

## The False Friend

By MURIEL LEE

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An ideal situation had been secured by Rhoda Marsh and she fully appreciated its benefits. Waldron & Bayne was a well established brokerage house, the stenographic work was light, the actual working hours few and the compensation was most liberal.

"I haven't met Mr. Bayne yet," Rhoda told her mother. "He is away on business, but if he is anything like Mr. Waldron I have certainly nothing to complain of. Mr. Waldron told me he was going away for a month's rest when his partner comes back."

The group of offices comprised four rooms. At the back of the suite was a compartment that was almost vault-like in its presentment. It had a heavy barred door, a high-up tier of small windows and was filled with metal boxes that held the securities of the firm. Half of Rhoda's time was given to arranging these and keeping trace of transfers and coupon collections.

Merle Waldron was a thoughtful and indulgent employer. Often when the exchange upon which he operated was closed, he would seem to take pleasure and relief from business care in telling Rhoda something of his career and his plans for the future.

"I have put in ten hard years building up this business from a small start," he narrated. "My idea in talking in Mr. Bayne as a working partner was to divide the responsibility. My dream is to retire and settle down in some quiet, pretty village."

Mrs. Marsh noted a subdued and almost disappointed expression on the face of her daughter when she came home one afternoon and announced that Mr. Waldron had gone away on his vacation.

"And Mr. Bayne has returned?"  
"Yes, mother, and I have something to tell you about him that troubles me. He pays no particular attention to me, does not recall that he ever saw me before, but I remember him clearly. It has made me uneasy to recognize him as a man who used to visit the offices of Gurdon & Co., that mining stock concern for which I worked two years ago, and which scored such a disastrous failure."

Mother and daughter discussed the situation. However, Rhoda accepted her mother's counsel to confine her attention to her duties.

Rhoda came into the office from lunch one noon to overhear some

words in the next room that filled her with alarm. Her appearance was unnoticed by Bayne and a companion. Distinctly Rhoda heard Bayne say:

"Your part is easy, Merrill. I will make out a check for fifty thousand dollars which you are to cash, take the train at once for Booneville and put up at the Clarendon hotel. I will join you there this evening. I am going to take what negotiable bonds we have. It's a clean sweep and fixes us for life."

Rhoda pretended to busy herself among some letters as the man she now knew to be a colleague of Bayne came into the room she was in. She was trembling all over as Bayne in turn crossed the apartment, but he did not notice her agitation.

"Miss Marsh," he spoke, "you may go home, if you wish, as I have a meeting here with some clients that will take all the afternoon."

Rhoda bowed silently, although her heart was beating like a trip hammer. She went into the rear room, where she kept her wraps. Then she acted upon the first impulse that came to her mind. There was one special box where the negotiable securities were kept. In a moment she had emptied it. In another she had bundled its contents into a small safe, locked by

### START ROAD WORK IN SOUTH

All States Now Actively Engaged in Improving Highways for Better Transportation.

Road construction, which has been suspended or partly suspended in every part of the South since the United States entered the war, is resuming in all southern states on a far greater scale than ever before in the history of that section of the country.

In Virginia, West Virginia and Kentucky the work of making permanent and new highways cannot get full swing during the winter season, but extensive preparations are under way in these states for intense activity in the spring. In the balance of the southern states where as good work can be done in the winter as in the summer, the starts have already been made. Great activity is reported in Louisiana and Mississippi.

### ROADS FOR PASSENGER HAUL

Highways Are Now Used to Greater Extent Than Railroads—Change Made Recently.

The need for good roads is the acknowledgment by government officials that for passenger haul the public roads are used to a greater extent than the railroads. This condition has been created within a single generation.

two keys, which she hid among some old files, and was breathlessly arranging to hasten from the spot to the bank, when Bayne entered the room, noticed the empty box and guessed the truth.

