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WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1919.

Bringing the Boys Home.

Uncertainty regarding the return of the national army and national guard units from Europe is ended by yesterday's statement emanating from the war department. All troops, except the regular army divisions are designated to be brought home by July 1. After that date and until it is agreed among the allies that it is safe to make a further reduction, it is the intention to keep an American force of 300,000 men in Europe.

Our soldiers will be glad to know that the future has in store for them and anxiety on the part of relatives and friends at home will be relieved.

Among the units returned will be most of those which especially distinguished themselves in battle. They will find a warm welcome awaiting them.

In order to bring back so many soldiers in so short a period the extraordinary feat performed in taking them over must be almost duplicated. It has taken extra effort to secure the ships for the work and with other demands for tonnage it would have been out of the question except for the requisitioning of German vessels.

Critics will have a hard time making out a case against the war department and the shipping board in connection with the manner in which troop movements to and from Europe have been handled.

Mayor Thompson's Victory.

Republican harmony received a solar plexus blow in the Chicago mayoralty primaries yesterday when Mayor Thompson was renominated by an overwhelming vote. Olson, the harmony candidate, was second, and Merriam, who had no machine support, fell far behind and was a poor third. Olson's backers, forecasting defeat, were prepared to put the blame on Merriam for coming in and splitting the "loyalists," but the mayor received more votes than both his opponents.

The loyalty issue which was raised against Thompson failed to cut much figure. The mayor undoubtedly had the backing of the pro-German element, but his nomination was made overwhelming by the support of those voters who would rather be associated with pro-Germans than with the element which was pulling for Olson. The loyalty issue was overlaid and Thompson was fortunate in his enemies.

The race this spring will be between the same men who ran four years ago, Robert Switzer winning the Democratic nomination with ease, also polling more votes than all competitors.

For More School Revenue.

There is a bill before the present legislature to increase the revenue for school purposes. It should have public support, for its failure would be a blow to the educational system of the state.

There is an acute shortage of teachers all over Illinois and it is one which dates back for a number of years and is not attributable to war conditions. In order to keep all the schools in operation it has been found necessary to employ many teachers who have not passed the regular examinations. The requirements, at best, are none too exacting and the standard in many cases, under the circumstances, is far below the minimum that we should be satisfied with.

Many schools are sadly overcrowded and in other cases only half-day sessions are being held. Teachers of ability can earn more at other work and in all too many cases the wage is so low that it does not afford a decent living. It is perfectly clear that there will be no improvement unless there is a greater inducement offered in connection with the profession. Salaries must be higher.

Dr. Claxton, U. S. commissioner of education, urges a general policy of doubling the salaries of teachers in the next five years, adding 50 per cent more in the 10 years thereafter. This, he points out, would give a range of pay from \$1,000 to \$3,000, which is as little as competent instructors, who have spent years in educating themselves for their work, should receive.

Remuneration of teachers is the big item calling for a larger revenue, but it is not the only one. Cost of buildings, of fuel, materials and of janitor service have advanced sharply, but there has been little or no increase in receipts to the school fund, which were based on the needs of half a century ago. This is especially true of the rural districts and the smaller centers of population. The larger cities are somewhat better served, but conditions are far from satisfactory, even there.

The bill now pending permits an increase in the tax from 3 to 4 per cent of the assessed valuation, a referendum of voters in each district being necessary to make it effective. That is a sufficient safeguard for the rights of the public.

The Next Step.

The British government is urging the miners to so moderate their demands that they will not threaten the industries of the country. If manufacturers are forced to pay much more for their fuel it is contended that they cannot continue to compete in the world's markets. The sale of coal, itself an important export commodity, being used to load outgoing ships which bring back raw materials and foodstuffs, will not be possible if mining can be done more cheaply in other countries.

British labor is well organized and for years has been getting about all it has demanded. The increases in production costs made little difference on commodities sold within the kingdom and did not interfere with foreign trade so long as they did not threaten effective competition. Apparently the latter stage is now approaching.

England, being essentially a manufacturing and trading country, finds its national existence in jeopardy. The government would be glad to do anything, even to taking over and operating the mines and perhaps other fields of industry, if satisfied that such a course would meet the situation, and this may yet be done.

However, the British experience is showing the workers the limits of an organization that is merely national in its scope and points inevitably to the next step in the labor union movement.

