Evening Public Tedger

PUBLIC LEDGER COMPANY CTRUS H. K. CURTIS, Parameter Charles H. Ludinston, Vice President artin, Secretary and Treasurer: Philip ; in E. Williams, John J. Spurgeon,

EDITORIAL BOARDS DAVID E. SMILEY Chairman Editor JOHN C. MARTIN ... General Business Manuscr Published daily at Pusito Lemma Building, Independence Square, Philadelphia, quare, Philadelphia
Pesa, Union Duilding
206 Metropolitan Tower
701 Ford Building
1008 Fullerton Building
1802 Tribuns Building

NEWS DUREAUS: neyivania Ave. and 14th St.

SUBSCRIPTION TERMS NING PUBLIC LEMBER IS served to sub-Philadelphia and et rounding towns of twelve (12) cents per week, payable for. to the carrier.

By mail to points outside of Philadelphia, in
the United States, Canada, or United States possessions, ostans free, fifty (50, cents per month.

Six (80) dollars per year, payable in advance.

To all foreign countries one (81) dollar per Notice Subscribers wishing address changed must give old as well as new address.

BELL, 2000 WALNUT KEYSTONE, MAIN 3000 Address all communications to Suming Public Ledger, Independence Square, Philadelphia.

Member of the Associated Press THE ASSOCIATED PRESS is excluavely entition to the use for republication of all news dispatches credited to it or not athericise oredited in this paper, and also the local news published therein.

All rights of republication of special dispatches herein are also reserved.

Philadelphia, Tuesday, December 2, 1919

STREETS AND TAXES WHEN may street repairs be called

permanent?

Upon that question and the manner in which it is arswered by Controller Walton and the finance committee of Councils depend all plans made by the Bureau of Highways for safe and tolerable thoroughfares in this city.

Chief Dunlap estimated vesterday that improvements of the sort that are imperatively necessary on all the main streets cannot be made with any sum obtainable under normal tax rates. His assertion that \$1,000,000 could be spent annually for five years on needed street improvements can be understood by any one who takes the trouble to look around even in the central business section.

No such sum can be raised by direct taxation unless the finance committee wishes to face a storm of complaint. Mr. Walton ruled yesterday that the resurfacing of streets cannot be called "permanent improvements." Mr. Dunlap disagrees with him. Money not needed for permanent improvements cannot be borrowed under the terms of the new charter.

No one has estimated the loss due to depreciation in motortrucks, passenger automobiles and tires that are pounded to a premature finish every day on the neglected streets of Philadelphia. It must be stupendous. Previous administrations feared to raise taxes. They preferred to put the burden of current expenses on future generations, which, being unborn, couldn't complain. Now some one must deal with the conse-

quences of that policy. Many of the central streets are almost impassable. Walnut, Chestnut, Market and Arch streets, as well as the main traveled thoroughfares in other parts of the city, are in a condition that would not be tolerated by many up-to-date country towns.

BRANDISHING THE SUGAR CLUB

THE announcement by a Department of Justice agent in this city that combination sales with sugar as a bait are illegal is decidedly timely. The sweet club has been frequently flourished of late. Housewives have discovered that it was often easier to get sugar when other purchases were made, and some grocers have not been averse to respond to "business instincts."

Apportioning blame in this situation is not easy. All buyers have not been consciously bribers, nor have all sellers deliberately employed hold-up methods. Considerable spontaneous coaxing on both sides has led to the result.

Nevertheless the practice has seriously added to the annoyances of the sugar-shortage problem. The effect of branding it as illegal should be wholesome. Both the grocers and their clients are playing the game unfairly when they apply persuasion with either sugar or extra purchases as a lure.

DOWN TO DOTS WITH MEXICO

A STUDIED effort to avoid any suggestion of truculence is apparent in Secretary Lansing's reply to the Mexican Government's refusal to release Consular Agent Jenkins.