She stood at bay as he confronted her. She defied him as he threatened and stormed. At last, flinging her to a chair, he left the room, closing and locking the barred door, and she surmised that he planned to keep her a prisoner until he returned with tools to break open the safe.

The moment he was gone Rhoda sprang into action. Her eyes flashed with determination as she ran to a chair, placed it directly in the center of the room and crumpled up and lighted a handful of newspapers, mounted the chair, held the flames beneath the tiny globe of mercury in the ceiling, and knew that within a very few minutes the fire department, given the electric signal, would be scanning the building to locate the source of the same.

The main door was broken open and the barred one forced free. To a police officer Rhoda narrated her story. Somehow, guessing the truth, probably, Bayne must have fled. A telegram secured his accomplice and the fifty thousand dollars at Booneville, and the man confessed the truth, corroborating Rhoda's accusation.

"You jewel of courage and loyalty!" commended Merle Waldron when he returned, and a little later, so convinced was he that he had found a treasure in the bright, intelligent girl who had saved him his fortune, that he asked her to share it and his love.

### No Novelty.

"How did you find the feller that runs the Busy Bee store?" inquired an acquaintance.

"I just rummaged around till I unearthed him," replied a citizen of Sandy Mush, Ark., who had been shopping in Tumbleville.

"Yes, but I heard that he was in mighty, bad health?"

"Mebby so. He may have been puny, but I didn't notice it. I found him asleep in the back room setting on a keg, and when I asked him if he had any axle grease he 'lowed he had, but wanted to know if I couldn't just as well come around later, when he'd probably be standing up. Nope, I didn't see anything peculiar about him.—Kansas City Star.

### One at a Time.

We attended a country wedding and at the conclusion of the ceremony were astonished to see the bride start on the honeymoon alone. When asked the reason the bridegroom explained that both couldn't be away at the same time as there would be no one to feed the stock and he would take his trip down the river shooting ducks when the bride came back.—Chicago Tribune.

## URGE SENATE TO HASTEN PEACE

Leaders in Forty States, Regardless of Party, Sign Ringing Appeal.

### PACT WITHOUT AMENDMENT

Say Every Day of Delay Puts World in Imminent Peril of New War—Point to National Unrest

New York (Special.)—Two hundred and fifty leading Americans, Republicans and Democrats representing forty different states and every prominent activity have joined in a non-partisan effort to bring about the ratification of the Peace Treaty "without amendment and without delay." Their names are attached to an address to the United States senate, which was made public today, through the League to Enforce Peace, after it had been sent to every member of the senate.

The signers, almost without exception, are men and women of national reputation. They include such prominent citizens as ex-President Taft, George W. Wickersham, Attorney General in the last Republican administration; A. Lawrence Lowell, president of Harvard; Charles C. Moore of San Francisco, president of the Panama Exposition; Judge George Gray of Wilmington, Del.; President Samuel Gompers of the American Federation of Labor, Harry A. Wheeler of Chicago, retiring president of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States; Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, president of the National American Woman Suffrage Association; Cyrus H. K. Curtis, the Philadelphia publisher; President Heber J. Grant of the Mormon Church, and Spargo, leader of the Socialists who supported the war.

The signers declare that every day of delay in ratifying the treaty puts the world in "imminent peril of new war."

Their statement follows:

In the senate at Washington, now that the committee on foreign relations has reported the treaty, the lines are sharply drawn between the immediate ratification of the treaty of peace with Germany, and its amendment with a reassembling of the conference and a reopening of negotiations that would bring great delay and prolong uncertainty in settling the great issues of the peace. No partisan plea can be made. Party lines are already broken. Standing at a distance from the conflict in the senate chamber, we plead for immediate ratification without delay. Our land requires it. A state of nervous strain, tension and unrest exists, manifests itself in disturbances, which in some cases have no self evident connection with the war, but which are, in fact, its aftermath. The world is put in imminent peril of new wars by the lapse of each day. Dissensions between us and our former allies are being sown. We firmly believe and solemnly declare that the states and cities in which we dwell desire immediate peace.

