

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. 35.
- 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.

KING AND QUEEN OF ROUMANIA.



Correcting a Mistake.
"Are you troubled with headache?"
"Certainly; you don't suppose I'm pleased with it!"—Exchange.

Gossip.
There's only one thing worse than a person who gossips and that is the person who never knows any—Life.

CURIOUS SWISS LAWS.

Some That Look With a Very Penetrating Eye into the Future.

There are in force in Switzerland certain laws, which, in the hands of the unscrupulous, may work great havoc with personal rights and liberties, an exchange remarks. This is a point concerning which there can be no dispute.

For instance, in most cantons men and women may be punished not only for what they have actually done in the past, but also for what may possibly result in the future from what they have done.

Suppose a man is spending week by week all that he earns. Then the local authorities, acting in conjunction with the local police, may send him to a penal workhouse on the pretext that his conduct is such that he may later become destitute, and therefore a burden on the community.

To be a burden on the community is a crime. The result is a woman who wishes to be rid of her husband for a year or two—or a man of his wife—has only to persuade the local authorities that unless he be forced to change his ways he may perhaps some day become destitute.

A visitor once found in one penal workhouse a woman who was there for two years at the request of her husband.

How Letters Strike Our Eyes.

Roman letters of various sizes are commonly called into request by oculists in testing vision. Recent experiments show great differences in the ease with which the various letters are recognized by the same person. T is especially difficult of recognition and is apt to be mistaken for Y. By a similar optical illusion the angle of L is rounded off, making the letter resemble a reversed J. V is the easiest of all letters to recognize, and O presents little difficulty. K is more easily recognized than H, which resembles it closely, and both N and Z are easily recognized. A is easily guessed at from its general form, but is difficult of positive recognition, including distinct perception of the horizontal line. E and F are among the most difficult of all letters.

CHURCHES TO AID BABIES.

New York State Makes June 20 "Child Welfare Sunday."

As one feature of the 1915 educational campaign for the saving of babies' lives the New York state department of health has designated Sunday, June 20, as "child welfare day." Pastors of all denominations have been asked to co-operate and are receiving from the department data upon which to base sermons.

The educational campaign of the division of child hygiene of the department of health last year brought about a decrease in the infant death rate from 137 to 112 for every thousand births.

BOY IS WORTH TWO GIRLS.

So Jury Decides in Assessing Damages for Deaths of Twins.

In awarding \$3,000 to Edward G. Benson of North Arlington, N. J., in his suit against a milk company a jury in Hudson county court, Jersey City, decided that the value of a boy is just twice as great as the value of a girl. Benson sued the milk company for \$100,000 damages for the deaths of his three-month-old twins, a boy and a girl. He said there were promethies in milk he bought.

After deliberating two hours the jury agreed the boy's life was worth \$2,000 and the girl's \$1,000.

QUEEN TO MAKE GAS MASKS.

Margherita of Italy Sets 2,000 Noblewomen to Work.

The Dowager Queen Margherita of Italy has become chairman of a committee of more than 2,000 women of the nobility who have undertaken the task of supplying the army with masks to ward off asphyxiation gases.

The mask has been invented by Senator Clamfican, professor of chemistry at Bologna university.

Reading History.

He who reads history learns to distinguish what is local from what is universal, what is transitory from what is eternal; to discriminate between exceptions and rules, to trace the operation of disturbing causes, to separate the general principles which are always true, and everywhere applicable from the accidental circumstances with which in every community they are blended and with which, in an isolated community, they are confounded by the most philosophical mind. Hence it is that in generalization the writers of modern times have far surpassed those of antiquity.—Macaulay.

How to Throw the Spitball.

A spitball is thrown just opposite to an ordinary curve. Instead of giving the rotary motion with the fingers, it is given with the thumb. The thumb is placed firmly against a seam, and the saliva is applied to the ball beneath the fingers. The ball is thrown overhanded, and slipping easily from beneath the moistened fingers, but gripped firmly by the thumb against the seam, a sharp rotary motion is given to the ball. When properly thrown a sharp break is secured, the direction of the break depending upon the angle at which the ball is released. The ball is controlled by the thumb.—American Boy.

RURAL AMERICA.

Our Country as It Was in the Time of George Washington.

The America of Washington's day was primitively, racy rural. The country outnumbered the city thirty to one. It outvoted and outinfluenced the city. The country was countrified without urban qualities or dependencies. Not even the cities themselves were civified. Philadelphia, the greatest of them all, with the finest shops, the best houses, the most extravagant people, was but a poor, small triangle of houses, with its base on the Delaware and its apex stretching timidly toward the west. Its people, though reputed gay and luxurious, went early to bed, rose early and were without the opportunities and distractions of modern urban life. There were no great factories, no armies of workmen, no extended commerce, no horse cars, no omnibuses, no sharp differentiation of the city into business and residence sections. Like envious New York and aspiring Boston, Philadelphia was still half rural.

