

Questions that a Good Citizen Should Know.

D. Have you read the Constitution of the United States?
R. Yes.
D. What form of Government is this?
R. Republic.
D. What is the Constitution of the United States?
R. It is the fundamental law of this country.
D. Who makes the laws of the United States?
R. The Congress.
D. What does Congress consist of?
R. Senate and House of Representatives.
D. Who is the chief executive of the United States?
R. President.
D. How long is the President of the United States elected?
R. 4 years.
D. Who takes the place of the President in case he dies?
R. The Vice President.
D. What is his name?
R. Thomas R. Marshall.
D. By whom is the President of the United States elected?
R. By the electors.
D. By whom are the electors elected?
R. By the people.
D. Who makes the laws for the state of Pennsylvania?
R. The Legislature.
D. What does the Legislature consist of?
R. Senate and Assembly.
D. How many State in the union?
R. 48.
D. When was the Declaration of Independence signed?
R. July 4, 1776.
D. By whom was it written?
R. Thomas Jefferson.
D. Which is the capital of the United States?
R. Washington.
D. Which is the capital of the state of Pennsylvania?
R. Harrisburg.
D. How many Senators has each state in the United States Senate?
R. Two.

D. By whom are they elected?
R. By the people.
D. For how long?
R. 6 years.
D. How many representatives are there?
R. 435. According to the population one to every 211,000, (the ratio fixed by Congress after each decennial census.)
D. For how long are they elected?
R. 2 years.
D. How many electoral votes has the state of Pennsylvania?
R. 38.
D. Who is the chief executive of the state of Pennsylvania?
R. The Governor.
D. For how long is he elected?
R. 4 years.
D. Who is the Governor?
R. Brumbaugh.
D. Do you believe in organized government?
R. Yes.
D. Are you opposed to organized government?
R. No.
D. Are you an anarchist?
R. No.
D. What is an anarchist?
R. A person who does not believe in organized government.
D. Are you a bigamist or polygamist?
R. No.
D. What is a bigamist or polygamist?
R. One who believes in having more than one wife.
D. Do you belong to any secret Society who teaches to disbelieve in organized government?
R. No.
D. Have you ever violated any laws of the United States?
R. No.
D. Who makes the ordinances for the City?
R. The board of Aldermen.
D. Do you intend to remain permanently in the U. S.?
R. Yes.

Best stores advertise in The Patriot.

COURSE OF THE BECKER CASE TOLD IN FEW LINES.

Herman Rosenthal, New York gambler, murdered July 15, 1912, on the eve of his making disclosures that Becker had been his gambling house partner.
Lieutenant Charles Becker, head of the anti-gambling squad, indicted and arrested July 23, 1912.
First trial began Oct. 7, 1912.
Becker convicted of murder in first degree Oct. 21, 1912.
Sentenced by Justice Goff Oct. 23, 1912.
Execution of sentence set for Dec. 4, 1912.
Court of appeals grants a new trial to Becker Feb. 21, 1914; refused it to his four gun men.
Becker taken from death house at Sing Sing to Tombs prison, New York, Feb. 28, 1914.
Four gun men executed at Sing Sing April 12, 1914.
Becker put on second trial May 6, 1914.
Convicted again May 22, 1914.
Sentenced by Justice Sashbury May 28, 1914.
Execution set for July 6, 1914.
Second appeal taken June 15, 1914.
Appeal argued March 24 and 25, 1915.
Decision of court sustaining sentence announced May 25, 1915.
Unless saved by Governor Whitman, who twice prosecuted him, Becker must now go to the electric chair.

THIEF TOOK COAT AND FEVER

Police Watch Health Reports to Find the Criminal.
A good mackintosh and a million, more or less, full sized scarlet fever germs was the extent of booty obtained by a sneak thief who entered the home of Dr. Preston Steele of Greenville, Pa., and took the coat from a bag hanging on the back porch.
The garment was used by the physician exclusively in entering the sick rooms of patients suffering from scarlet fever. The police are watching the board of health's reports.

