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Philadelphia, Thursday, July 6, 1916.

The loss of wealth is loss of dirt,
As sages in all times assert;
The happy man's without a shirt.
—*John Heywood.*

Starve the fly!

Scranton is not in so great danger of collapse as is the Democratic party.

Kaiser May Visit West Front Soon.—Headline.

Farewell visit or dinner call?

A lot of canned goods will have to go to the border to feed the guardsmen, but so far the contents of the packed coaches have been canned guardsmen.

"Put not your trust in princes" is a proverb that Berlin has not learned. The Crown Princes of Prussia and Bavaria are in command of the two armies that are taking the brunt of the Allied attack.

Comparison of President Wilson's remark that he never feared a noisy man and Candidate Hughes' approval of quiet men makes us believe that the two would be rather good friends if they did not have to be enemies.

"If one will throw his personal fortune to the winds," said Mr. Hughes, "we will soon have those victories of democracy which will make July 4 a far finer and nobler day." The candidate has set the example himself at every crisis of his career by throwing his personal fortune and inclinations to the winds.

There is one gleam of consolation in the depressingly large number of guardsmen who have failed to meet the physical requirements, and that is that the requirements are higher than they were a generation ago. Certainly there was little worry about the fitness of Civil War recruits. It is better to have a high ideal that is not realized than no ideal.

Six million dollars for investment in China is a comparatively trivial sum, but the freedom with which it has been given suggests that American dealings with other foreign countries are superior in manner to the dealings with Mexico. Private investment for private gain has been abundant in Mexico, but what the country needs is investment in Mexico's own behalf. Sober students of Mexican affairs insist that there will be no peace and no prosperity until the agrarian difficulties are solved, and the solution means more than restoring the peon to his bit of land. It involves money for tillage and money to carry on until the crops show a favorable balance. That money, coming from the United States, would not only be an instance of our good-will, but would eliminate the most dangerous factor in Mexican internal politics. In the end the bread cast upon the Rio Grande would return many-fold.

The Pennsylvania law allows the presidential candidate to pass on the personnel of the electors, so Mr. Hughes, if he chooses, can make a violent declaration of favor in the controversy between Senator Penrose and Governor Brumbaugh. Representatives of both factions have consulted with Mr. Hughes and peace overtures are again in the air. To Pennsylvania, as a State, it matters very little who casts the Republican votes. The matter is purely between the politicians. And as Mr. Hughes has shown himself extraordinarily skilful in keeping out of entangling alliances with that class, it is not to be expected that his word will come to decide the local controversy. In many ways, however, it would be a good thing for the Republican party in this State if Pennsylvania were "doubtful" instead of sure. Then the necessity of harmony, not the mere name of it, might impress itself more firmly upon the leaders of a willing Commonwealth.

Heckling the President at inopportune moments and badgering Mr. Hughes will get the suffrage movement very little farther on its way. Neither will threats of disaster serve the suffragists any more than such threats have served other partisans. Like the latter, the new suffrage tactics are sporadic manifestations quite apart from the fine serenity with which the campaign has generally been pushed. It was, in fact, the quiet earnestness of the American suffragists and their courteous observation of the proprieties which won for them a golden repute in comparison with the brassy notoriety of the English movement several years ago. In England the subsidence of the militant suffragists and their fine devotion to the cause of the country have placed them on the very highest grounds, and the extension of the ballot to women after the war is more than probable. The suffragists hope, in their official pronouncements and their corporate activities, have done nothing to countenance bad manners or impudent dealings. It would be a vast pity if the long course of praiseworthy efforts should be vitiated by irresponsible outbreaks.

CARRANZA CONCILIATORY

THE Carranza note is primarily a triumph, whether conclusive or not, for the South American nations and diplomats, who in this crisis have given a new meaning to Pan-Americanism and have vindicated the statesmanship of this hemisphere of republics. It is secondarily a recognition of the broad spirit of pacifism in its highest sense, a pacifism which is not poltroonery, but a sincere devotion to the arts of peace as opposed to the thunderous anarchy of war.

The absolute grants, claims or demands of the note are of relatively small importance in comparison with the spirit of the instrument as a whole. It is obvious that the Carranza Government is not spoiling for a fight. The truculent attitude is gone. In its place is the recognition that the United States is reasonable in objecting to the insecurity of its frontier. This implies a readiness to correct the difficulty, and a specific proposal for the establishment of cantonments is made. Carranza, on the other hand, continues to insist that the withdrawal of American troops from Mexican territory is essential if the continuance of friendly relations is reasonably to be anticipated.

