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Philadelphia, Monday, August 25, 1949.

THE ROLL OF DISHONOR

WE North Penn Bank is likely to occupy an unenviable pinnacle of dismor before the investigation into its nanagement is completed. When a bank looted the guilt usually rests upon one nan, sometimes two. Here is a list of the men attached to the bank who are already under arrest on charges of reater or less gravity:

Louis H. Michel, the president. William T. Gabell, director and clerk, Ralph T. Mover, cashier.

Evan L. Ambler, assistant cashier Elwood H. Strang, paying teller, And the list is not completed. The dis-

trict attorney is sifting the evidence gainst others alleged to be involved in the conspiracy which wrecked the bank. Besides these five men directly consected with the bank. Charles A. Ambler, ormer state insurance commissioner. and Daniel F. Lafean, former banking nmissioner, are also under arrest be cause of their relations to the institu-

This is a roll of dishonor of which the state cannot be proud, whatever the outme of the prosecution of the men on it

DON'T BE A SLACKER

THE man who refuses to do his share toward keeping government clean and fficient in time of peace is just as much a slacker as the man who tries to get out f bearing arms in time of war.

The slackers are primarily responsible or whatever bad government there is. nether they be the rich and educated ho spend election day automobiling in mountains or playing golf at the untry clubs or whether they be the poor nd ignorant who sit in their shirt sieeves at home with a newspaper and a pipe.

We shall know on the night of September 6 how many slackers there are in this city, because then the registration rolls will be virtually closed.

Tomorrow is the first day of registration. Citizens will have an opportunity to get their names on the rolls between 7 and 1 o'clock in the morning and 4 and 0 o'clock in the afternoon. These hour. make it easy for workers to register before they go to business in the morning after they go home at night. But the wise men will register in the morning at the first opportunity.

Mr. Moore's suggestion to the employers that they give their men the time off needed to register without any reducion in pay is an appeal to their public spirit. Many men have to leave home before 7 o'clock in order to get to their place of employment on time. If they are assured before they go home this afternoon that they will not be docked tonorrow if they are late because of a visit to the place of registration it is likely that thousands of them will get their names on the roll who otherwise ould take their chances of getting registered at some other time.

And the suggestion that they register, owever they may intend to vote, coming from their employers ought to be influential for good. If the employers are not slackers the employes will be less likely to neglect their civic duties.

THE COSTLIEST SUBWAY

DHILADELPHIANS are taking the construction of the subway under the City Hall as a matter of course. It ned inevitable that our longitudinal erground transit line should lie imsediately under Broad street. Back in the seventies it appeared equally logical to locate the huge public buildings in Centre Square. All of which notions ahow the inflexibility of mental processes. The checkerboard plan of Philadelphia has deeply influenced-our cast of thought.

Of course, there was no real reason, except the hypothetical obligation to prerve a rigid pattern, why the \$27,000,-00 City Hall should be placed in the geographical center of Penn's original municipality. The structure has been an enormous handicap on normal traffic denments and has seriously interfered ita the normal growth and cohesion of the town's business district.

And now, on the presumably expert utherity of the Engineering News-Record, it is revealed that the subway, surgeted in strict conformity to the lastic Philadelphia conventions, is the expensive work of its kind on

operation under the City Hall is cost at the rate of \$20,000,000 a Fortunately, a mile of construcwill not be necessary here. The ionate expenditure, however, is nenal as the engineering feat is

at diversion of the line at this uld have eliminated the problem at all that would have been

at odds with Philadelphia's way of think-

the public wanted. When it is finished it will be interesting to note whether we boast of its colossal cost and the engineering ingenuity or whether an awakening to the fact that | antee of future peace. a comparatively simple problem has been made hard and immensely expensive will move us to be contritely mum.

HALF A LEAGUE IS PREFERABLE TO NONE—AND RENEWED CHAOS

The Senate, With All Its Reservations, Still Moves With the Forward-Faring Mind of the World

MONG all the uncertainties at Washington one fact shines, reassuring as an open door in a night of thunders. The of rational culmination.