OBSERVATION.

It is the close observation of little things which is the secret of success in business, in art, in science and in every pursuit in life. Human knowledge is but an accumulation of small facts made by successive generations of men—the little bits of knowledge and experience carefully treasured up by them growing at length into a mighty pyramid.—Samuel Smiles.

Small Anvils.
The anvil that rings to the sturdy blacksmith's sledge may weigh 200, 300 or 400 pounds, but there are anvils whose weight is counted in ounces. These are used by jewelers, silver smiths and various other workers. Counting shapes, sizes, styles of finish, and so on, these little anvils are made in scores of varieties, ranging in weight from fifteen ounces up to a number of pounds each. All the little anvils are of the finest steel. They are all trimly finished, often nickel plated, and those surfaces that are brought into use are made as smooth as glass.

Aye, There's the Rub.
If we had to turn our own grindstones we wouldn't have so many axes to grind.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Wanted, a Carver.
"You say your son belongs to a corn club?"
"Yes; raised a fine crop last year."
"That ain't the kind of corn expert I want to consult. I want to know what to do for the pesky things."—Pittsburgh Post.

Willing to Do That.
"So your graver refuses to give you credit for another thing."
"Not exactly; he says he'll give me credit for any cash I pay on account."—Boston Transcript.

COURT ORDERS CARS TO RESUME

Federal Judge Kohlsaai Takes Hold in Chicago

CONFLICT WITH CITY COUNCIL

Chicago Authorities Tell Traction Companies Not to Operate With Strikebreakers; Court Gives Them Permission—U. S. Troops Can Be Called Out if Service is Interfered With—Considerable Violence.

Chicago, June 16.—The federal government took a hand in the strike of the 14,500 operating employees of the traction lines here when Federal Judge Kohlsaai issued an order to Samuel Insull, receiver of the Oak Park elevated line, to resume service Wednesday morning, employing strikebreakers if necessary, and to report any interference with operation to the court for further action.

The court order was granted on the application of Mr. Insull, Britton I. Budd, president of the elevated roads, and Gilbert E. Porter. The sensational move on the part of the financial and operating heads of the roads to break the strike came while Mayor Thompson and the aldermanic peace committee, appointed to make further attempts to bring about arbitration, were in session with the union heads to ascertain a basis of compromise.

The court order is in direct conflict with the resolution of the city council forbidding the employment of strikebreakers on any of the traction lines. Should the police attempt to enforce the council order they must face citation before Judge Kohlsaai for contempt.

More important than that, if striking employees of the road attempt to prevent the running of trains, a federal injunction against such interference would probably be the next step.

Judge Kohlsaai would have the forces of United States troops behind him to enforce such injunction.

Other important developments of the strike situation was an order passed by the legislature directing Governor Dunne and the state public utilities commission to investigate the trouble; a public announcement by the state board of arbitration that an arbitration would be started Thursday morning; information from many cities in eastern states that 5,000 strikebreakers were being recruited for service in Chicago and that more than half of that number were en route to Chicago and a dozen or more violent acts on the part of strike sympathizers on the Southside-Northwestern elevated through route that was being operated from the extreme Southside to the city limits on the north.

It was the extension of elevated service to the Northside that was marked by the first outbreak of violence. Union officials charge the company officials with inciting the trouble with the object of discrediting the union and declare that investigation of the outbreaks has proven that the strikers had no part in the trouble.

The most serious of the acts of violence was the attempt of two men to wreck an elevated train at Chicago avenue. The men took position on a fire escape and as the first through route south bound train approached they hurled a plank across the tracks. The plank fell short of its mark and dropped to the street. A little later an acid bomb was thrown from the roof of a building through the rear window of a train passing Wells and West Kinzie. The bomb hit the outer glass and changed the inner window to several colors.