Washington is not dealing with a powerful nation which is fully competent to make good its promises. Carranza himself is not secure. When rebellion has flowed through a land it requires time to restore peace and good order. For ten years after the Civil War there was commotion and turmoil in the South. While, therefore, there has been an actual state of war existing along the frontier, and while there have been abundant reasons for sending our armies into Mexico, it may well be the fine thing for us to recognize the incapacity of the Carranza Government, within limits, and not expect from it more than it is physically able to perform.

But such concession on our part cannot take the form of acquiescence in the insecurity of the border. Indeed, our sole purpose has been to aid Carranza in the re-establishment of normal conditions along the Rio Grande, and recent difficulties were due almost entirely to the conviction of this Government that Carranza was not sincere in his efforts to prevent border raids. We can assume that Washington has no desire to keep the expeditionary force in Mexican territory uselessly. Evidence of a real purpose on the part of Carranza to protect the frontier would be welcomed. He cannot reasonably expect the United States, however, to maintain at enormous cost a great army to guard more than a thousand miles of frontier while his own Government is negligent in the performance of its sovereign duties.

Carranza does not want to fight; neither do we. Only a fool is crazy for a scrap. There must be a way out. The conciliatory tone of the Mexican note appears to offer the opportunity. We doubt if it will take the form of mediation by other Powers. The national dignity would be better served by direct negotiations. What is needed is a specific and certain agreement for the common protection of the frontier. With that accomplished, the expeditionary force would not longer be required.

There is a question broader, however, than the immediate relations between the two Governments, and it relates to the larger interests of humanity. The conservation of natural resources is not more important than the use of natural resources, and the interests of humanity as a whole cannot permit the isolation of Mexican territory. When a people have demonstrated their inability to maintain a government, they must expect foreign interference. Mexico owes law and order not only to her own people, but to all the other peoples of the world. A nation, no more than an individual, has a right to be a common nuisance.

The situation is still up to Carranza. His present attitude makes it possible for the United States to give him another chance to make good. He can evade war and he can rehabilitate his country by concentrating his efforts on the elimination of the lawless and the establishment of security for both life and property within Mexico and along the border. That done, he will find no sturdier friend than the United States, which is ready not only to lend its moral support to the upbuilding of government in Mexico, but is also actually prepared to contribute large sums of money to the restoration of industry and the promotion of enterprise. Our neighbor has been a financial and moral bankrupt, but the "Big Brother" of the continent is willing to forgive much in return for a new motive and a new purpose on the neighbor's part. But the motive will have to be translated into achievement to be convincing.

GERMANY ON DEFENSIVE

ASIDE from the immediate tangible successes of the Allied drives on three fronts—Anglo-French, Russian and Italian—the most significant feature that has developed thus far is the absence of an effective German counter-offensive. When the Russians began their powerful drive, Berlin confidently expected such a stinging answer from von Hindenburg as would call a halt on the operations farther south. But von Hindenburg, instead of attacking, is himself attacked, apparently, and the Cossacks, so far from being halted, are reported to have crossed the Carpathians with the plain of Hungary fearful before their menace.

It was to be expected that the German counter-attack would develop in a renewed ferocity at Verdun, but what attacks have been made there in the last week have for the most part been repulsed, and now comes the surprising statement from the British that German troops that were known to have been at Verdun have been found among the prisoners north of the Somme. Certainly any great withdrawal of troops from Verdun would mean the end of the Crown Prince's hopes of reducing that fortress.

In the past the only sure way of meeting an offensive was by a counter-offensive. The great question now is whether the Germans, outnumbered as they are, can spare forces from any sector to produce anything more than mere defensive action.

Tom Daly's Column

THE WAR BRIDE

Jack's gone off to the war,
And I'm afraid!
(Jack and I've been friends
Since we were kids,
But we put off getting married
Till the call came.)
I'm afraid,
Not of Jack deserting,
Sneaking back in the night;
Not of Jack dying,
Wounded and thirsty,
*Lying on the hot, yellow sands * * **
And me alone!
But I'm afraid
Of the Jack that's coming home,
Back from the camps of the army,
Back from the war and the pestilence,
Back from Mexico;
Born again in the passion of hate,
Baptized with blood,
Knowing hunger and hardship,
Rapine and lust,
*And the dusty face of Death * * **
My Jack!
God, strike him and wound him,
So that he'll come back
Needing my love!