A Reminder.

Once on a time China was the most enlightened nation. Having about everything that was worth while its statesmen reasoned that it had a great deal to lose and little to gain by further association with the outside world. So they cut off all "entanglements," built a high wall and for several thousand years pursued a course of isolation which was the most conspicuously successful venture of the kind that history affords.

If the American statesmen and others opposing a league of nations have already forgotten the unmistakable evidences that the American people gave during the war of a fixed purpose beyond mere victory over the Hun, then of course it is too much to ask them to try to remember what happened to China.

The controversy between China and Japan over secret treaties has simmered down to an issue of veracity, which means that the latter has lost the verdict.

Those university deans who demand that college girls wear more clothes seem to have deliberately overlooked the fact that this has been an unusually mild winter.

Transmission of photographs by telegraph has been sufficiently perfected so that the system is being employed in a commercial way. Judging by samples submitted the chief danger in newspaper use would be the liability of libel involved.

America's war garden effort is to be introduced into England, Spain, France and Italy, Charles Lathrop Pack, head of the commission, announced in a speech in Chicago the other day. It may seem a little presumptuous to try to tell the French and Italians anything about gardening, but it is explained that the main object is to encourage the home movement rather than to increase the world's supply of vegetables.

Chords and Discords

PRAIRIE DIVISION. Do not languish, boys, for fear We forget you over here. We are waiting, waiting, waiting Till our prairie boys come home. All your gallant deeds we know And our pride and our joy grow. They may surge and then engulf you As a tidal wave comes in. Till we claim that whole division As our blessed kith and kin. As your hearts were brave and true So our hearts are warm for you. With a greeting and a welcome grow. You have never known before. So let courage lead you still. Though you miss the battle's thrill, Till the good ships bring you homeward To the winds with rules and reason. When those good ships cut the foam With our valiant Thirty-third! Intrepid Thirty-third! Beloved Thirty-third!

MINNIE D. WILBUR. "She was married to Masey while she was dangerously ill, under the impression that she was about to die," says a news item in the W. G. N., which goes on to say, however, "A few days after the ceremony Masey was called into service." And so she changed her mind about dying.

While Mr. Vogelsang was living up to his name yesterday by leading the singing at the meeting of the Rock Island Rotary club, Mr. Ketchum of Moline failed. He was caught by the police and arrested for distributing handbills.

O. D. K.: Dear Sir, Miss or Madame (as the case may be): Every night when my chores are done and I sit down to smoke a cigar I find a good deal of pleasure in reading your column, and of course (Old Doc) Brady comes in for his share. I have had something on my mind for some time, and just must get it off. If you can use it in your column you are welcome to it. If you can't use it, don't throw it in the waste basket. It is home to help kindle the kitchen fire. Well, here goes. Some years ago, when East Moline was in the making, two former subjects of King Albert started a general store, with anything from a frying pan to a necktie in stock. The goods came with a rush, blocking up the front entrance of the store completely, so they put the following notice in the front window: "We Are Now Open in the Behind End."

T. E. R. That the practice of thrift is possible even in contributing is proven by T. E. R., who sends in seven contributions under a 3-cent stamp while other contribs. have a habit of kicking in with but one with a like amount of postage.

WELL, HARDLY. Sir: As a full-fledged member of the s. f. t. s. d. o. m. I read with considerable interest and mirth the "challenge" of Mrs. G. I. in which she defies the members of our society to debate the Ladies' Aid as a condition upon which she would permit her husband to join our organization. Can you imagine a married man being foolish enough to attempt to out-talk a woman?

While fine feathers may not make a fine bird, you must admit they do improve a chicken.

Unrecognized Ability. (San Diego Sun). WANTED—Position by young lady; experienced bookkeeper and good glodas daadaadsggghhhhoioioioio.

YEAH, JURORS ARE SUCH SORE HEADS. Sir: Friend wife heard somebody say that Miller, recently sent over for the murder of Jake Schaal, came very near being the principal in a necktie party, the jury at one time standing nine to three for hanging. "Now, why," asked f. w. in that argumentative tone of voice, "did they want to hang Miller? Was it because the jurors were mad at him?"

I beg your pardon for suppressing this up to now, but the truth is I didn't feel it was safe to spring it till this self-determination movement got a good start.