Finds \$1,000 in Buried Pot.
Elkins, W. Va., June 15.—While cutting his corn on his farm above this city John Tracy brought to the surface an old iron pot containing \$1,000, mostly in gold and some silver. The pot had a figure "8" on it and a tree nearby had a figure "8" carved on it. It is believed the person who buried the pot cut the figure to guide him to its location.

13,547 British Seamen Lost.
London, June 16.—Thirteen thousand five hundred and forty-seven officers and men of the British navy, including marines and members of the naval division, have been killed or wounded or reported missing from the beginning of the war up to May 31, according to announcement made in London. Of this total 8,245 were killed.

WEATHER EVERYWHERE.

Observations at United States weather bureau taken at 8 p. m. yesterday follow:

Temp.	Weather.
Pittsburgh..... 72	Cloudy
New York..... 68	Rain
Boston..... 54	Cloudy
Buffalo..... 56	Cloudy
Chicago..... 72	Clear
St. Louis..... 76	Clear
Washington... 70	Cloudy
Philadelphia... 72	Cloudy

Partly cloudy tonight; Thursday, showers; west winds.

DECISION BLOW TO GOVERNMENT

Cash Register Company Wins In Supreme Court

CRIMINAL STATUS AFFECTED

Lower Court's Reversal of Convictions Will Not Be Reviewed—West Virginia Ordered to Pay Virginia \$12,393,000—Dry Territory Not Protected by the Webb-Kenyon Law, Court Decides.

Washington, June 15.—The reversal by the Sixth United States circuit court of appeals of the conviction of the National Cash Register company will stand. The supreme court has declined to review the case. The officials, it was alleged by the government, violated the provisions of the Sherman anti-trust law.

By the decision the government lost the most important criminal prosecution that has yet come to trial under the Sherman law and what was regarded by former Attorney General Wickersham and Attorney General Gregory as probably the most far reaching suit of its kind in the government's long list of prosecutions of "trusts."

The circuit court reversed the convictions of President John H. Patterson and other officers of the National Cash Register company, which carried jail sentences, although it did not deny the government the right to proceed in some other way. The convicted officials contended the supreme court had no jurisdiction to review the action of the court which had ordered the lower court verdicts.

The government case contained many sensational allegations of unfair competition and monopoly and in its appeal to the supreme court for a review, referred to the defendants as "steeped in deliberate guilt."

Department of justice officials made no secret that they considered the efficacy of the criminal section of the Sherman law at stake.

Officials of the department of justice stated after the court's announcement that nothing remained but for the government to proceed in the lower court. It may ask to have the case dismissed or press for a second trial in the district court.

The supreme court disposed of the so-called Kentucky Webb-Kenyon liquor cases without determining the constitutionality of the Webb-Kenyon law or passing on its construction.

The Kentucky case was a prosecution of the Adams Express company for bringing liquor for personal use from Tennessee into Whitley county, Ky., dry territory.

Justice Day for the court held it was bound to accept the decision of the Kentucky court of appeals, that the Webb-Kenyon law was not applicable. Under that decision the conviction of the express firm was set aside.

The court held that West Virginia must pay \$4,215,000 as her share of debts owed by Virginia prior to separation from the mother state during the Civil war and that West Virginia must also pay interest on that amount. The interest amounts to \$8,175,000.

The contract under which the states were separated provided that West Virginia should assume her "equitable proportion of the public debt." Many exceptions were filed by the two states. West Virginia tried to make the claim that interest should run only from the date when the separation actually became effective, July 1, 1863, instead of the date of the agreement, Jan. 1, 1861, but the supreme court upheld the master.

The court approved the finding that West Virginia was entitled to credits amounting to \$4,313,000, which represents the enhancement in value of bonds and securities and the interest and other appreciation of the sinking fund held by the old state of Virginia to pay the public debt. The state of Virginia wanted to shut out the offering from participation in any "increment that followed the separation."