The extreme caution displayed has both merits and drawbacks. It is not inspiriting to find the American Government speaking in velvety phrases when Mexico sees fit to indulge in such tart and acrid utterance.

On the other hand, the courtesy of our note-which will become all the more deferential in the Spanish-has an element of strength that will acquire additional value should Carranza continue to be obdurate.

In other words, if the Jenkins case in to become a casus belli it will be Mexico elf that will give it that character. In that event the rectitude of the Amercan position will be beyond dispute. No one will be able to question the rality of drastic action after a prelude of outraged patience.

Fortunately, too, the note is informing to the American as well as the Mexpublic. The triviality and vagueof the charge upon which Jenkins to held are contrasted with the terrorism of which he was a victim. His bandit ors are unpunished, while the consuiar agent is imprisoned for "rendering false judicial testimony," the substance of which Mexico carefully declines to

Opposed to that nation's "bare unsupported statement" is the welcome anement that "investigation of the as by representatives of the United States in Mexico fails utterly to supcert" the Mexican contention. This is which has heretofore been witheld from the American public. It must

te Landing's convincing proof that

the Mexican Government flatly misquoted its own constitution regarding the state and federal jurisdiction in the southern republic should have a similar effect. The authority of the state of Puebla in this instance is not supreme, since the Mexican federal tribunals have authority in "all cases concerning diplomatic agents and consular officers." A lie advanced in order to becloud the

crisis has here been effectually nailed. Thus armed with the truth, the mildness of the United States in renewing "its request for the immediate release of Consular Agent Jenkins" sis more apparent than actual. We have stated our case explicitly and reiterated our position. Unless we are to revert to the old policy of shuffle, any further communication from Washington on this subject must be terse and ringing if Carranza still refuses to yield. Certainly the patient treatment reaches its final defensible stage in the Lansing

IS A POLITICAL HACK TO SUCCEED MOORE?

On the Answer to This Question Largely Depends the Influence of Philadelphia on National Legislation

WHO is to succeed J. Hampton Moore as representative in Congress from the Third district?

Mr. Moore will become Mayor on the first Monday in January and will resign from Congress in time to take the oath of office when he assumes his new

The district is one of the most important commercial centers in the whole United States. It contains all the waterfront wards from Wharton street to Lehigh avenue, and in addition the Twelfth and Seventeenth wards, which are separated from the waterfront by only a few squares. Cramps' shipyard is in it. It contains the great banking and insurance houses in Chestnut and Walnut streets below Seventh, Some of the biggest manufacturing establishments in the world are within its boundaries. And the great piers with their adjacent warehouses, which handle the bulk of the water-borne traffic of this port line the waterfront between the northern and southern extremities of the district.

Mr. Moore has adequately represented in Washington the interests of these great enterprises and through them the interests of the people who are employed by them. And he represented them so well that he won the respect of his colleagues and rose to a position of power and influence in the House of Representatives.

So far as has been disclosed no one but the professional politicians is taking any interest in the selection of a successor to Mr. Moore. Sheriff Ransley and Isidore Stern are said to be rivals for the nomination.

Does any one for a moment believe that Ransley's strength lies in his comprehension of the questions on which a member of the House of Representatives must vote? Ransley is noted chiefly for his activities as a county officer in raising campaign funds through the collection of assessments on city officeholders. Such activity is forbidden by law to city officeholders, but due to the dual government here it has been possible to beat the law through the willingness of men like Ransley to pass the hat.

This newspaper, in order to allow Ransley to exhibit his qualifications to an anxious public, offered him the freedom of its columns to make any statement he chose. Its reporter put a series of questions to him in the hope that he might be drawn out. But the sheriff had nothing to say. He will not even admit that he is a candidate. He is mum because political leaders apparently have not yet told him to announce his candidacy with their support on the

ticket. Mr. Stern could not be reached when the reporters sought for him. It will be interesting to see whether he is any more communicative than Sheriff Rans-

Thus far the only development in the Third district situation is that the Vares and Penrose are planning to test their strength. The issue is not whether the district should be represented by a man of ability with imagination and vision, but whether it should be represented by a Penrose hack politician or a Vare political nonentity.