S. W. W., writing to Dr. Hirschberg, says: "Kindly tell me what to do for a dry skin." That is going to be a question of national interest after July 1.

Getting a Start in Life. (St. Louis Globe-Democrat). Mr. G— came to this country from Paris, where he was born at the age of 17 years.

Moline paper headline: "Add Signs of Spring; River Ride Taken by Two Molliners; Stealing our stuff."

Paris very properly is to have the 70-mile cannon which shelled that city from behind the German lines. As a super-gun it made a number of hits, but undoubtedly it will be a scream as a super-souvenir.

Argus headline: "Girls Must Wear More Clothes Is Demand of Deans." As Briggs says: Somebody is always taking the joy out of life.

O. D. K.

How to Make Out Your Income Tax Returns

(This is one of a series of articles prepared by the bureau of internal revenue for the guidance of taxpayers in making out their returns.)

GROSS INCOME. Collectors of internal revenue are receiving frequent inquiries as to the amount to be included under "gross income" in their income tax returns.

In making out his return of gross income the taxpayer is required to account for practically every dollar he received during 1918. The following items must be reported: Salaries, wages and commissions for personal services, including bonuses.

Interest received on notes and deposits in banks, including savings banks. Dividends on stock, whether received in cash or only dividends paid out of earnings or profits accrued since March 1, 1913, are taxable, but dividends are deemed to be distributed out of the most recently accumulated earnings.

Profits resulting from purchases and sales of property, real or personal. If the property was purchased before March 1, 1913, the profit is based on the difference between the selling price and the fair market price or value as of March 1, 1913.

Profit from stock market transactions. Incomes received from fiduciaries, such as estates, trusts, etc., through trustees, administrators or executors. Net partnership profits, whether divided or distributed or not. Royalties from mines, oil and gas wells, patents, copyrights and franchises.

The following items are not taxable and need not be included in the return: Property received as a gift or by will or inheritance. It must be understood, however, that the income derived from such property is taxable.

Proceeds of life insurance policies. Returns of premiums on life endowment and annuity policies. Interest on securities issued under the provisions of the federal farm loan act of July 17, 1916.

Amounts received through accident or health insurance, or under workman's compensation acts, plus the amount of damage received whether by suit or agreement on account of such injuries or sickness. Amounts received during the war by a person in the military or naval forces for active service, up to \$3,500.

Interest on obligations of any state or political subdivision of a state, such as a city, county, town or village and the District of Columbia. Interest on obligations of the United States is exempt, except that interest on obligations issued after September 1, 1917, is exempt only to the extent provided in the Liberty loan acts.

Interest on Liberty bonds to the par value of \$5,000 is exempt from taxation. Holders of large amounts of Liberty bonds are advised to consult their bankers or collectors of internal revenue to their interest exemptions.

Another kind of censorship. (Dearborn Independent). There are censorship and censorships. Only the thoughtless and malignant condemned the military censorship in time of war when the people were so vitally concerned with the military value to the enemy might have cost the lives of friends and defenders. But now the military censorship has given place to the political censorship. It is amazing to write and transmit all that we know and think about our social and political conditions which transcend in human importance even the news of war.

It is easy to explain the military censorship: it existed for the people's safety. It is not easy to explain the political censorship and with what freedom everyone is allowed to write and transmit all he knows or guesses about what is or may be, and how little anyone is allowed to write and transmit about certain social and political conditions which transcend in human importance even the news of war.

The case of Russia shows up the political censorship at its worst. Under Czarism Russia censored all news, both going and coming. References in the press to American political liberty were largely forbidden. In the spring of 1917, among the Russian masses, today, Russia is well informed as to everything that is passing in the world, but the world knows next to nothing of what is occurring there.

And this is not the fault of Russia, but of the political censorship which the United States, as during the war, still remains the best served of all the nations in respect to news, save with reference to Russia. This is due almost entirely to President Wilson's insistence upon publicity, at least for American news from the peace conference. The president won this concession not without difficulty. But when he gave it, we consider the power of a few men to manipulate the processes of publicity in such a way as to mislead and keep in ignorance a large part of the world, the result of a political censorship becomes obvious.

We took the military censor's word for what he did; he was a military expert and we were not. He yielded in good faith to his judgment. But we can give no such concession to the political censor. The difference is here: the military censor kept news from the enemy; the political censor keeps news from us. Politics and public matters are pre-eminently public business—they are our business—and regarding them we have but one strong American policy, which is publicity. The political censor has no authority, and we should not meddle with public news.