Solons May Be Called Again.

Charleston, W. Va., June 15.—It is the unofficial belief here that a special session of the West Virginia legislature will be called to consider the decision of the United States supreme court in the Virginia-West Virginia debt case. Governor H. D. Hatfield conferred with counsel as to whether to pursue. Should the legislature be called together again it will be the fourth session and the third special session this year.

All Missourians Asked to Wedding.
Bowling Green, Mo., June 15.—All Missourians are invited to attend the wedding of June 30 of Miss Genevieve Clark, daughter of Speaker Champ Clark, to James M. Thompson of New Orleans at Clark's Pike county home, according to a general invitation spread broadcast. "It has been found utterly impossible to issue individual invitations," the invitation said.

Ex-Premier Wins In Election.
Athens (Via Paris), June 15.—The latest returns from the general elections confirm the success of the Venizelos party. The government candidates in Macedonia were elected. The partisans of M. Gounaris, the present premier, say they have elected 120 out of 316 deputies.

Criticized in England, He Comes to America



Photo by American Press Association.
SIR EDGAR SPEYER.
German With English Title.

A Prayer For Light

Lord God of peace and war,
Thy presence we implore!
Descend from heights afar
And lead us as of yore!

The nations stagger, blind
And perishing in night,
O, let us once more find
The long delaying light!

Deal gently with our sin,
Deal gently with our grief,
Thou who has shut us in
This plane of unbelief.

Thou who has spread a veil
Before our mortal eyes,
So that earth's noblest fall
Thy way to recognize!

Thy pity we invoke
Upon our darkness here,
O lift the battle smoke
And let thy light appear!
—M. E. Buhler.

KAISER, AS PATRIOT, IS MORE LOVED THAN EVER.

Emperor Has Added to His Popularity at Home, Observer Finds.

The "neutral observer" of the London Times in Germany writes that he has noticed a subtle change in the position of Kaiser Wilhelm in the estimation of the German people. He has fallen into the background when compared with Von Hindenburg, Von Mackensen or Von Weddigen, but at the same time he was never so popular before.

"Nobody makes the kaiser responsible for the war," the correspondent writes. "Everybody believes he tried to prevent it and that when it was brought on by the determination of foes the kaiser shouldered the heavy burden with the deepest sorrow."

"He sacrificed all his personal interests for the sake of the country. He willingly accepted a subordinate position to give free play to men able to command a victory."

"He is regarded as having set an example of simple living and is said to have shown the utmost regard for the susceptibilities of the federal sovereigns and their people. He has thus gained a great hold on the affections of the Bavarians and Saxons."

"He is represented as having waived every consideration that might have militated against practical efficiency in waging war. This has greatly added to the love his own people have for him."

"The crown prince, on the other hand, is in a very different position. He was hailed at first as a great leader, but he has gradually faded out of sight and is scarcely ever mentioned. The kaiser's other sons have also ceased to enjoy prominent publicity."

GIRL PREACHER WINS FAME.

Child Who "Died and Came Back" Seems Suddenly Inspired.

Mary McCain, thirteen, of Longview, Miss., a girl evangelist, is leaping into fame all over the south as the child preacher who "died, went to heaven and came back."

Physicians shake their heads when told that Mary died and came back, but her parents are emphatic that Mary was dead. She had no pulse, her heart was not beating, and her body was cold and rigid, they declare.

The following morning, when her body was to be embalmed, Mary McCain came "back to life" when her grief stricken parents entered the room.
The remarkable thing about the young missioner is that Mary had never been to Sunday school, never saw a Bible and seldom heard the name of God except in a curse.

Know Traveling Men.

"She's a sensible girl," said the first traveling man.
"You bet she is," said the second.
"Last night when I took her to dinner before ordering she asked me if I was going to pay the check myself or work it into the expense account."—Detroit Free Press.

BUYS GOOD FARM ON SIX YEARS' TOIL

Young Iowan Sets Example of Great Success on Land.