Politicians on both sides have seen that and the peace treaty cannot safely be made into party issues or used as fuel for emotional bonfires in 1920. A change has come over Mr. Lodge. A change has come over Mr. Wilson. The White House meeting was amazingly friendly and conciliatory. The Republican group, if we are to judge by the present attitude of influential leaders, is content to be reasonable, to accept what is meritorious in the Paris agreements and to let Mr. Wilson win what honor he may in the ultimate settlement. And, no matter what may be done in the way of reservations, there will be a league of nations and the United States will participate as one of its powerful members.

That much is sure and, after the dust clears, it will be plain that nothing else greatly matters.

The reservations insisted upon by Mr. Lodge and emphasized by the action of the foreign relations committee on Saturday can no longer be regarded as mere obstacles placed by political strongarms in the way of great purposes conceived by an opposition President.

The Shantung deal and Article X of the league constitution are the great barriers before the treaty in the Senate. Mr. Wilson might have known that they would raise a storm. It is hardly to be believed that he hoped to have these details of the Paris agreement accepted without question.

The award of Shantung to Japan can react upon intelligent opinion in Chinaand elsewhere for that matter-about as the award of a vast region including the site of independence Hall would react on America if the award were made under pressure of alien peoples to, let us say, Mexico.

In Shantung Confucius was born and the arts of civilization in China had their earliest development. The province is the richest in the empire. The railroad privileges accorded to Japan give the Japanese a sort of commercial Gibraltar in China. And it was the Chinese who used to put their entire faith in America and the Americans when it seemed as if they had no other friends in a predatory

Article X is that clause in the league constitution which, ander the commonest interpretation, insures, through the power of all the assembled nations, the present political status of every government in the league. It isn't a nice article.

Whatever reasonable reservation the Senate may make in relation to Article X will be welcomed by a good many Americans who know that freedom is something that yet may have to be fought for in a good many parts of the

Who knows that the President in his secret heart may not welcome definitions of a sort that were not possible or politic in the feverish sessions at Paris?

What we are facing, then, is actually a new beginning in world affairs. It is not primarily upon statesmen or governments that the greatest hopes for the league of nations may rest, but upon an enlightened public opinion everywhere; upon the minds of peoples who have just been acquiring wisdom through unexampled travail.

In the uproar of criticism and contention we are likely to overlook the fact that the league plan, no matter how it may emerge from the Senate, must still have its major principles intact and immovable.

There never will be again in the world prostrate peoples or undeveloped areas, with half-civilized and helpless millions, to be fought over ruthlessly by warring adventurers backed by rival empires. The mandatory provisions of the league and the undoubted moral obligations imposed upon all nations that profess civilized standards eliminate these fundamental causes of war.

What the world would have been like within a few years had not that way been found to protect the friendless and weak peoples, civilized and uncivilized, it is easy to imagine.

Europe is fluid. It is tired out. Coveted territories everywhere are open to be taken by the first government that happened to be conscienceless and strong. A world court, such as the great council of the league of nations will be. offers the greatest protection of all to nations that wish to live in peace. It represents what promises to be a successful effort to eliminate old-fashioned diplomacy and to drag the claims, hopes, aspirations and affairs of each government out into the clear light of day in

any threatening emergency. Thus it is that the sharpened critical faculties of all peoples and their questioning intelligence may be directed in an hour at any man or group disposed, for one reason or another, to lead them into war. It is commonly understood that Mr. Wilson sacrificed much to keep these great agencies of future peace intact and this may well be believed.

These have been educational years, Is it too much to suppose that the people who lived and suffered through them will not in the future be alert to see that there never may be others as terrible? If it is true that all wars have been made in secret and that interna-tional conflicts would be unknown if the

people who have to do the fighting had ing. We are getting the kind of subway their way, then the league of nations, conceived chiefly as a means to define national aims and make them public, is. even with reservations on the part of the American Senate, a pretty fair guar-

> It is fashionable to speak of America's sacrifices. They have been great enough But we might as well remember that other nations, too, have made sacrifices for the sake of the guarantees which the

league of nations will naturally provide. Japan was on the way to what seemed to her statesmen to be a great career of expansion. But the Japanese, with most of their national life ahead of them, seem now content to have their fate arbitrated in councils of reasonable men.

