The Open Book

she had called?"

"No, madam. Only that the business was private and urgent.

"Ask her to come in please."
Miss Elilott was slight and pale. She mored soily, spoke softly. "I'm so sorry if I're disturbed you, Mrs. Threil," she began. "I was afraid you might be out. I'd better begin by telling you something about myself. I am engaged to be married to a man I're known for several years. Jack-I needn't mention his other name— had been employed until lately as a cashier by Cushmann's, the Regent Street drapers. There's one branch just off Hart Street, known as Mme. Osprey's, where they sell hats and lingerie."

She paused. Drusilla nodded. Her tongue and lips seemed to have gone stiff and dry.

"It was part of his duty to keep a register of undesirable customers, peoplo with bad records, in what was called "the green book." Now he has been dismissed." "Dis-!

"Yes. Cushmann's has been bought by 2 group of busines men, and there have been alterations. Your husband is chairman of the Syndicate." "Then why not apply direct to Mr.

"He's going to." The cold hazel eyes met Drusilla's grey ones. "The difficulty is that Jack doesn't want to stay in England. There's an opening he's heard of in America, but he hasn't the capital. It is five thousand pounds. He feels sure that if he saw your hus-band, and explained how confidential his work had been, Mr. Threll would advance the money. Jack might even bring the green book to show him. Only I thought you might prefer to speak to Mr. Threll first on Jack's be-half. Without mentioning the book

Drusilla stood up and put her finger on the bell. "I understand. Please go at once." "You're foolish. For your own sake

She broke off as a maid appear-"Good by v."

"Will you see that that person isn't admitted again, please?" said Dru-silla, "And bring tea."

But she did not want tea. Her mind was working in wild and desperate circles. She was trapped. And the price of escape was five thousand pounds, to be paid before Saturday. and she hadn't five thousand shillings Trapped. And it had happened so long ago, too. When she was eighteen, alone in London, overworked, des-perately poor. To this hour she was unconscious of having stolen the shawl She had told the detective so. the assistant. Mme. Osprey's manager. They had taken her in a taxi to the station. The magistrate had been sympathetic. "Not theft, a mere lapse of memory? Quite so, quite so. But highly unfortomate.' And had discharged her under the First Offenders' Act. . . . She never guessed that her name had been entered in that dreadful green book. And now it was

going to be shown to Teddy.
Why hadn't she told him? Why not go to him new, and rob these blackmailers' weapon of its edge? heart freze a the mere thought. She cared for him desperately, but love, she reflected bitterly, wasn't strong enough to cast out fear.

She heard his key in the door, his step crossing the hall. He came in, kissed her, and stood with his back to the fireplace. He began to tell her about the Syndicate which had bought out Cushmann's. He spoke of a profit, when the fir i was reconstructed, of thirty thousand pounds. "You'll have to help me to spend it,

She tried to smile back at him. "Teddy, I'm so desperately ignorant of business. I wonder if—if you'd take me with you to the central branch and show me how it's managed?"

about Thursday afternoon? I've that stop.

dinner at Woking in the evening, but "My dear, my dear—" this, when dinner at Woking in the evening, but we shan't be late."

"Thursday will suit me quite well." She stood up and kissed him.

everything, have we?"

shan't. . . . I'd hate to miss

All the plats Drusilla had made van-shed as she entered that long room He caught Drusilla close in his arms, ished as she entered that long room crowdod with clerks. Jack, the man who wanted five thousand pounds, was among them, watching her. The mere

knowledge blotted out every other idea from he- tired brain. "Yes, we've a big staff," said the head clerk, elderly and self-important "And most of them have been here since they left school."

"Where do you keep the office books?" asked Drusilla.

"In the safe, when they're not ac-tually in use." He swung open its A row of leather-bound volumes stood on the upper shelf. Their sizes varied, but each was bound in green

Where is the key kept?" murmured Drusilla.

"In the drawer of my table," said the head clerk. "And the key of that is in my pocket."

"Incidental y." said Teddy. "that drawer could be opened in half a min-ute with a pocket-knife!"

Drusilla chatted cheerfully to Teddy on the way back. She dined early, and went up to her room soon after wards. Teddy had told her that the Woking ninner would probably keep him too late to return that night. Af-ter a time she drifted into a doze, and did not wake until past eleven. put on a hat sud coat. stelle down-stairs, and went out.