The waging of war steadied and united the American people. Peace will bring prosperity, and prosperity content. Delay in the senate postponing ratification in this uncertain period of neither peace nor war has resulted in indecision and doubt, bred strife and quickened the cupidity of those who sell the daily necessities of life and the fears of those whose daily wage no longer fills the daily market basket. We beseech the senate to give the land peace and certainty by a ratification which will not keep us longer in the shadows of possible wars, but give the whole world the light of peace. Reservations in the nature of clarifications in the meaning of the treaty, not inconsistent with its terms, will not require the reopening of the negotiations with Germany and with our associates in the war, which we all and each united to win.

But there is no possibility of doubt that amendment of the treaty, as is now proposed in the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, would require negotiation and a reopening of all the questions decided at Paris. Months of delay would follow. The perils of the present would become the deadly dangers of the near future. All the doubt engendered would aid the plots for violent revolution in this and other lands. The issues here and elsewhere between capital and labor, the conspiracy of speculator and profiteer, would all grow and become more perilous.

This cannot be. The American people cannot, after a victorious war, permit its government to petition Germany, which has accepted the treaty, for its consent to changes in the treaty. Yet if the United States should amend the treaty for its own purpose and policy, Germany would have full right to ask for concessions. Germany has agreed to make no claim in regard to enemy property seized in this country to an amount of seven hundred million dollars. Our recent foe could ask for a reopening of this issue and of the Lusitania claims. It could raise every question open before hostilities in regard to submarine warfare and the treatment of its nationals in this country. All the provisions for our trade in Germany raised by the economic clauses of the treaty, many of them vital to our in-

dustries and our farms, as in dye patents, dye supplies and fertilizers, the working of the Reparation Commission, which superintends the trade of all with Germany, could all be brought up by Berlin for readjustment by our negotiators, acting for the United States alone and no longer associated with other victorious powers or supported by a victorious American army on the German border.

Peace itself, the peace of the world, is delayed until ratification comes. And any amendment postpones peace. Germany and England alone of the principal powers have ratified. The other principals necessarily await our action, influential and powerful as we are today in the world's affairs. The ravages of war on more than a score of fighting fronts are continued by any needless delay. Let the senate give the world peace by ratification without amendment.

Even the amendment for which most can be said, the provision in regard to Shantung, will secure nothing which cannot be gained if China, backed by the powerful advocacy of the United States, addresses itself to the machinery for righting international wrongs and meeting just claims created by the league between nations. China, after eighty years of oppressive treaties and despoiled rights, by which all the great powers have profited directly or indirectly, has for the first time, in this covenant and treaty, the means and method to secure justice and the removal of the oppressive economic interference of stronger nations whose citizens are within her gates, protected by a long succession of international agreements. Moreover, it should be remembered that the clause regarding Shantung was made upon the statement by Japan that she will return the territory to China and, therefore, upon that condition, compliance with which promise the league can require.

The peace of the present and the righteousness of the future can be best secured by the ratification of the covenant and treaty without amendment. Let the senate take no action that will give any party to the treaty, and especially Germany, ground for maintaining that the ratification of the United States is not complete and that changes requiring a resumption of conference and negotiations have been made in it.

Among the signers in Pennsylvania, Ohio, and West Virginia, are:

- George Burnham, Jr., President Civil Service Reform Association.
- R. H. Conwell, President Temple University.
- Cyrus H. K. Curtis, Publisher.
- Samuel Harden Church, President of Board Carnegie Institute.
- A. B. Farquhar, President A. B. Farquhar Company.
- Samuel Feis, Manufacturer.
- William Flinn, Financier.
- Richard Gilbert, Secretary-Treasurer Miners' State Union.
- Vance C. McCormick, Chairman War Trade Board.
- Benjamin Thaw, Financier.
- John A. Voll, President Glass Bottle Blowers' Association.
- Ohio.
- James M. Cox, Governor.
- John P. Frey, Editor International Molders' Journal.
- W. G. Lee, President Brotherhood Railway Trainmen.
- Timothy Shea, Acting President Brotherhood Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen.
- L. E. Shepard, President Order of Railway Conductors.
- Warren S. Stone, Grand Chief Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.
- W. O. Thompson, President Ohio State University.
- Charles F. Thwing, President Western Reserve University.
- Joseph F. Valentine, President International Molders' Union of North America.
- West Virginia.
- John J. Cornwell, Governor.