Britain and France have gained enormously in territory. Their greatest gains league-of-nations discussion in the Sen- are in Africa, made at the expense of the ate is approaching an end and some sort | common enemy, and they have accepted responsibilities which some one had to shoulder. And there isn't enough territhe various issues raised by the coverant | tory in the world to repay them for what

In a general way the outlook isn't so bleak as it smetimes appears after a Senate debate. The Paris conference has actually helped the world to a fixed peace. One of its lesser contributions to civilization is the international - labor congress which will meet for the first time at Washington in October. Yet this congress represents the first effort made to solve by reasonable methods the immense problems that have sprung up to harass mankind since industry became the dominant force in civilization. Ordinarily an effort to establish a code by which the world could be free of the spreading menace of strike paralysis would be regarded as an achievement. Yet in these days of big issues the labor congress is hardly spoken

SELF-DETERMINATION IN CLOCKS

66THE powers not delegated to the United States by the constitution nor prohibited by it to the states are reserved to the states, respectively, or to the people

Thus in virtue of the tenth amendment to the federal constitution any organized community in the land, or indeed any individual person, can adopt a daylightsaving plan. Of course, the solitary time fixer is quite out of it. He is like a man with an erratic watch, but towns and states to which the farmers' objections to the artificial clock do not appeal can by concerted action continue to live by the least onerous economy born of the

A powerful movement in favor of the advanced hour hand is already under way n New York. The Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce urges the enactment of a daylight-saving ordinance by the City Council. The Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce is to discuss the Pittsburgh idea tomorrow.

It is well worth considering, for in this city the light economy was productive of nothing but good. The schedule for an industrial community is admirable. Within the past two years it has resulted in the saving of millions of dollars here n addition to giving the workingman a healthy and enjoyable new recreation

It is said that local self-determination in time will occasion great confusion in the railway schedules. Yet, if the fiat clock be respected in a large enough district, suburban service in summer can adhere to it, while the time tables can briefly and clearly specify on what system the through trains operate. For years many western cities have differentiated between train time and

The obstinate pigs and cows dictated to Congress its repeal of the daylightsaving law. If sufficiently populous metropolitan districts sincerely want it they can still defy the farmyard. The constitution backs them up.

Farmers objected to More Ways of the daylight saving Killing a Dog. Etc. law because it made them get up an hour earlier in the morning. City people favored it because it enabled them to have an extra nour of daylight in the evening. If city people change their hours of labor instead of changing the clock they can still have the extra hour in the evening, and the farmers will be forced to rise an hour earlier for the milk trains.

That the Senate committee on foreign relations is not averse to foreign entangle ments that may obstruct the peace treaty is evidenced by the hearings to be given 'to representatives of nationalities dissatisfied with their political status.

Germany has already returned to France 27,000 tons of material taken during the war, and a similar amount is ready for shipment. And no one knows how much the Hun hates to return the stolen goods.

A New York lawyer has left \$18,000. 000 to Yale. That ought to settle the salary question for professors in that institution

There is as much paragraphic excitenent over the fact that it is lady skeeters that bite as though the fact were new.

Congress has never sufficiently taken to heart the little rhyme beginning, "One thing at a time, and that done well--"

The eagle that got away from the chasing sirplane at Atlantic City wasn't swift enough to escape the press agent. While venting indignation on the pun-

pets let us not forget the men who pull the

strings.

Those who talk of a separate peace fail to take cognizance of the fact that we did not have a separate war.

Stern critics still call it German Strang has not yet called himself a

goat, but give him time. Ever so many "flimsy" cases have the accent on the "flim."

In the race of life prices still lead by a length.

The Building Trades Council hadn't brick to throw at Moore.

Don't forget to register tomorrow,

SCHWAB AND VANADIUM

Steel Man May Be Known to Posterity as Manufacturer of Elixir if Stock holder in the Company Had the Right Dope

By GEORGE NOX McCAIN THARLES M. SCHWAR and J. Leon

and Replogle with some associates have, notice, taken over the American Vanaum Company's plant near Pittsburgh. Vanadium is a rage and curious metallic ement. It is principally found in the cruvian and Chilcan Andes. The main upply of the Pittsburgh concern came from 'eru. It is used largely in the manufacture of steel, with which it amalgamates easily. It increases the tensile strength of steel; be sides, it has many undeveloped qualities.

I have watched the growth of this particular company for years. It was originally organized by the late J. J. Flannery, of Pittsburgh. He afterward associated with him in the concern my friend and former newspaper associate, Harry A. Neeb.