She caught an Underground train to By William Freeman
"Miss Constance Elliott?" Drusilla's windows was di-ided by a short passforehead winkled. "Did she say why she had called."

"Drusilla's Drusilla's by a short passage, at the ed of which was a door.

Drusilla by a short passage, at the ed of which was a door. Drusilla rang the bell and waited with thudding heart. The door opened, and a stout, elderly man confronted her. "May I come in for a moment?" she asked

He hesitated. "Gainst regulation lady."

"But this is urgent. Are you the night-watchman?"

"One of 'em. My mate looks after the left and block while I do the right. You ain't said yet who you are."
"I am Mrs. Threll." She produced card. "I came here with mr husband this afternoon. We went over the whole building."

He scrutinized the card, and becan

"I 'eard you'd been." He stood aside for her to enter. "Didn't mean to be uncivil, but we've had special in-structions not to admit strangers, owing to burgiaries lately. What's the

"I left a book in the counting-house "I left a book in the counting nouse. May I go up and fetch it?"
"Can't see no objection, only I must not break of my rounds."
"If you'll show me where the stairs

are. I can find tay way quite easily."

He led her through shrouded and darkened show-rooms to the stairs and left her. She reached the count ing-house and pushed open the swing door. The big deserted room seemed filled with quivering, mocking shadows. She crossed to the head clerk's table and switched on the lamp above Trembling excesively, she slid a

blade of an ivory-handled pen-knife one of Teddy's first presents—in the crevice above the drawer, and pressed sideways. There was a click and the catch of the lock dropped. She opened the drawer, took out the big shiny key that lay conspicuous among dozen smaller ones, and turned to the

The door opened quite easily. One by one she carried the green-bound books to the table to examine. None of them contained anything ould conceivably be the records she ought.

The last volume was in her hands when she heard footsteps. As, with desperate fingers, she switched off the of N. W. Ay .: & Son, Philadelphia, table lamp, she visualized a dozen possibilities. But the truth was more dreadful than any of them. A hand groped for the switch by the Goor. The lights blood of the switch by the Goor. The ights blazed up. The new-comer was Teddy.

For a moment she stood looking at him blindly; then, with a faint cry, she

man whom she recognized as Wern-ham, the doctor. And then, after they warned 'er that she wasn't to excite herself, Teddy came in. He put his arm about her and laid his cheel against hers Neither of them said much. The dector wouldn't let him against hers Neither of them said much. The doctor wouldn't let him minds of the members the importance Or crystal words the poets write stay. It was not until his second visit that she was able to refer to that night that because one might see a person heart. "I was abominably worried about

you," said Teddy, explaining. "Sort of premonition. And at last I made excuses to leave, and raced back. The excuses to leave, and raced back. The car broke down half-way; it was past midnight when I got home and found you weren't in."

"How did you guess I was at Cushmann's?"

"A policeman had noticed you chat-ting in the doorway with Allen, the watchman. He heard you give your name, and later rang up on his own responsibility to make sure you weren't an imposter. I'd just come in. I gave you a first-class character and went on at top speed in the car to bring you home. A nervous breakdown, old Wernham says. But why should it take the form of reading Cushmann's day-book

Drusilla shivered. He didn't know. She had still to tell him. She heard the murmur of her own voice going on—and on. She heard Teddy beg-"Of course, if you're keen. How ging her to stop. But she couldn't

brusilia slept little that night. There as anoth r day to be lived through.

The stood up and kissed him.

Drusilia slept little that night. There wound, I'd have told you that it was anoth r day to be lived through.

The stood up and kissed him.

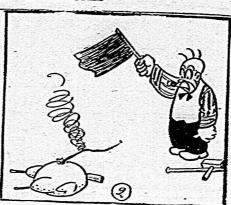
The stood up and the stood u sacked only a week ago or embezzle-ment. A real bad hat. But he hadn't "There's the counting house," said the firm's private record in his poscause it was always kept in old Cushmann's private office. Duvigne couldn' have had more than a glimpse of it,

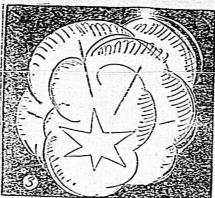
> and she smiled up at him, utterly happy.—"Tit-Bits." "I've changed my mind." "Well.

does it work any better?"