And this is happening in the greatest Republican city on the continent and in the most important commercial district of that city!

The plans of the bosses will be carried out even to the nomination and election of a mere dummy who will act only when somebody pulls the strings unless the big men of the city intervene and demand that the political hacks be turned down and a candidate be nominated who is more anxious to serve the community than to get his name on the

federal payroll. In the search for a candidate it is not necessary to confine the investigation to the district itself. Any resident of Pennsylvania is eligible, and this means, of course, that any resident of any ward of Philadelphia can legally enter the primaries as a candidate for the nomination. He may live in Germantown or West Philadelphia or Frankford or

South Philadelphia. The first essential is that he be a man of tried ability, loyal to the principles of Republicanism, with a mind open to all the progressive influences now working upon the minds of the nation.

There are such men here. They are practicing law or medicine. They are managing great commercial enterprises. They are men who have made their fortunes and retired to a life of comparative leisure that they may have time to devote to the service of the state.

Never was a more splendid opportunity for public service opened to any man than that of going to Washington to represent the Third district. The prestige of the commercial constituency back of him would get for him the ear

And if by his words and his acts he justified the confidence of the other congressmen, he would soon become one of the most influential men in Wash-

ington. No mere dummy can fill the place. No rubber stamp for Penrose or Vare will be equal to the responsibilities of the office. And no man who would hesitate to act until some banker or manufacturer told him what to do would command the respect even of the men who gave him orders.

As we said yesterday, Congress for metropolitan Philadelphia consists of nine men. Through them this city must make itself felt in Washington, or else take what the rest of the country chooses

to give us. These nine men as a whole do not represent this community as it should be represented. They have been chosen as a rule, not primarily because of their fitness but as a reward for some kind of service to the bosses who have selected them. It is useless to blink this fact, for everybody knows it, even the

representatives themselves. There is no use, either, in blinking the fact that the successor to Mr. Moore will be chosen by one boss or another. The only hope there is for getting a man who will measure up to the standard set by the retiring congressman lies in impressing on the bosses the importance of turning down all the political hacks eager to get the salary of the office, and the imperative need of nominating a man of courage, force and ability who has some knowledge of the problems

with which he will have to deal. This can be done if the interests vitally affected wish it to be done; but if they prefer to sit idly at their desks while the politicians use the office to reward a man who is an expert bell-puller on election day or a successful shakerdown of officeholders for campaign funds. the new representative from the Third district will be about as effective in Washington as a penny squirt gun in putting out a fire.

A \$1,000,000 MISTAKE

KNOWLEDGE of human nature is a rare and valuable thing in any-business. Lack of it has just cost the Camden trolley company about a million dol-

Part of that sum was spent within the past few months in reorganizing and equipping the street car lines for the zone fare system that has just been abandoned after futile efforts to reconcile the public to the new arrangement. Losses due to diminished patronage make up the imposing total.

Mr. McCarter, president of the Public Service Railway Corporation admits that the zone fare experiment failed dismally. "It was," said he, "the most expensive mistake of my business life."

The money is not altogether lost if it has bought wisdom for the street car management. And a good many questions of modern street railway administration seem to have been settled for the country at large by the great faux pas of the Camden company.

It is made plain, for example, that when street car fares were put up to eight and ten cents they reached the limit. Regular riders will not be induced to pay fifteen and eighteen cents to be carried to work.

The high cost of living has gone up for corporations and their men, and greater revenues are doubtless necessary. But the trolley lines will have to increase their earnings by efficient management and through an increased patronage rather than by a constant increase in rates of fare.