CASA WAPPY.

THE man who professes to believe that baseball doesn't make for the education of the masses should have been in our composing room the other day to overhear this talk:

"Say! (it's the easy mark who is speaking—the fellow who as a 'prentice was sent for a left-handed chase or a bucket of steam and has never outgrown it) ain't Fourth o' July a national holiday all over?" "Why no, you poor simp! (this is the chief kidder talking now) I thought you knew something about history." "That's right; I remember now, some places they don't keep it. But up in Boston they do." "Why, no; that's the most un-Fourth o' July place in the whole country." "Zat so? But, say look here! If it ain't a national holiday in Boston how is it the Phillies is goin' to play two games there?"

One of Those Stories

It was about this time that she was married to Edward Henry Green. A typical story is told of their marriage. The tale goes that on a Saint Valentine's day Mr. Green bought a valentine decorated with a dove, several hearts and an appropriate motto, and put it into an envelope for Miss Hettie. But by mistake he addressed and mailed the wrong envelope and the next morning Miss Hettie received a receipted tailor's bill for a very cheap suit of clothes. The marriage followed soon afterward. —N. Y. Sun.

SO? And to whom would the verdant Mr. Green be having occasion to mail a receipted tailor's bill?

Mrs. Hoacock is head of the Philadelphia League for Advertising Women.—News Note.

AS IF they needed it! Ha! an idea. Possibly this is the agency that puts across all those girl cover designs on the magazines.

LOST AND FOUND

Retail grocery doing $300 a week lower part of Germantown; stock, good will and fixtures, etc.—A. Dear Morning Contemporary.

Don't you think the amount of reward the owner would be willing to pay for the return of a good thing like this might well have been included in the ad? Or perhaps it's the honest finder who inserted the ad. What d'ye think? Madhouse.

SOMEBODY recently called attention to the fact that Lincoln didn't say anything for or against swapping a donkey for a horse when crossing a stream; but what we started to say was, that if the donkey should be retained our own dear paper will have had something to do with it. The Democratic National Committee is distributing hundreds of copies of our own Krieghoff's splendid full page drawing of W. W. which graced the back page of this paper the day after his nomination.

By the same token M. C. D. writes to us from Waterbury, Conn.: "There is a persistent rumor here that one Chauncey Depew will be on the stump in this campaign. It's origin may be purely bucolic. The chestnut trees here are riotously in bloom."

Folk Out o' Focus

Have pity! don't shoot!

This queer-looking brute
Is not a plugugly just off on a toot!
Get on to the mitts!
Of all the misfits!
And isn't the open-face shirt front a beaut?
What? Who is it? Who?
Why, man, it is *you!*

It's you as you felt in your first full-dress suit.

OMAHA, Neb., July 5.—After five days' wrestling, the bout between Joe Stecher and Ed (Strangler) Lewis was called a draw by the referee here last night.—Lamped on the Sport Page.

And some one rises anonymously to inquire if the promoters of the bout paid the spectators' board.

"IS IT only lawyers who experience real 'cullud stories'?" inquires Jessup. "Attorney Francis F. Burch has one to match that one of Furman Willis'. Mr. Burch, who is a Virginian, tells of a servant in his mother's house who had a literary appetite. He found her in the kitchen one day absorbed in a storypaper. "Who writes the best stories there, Mandy?" he asked. "Well, suh," she said, "I ain't been a proscriber very long, but fo' me I sho' am partial to dem dat's signed 'Tobe Continued.'"

HUGHES TO AID
ANTHONY BILL.
—News Head.

WELL, well! Poor old Bill! Those of you who remember the Maine may also remember the marine sentry who calmly reported to Captain Sigsbee: "The ship is sinking, sir." Time they thought of him.

CONTEMPORARY VERSE for July, a casual glance prompts us to say, has in it nothing better than O. R. Howard Thomson's sonnet sequence, "The Modern Comedy." He takes many pleasant liberties with the metrical form, but they make for good music. We raise a holler, however, against his accenting "horizon" on the first syllable and we really ought to "bar" the last rhyme in this citation:

God made the rose
To gladden man; why should we stick a knife
Into its heart to question how it blows?
Did Hamlet profit more than Falstaff? Bah!
Both lived and died beneath the same polestar.

"GREATLY IMPROVED, SENORITA; WILL IT LAST?"

THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE

A Protest Against Interference With Free Speech on the City Hall Plaza—The National Guard Defended—In Praise of Roosevelt

This Department is free to all readers who wish to express their opinions on subjects of current interest. It is an open forum, and the Evening Ledger assumes no responsibility for the views of its correspondents.

