests have a habit of getting your nannie before you get theirs. Brother William's whiskers, it appears, were permitted to grow too long, and the darn things got tangled in the machinery before he fell in the barber.

Coming Across in Kentucky.

All ladies having storage potted plants in Bob Parrish's green houses, Wallace park, can get them any time they send for them. Ring 525 either phone (Park Cash Store) and get the amount you owe me as life is too short to work seven months on credit then beg for my money, so send cash or check when you send for plants. Yours to serve, BOB PARRISH.—Paducah Sun.

Editor Looks 'Em Over.

The Globe acknowledges a pleasant call from Rev. O. M. Dunlevy of Hillsdale, and Rev. H. M. Walker of Zuma last Tuesday. They often furnish items for the Globe regarding their church services and we suppose they wanted to know what kind of an animal they were feeding and we were pleased to be able to look them over and get some idea of the men who are propounding the gospel to our subscribers. Our subscribers say they are all right and we are perfectly satisfied to let it go at that. Come again, gentlemen.—Port Byron Globe.

A New American Citizen.

Tuesday about 6 o'clock in the morning, just as all nature was awakening the stork in all its majesty flew over our peaceful hamlet and left at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Avery, a little son, who "tipped the scales" at seven pounds. He was immediately made to feel at home and at once decided to remain. As yet no name has been found that has the quite good enough sound to it. Frank is all smiles, Charles and Miss Isadore adore him, the mother is coming fine, and this is now one happy family.—Paw Paw (Mich.) True Northerner.

"WILL you stand by me?" asks the editor of the Woman's Home Companion, appealing to his readers. Yes; they will stick by you, brother, until somebody knocks you down. Then they will desert you much after the fashion of rats leaving a sinking ship.

Doing as Was Could Be Expected.

A. O. Lindquist, who was married three weeks ago, is able to be out again and will likely be able to assume his duties as carpenter and contractor soon.—Montezuma (Col.) Journal.

SIGNS OF THE TIMES.

On Rock Island grocery store: "This entire stock of grocers will be sold Wednesday."

PRIZE bull in Minnesota recently brought \$4,500. Which leads W. H. to inquire what the latest Oyster Bay quotation was.

IT has been suggested by the Illinois Congress of Mothers that mothers be selected as censors of movie films. Every son of a mother will be ready to second the motion. For mother is usually right.

Pointed Paragraphs.

It's always to a man's credit to pay cash. Many a charity fund owes its success to a competition of vanity.

To prevent your hair from turning gray, cut it off, wrap it up carefully in tissue paper and store it away in the bottom of the trunk.—Chicago News.

MARJORIE Davis, who has been working "in the sweaters" at a Chicago department store, has become a moving picture actress at a salary of \$100 per week. This doesn't mean necessarily that every other girl selling sweaters will be hunted out by movie managers.

Hunch to Jealous Wives.

A lady who does not live a hundred miles from here suspected her husband was in the habit of kissing the pretty servant girl and resolved to detect him in the act. After watching some time for an opportunity she heard him enter the kitchen one evening when the pretty servant girl was out. She immediately placed a shawl over her head and matches in her hand, and heart burning with jealousy entered the darksome kitchen by the back door and was almost immediately seized and embraced in the most ardent manner. Burning with rage and bent on administering a terrible rebuke she tore loose from his embrace and struck a match and stood face to face with the servant girl's beau. Her husband says after this his wife was never more affectionate since the day they were married. Blakesburg (Iowa) Excelsior.

AUTHORITIES differ as to the time it will require for assimilation of the races in the Philippines. In Chicago, however, they work faster. For instance, a new concern has just been launched there with Louis Silverstein, Rudolph Polakof and Kittle McManus as incorporators. J. M. C.

HEALTH TALKS William Brady, M.D. Do Children Outgrow Squint?