Among the jams sold You Take a by the government in Cake of Yeast, Etc. Allentown the grapefruit article drug on the market until somebody discov ered that it could be turned into wine. The it became the most popular brand. Which goes to show that the unregenerate are imerous and that Uncle Sam knows the

value of a good press agent. The Duchess of Marl-Or Should borough now wishes to It Be Cow? enter the British House of Com following the lead of Lady Astor. If this

kind of thing keeps on the typical Britisher may change from John Bull to Jane Bull. Whether they win or Strong for the Caws lose, opponents of the Republican state chairman are going to eat Crow.

Count Karolyi's fortune, amounting to \$20,000,000, has been found in the cellar of his palace and confiscated by the Hungarian Government. Since no dry laws are being enforced in Budapest, wonder how they came to look in the cellar?

Though contrary to the belief and understanding of the Washington political dope-sters, it may be that the indictment of Senator Newberry was based on the simple fact that he is alleged to have broken the law.

A British investigating committee has awarded Winston Spencer Churchill the credit for having invented the tank as an engine of war. Now who gets the credit for putting the tank out of business with the

At a meeting in Milan the government was asked to suppress D'Annunzio's enter-prises in Dalmatia. Italy apparently is beginning to realize that even a patriot may go too far.

Considering that we all have to die some time, fear that the world is going to end with the end of the year would be just a little silly, even if the facts were correct,

of judging how long Congress can have a hen on without hatching anything out. We now anxiously await the maiden peech of the first matron in the British

The country has again the opportunity

House of Commons. Perhaps it is just as well Mexico has been given no ultimatum. We ought to have a policy first.

Mine leaders declared they would not fight the United States Government. Miners themselves will be not less patriotic.

Experience is a light to the feet. When of Congress as soon as he took his seat, I that many a had spill lights a good lamp.

QUIET CAL COOLIDGE

Governor of Massachusetts Won Success by Doing Much and Saying Little and by Being as Good as His Word

Northampton, Mass., is being be-sieged these days by a host of investigators commissioned to inquire into the strange report that the chief executive of a great commonwealth, although safely reelected, persists in scorning the fleshpots of easy living and the stratagems of practical politics.

Should it fall to your lot to be one of those seeking a "close-up," intimate impression of Governor Calvin Coolidge, here is a word of advice:

When trying to get the governor's home on the telephone be careful to say "W" very distinctly in giving the number to Central. Otherwise you may find yourself talking to the Rev. Ambler Garnett and explaining that your business has no connec-tion with the First Methodist Church, but with the governor of the state. are on the same party wire and Governor Coolidge only answers-and he will generally do it himself when he is there-when the bell rings once. When it rings three times the pastor answers.

SHOULD you, however, decide to go to the governor's home in person, it will be well to give the taxicab driver specific directions. Else you may subject him to embarrassigent,

as did a visitor recently.

This visitor asked the driver of a taxicab standing in front of the railway station if he knew where Governor Coolidge lived. "I know the house," replied the chauffeur,

and drove off with his fare. He drove confidently for about ten minutes, but upon turning into a pretty residential street seemed suddenly seized with misgivings. Drawing up finally in front of a large frame house, painted white, he shook his head doubtfully,

"Thought you said you knew the house," remarked his fare, observing his perplexity. "Oh, this is the house, all right," re plied the driver, Cal only lives in half of it, and I'm danged if I c'n remember which half it is."

NORTHAMPTON, where Governor Coolidge has lived for more than twentythree years, is about 150 miles north of New York city, and about the same distance west of Boston.

Its population is divided into three classes, French, Irish and "Yankee," and the city save when "Cal" Coolidge is running for office, is subject to violent political fluctua-Sometimes it goes Republican and at other times Democratic, but when Coolidge is a candidate it is almost undividedly Coolidge

Why this should be, however, is a mystery to the inhabitants themselves:

THERE is "Phil" Gleason, for example. "Sure I'm a Democrat," he said. "But when Cal wants something he gets it, so far as I'm concerned.