HE STARTED EMPTY HANDED

Banker Tells of Youth, German by Descent, Who in Few Seasons Saved \$8,000, Bought 320 Acres For \$28,000 and Had Fine Supply of Stock and Machinery.

Charles Shade, president of the First National bank of Rock Rapids, Ia., tells the story of the remarkable success of a young farmer of his vicinity who started in empty handed and in six years was able to buy a \$28,000 farm. When the purchase was made he had paid down \$8,000, gained in the six year period, and had free and clear \$6,700 worth of stock and machinery. The young man is a German by descent, born and reared in our own country. His people are hard working farmers, so that he had the proper training. His name is John Busch.

After reaching his majority he began farming on his own account in 1908, renting eighty acres for one-third of the small grain and \$4 an acre. His father gave him two horses, and he used his father's machinery. The bank loaned him \$900 to buy hogs and cattle. In 1909 he rented a half section (320 acres) of land and purchased machinery of his own and more horses. The seasons of 1909 and 1910 were good, and he added more stock, horses and machinery.

In 1911 the bank loaned him an additional \$500, making his total indebtedness \$1,100. The season's crop was large and the price good. He sold sufficient grain to pay up all the money borrowed and to liquidate other small debts made in buying machinery, cattle, horses and hogs, so that in the spring of 1912 he had all of his debts paid.

Out of the crop of 1913 after paying current expenses and without selling the cattle and hogs he had about \$2,000 in money which he banked.

During the crop season of 1914 he planted 200 acres of corn. This averaged about sixty bushels an acre and was worth better than 50 cents a bushel. By the 1st of December, 1914, out of the proceeds of this crop and the sale of cattle and hogs, after paying current expenses, Busch banked \$5,000, making in all \$7,000.

He purchased a 100 acre farm in November, 1914, and promised to pay for it \$28,000, \$8,000 cash down and long time on the balance at 5 per cent. The land was deeded to him, and he gave a mortgage back for \$20,000. The bank loaned him \$1,000 for sixty days, assisting him to make up the \$8,000. In January he disposed of hogs sufficient to pay back the \$1,000.

ELECTRIC FANS IN TRENCHES.

German Officers' Quarters Underground Had "All Modern Improvements."

The officers' quarters of German trenches captured near La Quique Rue in France were wonderful concrete constructions fitted with electric lights and electric fans and drained by electric power. The electricity was supplied from a plant at the coal mines of La Basse.

The French who captured these trenches benefited by all these modern improvements for several hours until the Germans cut the wires.

AMERICAN WOMAN HONORED.

Roumania Decorates Mrs. Jackson For Red Cross Work.

The Roumanian government has decorated Mrs. John B. Jackson, wife of the former United States minister to Roumania, for her aid in Red Cross work during the last Balkan war.

Mr. Jackson, whose home is in Trenton, N. J., is in Germany as a special investigator of German prison camps for Ambassador Gerard.

GEORGE'S BAD SPELL.

Washington Never Could Learn to Write Some Words Correctly.

Whoever heard that the great George Washington never could learn to spell correctly?

You see, it happened this way. When George was quite a young boy he came across a copy of an English book called "The Young Man's Companion," written in a "plain and easy style," as the title stated, which taught one how to write letters, wills, deeds, to survey, to navigate, to build houses, to make ink and elder, how to doctor the sick and how to conduct oneself in society, "all without the aid of a tutor."

Washington studied this book from cover to cover and from it acquired two qualities that clung to him through life. His handwriting, easy, flowing and legible, was modeled from the engraved "copy" sheet, and certain forms of spelling were learned that he never could correct.

To the end of his life Washington wrote the, eye, ear, year; ceiling, ceiling; oil, oyl, and blue, blew, as in his boyhood he had learned to do from this old book. Struggle as he did in trying to spell as the others of his day did, he never could be said to contain words.—St. Louis Republic.