### Muscular Music.

"Thank goodness, now the Hun has shown himself in his true colors, our ears are no longer shattered with the noisy music of Richard Strauss."

The speaker was Handel Booth, secretary of the Denver Philharmonic society.

"I know a chap," he went on, "who said to his music teacher: 'Professor, I'd like to take up the study of Strauss with you. What will it cost?'"

"Dot, mein friend," said the old professor, "will depend on how many times der piano will have to be rebuilt."

### Business Women Federating.

The first national convention of business women of America will be held in St. Louis, Mo., July 14. One of the important subjects to be discussed is housing for business women. This convention is a step toward the federation of business women. Behind the movement is a national committee of keen business and professional women, representing every section of the country, with headquarters at 600 Lexington avenue, New York city. Lena Madessin Phillips is the executive secretary of the federation.

### No Escape.

"Good morning, Mrs. Jagsby. We are peace delegates."

"Peace delegates?"

"Yessum. We were sent by Mr. Jagsby, who was unable to get home last night. He wants us to arrange the amicable terms and settle on the size of the indemnity he owes you."

"Umph! You tell Mr. Jagsby if he don't show up here in the next hour I'll come and get him. He's not in Holland."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

## COAST TO COAST U. S. FOR LEAGUE

MILLIONS ACCLAIM WILSON AS HE SPEEDS ACROSS THE LAND.

### FEW ASK FOR CHANGES

Majority Feel That President's Guidance Should Be Held—He Regards Pact As Sure to Come Soon.

(By Mt. Clemens News Bureau)

Aboard President Wilson's Special Train—From the Capital at Washington to the far Pacific coast the President of the United States has journeyed on the most unusual expedition ever undertaken by a chief executive of the nation.

To discuss national questions, many presidents have toured the land; but Mr. Wilson is laying before America a question which affects the whole world—the question of whether or not we are to join in the League of Nations; whether we are to forget our former isolation and share with the other peoples of the earth the responsibilities of maintaining civilization and preventing, as he says we can do, future warfare.

Between the capital and the coast the president made fifteen speeches and half a dozen brief talks. All of 100,000 fellow citizens listened to him. Several millions had the chance to see him, and apparently everyone wanted to see him, from those who thronged the streets of the cities and towns where he stopped, to those who came to the railside or stood at little flag stations in remote places, knowing their only reward could be a fleeting glimpse and a wave of the hand.

He has met and talked to all types of citizens—to men big in the business, financial and professional worlds, to farmers and mechanical workers, to Indians and cowboys and foreign-born herders and rangers, to soldiers and to mothers who lost soldier-sons in the late war.

What do they all tell him? unanimously they say they want peace definitely settled, they want no more wars, they want the League of Nations, and most of the American people, it may be fairly said, tell the President they want the League just as it is, without the reservations or amendments which certain senators have insisted upon. The majority of citizens say to those who interview them on this tour:

"Woodrow Wilson guided us rightly before and during the war with Germany. We entered that war, everyone agrees, to end all wars. He says the league can do that. We want to do that, so let us keep on trusting him and get the league into operation as soon as possible. Forget politics."

Most Americans encountered on the tour have forgotten politics. Republican Governors and Mayors have introduced the President to his audience; the Major part of the local committees which have met him have been Republicans. They have all said: "We are nothing but Americans, Mr. President."