"I guess it's because he's never gone back on a friend in his life. Or maybe it's because when he says he'll do a thing he does The man's a very divvil when it comes to that. And maybe again it may be be cause he'll help you out any time you go to him. Anyway, I'm too good a Democrat to wreck the party by voting against him." If this sounds somewhat disconnected and emotional a more polished and well balanced

explanation may be had from Henry P. Field, associate judge of the Probate Court. "Calvin Coolidge is a Vermont Yankee with a Massachusetts education," he will tell you solemnly, after settling himself comfortably in his big leather chair, "and

that is a combination hard to beat. "I've never known a man who could say what he means more concisely than Coolidge. Moreover, he has an amazing faculty for reducing what he wants to say to epigrams. No man has ever known Calvin Coolidge to go back on his word. He has lived in this city for more than twenty-three years, and you won't find a man or woman, Republican or Democrat, but will tell you that this is true. I've never known any one who was a better judge of men. I've never known any one who doubted his courage. I've never known a cleaner man, a more decent citizen, a more loyal friend."

HE WAS admitted to the bar in 1897 and two years later was elected to the City Council.

A candidate for the office of city solleitor. he astonished the opposition by the ease with which he won over his opponent. A Democrat meeting him on the street the

next day congratulated him on his victory. "I didn't vote for you," the Democrat admitted. 'Well," drawled Coolidge, "somebody

did !! Coolidge was returned to the office of city collector the next year, and in 1907 was elected to the Legislature. Not once, from the time Calvin Coolidge entered politics up to the present day, has he ever been de-feated for public office. Twice a candidate for mayor of Northampton, twice for the state Legislature, four times for the state three times for lieutenant governor and twice for governor, he won each time, and only once was the race anywhere

near close. This was when he ran for the Legislature the second time against Alfred J. Preece, the present deputy sheriff. His plurality on

at occasion was sixty-three votes. will admit, "except that he refused to answer any of the questions I asked him. I chal lenged him again and again, when on the platform, to tell the people what he would do if elected, but he never would do it, and he never replied to any of my questions. I guess that's the way he beat me."

MEANTIME Coolidge had met Miss Grace Goodhue, a teacher in the Clarke School, in Northampton, and in 1906 they were narried at her parents' home, in Burling ton. Vt.

Up to the time of his marriage Coolidge lived in Rahar's Inn, a humble establish-ment just off Main street, opposite the Draper Hotel. Today they and their two sons, Calvin.

Jr., aged eleven, and John, aged twelve live there still, paying thirty-two dollars a month rent. The governor invariably goes to his home when his duties do not require his presence in Boston, and after arriving in Northamp-

ton generally walks to his home, after drop ping in for a few minutes at his office the Masonic Building and chatting with his law partner, Ralph W. Hemenway.

He has never owned an automobile, al-though most of his friends in the city do. He owns no real estate, and has occupied the same law office ever since he opened it

firm of Hammond Field. He is as

quiet and friendly as ever, as unobtrusiv

this story as any other,

in his habits as when he moved to North-ampton, and there is a little framed legen the cheerful open fireplace in the parlor of his home which may or may not have s bearing on his character. It reads:
A wise old owl lived in an oak, The more he saw, the less he spoke, The less he spoke the more he heard, Why can't see be like that olds bird? Which probably is as good a way to close

THE CHAFFING DISH

College Life on the Screen WE DROPPED in at our favorite movie theatre. The organ was tootling its throaty and heart-throbbish melody. found a seat in our favorite place-about the sixth row, where a shortsighted person can be sure of reading any letters, documents, or incriminating "papers" that are thrown on the screen—and prepared for delightful thrills. The first thing we saw was the following caption:

"My heart is yours; but for the next few weeks both our hearts belong to Yale." This sounded bad to us. A little later the organ burst into the strains of "Boola-Boola" and the hero, stroke of the Yale crew, was sent in to interview the dean for having participated in a fraternity initiation. The dean asked him to tell the names of his comrades in the outrage. The athletic young man looked bruised to the soul by such a thought, and sternly declined. He ther said, according to the caption:

"I should not care to jeopardize the fair name of Yale by remaining after I had betrayed my companions.'