FREE SPEECH

To the Editor of Evening Ledger:

Sir—In attempting to suppress free speech on City Hall plazas the present administration has made a false and dangerous move. The spectacle of a peaceful assemblage of citizens roughly broken up, and a speaker conducting himself in an absolutely legal, peaceful and respectable manner, getting "rushed" and "lifted" by the police is not one that will please citizens that respect their city as the birthplace of liberty. To see the police act as disturbers of peace and order breeds disrespect for the law. No enemy of Mayor Smith's could possibly devise a better method of discrediting the present administration.

Our constitutional rights are too sacred to be trifled with. This country has made too many bloody sacrifices to secure and preserve them to allow officials, whose only possible excuse can be ignorance, to abrogate them. JOHN W. DIX.

Philadelphia, July 4.

THE LIGHT THAT FAILED

To the Editor of Evening Ledger:

Sir—Our country has realized that we need trained men, and it is her prime object in calling out the National Guard of the various States. It is not a question of whether or not they proceed beyond the border, but that they may be trained for the emergency which at any time may arise.

The National Guard is far below the standard of the regular army, but pray tell me how we are ever going to make them qualified for service if they do not get any practical experience. They have been on exhibition for a good many years, and this is the time when they shall profit by the reality.

Lord Kitchener found how long it took to train soldiers. Can we not profit by his experience? The longer we remain untrained, that much more time will be required to develop us into the standard army men.

This is a day of "weasel words" and lofty expression, and it appears to me that should the gentleman from Glenside, whose letter you printed, possess enough impulsive action, combined with a 16th part self-abnegation, he would recover from becoming nationally hypochondriac till the war in Mexico is suppressed and then become a member of the N. G. P.

W. H. WILLIAMSON.

Narberth, Pa., July 4.

ROOSEVELT'S GREATNESS

To the Editor of Evening Ledger:

Sir—Now that Colonel Roosevelt, feeling confident that to again head the Progressive party ticket could have no other result than the re-election of President Wilson, and earnestly believing it to be to the best interests of his country to aid in the election of Mr. Hughes, has pledged him his support and urges all Progressives to do the same, many adherents of the Democratic party and a few others are evidently searching the dictionary to find words in which to express their opinion of him.

Now, while I have always felt that Mr. Roosevelt made a great mistake in 1912 in leaving the Republican party, yet, on the other hand, that he was the choice of by far the greater portion of the party was abundantly proven by the large and unprecedented vote he polled as the candidate of a third party. That he is still the idol of a very large portion of the American people was evidenced by the remarkable demonstration given him at the recent Chicago convention. And although probably not one of his most enthusiastic admirers, I am not one of those who feels so confident that if Roosevelt had been President instead of Wilson this country would long since have been plunged into war. On the contrary, I firmly believe that with him as President our troubles with Mexico would long ere this have been a thing of the past and that peace among the warring nations of Europe would be nearer in sight than it is, and yet without our country being involved in war in either case.

That Theodore Roosevelt is a man of a most remarkable personality is not to be denied, and that his hold and influence upon the hearts of not only the American people, but of the world at large has probably never been surpassed, if indeed equaled, except in a very few instances. Such being the case, his aid in any worthy cause is not to be despised. And so without necessarily giving our unqualified indorsement to all he has said and done in the past or that he may yet say and do in the future, let us give him honor where honor is due.

E. H. WHITNER.

Allentown, Pa., July 1.

THE RIGHT TO TALK

To the Editor of Evening Ledger:

Sir—The rights of peaceful assembly and free speech are precious heritages of our country which we must preserve at any cost. Nullification of these great fundamental American rights is the most dangerous form of law-breaking.

Defense of these rights ought not to be left with any particular organization or set of men, because the matter is too great and important.

This is something on which every patriotic citizen and patriotic society can meet on common ground. It is perfectly clear that if meetings can be stopped on City Hall plaza, that means the end of free speech in Philadelphia, because then they can be stopped anywhere.

Besides, how could the plaza, as public property, be better employed than when it is used by citizens to discuss public questions? W. J. OSBORNE.

Philadelphia, July 3.

HELP THE CHILDREN

To the Editor of Evening Ledger:

Sir—Noticing an appeal in your columns for the Country Week Association, I am enclosing a check for the cause. Would it not be a good idea to state promptly in your paper where such contributions should be sent and in whose favor checks should be written? I am sure there must be many who are only too willing to aid the cause, but who, like me, are not quite sure how to go about it.