"ADAMSON'S ADVENTURES"









The Tough Turkey.

Newspapers, Best **Advertising Medium**

Agency Official Asserts No Other Method Can Replace Them

Toronto.- There is no advertising at car equal newspaper advertising ilis hand who held the Scales of for results according to I. D. Carson, trick advertising, Mr. Carson declared. would never replace the message the in Egypt's town by darkbrowed reader gets from his or her wanted publication

People . uy a certain newspaper for The sorrow, sand-engulfed the tears, fell.

She opened her eyes in bed. A wonder man appeared, a nurse, and then a man whom she recognized as Wernham, the doctor. And then, after they had given her some medicine, and warned her that she wasn't to excite the news of the world, the speaker the news of the world, the speaker the news of the world, the speaker that she wasn't to excite the store news they don't throw the paper away; if the pursue, necessary is there in the activation of Right and fear of Wroag. proper message is there in the proper way, they are attracted, he said.

The speaker firmly impresed on the

rustle through the pages and then toss he paper to one side, one should not think that newspaper advertising did The mirrored stars, a child asleep. not pay. It is the paper, he said, that is gone over carefully at the breakfast What then is Beauty but the thread the quiet of an evening that is bound to bring result :. It carries a message through repetition and reiteration and A phantom makes? Go pay thy row! brings success to the man who uses the space, he pointed out.

Place of Publicity

Speaking of publicity in newspapers message of particular interest to the public ;it should never be published before it is edited by an editor and above all it should never come from the business office marked "must." "Canada." Mr. Carson declared,

could spend one million dollars profitably each year in advertising Canada to the American people. Why should you not be a luxury to the American people?" he asked. "The people of the United States are so thoroughly conscious of the ease with which they can get places under their at last slie had finished," as though it waich they can get places under their own power, that they will come to this would have mattered! Why, if I had country in direct ratio to the extent country in direct ratio to the extent

was anoth r day to be lived through.

And after that, another night. They police-court that I first saw you and fell in love. . . Afterwards I lost on Thursday afternoon the car took them to the bi; shop.

"It's enromously interesting," she said, when they had explored each denartment. "But we haven't seen called only a week age or emphasize. business look pretty; it is one blade of the shears and, of course, sales form the .ther blade."

Advertising did just one thing in usiness, Mr. Carson said, it increased consumption by annihilating time. I business was made up of four classifi-cations, he stated, finance, production, sales and public opinion. There were and ignored the last A business mus have favorable public opinion and keep pace with the changing times, he continued.

Beauty

By Ll. Wyn Griffith in "The Welsh Outlook." This pattern we call Good and til Is but the play of light and shade Upon a hill, Born but to die with set of sun,

Foredoomed to birth when night is

In iron days of Rome is dust Motes in the light The sword that slew at his behest: In his dread court the swallows nest.

Forgotten now the Evil wrought

A thing of naught

Pursuit of Right and fear of Wrong, Save golden echoes of an ancient song.

The cool delight Of Venus rising from the deep,

table or carried home to be studied in Of life that binds our days in thrall To years long dead, To unborn hours, and of this Now

EDUCATION

Mr. Carson remarked that no publicity ory is or seems to be like a sieve, pends upon a slight influenceought to be published unless it had a and some pains are necessary to presome pains are necessary to prevent going back-to say nothing of going forward. Still, I believe there at all times be in the right direction! is a way if one could find it out. I think writing is on the whole the best way (for mere reading is not a sufficient object), and in writing it seems to me that great things can be done by industry and judgment. Benjamin Jowett.

> She Should Know Mrs. Waite called unexpectedly at her husband': office and found that he

had gone out for the day.
"You say Mr. Waite is out?" she said to the new office-boy. "Do you re he has gone? 'I don't know, ma'am," replied the

"How tiresome!" she went on. Per haps his secretary could tell me? "She certainly could," shot back the ffice-boy. "She's gone with him."

OLD AGE The affection of old age is one of

the greatest consolations of human ity. I have often thought what a melancholy world this would be without children, and what an inhuman world without the aged.-Colerige. CHARITY

He that defers his charity until he s dead is, if a man weighs it rightly, his own.-Francis Bacon.