There are still many people who maintain that a child will outgrow various abnormal conditions. This would be a comfortable belief if it were not so disastrous in effect upon the child. Such diseases as adenoids, spinal curvature, decayed teeth, stammering and squinting may, in time, cease to give trouble, but only when the child's health or efficiency has been destroyed.

There is, however, some truth in the popular idea that children outgrow squint. A baby may be seen to squint when ill and the squint will disappear when the child recovers. Some children grow up with a squint, and the squint disappears when they reach their teens, or the eyes appear almost straight. The squint may be noticeable only when the child is tired, or in the evening.

There is no need of alarm about the temporary squint of a very sick child. It is due to the temporary irritation of the illness and usually passes with the attack. It signifies a weak brain control of the eyes, however, and therefore should be a warning to the parent to be watchful for indications of eye-strain when the child goes to school.

When a child grows up with a slight squint, even though the eyes seem almost straight, one eye is generally defective. It has lost the power of focusing accurately; the child is handicapped by the lack of binocular vision. The sight of the eye that is crossed is gone practically; the vision is comparable to that of the rabbit's eye—there is a field of vision, but no fine visual perception.

Wherefore it is obvious that even the slightest evidence of a squint or cross-eye should be heeded and the child placed under the supervision of a good oculist whom the family doctor recommends. Conservation of vis-

ion is one of the first duties of conscientious parents. No vicious notion of "outgrowing" squint should be entertained for a moment.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. The Youngest Doctor Did It.

I wrote you some time ago, you may remember. I had tried several different doctors without obtaining any relief from a severe pain in the back and lameness. I had also taken a lot of so-called "kidney" medicine, but two doctors found the urine normal. You advised me to stick to my doctor—who happened to be the youngest man in our community. He came the second time, put a plaster jacket (adhesive plaster) on me (two of them), and that was the end of my trouble. Hereafter I'll have the young doctors for mine.

Answer—A doctor may be young at 80, and an old fogey at 25—it all depends upon his mental calibre and his training. It just happened that the youngest doctor was an active member of his medical society—which made us sure he would give satisfaction.

Still Lots of Smoke.

If a child in a school room comes down with scarlet fever, and the health officer burns a number of formaldehyde candles in the school room the next night, does that do away with the danger to other children in the school room?

Answer—Certainly not. If any other children have been infected (through contact with the disease of the first child), the fumigation cannot alter the fact. In plain words, such fumigation is a waste of time, money and, perhaps, opportunity. The first child should be isolated, and the school room closed for a week, to allow any possible secondary cases to be recognized.

The Daily Story

On St. Patrick's Night—By Eunice Blake.

"Nora O'Rourke," said the postman on the morning of St. Patrick's day, handing a maid who answered his whistle two letters. "Any such person here?"

"That's myself," said the girl, taking the mail. The postman went on, and she returned to the kitchen. One of the mistresses bore a black border and a foreign stamp. She tore off the envelope and read the contents, from her sister in Ireland:

Dear Nora—I have to tell you some bad news. Our uncle Patrick, who has been in the grocery business in Dublin, is dead. But there's some good news too. He made a lot of money, and, not having any wife or children, he has left it all to you and me. We will have about \$2,000 apiece. Your loving sister, BRIDGET.

The bad part of the news had little effect on Nora, for she had never seen her uncle, and the legacy of \$10,000 was a matter of great delight. She was so interested in the letter that she forgot for some time to open her other letter; then she turned her attention to the other letter. It was from Patrick Doolan, asking her to go with him to the ball to be given on the night of St. Patrick's day, and he hoped that she would give him an answer to a question that he would ask her.

She knew very well what that question would be, but was in doubt as to her answer. She held in her hand the letter advising her of her legacy and her lover's note, turning from Doolan to the other back and forth. Pat Doolan was a money maker, owning a number of teams, with which he did hauling. Nora's poverty had constrained her to consider his proposition of marriage, remembering that he would be able to keep the wolf from his and her door. But inclinations rather led her to favor young Michael O'Connor, who was bright and active, but had not the faculty of holding on to what he made. She knew that both Pat and Mike would be at the ball on St. Patrick's evening, and she laid a plan to assist her in the matter between them. During the afternoon she went to see her friend, Kathleen Clancy, and said to her:

"Kath, I'm going to say something tonight to Pat Doolan that may make him get sweet on you."