M. ELOISE SCHUYLER.

Center Hall, Pa., July 3.

[Although the EVENING LEDGER is not in the habit of acting as treasurer for benevolent associations, it will be glad to forward to the Country Week Association any money sent to it by those who wish to assist the society in its work of taking children from the heat of the city to the green fields and fresh air of the country.—Editor of the EVENING LEDGER.]

NO DANGER OF WAR

To the Editor of Evening Ledger:

Sir—As a reader of the EVENING LEDGER I would like to answer the question that was asked in Saturday's Quiz as to why the Petrolite ship incident is before the public so much of late. The Administration in Washington, D. C., will not bring before the public anything that they would like to pigeonhole. But owing to the fact that the Standard Oil Company owns the Petrolite it has brought to bear upon the Administration the necessity of action. But don't worry about the United States going to war with Austria through that incident. President Wilson is only bluffing in his notes, the same as he has always done. Some time ago President Wilson made the remark that patriotic enthusiasm was a degenerated, foolish folly. That verifies my statement. How long do the American people with principle have to tolerate such a man? A CONSTANT READER.

Philadelphia, July 7.

THE FLIES HASTENED IT

If the slogan, "Swat the fly," had been heard in Philadelphia in 1776 and if the people had obeyed the prudent injunction, the Declaration of Independence might have been a very different document. Not far from what we now call Independence Hall, but what the revolutionary fathers called the State House, was a livery stable. Flies bred there, even as they breed in stables now, and no one had then dreamed that the manure pits should be screened in the interest of public health. The day on which the Declaration was adopted was hot. The windows of the hall were open to let in whatever air there was stirring. The flies came in also. The statesmen wore thin silk stockings and knee breeches and the flies found their fat calves attractive. Jefferson himself is responsible for the statement that every one was anxious to get away as quickly as possible in order to escape the flies, so the Declaration was adopted as quickly as possible and the men went home. If it had not been for the flies its wording would doubtless have been changed in many ways.

The heat of the day and the pest of the flies were responsible also for the fact that a printed copy of the document and not the original draft appears in the official record of the proceedings. Congress had ordered that the Declaration be proclaimed. The Secretary of Congress, in order to save the labor of copying it, sent the original draft to the official printer, who delivered the broadside to him the next morning. The secretary then fastened one of the printed copies in the record book with two wafers of red wax. It was some weeks later that an order to engross the Declaration was made. Thomas Matlack, an assistant in the office of the Secretary of Congress, did the engrossing on a single sheet of parchment, which is now preserved in a dark safe in Washington in order to prevent the ink from fading completely away.

WHO WROTE THE DECLARATION?

Jefferson Claimed the Credit, But Internal Evidence Points to His Friend, Thomas Paine

By JOHN ELFRETH WATKINS

MANY wise heads have held that one of the most flagrant of our historical fallacies is that which has long credited Thomas Jefferson with authorship of the original draft of the Declaration of Independence.

History states that on June 10, 1776, the lower house of Congress sitting in Philadelphia, entrusted the framing of that great instrument to a committee composed of John Adams, Benjamin Franklin, Roger Sherman, Robert R. Livingston and Jefferson. Less authentic history states that of these Franklin was first selected for the task, but that his colleagues, fearing his sense of humor, turned to others on the committee and finally entrusted the duty to Jefferson. In fact, tourists to Philadelphia today are shown a tablet which marks a building at the corner of 7th and Market streets as the site of the house in which the great Virginian wrote the original draft of the document which was to sever us from the mother country.

Whoever wrote the original Declaration saw it altered considerably by Congress before that body eventually adopted it, and there is no record of the militant Jefferson's having ever uttered any protest against these changes.

Some students of history, after considering the evidence in the case, have professed to be convinced that Jefferson did not frame the original draft for the following reasons:

Views Jefferson Did Not Hold

That the draft excoriated the British King for [illegible]ing carried on the slave trade, whe[illegible]rson was a slaveholder; tha[illegible] a rebuke against "Scotch and [illegible]rcenaries," whereas Jefferson [illegible]ularly fond of the people of Sc[illegible]d that it contained certain expres[illegible] which Jefferson's writings nowhere contain, as well as certain insinuations reflecting views opposite to his. Some of the authorities, who have carefully weighed all of the evidence, claim that these sentiments and expressions so ill-befitting Jefferson exactly fit the theories and echo the expressions of a genius who, while dwelling in Philadelphia at that very time, was one of Jefferson's most intimate advisers.