J. J. Flannery began life in a humble way. He gradually acquired sufficient money to form a partnership with a Pittsburgh liveryman named Burns. For years they erated a growing establishment on Grant

Finally dissolving partnership, Flannery went into the undertaking business, and Burns, long past fifty years of age, became iterested in Pittsburgh street railways, out of which he built a large fortune.

After Flannery, as an undertaker, had buried about half the old residents of Pitts burgh, he began investing his money in vari ways outside the coffin and casket busi ness. One of them was in vanadium. I be lieve the idea came to him through accidentally meeting a chemist and metallurgist who had perfected an original process for extracting the element.
Flannery and Burns were both Irishmen

nd consequently shrewd. Flannery saw to that the stock holdings in his vanadium plant were restricted to comparatively few people. I think its original par value Was \$50

Schwab, according to the published story, paying \$1000 a share for it.

JARRY A. NEER was a widely known newspaper man of Pittsburgh thirty-five years ago. He was a cousin of John N. Nech, then city editor of the Freiheits Freund, one the best-paying newspaper properties in Pittsburgh, and the leading German daily in estern Pennsylvania

John N. Neeb was a whale of a man. He weighed about 275 pounds, and was nearly six feet tall. He was a native of Pittsburgh, and served part of a term in the state Senate session of 1893. He died in the latter year. His father and the father of Harry A Nech owned the newspaper. The two boys

Harry Neeb once told me some queer things about vanadium. He was particularly interested in its undeveloped possibilities. A preparation of it he described as having rearkable curative properties. Indeed, his enthusiastic description of its

action on the human organism fell little short of a modified form of the clizir of life It had, he asserted, both curative and tonic properties. Perhaps Schwab will develop the latent qualities in this rare and curious metal. If so, his fame as the manufacturer of a

magic clixir will outshine his fame as a great

steel maker. MET Chief Justice J. Hay Brown, of the Supreme Court, the other day. It was the first time I had seen him for years. which is not surprising, seeing that I have had no particular business with the high tribunal over which he so ably presides.

The brief meeting recalled the fact that Chief Justice Brown, before his elevation to

the bench, was the law partner of the late William I'. Hensel. Brown & Hensel were not only the leaders of the Lancaster county har, but in a way it was the unique law firm of the state Hensel was big, active, forceful and emphatic. He delivered his legal blows with the force of a trip-hammer. He was also a Democrat and a leader of Democrats

county that was overwhelmingly Republican. J. Hay Brown was a Republican, a gen tleman of medium height, quiet in voice and manner, suave, persuasive, in most respects the antithesis of his partner, Hensel

It was an admirable combination. It was a partnership adapted to meet all con-tingencies, legal or political. As the late Colonel B. Frank Eshleman once remarked to me with the low, gurgling laugh that was characteristic of his genial personality : "You can't beat it. Hensel and Brown

have got 'em both ways, going and coming.'

And he was right. Virtue ultimately had its own reward. William U. Hensel became attorney general of Pennsylvania. J. Hay Brown became chief justice of its Supreme Court.

HENSEL and the late Congressman William H. Sowden were friends for years. They were political comrades in arms, though Sowden was the hotter and more

belligerent Democrat of the two.

In his way Congressman "Bill" Sowden was the greatest Democratic campaigner in the state in his day. He was a Pennsylvania Dutchman, who spoke English without an accent. On the stump he was perfectly

at home in either tongue: Sowden and Hensel were delegates to the second national Democratic convention that named Grover Cleveland. Newspaper correspondents and delegates on the return journey occupied two Pullmans. The trip was of rather effervescent character, as I recall with incessant conversational inter-

Toward morning silence fell on the car until the train reached a certain town in Ohio. Several hundred citizens had gathered to greet returning delegates. The train was delayed, and the unroar was prolonged. Sowden got awake not in the best of humor. He raised the window of his berth thrust a tonsled head out and demanded to know whatthehell the racket was about.