Household Hints

TESTED RECIPES. White Bean Salad—Four cups cold-boiled white beans, two cups shredded lettuce, one cup celery, one-half cup finely cut onion, one-half cup boiled dressing of mayonnaise, one teaspoon salt, two tablespoons olive oil, two tablespoons finely chopped parsley, one sour pickle. Cover onion and parsley with oil; stand in cold place two hours. Mix beans, finely cut celery, salt and onion together. Put on lettuce, cover with dressing and garnish with pickle cut in small thin slices.

Tomato Bisque—Two cups milk, two cups tomatoes, one teaspoonful onion juice, one teaspoonful salt, one cup cream, one cup milk, one cup butter, one cup flour, one cup milk, one cup cream, one cup milk, one cup butter, one cup flour, one cup milk, one cup cream, one cup milk, one cup butter, one cup flour.

Menu Hint. Breakfast. Stewed Apples, Cereal, Creamed Chipped Beef on Toast, Coffee, Luncheon, Purée of Navy Beans, Nut Bread and Butter, Baked Apples, Home made Cookies, Dinner, Stuffed Steaks, Baked Potatoes, Corn Fritters, Bread and Butter, Turkish Salad, Cottage Pudding, Coffee.

The Roll of Honor

(SECTION TWO.) The following casualties are reported by the commanding general of the American expeditionary force: Killed in action, 6; died from wounds, 13; died of accident and other causes, 14; died of disease, 20; total, 53.

(SECTION ONE.) The following casualties are reported by the commanding general of the American expeditionary force: Died of disease, 11; wounded severely, 50; total, 61.

Wounded Severely. SERGEANT. Charles Frank May, Philo, Ill. PRIVATE. Irwin T. Bishop, Wesley, Iowa. Frank M. Bollin, Chicago, Ill. Herman D. Danklef, Mount Olive, Ill. Michael Majewski, Evanston, Ill. Carlos D. Montgomery, Dows, Iowa. Joe Peradotti, Rutland, Ill. James H. Van Winkle, Broughton, Ill.

Killed in Action. PRIVATE. John P. Bast, Edwardsville, Ill. Died of Wounds. PRIVATE. John A. Frankowicz, Chicago, Ill. Arthur L. Marzke, Chicago, Ill. Lawrence Klo, Chicago, Ill. Died from Accident and Other Causes. PRIVATE. Earl Bain, Wayland, Iowa. Harry Davey, Argonia, Iowa. Howard H. Turnbull, Balfour, Iowa.

HEALTH TALKS BY WILLIAM BRADY M.D. NOTED PHYSICIAN AND AUTHOR

Cataract—and the Eye. Cataract is an opacity—a lack of transparency—of the crystalline lens. We all wear glasses. The crystalline lens is a powerful double convex lens placed just behind the pupil of the eye and its convexity is automatically increased (at least in the first half of life) for focusing the eye for varying distances. As we grow more dignified, that is stiff, unbending, hard of heart and hard of artery the crystalline lens partakes of the general hardening, and in some instances it overdoes the thing a bit, so that its substance undergoes a degeneration which renders it more or less opaque to light, and that constitutes cataract. Cataract is not, as many imagine, a new growth or membrane that forms on the eyeball. It is simply a blurring of the eyeglasses we all wear.

Although it usually occurs in persons along in years, sometimes infants and children have cataract, produced by some hereditary condition, or by injury to the eye. In the early stage of cataract the casual observer can see no change in the appearance of the eye, but the patient merely notices an increasing difficulty in reading. Sometimes the patient notices that images are doubled, a light appearing as two lights, for example. Exposure to sunlight dazzles, and the patient finds that vision is best in a rather dull light. Many cataracts do not greatly impair vision and require no treatment, especially when they happen to be limited to the borders of the lens, leaving a fairly clear central portion. It is an unfortunate popular notion that cataract necessarily means approaching blindness. This is incorrect for we know that cataract may cause only moderate impairment of sight and never become complete.

Persons with diabetes, or Bright's Disease, or disease of the arteries are more subject to cataract than normal individuals, the lens suffering in nutrition by reason of the constitution disease. Men working about furnaces or exposed to electric light of great brilliancy, and persons who overuse the eyes for near work without frequent intervals of relaxation are especially subject to cataract.