"What are you going to tell him?" "That your uncle in Ireland is dead and has left you \$10,000."

"But I haven't any uncle in Ireland." "Never mind that. Likely Pat won't mention the matter to you. If he does don't tell him the truth till tomorrow, and I'll give you something pretty."

Nora went to the ball with Pat and on the way told him that she knew a girl who that morning had received a legacy of \$2,000 by the death of an uncle in Ireland. Pat asked who was the girl, and Nora gave him to understand that she was Kathleen Clancy.

During the evening Pat did not refer to the answer to his proposition. Kathleen, not being a very pretty girl, was something of a wall flower.

"I'm sorry for the poor girl," said Pat, "sittin' around with no one to ask her to dance. I'm minded to go and ask her myself."

"That's right," said Nora. "She'll appreciate the attention."

Pat asked Kathleen to dance and, having danced with her once, he concluded to ask her again. Meanwhile Mike O'Connor danced with Miss O'Rourke. He asked her to dance with him again, but she declined. To do so would not have accorded with her plan. When Pat and Nora were going home from the ball, instead of pressing her

for an answer to his proposal, he said to her:

"Nora, I don't like your dancing with that miserable fellow, O'Connor."

"I only danced with him once."

"That's enough. You shouldn't have danced with him at all."

"I'm sorry," said Nora, with apparent penitence. When Pat left her at the door she said to him:

"I suppose you don't want the answer you said you were looking for?" "Not tonight. I'm thinkin' about your dancing with that spalpeen O'Connor. Maybe I'll get over it in time."

"That won't do you any good, for I won't get over what you've done this night. It's not Kathleen, whose uncle in Ireland has died and left her \$10,000, but my own uncle has left that money to me. I told you it was Kathleen to see if you could be switched off by a bait of a legacy, and I've found that you don't value me so much as the fortune. Good night and goodby."

"Nora," he began in a supplicating tone, but he got no further, for she shut the door in his face.

When Nora and Kathleen met again Nora learned that Pat had not mentioned the legacy, but he had asked Kathleen to go to a ball with him to come off a week later. Then Nora told her friend that inasmuch as she had helped her to find out that the man she had thought of marrying could be so easily turned away from her she would keep her promise to give her something pretty. When she received her fortune she presented her friend with a set of furs.

Nora married Mike O'Connor, and under her tutelage in careful expenditure of money he became prosperous. Kathleen was dropped by Doolan, who was beside himself with chagrin when he learned how he had been tricked. He never forgave Nora O'Rourke for having fooled him, but what she had done made her really more desirable.

Munich, Germany.—Though her imports of cattle have dwindled away to almost nothing, Bavaria more than any other German state has done her share of helping to feed the rest of Germany by increasing steadily her exports. Figures just compiled show that during the month prior to the war, with an average monthly import of 4,000 head of cattle, Bavaria exported but 12,000; increased this to 30,000 head in December, 1915, and to 40,000 head in January, 1916. Before the war Bavaria imported on an average a million hogs a year, and now imports none. Yet during all the months of the conflict she has steadily supplied her neighboring and allied states with the ever rarer swine. In addition, she has turned over to the army on an average 24,000 head of cattle monthly. Countless oxen have been sent from Bavaria to other parts of Germany, notably East Prussia, where they are urgently needed in place of horses. Bavaria, too, has reduced her annual use of butter to three kilograms per person, and thus is able to supply part of the 15 kilograms per person used annually in North Germany.

Daily History Class—April 17.

1700—Dr. Benjamin Franklin, American inventor, philosopher and diplomat; died; born 1706.

1895—Treaty of peace signed by China and Japan.

1915—British troops captured hill 60, in the Tyres line.