Some unterrified patriot sizing him for a disgruntled Republican replied in kind. e congressman instantly broke loose in for polite ears. He described the ancestors of the crowd with force and vigor. Some one in the station melee understood his Pennsylvania Dutch. Without a word of warning, and before he could duck back

into the safety of his berth, a quid of tobacco in a lump the size of a walnut landed squarely in the center of William H. Sow-den's polished and expansive forehead. The train began moving at the same time. It seems like a fantastic dream-

some day the whole American continent will be covered with good roads and all of them shaded with trees. And soldiers who have served in France and know what good roads mean in peace as well as war will be largely responsible. We modestly draw attention to the fact

that we said long ago that if the detectives

really desired to capture Strang they had

better look for him in a garage. We are

pleased to note that our advice was fol lowed, and with success, It may be said for the Hog Island campaign for ship sponsor that it has been conducted in a perfectly lady-like manner.

THE PURSUIT CONTINUES



THE CHAFFING DISH

Why So Doleful? HAVE seen streets where strange enchantment broods:

Old ruddy houses where the morning shone In seemly quiet on their tranquil moods, Across the sills white curtains outward blown.

Their marble steps were scoured as white as bone Where scrubbing housemaids toil on wounded knee-

And yet, among all streets that I have known These placed byways give least peace to me. In such a house, where green light shining through

(From some back garden) framed her sil-Esuctie I saw a girl, heard music blithely sung. She stood there laughing in a dress of blue, And as I went on, slowly, there I met An old, old woman, who had once been

young. 1 Hasby De Slott writes to suggest that we do a Travel in Philadelphia in the Automa which he whimsically calls the Racket Club. It's a good idea, Hasby, but it would cost us money. We can never resist that little cake called an orange glade, and our only safety is to keep away from it. Our waist-line is already far from being the shortest

distance between two points Another reason why we always eat too much orange glace in an Automat is that we ran get it without having to pronounce it.

One of the most amusing sights we know is the sight-seeing 'bus that bumbles down Chestnut street about lunch time. As the 'bus nears Seventh street, the orator lifts his megaphone and gets ready to tell bis victims all about Independence Hall. The look of yearning receptiveness on their faces is (as an eminent statesman would say) very delightful. Perhaps, however, it is not due so much to a passion for information as to a passion for lunch, as they have been boom ing about for some time and haven't yet had anything to eat. Sometimes they get stalled in a traffic halt at Seventh street and we see them sitting there, looking about with glit tering eager eyes. Then it is that we we could strut more like a typical Philadelphian, just to give them their money's worth.

A legal friend of ours tells of the most cautious man of his acquaintance, who refused to buy some fresh Norwegian mackerel, because, said he, the U-boats had sunk so many ships off the coast of Norway.

Shakespeare to the Kitchen Maids (Cymbeline, Act IV, Scene 2) Fear no more the heat o' the range. Nor your angry mistress' rages : If you feel you need a change, Give her notice, take your wages Let the housewife scold : she must

Clean no more the sooty grate. Fill the house with kitchen smoke: Spill the cream and burn the meat. Leave the carving knife in soak; Let her fire you in disgust, She herself can sweep the dust.

Fear no more the dreadful crash

For herself wash, bake and dust,

When the Dresden teacups fall: Just so many less to wash-Drop the tray and break them all! Let the agate saucepans rust, Let the Missus sweep the ANN DANTE.

It is alleged that as a result of German atrocities and American jazz, the English are getting less aby. This is a pity, Very soon there won't be a single place on earth except Iceland where

people refuse to speak until they have been snoken to. Philip Perlov has written us a nipping letter commenting briskly on the absurdities of free verse. We agree with you, Philip. When we want some really good free verse we take a piece of prose we are fond of and shoed it up for ourselves. Observe this, for

instance, from William McFee's "Casuals of

Loaded to her summer marks, The Caryatid, In the endiess hours of the middle watch, Lay waiting for the title.

It was that hour when time seems to stop And the stars

Dragging slowly across the sky.
Fade imperceptibly into that first premonition of the dawn.
On the coal-littered decks,

Cumbered with wide-straddling booms
And the gleaming sheets of thin iron over
which the coal slides to its place.
The silence hung heavily. Now and again a restless sailo Came out of the dim-lighted galley And hung, listening, over the outer side. The smoke of his pipe

A Rare Sight It was the rarest thing I saw

Last Sunday on the city street. A thing I thought Dame Fashion had At gaze I've stood when airplanes sailed

Passing like a spirit above his head

Time was when aukles gave me pause Before skirts went so very high. These sights and other wonders now

Through clouds that climbed the high blue

As common as the stars appear; The rarest thing of all i've seen A maiden's quite uncovered car HORACE HOOK

We have a hunch that oysters won't be as good as usual next month. Their morale has been shaken by all these Mack Sennett bathing costumes.