By this time, although no particular ligaments of affection bind us to the college at New Haven, we had begun to hope, ir pure charity, that no Yale man was in the

Well, the hero stroked the Yale boat to victory against "Plimpton," as was to be expected. He looked to us like rather a jerky oar, but, then, that may have been partly due to the speeding of the reels. The cap tion writer got more cheerful, ending with a bang by saying (rather merrily, we thought) when the heroine at last capitulated. went into the hands of a receiver." Then the organ played, "For God, for Country and for Yale," and we issued forth into the rainy night.

We wondered, also, if it were subtle irony on the part of our favorite movie organist, Mr. William Lancaster, when he played 'Home, Sweet Home' while some current events pictures of Sing Sing prison were being shown.

The only time we have ever been called "a regular feller," it occurs to us to remark, was when we spent a day of very pleasant visiting with some high-spirited murderers and con men at Sing Sing. "Say remarked one of them as we left "You're a regular feller, you ought to be up here with the rest of us.

The chief trouble with American literature today is that there are so many people writ-

We notice that Hearst's Magazine has onferred a knighthood on G. K. Chesterton and calls him Sir Gilbert. There is a certain stage in the career of every eminent Englishman when American editors get uncertain whether he has been dubbed or pot. But we think that in this case Hearst's is thinking of Sir Gilbert Parker.

Still, the world does move. We note that the Krupp works are said to be making photographic supplies. Now if only Mexico will devote herself to speeding up the production of tamales.

Do your Christmas chaffing early, Is it only our imagination, or is the

amount of bunk in circulation increasing? Perhaps it is only our annoyance at the annual crop of Christmas "illuminated sentiments" which always spell Its with an apostrophe. Portrait of Mr. S. T. Kelsey

Mr. S. T. Kelsey, the general manager of the Linville Improvement Co., is at once a philosopher and engineer a botanist and a scholar. His neatly proportioned person is a little smaller than that of the average man, and from beneath his brim peeps, in cunning brilliancy, a pair of small, keen, penetrating, expressive blue eyes, which everybody takes for black until they are informed.

otherwise informed. His long heard, that would do honor to the days of Moses, falling gracefully upon a bosom, is clean and white as the move is hat it so to solid, rich, glossy oream clor, while a few black attenders in his

mustache, interspersing the white, are his only souvenir filaments of middle life.-The Balsam Groves of Grandfather Mountain

"OH, WELL, LET'S SEE WHAT THE JUDGE SAYS!"

The Cowpuncher's Song OH, I feel like I'm wantin' to go, boys, I feel like I'm wantin' to go; Though where to I can't say as I know, boys, where to I can't say as I know But I feel that I'm in for a change, boys, an' I'm tired o' this life on the grange.

OH, I wanta go back to the range, boys, I wanta go back to the range!

OH, MY hoss, he is plain' to roam, boys, My hoss, he is pinin' to roam;
An' I feel like I wanta go home, boys, I
feel like I wanta go home; Oh, I itch like as if I'd the mange, boys, an' I'm tired o' this life on the grange.

OH. wanta go back to the range, boys,

wanta go back to the range! OH, THE moon, she is shinin' so bright, boys, the moon, she is shinin' so bright, That I'm packin' my blanket tonight, boys, I'm swingin' my saddle tonight. Sure, the feelin' I got, she is strange, boys;

but I'm tired o' this life on the grange. SO. I'm goin' right back to the range, boys, I'm headin' right back for the range

ROBERT LESLIE BELLEM. There are many worse jobs than that of a olyumist. How would you like to be an American charge d'affaires in the D'An

Walt Whitman

H^{IS} was the prophet's voice, the voice of a spirit which sang Songs of immortal tone,-

nunzio sector?

