

Two Husbands Wanted

by Hazel Deyo Batchelor



SYNOPSIS

When Polly Long a little mannequin falls in love with Ralph Halliday a married man, things begin to happen. Ralph is in love with his own wife, Lola but they have drifted apart. John Blake is also in love with Lola, but Ralph's mother and father have prevented the marriage. John and Polly become friends and Polly is happy enough until her mother dies. She is on the stage at the time and moves immediately into cheap little apartment which she shares with Annette, a mannequin. Lola is thrown from an airplane and injures her spine. No one can think of anything but what may happen. Polly goes driving with Royal Hamilton and they stop to inquire for Lola. John passes and sees them. Later he calls for her at the theatre and reproves her. She breaks down and cries. It seems as if no one cares for her.

INSTALLMENT THIRTY-EIGHT SEVERAL THINGS HAPPEN.

At dawn the next morning Lola was awake.

Forgetful of the fact that she had been injured she tried to move and met unexpected resistance. A frown crossed her face. Even her shoulders were wrapped down so tightly that she could not reach for her mirror. She stirred again and a nurse came forward.

Lola, the brave and independent was at last helpless and in the hands of others, and she hated it. She hated everything that robbed her of her freedom; she hated life!

Ralph came in to see her and she turned a cool cheek to his kiss. His face was radiant and Lola wondered why.

Was it because she was so helpless was it because he at last had her at his mercy?

"You're better my darling."
"Pretty much of a wreck I should say."

"Oh but you're better and you're going to be well again soon—just as well as you were before."

Lola eyed him narrowly.
"Sure about that?"

"Of course" and when she gave him a smile he felt that everything would be all right. But the minute he had left her side he began to worry. He had no sooner reached the office when he telephoned. It was that way all day. He telephoned at intervals and received the same bulletins. Even when he talked with his mother he got little cheer.

"She resents being deprived of her freedom dear. An active type like Lola always makes the worst patient. In the meantime Polly was having her troubles.

She turned over on her back and listened to the shuffle of the feet and

the music. She was still awake when Annette finally put the lights out and peeped into Polly's room.

"Hello."

"Hello."

"Did we keep you awake?"

Polly was silent and Annette's voice was suddenly hard.

"I'm sorry Polly if we did; but a girl has to have some fun."

"Oh I don't blame you. Sit down a minute."

Annette was wide awake and only to eager to talk. She ran her fingers through her hair and told about the evening; she asked with a slight edge to her voice about Royal Hamilton.

Polly was noncommittal. Finally she said as firmly as she could:

"Annette I think it would be better for us to separate. Your hours are different from mine and there are probably lots of girls who would like to take a place with you."

Instantly Annette was panic-stricken.

"Polly please I'll do anything you say. I do so love living here with you. Please don't send me away."

Polly tried to be firm.

The harshness was all wiped from her face as she spoke and Annette was really beautiful when she was natural.

"I've made up my mind—"

"Oh please, Polly" Annette interrupted; "let me stay here with you. You can have Royal Hamilton—anything—"

Then she saw her mistake.

Polly's small face was frozen. For a moment she was too angry to speak, then she said evenly:

"I think that settles it, you can take the apartment and I'll go somewhere else or I'll stay here and you go."

"I suppose you're going to marry Royal Hamilton yourself."

Polly did not answer.

"Please tell me Polly."

Polly elevated her small chin. "Not if he were the last man in the world."

"You went driving with him this afternoon."

"Well, I won't make that mistake again."

"Why Polly don't you know he's rich?"

Polly sighed.

What was the use of arguing with Annette? All she could see was the miracle of Royal's money. Annette wanted escape from the life she was leading. She wanted to be mistress of a smooth running motorcar; she wanted charge accounts at the different shops. She would marry any man with money enough to give her what she wanted.

Annette was breaking in on Polly's thoughts.

"I think he's marvelous. Oh Polly I wish—"

"You'd like to be married to him."