A great city was not desired nor even contemplated. To "the fathers" the very conception had in it something unwholesome. A city was a dwelling place of turbulent, impious, ignorant mobs, of a congregation of "unproductive" artisans, wastrels, criminals, Sabbath breakers. It was a blister on the social body, a tumor which absorbed the healthy juices. The city was vaguely associated with royalties, courts, armies, beggars and tattered, insolent, rascally mobs; the country was the cradle of republican virtue and democratic simplicity. Jefferson, having in mind the squalid agglomerations of the old countries, congratulated America on being rural. De Tocqueville in the thirties believed that the absence of a great capital city was "one of the first causes of the maintenance of Republican institutions."—Walter Weyl in Harper's Magazine.

SHIP CANALS.

Each Has Troubles of Its Own That Require Constant Care.

Leave any ship canal alone for even a year and it would no longer be fit for navigation. Within five years a small boat would be unable to go through it.

The United States has anxieties over the Culebra cut in the Panama, but not more so than the Germans over their waterway, the Kiel canal, for the ground through which the latter is cut is in most places nothing but peat-rotten black stuff which keeps on breaking up and falling back into the canal.

Also the bottom continually "bumps up," thus lowering the depth of the passage. The craft that use the Kiel canal have to crawl along. They say that if a cruiser were to make a dash through at top speed it would take a year and several millions of money to remedy the damage done by her stern wave.

Each canal has its own special troubles. That of the Panama is landslides. Many have taken place during its construction. Many more will have to be dealt with in coming years. It is estimated that if the dredging work on the Suez were abandoned within less than ten years the Turks or any one else could cross it dryshod. On both sides of the canal stretch miles of dry desert, from which every wind that blows lifts the sand in edging spirals and carries it in great clouds. A single storm may drop a thousand tons of sand into one mile of the canal.

Of late years a great quantity of trees have been planted along the banks in order to prevent the sand from drifting into the water, yet even so great steam dredgers are always at work scooping from the bottom the blown in sand and dumping it along the shore. Another trouble of those in charge of the Suez canal is caused by fresh water springs, which burst up in its deep bed and pile the sand in ridges.—Exchange.

Master of Many Tongues.

Elihu Burritt, the "learned blacksmith," was born in Connecticut in 1810. Burritt taught himself French, Latin, German, Italian, Greek and Hebrew while an apprentice at the forge and in early manhood mastered Sanskrit, Syriac, Arabic, Norse, Spanish, Dutch, Polish, Bohemian and Turkish. Chinese and minor languages were acquired later until he was able to read, write and speak in sixty different tongues.

Some Burned Letters.

Sir Walter Scott once made an itinerary of the borders, in the course of which he wrote a lawyer friend in Edinburgh a close and realistic account of everything he heard and observed, every quaint location and droll custom. But the stupid heirs of the recipient of these priceless epistles consigned them to the flames and thus rendered what would have been a charming book impossible.

Pleasant Employment.

Stubbs—Your old friend, Weary-leigh, has got him a job at last that is exactly to his liking. Grubbs—You don't say so? Stubbs—Yes. He is employed by a big dairy company, and his duty is to wait till the cows come home.—Richmond Times-Dispatch.

A Matter of Location.

"When I was a boy," said Mr. Waterstock, "I wanted to go to sea and be a pirate."
"And you changed your mind," replied Miss Cayenne, "to the extent of deciding to remain on land."—Washington Star.

You will never "get there" if you are content just to "get by."—Youth's Companion.

Suspected of Intriguing In Mexican Affairs



Photo by American Press Association.
VICTORIANO HUERTA.

Trademarks.

A trademark is a registration of a word or design attached to goods of a certain trader making it clear to the public that they are his manufacture and that nobody but he can use that same trademark. Its use is almost indispensable in the commercial world, and this can be realized better when one knows what its functions are in respect to the trader and his customers. In the first place, being a certificate of genuineness, it protects the public. Secondly, being an identifying mark, the trader is protected by the law against any competitor who endeavors to trade on another's name or goods. Trademarks were issued as far back as the time of James I.—London Mail.

CHINESE HUMOR.

The Story of the Careless Man and His Puzzled Servant.

There was a man who was careless and unobserving. Once, when he was going abroad, he hastily pulled on his shoes, ready to hasten away, when, to his surprise, he found that one of his legs had suddenly become longer than the other.

He was both puzzled and frightened, for he said to himself: "What can be the matter? When I last walked my legs were the same length. How queer it is! I have met with no accident nor has any one cut a piece from my foot palm."

He felt his legs and then his feet to solve the mystery. At last he discovered the mistake to be in his shoes, for he had put on one shoe with a thick sole and one with a thin sole.

"These shoes are odd ones and not a pair," said he. So he called loudly for his servant and ordered him quickly to change his boots.

The servant went into the room to bring the master's boots, but after a little time came back with a much puzzled expression on his face. His master sternly demanded the boots for which he had sent him, but received for his answer:
"Dear master, it is very strange, but there is no use for me to change your boots, for when I examined the pair of boots in the room I found that they are just like the pair you have on, for one has a thick sole and the other a thin sole."—Chinese Fun and Philosophy, in St. Nicholas.