Holy, gigantic, crude,— Sweet as the breath of the dawn and strong as the heart of the hills! Boldly he sang, but they heeded him not; Laughed him to scorn and said:

'Listen the songs that he sings! Heard ye their like before? Strange are the gods that he worships: dangerous the things he proclaims! Away with him and his songs! We will have none of his works!'

HOR he sang of an age and a time to hasten which great men have greatly died,— The age of Brotherhood of Man, when clean, and strong, and pure, Man's naked heart shall speak to naked

OUD in his songs are the sounds of the winds of the wars of the world: Blood: death: tenderness: righteousness unafraid,-yea and the moan of the man Suffering, lone, hurt on the field of the battle

HIS life bore witness of his songs and of his life he made The things of which he sang.

He was Himself, none other! So he lived and thus it was he died, his life and work A hymn of praise to that great land he loved, America!

A When comes there such another?

C. H. VAN HOUSEN.

A good many young ladles are being "presented to society" these cool evenings. It is an arduous life, and we admire their

Of course, you have heard of the fanious football team of Centre College, Kentucky, The rumor that two members of the faculty played on the team will serve greatly to enhance the respect in which college professors are held. Increased salaries without be easily attainable throughout ti

FATE

WE DROVE a furrow straight And we planted a seed well; These were the deeds of Fate That a wise world should tell.

We set a fire at the gate And the foe to our sword fell; This they remember who wait To the last ember of Hell.

We came to a grave late, When the brown leaves fell; And there were tears for a hate That was buried deep and well.

Shall blood and a dream mate? Shall Heaven be compassed Strange are the deeds of Fate That the wise angels tell.

raids cry in the gate. In the flying tongue of the bell There is joy golden and great Where peace has come to dwell, -George Street, in Sydney Bulletin.

What Do You Know?

QUIZ

1. What will be the balance of parties in the Senate if Truman H. Newberry is excluded? 2. What are penetralia?

3. Name two books by Maria Edgeworth, What is the smallest state in the Aus-

tralian Commonwealth? 5. What is polyandry? 6. Name three poisonous plants?

7. How many kings have reigned over United Italy?

S. Who were they? 9. What part of England will Lady Astor represent in Parliament?

10. Two political parties in American his-

tory elected, respectively, only two Presidents. What were these parties? Answers to Yesterday's Quiz 1. Oklahoma City is the capital of Okla-

homa. 2. John Bartram, who founded the first botanical garden in America, may be regarded as the first great American naturalist. He was born in Penn-

sylvania in 1699. 3. The Alamo is a mission building founded in San Antonio, Texas, in 1744. It was subsequently used as a fort. famous for the terrible siege 1836, when it was captured from the Americans by the Mexicans. entire garrison, including Color entire garrison, including Colonel W. B. Travis, Davy Crockett and Colonel

Bowie, were killed. 4. Truman H. Newberry is at present Republican senator from Michigan. He has been indicted by a grand jury on charges of illegal expenditures in his

political campaign. 5. "In the name of the prophet, figs!" is a burlesque of the solemn language employed in eastern countries in the common business of life. The line occurs in the imitation of Doctor Johnson's pempous style in "Rejected Addresses," by James and Horace Scattlesses,"

Smith. 6. John Napler, a Scotch mathematician, invented logarithms. His dates are 1550-1617.

Polygyny is a plurality of wives, 8. There are six transcontinental railways on the American continent south of the United States. Two are in Merico. The others are, respectively, in Guatemaia, Costa Rica, Panama and

Gargantuan means enormous, gigantic, in allusion to Gargantua, a giant in Rabelnis's satire.

The "A B C" nations are Argentians

Brazil and Chile.

Argentina-Chile.