The cure of cataract usually requires the removal of the lens, or absorption as the result of an operation. Such operations are practically painless under cocaine. Of course, good vision requires that the patient shall wear suitable

lenses to take the place of the crystalline lenses afterward, which enable the patient to read the finest type. It is no longer considered advisable to await the "ripening" of a cataract.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Complete List of Reducing Medicaments. Kindly publish in your column as many liquids, creams and prescriptions as possible, which, if persistently used, will do away with overfatness of any part of the body. (Joy).

Answer—Oh, Joy, it can't be done. No cream, liquid or prescription applied to any part of the body will reduce overfatness or relieve overthirst.

Cold Air vs. Adenoids. . . . two small sons have adenoids and were so restless at night I was greatly worried until I wrote you about it. You urged the importance of fresh air. Finally we began to leave the bedroom window open all night, and there is no question that the children have sleep much better and improved in their health since that winter. The doctor said they were too young to operate on for adenoids. I myself feel satisfied now that overheated houses and schoolrooms have something to do with adenoids. (F. W. A.)

Answer—Right you are. The warm air school room is the overheated bedroom's complementary causal factor of adenoids and various other respiratory troubles of children.

No Change, Same Old Thing. Why do you say there is no change of life for women, and still say that after forty, one is apt to have cancer? There must be a change if we become more susceptible to cancer at that age. Our doctor book says that a woman suffers every conceivable kind of trouble in the years of forty to forty-eight or fifty, yet that is not true. The menopause does not affect a woman's health at all. (Mrs. J. M. B.)

Answer—Women have no more change of life at any age than do men, and are no more or less susceptible to disease of any kind at any age than are men. If your doctor book gives you the impression that a woman is entitled to health because of her sex, her age, or her condition of servitude, it would make excellent fuel for the fire. Trouble with the eminent Dr. Book is that he mixes too much buncombe and romance with his text.

Dear Mrs. Thompson: I am a young man and have been going with a girl for about a month. At first I liked her very much, but lately she has changed. Every night that we are out she will stay with me until about one-thirty and she will let me kiss her whenever I ask her. She never takes me to her home. She always leaves me at the corner or goes to a friend's house. She often takes a bunch of kids with us of girls who work where she does.

I asked this girl to marry me just for fun. She told me she would. I do not make the money to take care of any girl. I am going out of town for good in about a week. How can I tell this girl what to do? She never takes me to her home. She always leaves me at the corner or goes to a friend's house. She often takes a bunch of kids with us of girls who work where she does.

Heart at Home Problems by MRS. ELIZABETH THOMPSON

Dear Mrs. Thompson: I am a young man and have been going with a girl for about a month. At first I liked her very much, but lately she has changed. Every night that we are out she will stay with me until about one-thirty and she will let me kiss her whenever I ask her. She never takes me to her home. She always leaves me at the corner or goes to a friend's house. She often takes a bunch of kids with us of girls who work where she does.

Dear Mrs. Thompson: When a young man takes a girl out in the evening and they have to go in a street car, who should get off the car first, the man or the girl? FANNY.

The man should get off first and help the girl to alight.

Brad's Bit O' Verse

Making Mistakes. The world may laugh when I make mistakes, and may sneer at my raw and awkward blunders. The timorous mortals who stand and wait and look with scorn at my headlong gait may through their hands in holy fright or snail at my blunders and mock my plight. But I've plodded along for a number of years, and I've had no time to indulge in fears; mistakes are nothing to bring me dread; I step right over and forge ahead. There may be a man in this world of strife with never a blunder against his life. Somewhere in the valley he may walk with a muffer guarding his step and talk, so buttered he, and dignified that he can't go out at a manly stride; and he may be perfect and sweet and nice; but he never will harvest a crop of feet; he never will get to the height sublime or leave a mark on the annals of time. Poor blundering mortal, serene and slow, he was out of the running long years ago, and the rollicking guy who was not afraid who profited by the mistakes he made, is away up there on the distant slope, with a smile of cheer and a song of hope.

Dear Mrs. Thompson: I am considered a very pretty, attractive girl of 17. Men have always been attentive to me, especially so this last year, since I have grown up. During this last year five young men have proposed to me, but there is only one I care for. He is so attentive to me, always wants to hold my hand at dances or in public places. I love him too dearly to say anything against him. What would you advise me to do? CONSTANCE.