"Yes, yes."

"Do you love him?"

"I like him well enough Polly; I can't go on being poor. Maybe you don't know what it's like in a big family with no special chances. I've been happier than I've ever been in my life since we'd had this little place. But you'll marry and I must marry."

Polly turned suddenly and met Annette's eyes.

"Will you tell me something?"

The other girl nodded.

"Just why did you go to Mrs. Halliday with the news that Ralph and I were friends?"

Annette flushed scarlet. "I'm sorry Polly, that wasn't very sporting. I'm sorry, you haven't seen anything of Ralph lately. Of course it's only decent for him to be paying some attention to Lola at this stage of the game, you know that—"

Polly sprang out of bed.

"Let's not talk about it Annette; I'm tired." And later as she lay back on her pillow and tried to compose herself for sleep it was as if something ugly and sordid had touched her dream of Sir Lancelot.

Tomorrow—Polly and Ralph.

AGAIN.

It had been so long a time—
So long, you were away —
That we were strangers when we met
And kissed, one yesterday.

You asked for her I used to be
She's gone, I know not where
But she'd come back to you again
If you would only care.

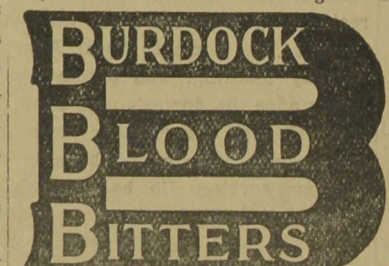
For she is but a little ghost,
A wraith of used-to-be,
But she'd come peeking once again
From out the eyes of me.

And she'd be slipping back again
If she but heard your call
A stranger's words had frightened
her;

Those were not yours, at all.
—Erma Louise in Chicago News.

INDIGESTION Troubled Him For Two Years

Mr. H. C. Harvey, Novar, Ont., writes:—"I have been troubled with indigestion for the last two years. I have taken everything I have seen advertised, but have never had any of them do me so much good as



"I have taken six bottles and haven't had an attack since. It is the finest medicine you can take for the blood." Manufactured only by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

PREDICTS THAT MINING ON A LARGE SCALE WILL BE CARRIED ON IN NEW BRUNSWICK

C. Price-Green, Commissioner of Natural Resources Department of the C. N. R., Speaks Before the Rotary Club—Operation of Antimony Mines at Lake George Will Prove a Great Stimulus.

New Brunswick is "one of the greatest fields of opportunity in Canada" for mineral development Mr. C. Price-Green, F. R. G. S., Commissioner of Natural Resources Department, Canadian National Railways, declared in an address at the weekly luncheon of the Fredericton Rotary Club. He predicted "mining on a large scale" will take place in this Province.

Coming to New Brunswick to give a series of addresses to arouse a mineral consciousness and to point out what a large mining industry would mean in stimulating business in the Province, Mr. Price-Green revealed what the investigations carried on by his department of the Canadian National Railways in co-operation with the Provincial Department of Lands & Mines have already shown and he told of developments already being undertaken and others which are to be commenced in the spring, several of which are to be extensive and substantial in character.

"New Brunswick enjoys a great advantage in the world's markets owing to her favorable geographical position", Mr. Price-Green, who is one of the leading authorities on mineral development in Canada, pointed out, as he expressed the opinion that the operation of the antimony mines at Lake George, York County, by interests headed by Brigadier General Charles A. Smart, C. M. G., of Montreal, would "prove a great stimulus to mining in general and have far-reaching effects". Pointing to the fact that "Canada supplies the major portion of the world's nickel, asbestos and cobalt", Mr. Price-Green declared "we hope to add antimony to the list."