My Prayer

By Beatrice (Aged 7) Oh, Master of fire! Oh, Lord of air, Oh, God of waters, hear my prayer! Oh, Lord of ground and of stirring trees

Oh. God of man and of pleasant breeze.

Dear Father, let me happy be-As happy as a growing tree.

The Place I'd Like To Be By a Girl (Aged 5) The place I'd like to be is where the spreading tree Spreads its shade

And is made By the gentle hand of God In the rich, black mud. And the brooklet ripples down To the other end of town, And the roses are in bloom, And the violets give perfume And the blue grass waves like bushes And in the brook here wave rushes,

—But instead—a dingy town!

Taking a Risk

The doctor : tared hard at his client as the latter entered his surgery.
"I perceive that you are in a very
despondent mood," he commenced. "In act, you don't seem to care what happens to you."

"Good gracious!" the client gasped "How on earth did you deduce that?" "You came here in a motor-car and you let our wife drive," he said.

KINDNESS

An act of kindness, a word of sympathy, may render the whole line of life different from what it would otherwise, have been. There are What a hard thing it is to educate crisis in many a life when the course neself in later life, when the mem- it shall take for weal or for woe dea single word. How careful then should we be that our influence may

"So yo' wants to marry mah daughter, eh? Can yo' support a wife, young man?" reckon I kin. I done frowed four sebens in a row las' night."

DEVICE FREES PLANES OF ICE Tulsa, Okla.-A new device which prevents formation of ice on various parts of an airplane will be tried out in Alaska by Archie F. Thompson local inventor Playing second fiddle at home doesn't make a man a musician.

"There is a great deal more to mar

rather liberal of another man's than rlage than the physical aspect."

Now that the nature and extent of adequate help can be given the mo-

By Sir Edward Gait (in the N.Y. Herald-Tribune Magazine), Who For Nearly Half a Century Was Associated With British Administration in India

What British Rule Has Meant to India

Now that the nature and extent of adequate help can be given the mother next stage in the development of self-governing institutions in India are being so holly discussed, it may not be inopportune to turn for a moment from the polemics of the present to the achievements of the past, and to take a bird's-eye view of the many and varied improvements in the moral and material condition of India which have been brought about since the commencement of British rule.

tracts, such as Oudh, the Punjab, the

own chiefs subject to a varying degree of supervision and guidance. These British hegemony, but in the remarks that follow it should be understood that I am dealing primarily not with them, but with the area under British administration. Subject to a certain amount of Parliamentary control, the East India Company was a control or more them. South as ground nuts, which are grown or more them. South as ground nuts, which are grown or more them. South as ground nuts, which are grown or more them. South as ground nuts, which are grown or more them. South as ground nuts, which are grown or more than South as ground nuts, which are grown or more than South as ground nuts, which are grown or more than South as ground nuts, which are grown or more than South as ground nuts, which are grown or more than South as ground nuts, which are grown or more than South as ground nuts, which are grown or more than South as ground nuts, which are grown on the south as ground nuts, which are grown or more than South as ground East India Company was responsible or more than 5,090,000 acres; in im for the government until it was trans- proving, by crossing and selection of ferred to the Crown in 1858—that is to say, about three-quarters of a century

which have flowed from the political association of India with Britain have been all on one side. This is not by with the growth of population and with forests, but with the growth of population and I do not suggest that the benefits any means the case. Britain has had her share of such benefits. She has een enriched by her trade with India. systems of philosophy have widened our outlook on life. Finally, the prestige and power of Britain among the nations have been greatly enhanced by the possession of India and the coatrol of the vilitary forces maintained there at India's expense. Though these forces are intended primarily for eases, while the Department of Post local defense the, have been used on and Telegrams gives India the cheap-various occasions for the general est service in the world. needs of the Empire. Their invaluable assistance in France, Palestine, Meso-

peace and plenty and good govern. or business; the masses their sway, turned their exceptional among the masses has been relatively abilities to the arts of peace. Such men were very rare and the

empires which they established soon fell to pieces in the hands of their de enerate successors. And even they, in their earlier years, were often resilled in battle, and that many times that number were deported or perishthrough the depredations of his

With the advent of the British, wars ceased; the rights of private property vere respected; there was no more interference with the religions of the caste and low, alike could be confident of even-handed justice.