Do not permit the man to hold your hand in public places if you have very bad taste. If he does not show

THE DAILY SHORT STORY

KNIGHTS OF THE ROAD.

By Alger Chapman. "You never knew a tramp printer who was not a conpendium of accurate general information, with the bump of intellectuality way beyond normal development."

Thus Bart Newby believed and demonstrated, although he was no longer the fanny-go-lucky type, with no earthly possession beside his rule. At 20 he had taken the road, at 30 he had struck Alton. After he had begun his task on the little country weekly, edited and published by Daniel Bross, he never missed a day of steady work.

He had known Bross five years previous, in fact, both had been traveling types. They had drifted apart and now Bart came upon his old side partner upon quite a commanding status to that of the meandering printer of yore. Bross had struck luck, he told Bart. He had come into Alton ragged, hungry, penniless. The publisher of the local paper had just died. His widow was in a quandary. Bross brooded up and showed his ability. He settled down, was given entire charge of the Index, and within a year wedded the plump, genial-natured relic of his immediate predecessor. Bross welcomed Bart with an ardor that was almost suspicious to Bart until he understood the situation.

He invited Bart up to the house, and a very pretty home it was. Its mistress at once captivated Bart with her smiling ways. There were two healthy, well-behaved children. When they got back to the office Bross took Bart to a little rear room. It had a couch and a jug. To the latter Bross called immediate attention.

"You'll always find it full," Bross told his restored friend. "When you get top heavy, there's the lounge."

"I've cut out the booze long ago, Bross," declared Bart. "You don't mean to tell me you're sticking to it with such a layout as this?"

Bross only blinked in a maddening way, partook freely of the contents of the jug.

Bart went to work for the Index and within a week realized that his employer was not so and a spendthrift and was fast dissipating the fortune of his trusting and generous wife.

About a year after Bart had come to Alton, Dan Bross went on a fishing trip with some reckless companions, and he and one of the others were drowned in an upset. Then the true state of affairs came to the surface. Bross was in debt to everybody, the office equipment mortgaged, the paper on a losing basis, and Mrs. Bross had to borrow on her little home to forestall the seizure of the printing plant.

"Mrs. Bross," said Bart seriously, "it's time for you to sell out at a loss or have the business run right. Bross was my friend and I liked him; you are his widow and I respect you. My year of settling down has cured me of roving. Give me my board and lodging, a free hand in running the paper, and I'll consider myself bound to John company until I put the paper and your property where it ought to be."

"You are a good, true man," answered Mrs. Bross with emotion. "I trust you wholly and I am glad to place the business entirely in your hands."

Then began work, real work, hard work, at times a most discouraging work for Bart. He turned many a crowding corner, he barely kept the bills paid up. Progress was slow.

It was nearly a year after Bart had inaugurated his system of reconstruction that a fragile, almost girl-faced youth, looking travel worn and hungry, applied for work.

Bart hired no help—being editor, compositor and his own errand boy. The youth announced himself as Ned Trevor, homeless and friendless, asked only shelter and food for his services, and Bart took him on.

There never was a more willing and faithful helper. Ned slept at the office, he ate at a cheap restaurant near by, he entered heart and soul into earning his way.

One day a few months later an old tramp printer came into the office. He was on his way to a town where work awaited him and asked Bart to stifle him for cash. Bart did so. Just then Ned passed through the room. Bart's visitor stared at him hard and steadily.

"Where did you get that girl?" he blurted out.

"That girl is a boy. What are you muddling about?"

"That boy is a girl, you mean," asserted the other. "I know her from her picture. It was as common as her story in the town she came from. She ran away from home because her rich father wanted her to marry a man she disliked. The unwelcome suitor is dead and her father is scouring the country for her."

Bart said nothing to the disguised Ned, but he investigated. It was a month after Neta Boyd had gone back to wealth and her repentant father that a letter reached Bart. It read:

"Dear Kind Friend:—You once said that with three thousand dollars you could put your business on its feet. I enclose the amount. Do it."

Bart told Mrs. Bross. He told her, too, how he had loved her right along. In marriage and in a business way they became life partners, and the Index blossomed forth into a tri-weekly publication.