The many other opportunities for mineral development in New Brunswick, including the rich copper deposits, iron deposits, silver, lead and zinc in the same area, franklinite, copper, molybdenite, tungsten, dolomite, etc., were referred to and the prediction was made that "some day in the not-distant future, a number of ferro alloys should be produced in this Province, including ferro tungsten, ferro-molybdenum and ferro-silicon, which would provide a wider market for your coal". Brilliantly colored slates suitable for patent roofing purposes are available on the Miramichi. It was pointed out, and the opportunity for manufacturing magnesian products from the dolomite deposits near Saint John will soon be undertaken by means of a process which has already been worked out.

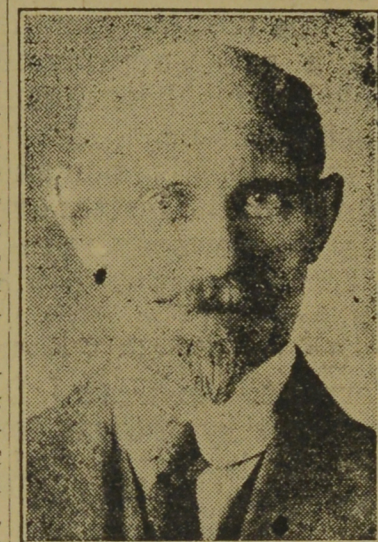
Following is a précis of Mr. Price-Green's address:

The work inaugurated by the Department of Natural Resources of the Canadian National Railways during the past year was for the purpose of bringing about some realization of the value and commercial character of the mineral resources of New Brunswick and its latent possibilities, for we believe that the future prosperity of the Province is largely bound up with the development of your forest and mineral resources. We are convinced that directly the facts can be demonstrated that your Province does present what we believe to be one of the greatest fields of opportunity in Canada, the stage will be set for the influx of prospectors looking for new fields to conquer and mining on a large scale will gradually result.

An Object Lesson.

We may learn a lesson from what has happened in other parts of Canada. In 1900, I had occasion to journey to Night Hawk Lake in Northern Ontario for the purpose of examining a certain clay deposit observed in the running of a base line. At that time, there was not a soul in that country north of Lake Temiskaming—it was an unmapped wilderness. As a result of the discovery of silver at Cobalt during the building of the T. & N. C. Railway in 1904, an immense development has taken place; towns and cities have sprung up and, in the short space of twenty-four years, an expansion unparalleled in the history of

the world has occurred. Cobalt has paid \$100 millions in dividends and the money from that source led to the development of Porcupine, Kirkland Lake, and, later, Northwestern Quebec. I wonder whether you quite realize what a large mining industry might mean in stimulating business in the Province of New Brunswick. You will realize this when I tell you that the mining industry of Northern Ontario has an annual purchasing power of \$65 millions, expended in wages,



MR. C. PRICE-GREEN.

supplies, powder, drills and mining plant generally. It would benefit the wholesale and retail merchants, the factory and the farm.

Discoveries Made.

It is remarkable with what singular regularity discoveries have been made throughout Canada in recent years. One might point out such examples as the lead-zinc of Gaspe Peninsula; copper-gold of North-western Quebec; zinc, lead and copper of the Sudbury District; and the new camps springing up across Northern Ontario, through Manitoba to the Saskatchewan boundary. The gap between East and West is being bridged by these new camps and what was thought to be a barren wilderness promises to be one of the richest treasure-houses in the world. Why should New Brunswick not share in these new discoveries of mineral wealth? What has happened in these fields will all assist in directing attention to New Brunswick by reason of the almost unbelievable demand for copper, zinc and other minerals. The most striking illustration of this demand, and one that will bear repetition until its true significance is realized, is the astounding statement quoted by Dr. Charles Cammell, to the effect that "the world has used more minerals in the last 25 years than during all preceding time."

During the last few years mining and metallurgical practice has made remarkable strides and, as the result, many properties that have lain dormant for years have been re-opened and deposits regarded as more or less valueless in the past have been brought into successful operation, and this has a wide application to mining in the Province of New Brunswick.

Last Years Work.