Pasturing One Person.

How much land does it take to support a cow or a horse or a hog? Rather important questions to every one of us, but not so important as the query:
How much land does it take to support a person?

A recent survey made by the United States government in Ohio seems to show that it costs on the average \$197 to board and house each person on the farm.

That is, the husband, wife and three children must have an income of \$985 if they live as well as the average.

This is the income in dollars, and the examination—on forty-four farms—indicates that it takes forty acres to "pasture" a person.—Farm and Fireside.

Asking Too Much.

"If at the end of the first year of your married life," said the bride's father, "you can convince me that you have been a good husband and have made my daughter happy, I will give you \$5,000."

"Another of these people," said the groom when he was alone again, "who think a man will do anything for money."—Pittsburgh Chronicle-Telegraph.

DEEP SEA FISHES.

Some That Get Along With Only One Meal or So a Year.

There are more than 50,000,000 square miles covered by a depth of three miles of sea, but even at this great depth—where the pressure of the water above would instantly crush a man's body to pulp—there is a great world of life.

Many of the fish and other creatures of the deep are blind. They are, however, able to see by means of the lights which they carry themselves.

The "lamps" are little organs dotted over the body, and with the light from them, which is made in much the same marvelous way as the glow worm's, they can use their bulging eyes to see what is going on about them.

But even with the ready made lighting apparatus and telescope eyes it is a difficult business finding a dinner, so the fish have jaws with an enormous gape and a stomach so elastic that they can accommodate a larger fish than these voracious eaters themselves.

When they have made such a capture they retire for something like a year's meditation to digest the meal, two or three of which are sufficient to last an average lifetime.—London Answers.

First Straw Hats.

The first hat of straw to be worn in the United States appeared in 1800. Straw had been used before to thatch houses, but not the heads of civilized citizens. It made comfortable bedding for cattle and was stuffed in sacks to increase the softness of the pine boards used by men and women to sleep on. But straw for the head? Never! It might do for the tropical savages, but not for the inhabitants of the great zone in which the progressive nations lived.

Previous to 1800 men had worn felt and cloth hats. And it was not till the time of Elizabeth that men began to wear hats at all, in distinction from caps and bonnets. The blossoming of literature in the Elizabethan period was contemporary with the building of brims on head coverings and their transmogrification into hats.—Philadelphia Ledger.

A Prize Baby.

Little Minnie was having a birthday party, and some of the little guests were discussing the merits of the babies in their homes.

"My little sister is only five months old," remarked Annie, "and she has two teeth."

"My little sister," said Nellie, "is only six months old and she has three."

Minnie was silent for a moment, then she burst forth:

"My little sister hasn't got any teeth yet, but when she does have some they're going to be gold ones!"—New York Times.

His Mother's Son.

At the annual prize day of a certain school the head boy rose to give his recitation.

"Friends, Romans, countrymen," he vociferated, "lend me your ears!"

"There," commented the mother of a defeated pupil sneeringly, "that's Mrs. Jones' boy! He wouldn't be his mother's son if he didn't want to borrow something."—Kansas City Star.

Brooklyn Navy Yard.

The Brooklyn navy yard was established Feb. 23, 1801, when the first land, twenty-three acres, was bought from one John Jackson for \$40,000. The yard now comprises 144 acres and has a waterfront of nearly three miles, protected by a sea wall of granite.—New York American.

How He Got His Clothes.

Mrs. Oldfam—Do you belong to many clubs, Mr. Clymer? Mr. Clymer—Only a suit club, Mrs. Oldfam, but we call it a "coterie."—Philadelphia Bulletin.

IT WAS A "JIM" POEM.

But That Was Not the Only Reason Why Riley Liked It.

James Whitcomb Riley and Joel Chandler Harris figure in a story told by a writer in the New York Sun. They had sought rest and recuperation in a hotel among the southern mountains and wished to avoid the attempts of the other guests to lionize them. Much against their wills, however, they were constrained to appear at a "reading" from their own works, after having been routed from a secluded spot in the woods to which they had retired.

A young elocutionist had the center of the stage when they got to the hotel. She left off by announcing a poem by Mr. Riley. She recited it. It was about somebody named Jim. Riley looked impressed.

"Would you mind," he said when she had finished, "reciting that again?" She did not mind, and went at it. Riley wiped a tear away as she finished. Then he said, "Please recite it again, if you will."

She did it the third time, and Riley was even more affected.

"Do you know," he said, after she had ended, "I like that poem. It's a Jim poem. I always liked Jim poems. My own name is Jim. I always read Jim poems myself. But do you know why I like this Jim poem better than any other?"

The young woman eagerly asked why. The assembled guests leaned forward breathlessly to hear the answer.

"I like it," said Riley, "because it always reminds me of my dear old friend, Eugene Field. Eugene Field is the man who wrote that poem, you know!"