These are the great primary benefits. British rule has given to the people of India peace, security, justice and religious toleration. In addition, umerous measures have been taken to improve the condition of the people and to suppress injurious practices I will mention some of them briefly,

India is a predominantly agricultural country, with an uncertain rainfall, and in the past has frequently been subject to terrible famines in which extensivo tracts were almost depopu lated. In the early cays of British rule famines continued to cause terrible losses, but with the aid of the experience gained on each occasion elaborate preventive measures have gradually been devised and perfected Plans for relief work are now kept in onstant readiness and the state of the crops is closely watched so that the moment."

commencement of British rule.

This is generally regarded as having begun with the Battle of Plassey, in 1757, but the area under British administration was comparatively small unitil nearly half a century later. Even then, it did not include extensive tracts, such as Oudh the Punish that As a replection against the axions and the people in one part starred while in another part there was a glut. This is no longer the case. India has been provided with over 40,000 miles of railway, compared with China's 6,000. It has 200,000 miles of roads. Famine has thus been robbed of its worst terrors.

As a protection against the uncer-Central Provinces, Sind and Baluchis- tain rainfall, great attention has been tan, which have been less than a century under British rule, and Upper Burma, which was not annexed till ernment irrigation works, and canals 1885. are now under constuction which will bring the total up to 40,000,000 acres. There are still numerous native states which are governed by their Not only has an assured supply of water been given to much existing caltivation, but wide tracts which were states occupy in the aggregate two-thirds of the entire area and more than one-fifth of the population. They have benefitted in various ways by the community.

The agricultural departments, which seed, the cotton, rice, wheat and other crops; in encouraging the use of fertilizers, in improving the breeds of cattle, and in the prevention and con-

wasteful exploitation the trees were rapidly disappearing until the forma-Large numbers of her people have found successful careers there. Con-tact with Indian life and culture and of the British Isles has now been tact with Indian life and culture and the study of her ancient religions and systems of philosophy have widened bids fair not only to supply for all time the produce resided for local re-quirements but elso to support a pro-fitable export trade.

The medical and sanitation departments have dens invaluable work in coping with epidemic and other dis-

From time immemorial there has been a small minority of educated otamia and other theatres during the Indians, chiefly among the Brahmans World War is still fresh in our mem- and India can loast of a long line of great theologians, philosophers and But if the gain of Britain has been poets. But it never occurred to the great, that of India has been greater. favored few to aim at a wide diffusion form Indian writers are fond of re- of knowledge. The officials and ferring to the days of Hindu rule as a traders learned as much as was abgolden age, when the people enjoyed solutely necessary for their profession remained ment. There is, however, very little wholly uneducated. Under British rule information regarding those ancient a network of schools of all grades has times. There may have been periods been established, as well as numerous to which this description applies. But universities, and there has been a roif so, they were probably confined to markable spread of education among the latter p et of the reigns of great the better classes. It must be admitemperors like Asoka, who, after bring-ing a considerable part of India under

When the British government embarked on this task there were long discussion regarding the language in which higher education should be imparted in the state institutions. The Asoka tells us in one of his edicts mentous one. It has furnished the that in the course of his conquest of educated classe; with a language in Orissa 100,000 of the inhabitants were which the Bengals, the Janjabis, the Marathos, the Tamils and all the other linguistic groups can communicate freely with each other, and has imbued them for the first time with a sense of common nationality. It has also given them the key to the range of Western literature. They have thus imbibed our own love of people, and impartial courts were es-tablished where rich and poor, high ernment which is manifesting itself at the present time.

The seclusio of women is rapidly being abandoned among the educated classes, whose ladies now freely appear in public and sometimes speak on public platforms.

The British government has done a good deal to mitigate the worst of the disabilities of the depressed classes, the so-called "untouchables," by treating all men as equal in the eye of the law and by recognizing their right to education. The missionaries have done still more by raising the standards of living and self-respect. now the educated classes are beginning to realize the injustice of the treatment to which these unfortunate eople are subjected.

"What causes the flight of time?"

MUTT AND JEFF-By BUD FISHER He's Keeping His Word and the Eleven Also. WELL, CAN YOU GIVE LYONLY SIX YEARS! HEY, MUTT, TELL YOU WHAT I DON'T DO