Now, as to our work during the past year. I would first point out that while much work has been done upon the geology of the province there is still very much more that remains to be accomplished and you are to be congratulated that the Dominion Geological Survey is now engaged on this task, though it will take many years to complete. We have, however, as the result of field work and the study of pensive investigations, gained much valuable knowledge which will be used to further the interests of this Province. In this connection, I may say that Mr. Wildman's work has resulted, not so much in the finding of new material deposits as in determining to some extent the economic value of many deposits known in a general way for some time and also in determining form the general geology in what part of the Province mineralization is most likely to occur.

N. B. Geology.

While I do not propose to discuss the geology there the some features of interest that may be pointed out. First there is a belt of igneous rocks known in part as the "New Brunswick Highlands", stretching more or less continuously from the Bay of Chaleur down to the Maine boundary; also the pre-Cambrian and Cambrian rocks of the Coast Range, stretching roughly from Moncton to Saint John and on to the International boundary. There is, undoubtedly, a genetic relation between these rocks and mineral deposition worthy of careful investigation. Between these two formations lie a large Carboniferous area containing the Grand Lake coalfields, gypsum, salt and other valuable minerals. Mr. H. G. Wildman's work leads us to conclude that in the northwestern portion of the Province, mapped more or less as "unclassified", there is a remarkably promising area about which little or nothing is known.

Makes Suggestion.

If I had the temerity to offer a suggestion, it would be that the Government engage a geologist to direct properly equipped parties to investigate the boundaries of these igneous intrusions in the western portion of the province and the vicinity of the pre-Cambrian along your southern boundaries. It would be useless, however, for such parties to prospect the banks of streams and adjacent terrain; it would be necessary for them to go inland to reach the more promising areas. If this plan were adopted I am confident that the results achieved would far outweigh the expense involved. In this connection, I would draw your attention to the fact that the rich deposits found in Ontario, Quebec and in Manitoba are in the pre-Cambrian which you find in New Brunswick; also that the rest of the geological divisions from pre-Cambrian to Triassic are represented, which elsewhere have been the producers of metallic ores.

Manganese Belts.

As a result of our examination, there have been determined two belts of manganese in the southeastern part of the Province, stretching in a northeasterly direction. In the northern part there are evidences that the manganese is, in part, displaced by antimony. I believe, from evidence we have seen, that this Province is very rich in antimony ores, much more so than was previously thought. With modern flotation and electrolytic methods, the stibnite can be recovered very profitably. As one of the results of modern metallurgy it has been recently ascertained that deposits of manganese carrying as low as 2 percent, can be profitably recovered. Between these two belts of manganese is found a belt of mineralization carrying copper, which may be roughly described as forming an irregular arc lying between Millidgeville and Dechester and, as you are already aware, Brig-General C. A. Smart is carrying on a development in this belt on the copper at Annidale, from which trial shipments have been made, already.

The Antimony Mine.

You all know of the active work being carried on by General Smart on the Antimony at Lake George. One of the reasons why we endeavored to interest him was that we were receiving repeated requests for antimony and we could see an immense market for it. I believe this development will prove a great stimulus to mining in general and have far-reaching results. As I have stated before, China has dominated the world's markets for this mineral but with excellent transportation facilities and her mineral deposits being more or less close to the ocean, New Brunswick enjoys a great advantage in the world's markets, owing to her favorable geographical position, not only in antimony but in all other minerals she may produce. As you know, Canada supplies the major portion of the world's nickel, asbestos and cobalt and we hope soon to add antimony to the list.

Iron Deposits.

I am very much impressed with the evidence of valuable mineral in the northern part of the Province which, incidentally, has been very slightly glaciated. Evidences of this mineralization are the large Bathurst iron deposits, in connection with which we are endeavouring to arrive at a process for making sponge-iron and if this operation resumes it will give employment to hundreds of people. Silver, lead and zinc in the same area, also franklinite, copper and molybdenite. Northeast of Bathurst

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