The "L" All the war is o'er, they say, And peace does reign once more—they say, But you and I who ride the "L." Have quite a different tale to tell; For we go over the top each night And beat the doughboys, when we fight To jump in first and get a scat. Or e'en a place to rest our feet.

We're finally settled and all looks rosy, When some big Hun steps on our toes. This brutal act brings forth rude cries, And we bayonet him with our eyes.

The battle's done, the guns cease firing, We grasp that strap with efforts untiring, But our feminine neighbor with her pineapple straw.

Scratches our cheek, and makes us sore. A murmured apology, "please pardon me," Is said by her, and leaves her free, And we smile our sweetest as a martyr should do. And stifle the desire to bawl her out, too.

At last we have reached our destination,

With fiery temper, and exhausted patience,

And we sigh as we think of tomorrow night

When we must buck up for the same old fight. N. G. K A Defense of Alarm Clocks To the end that sleep itself should not se stupidly escape from me, I have formerly caused myself to be disturbed in my sleep, that I might the better and more sensibly

relish and savour it. -MONTAIGNE We note that the Kaiser has picked out Bentinck's Christmas tree already, and promises to chop it down for him before he eaves Amerongen.

As one might say, doing his Christmas sopping early, SOCRATES. chopping early, Henry Ford's paper suggests Woodrow Wilson as president of the World Federa-

tion. But up to date Henry has been suc cessful in only one instance in making things "go" by "cranking." The price of meat might not be quite so high if storage house calves had been given

a chance to grow up. The dove of peace is still moulting

THE HEART OF A ROSE

OH, THE heart of a rose is a beautiful thing-

The heart of a rose in bloom Tis born of the sun, the earth and air : Tis dipped in a dream of colors rare, Alive with nature's hue. Oh, the heart of a rose in its tender bloom-The heart of a rose so true-

Its secret you guess as you tenderly press Its heart to the heart of you Oh, the heart of a rose is a wonderful thing-The heart of a rose in bloom.
"Tis bathed in its sleep by the midnight dew: Tis cradled to rest by the earth that drew Its bloom from the depth of it: Tis touched by the tip of an angel's wing As it sweeps along unseen.

Its fragrance rare will free from all care And a message of love will bring. heart of a rose is a perfect gift The heart of a rose in blo Tis sweet with the scent of awakened earth 'Tis a-thrill with the joy that gives it birth

While laved in the sun's bright ray drift Till its petals tremble away. Oh. a perfect gift is the rose you lift. Tho' its bloom doth last but a day. -Anna May Dudley, in New York Herald.

If every man who believes in good government turns out to register tomorrow there will be no doubt as to the result of

What Do You Know?

QUIZ

1. Who is the queen of Belgium? 2. Under the new German constitution. where is the Reichstag to sit?

3. What is the plural of the word craft when it means a boat? 4. Who was called the "American Charles Lamb"?

5. Where did Stradivarius, the celebrated violin maker, live?

6. What is the correct pronunciation of the word gaol? 7. When did the Americans win the great

victory of Saratoga? S. Who was governor of Belgium at the time of the execution of Edith Cavell?

9. What is a reliquary? 10. Where is Stonehenge and what is it?

Answers to Saturday's Quiz 1. Mexico is divided into twenty-eight states, one federal district and two

territories. 2. The English call a railroad ticket office a booking office. 3. The "Unrighteous Bible" was printed

printer's error this verse appeared in the sixth chapter of First Corin righteous shall inherit the Kingdon

in Cambridge, England, in 1652. By

4. The two largest French cities taken by the Germans during the war were Lille and Roubaix.

5. Richard Brinsley Sheridan wrote "The School for Scandal." 6. The late Oscar Hammerstein was born

in Berlin, Germany. 7. The next United States census will be taken in 1920. 8. The federal constitution was declared

3. The patroons were possessors of landed estate with manorial privileges origi-nally granted by the Dutch gov-ernments of New York and New Jersey.

in effect on the first Wednesday in

10. Spikenard: ancient costly cintment made chiefly from a perennial herb allied to valerian; kinds of fragrant

March, 1789.