Mr. Wilson's arguments for the league, briefly summarized, are those:

There can be no peace, either now or in the future, without it. There can only be a regrouping of nations and a new "Balance of Power," which is certain to lead to war. There can be no war in the future, with the league in existence, because no single nation would defy the united rest of mankind, and if it did, it could be brought to terms by an economic boycott, and without the use of arms.

There can be no reduction in the cost of living until the league is established, for nations will not go ahead with peace time production until they know that peace is definitely assured and that production of war material is no longer necessary.

There can be wonderful prosperity, with the league in existence, for relations of labor and capital all over the world will be made closer and more friendly, and the worker will receive a fairer share of what he produces.

These declarations of the president, logically and eloquently put, have left his hearers thinking and thinking deeply. And then Mr. Wilson has pointed out, the people themselves, as differentiated from senators and politicians, seem to want just what the president wants, which is America for leadership.

Quite as unusual as the purpose of the cross country tour is the manner in which it is being carried out and the completeness of the arrangements on the nine car train which is bearing the party.

At the rear is the private car Mayflower, occupied by the President and Mrs. Wilson. Next is a compartment car for the secretary Tumulty, Admiral Grayson, Mr. Wilson's Physician, four stenographers, the chief executive clerk and seven secret service men. Beyond are three compartment cars which house twenty-one correspondents, five movie men, and a telegraphic and a railroad expert. Then there is a dinner, a club car, and two baggage cars, one of them converted into a business office. The train was exactly on time at every stop between Washington and the Coast.

## Prominent Women Gather In Michigan To Hold Grand Peace Jubilee Pageant



IN commemoration of the valiant work accomplished in the service of their country by their many members, and those of their families, who served under their country's flag during the great war, the Woman's Benefit Association is holding a grand Peace Jubilee Pageant at their beautiful headquarters in Port Huron, Michigan, September 15 to 19. Delegates and representatives from every state in the union and all the provinces in Canada, are in attendance.

Most prominent among the special events at the Peace Jubilee is the demobilization of the Association's Service Flag, each one of the many stars on it representing the family of an Association member which gave a father, son or brother to the cause of humanity. Besides these men who did their bit in khaki, 2,700 reviews of the Woman's Benefit Association were organized as active units of the Red Cross and over 200,000 members enthusiastically gave their every effort in this work during the war.

Prominent among the speakers at the Jubilee are Governor Sleeper, of Michigan, with his staff, Mayor James Couzens of Detroit, and Major Edwin Denby, U. S. Marine Corps, of Detroit, who has the honor of giving the demobilization address.

A crowd which is taxing Port Huron's accommodations to the utmost is gathered for the Jubilee and every available inch of hotel space, both in the city and at the near-by summer resorts is engaged. In addition the S. S. Naronic, Flagship of the Northern Navigation Company Fleet is being used as a hotel and is docked near the Association's headquarters. At the same time as the Grand Peace Jubilee Pageant is being held, the Association holds its Quadrennial Supreme Review to which 110 delegates hold credentials.

This woman's society, the largest in the world, began its career very modestly 27 years ago under the guiding hand of Miss Bina M. West, a Michigan girl. She still ranks as its

leader with the title of Supreme Commander. Today 212,000 women are enrolled in the Association and it ranks strongest among all the fraternal societies in America for women.

Miss Frances D. Partridge, the Supreme Record Keeper is devoting her life to the work, and ranks with the leading women actuaries of the continent. In her custody repose investments of over twelve million dollars, earning interest of over half a million yearly.

One of the leading progressives in this organization and a woman who shares with Miss West the distinction of having been with the Association since its inception is Miss Nellie E. Lounsbury, of Warren, Pennsylvania. For a number of years she has been a member of the board of trustees and has gained for herself an enviable reputation throughout the country as a business executive. Miss Lounsbury is attending the Grand Peace Jubilee this week accompanied by the delegates from her district.