This man was Thomas Paine, a native of England, the son of a Quaker corsetmaker, who, after serving apprenticeship in his father's trade, had undertaken such various occupations as grocer, revenue man, schoolmaster, nonconformist preacher and pamphleteer. Paine had been a man of roving disposition and dissolute habits. His first wife died within a year after their marriage, and he had then taken a second bride, but had deserted her for the wife of a Paris publisher. He was self-willed and arrogant, yet possessed of a wonderfully brilliant mind. While Benjamin Franklin was our representative in London Paine wrote an attack on the British royal system which contained so much "punch" that Franklin sought the young author and persuaded him to come to Philadelphia in 1774. He employed his agile pen as a protege of Franklin, who obtained for him the editorship of the Pennsylvania Magazine. He was writing forceful articles against slavery and in favor of American independence when he met Jefferson upon the eve of the framing of the Declaration.

The theory of those who would deprive him of the honor of having composed the original draft of the Declaration is that Jefferson, upon being selected to make that draft, turned to his friend Paine as the man best able to put into emphatic and forceful language the sentiments which should be embodied in that great instrument, and that Paine had injected into the document some of his own pet theories.

Paine's Crisp Sentences

The fact that the Declaration slighted the issue of unjust taxation has been put forth as a further argument in favor of Paine's authorship. He regarded that issue as unimportant, whereas Jefferson had fought for it strenuously.

Paine was the author of the pamphlet Common Sense, whose forceful arguments in favor of independence brought him as reward a vote of 500 pounds from the Pennsylvania Legislature and a master's degree from the University of Pennsylvania. The arguments set forth in this work strikingly paralleled those of the Declaration, and it has been pointed out that the Declaration was not couched in the flowing style of Jefferson. Its explosive, terse style was very characteristic of Paine, whose favorite figures of speech and phraseology are scattered through it. Agnostic that he was, Paine believed God to be nature and often described the deity as such. Therefore, the phrase "nature and nature's God" has been used as another argument for his having drafted our bill of rights.

Paine was not at all jealous of credit for many of his works. He had the habit of writing anonymously. Jefferson, it is charged, never claimed authorship of the Declaration until after Paine's death.

The authorities who have begrudged Jefferson the honor of having written the Declaration of Independence have been men of serious mind, and after one has weighed all of the evidence, it must be admitted that the identity of the writer who expressed in such forceful words the yearnings of a downtrodden people remains in doubt.

(Copyright.)

What Do You Know?

Queries of general interest will be answered in this column. Ten questions, the answers to which every well-informed person should know, are asked daily.

QUIZ

1. What is meant by a "counter-offensive"?
2. News dispatches say "Stromboli is in eruption." What and where is Stromboli?
3. What is vinegar?
4. What are the Rhodes Scholarships?
5. What is meant by the saying, "bell, book and candle"?
6. Who wrote "The Rime of the Ancient Mariner"?
7. What are "gray goods"?
8. Who is Mrs. Joseph Fels?
9. What is meant by "a common carrier"?
10. How often is there a "new moon"?

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz

1. Arredondo is the Ambassador Designate at Washington of the de facto Mexican Government.
2. A "New England shilling" is 16 2-3 cents.
3. Siesta—the "sixth hour"—that is, noon. The word is applied to the short sleep taken in Spain and Spanish countries during the midday heat.
4. The Lake School of poets: Wordsworth, Coleridge and Southey.
5. "The Beloved Physician." St. Luke.
6. "Begging the question" is to assume a proposition which involves the conclusion. For example, to say that "parallel lines never meet because they are parallel."
7. Barbecue: An animal roasted whole, or the feast at which it is served.
8. The Declaration does not say "all men are created free and equal," but "are created equal."
9. Wheat is planted from September 20 to October 20 in the Middle States.
10. A hoax is a deception by which the public is misled.

Secret Service

A Subscriber—The Secret Service Bureau informs us that to become a Secret Service man it is necessary to procure an application from the Civil Service Commission (at the Postoffice Building) and to send that application to the Secretary of the Treasury (Washington, D. C.). The proper authority thereupon passes on the applicant. The bureau knows of no examination such as you mention.

Panics

Editor of "What Do You Know"—Under what President did the panic of 1907 occur? Was it a Republican or a Democratic Administration? How did this panic compare with other panics in the past, and how long did it last? Did the banks stop specie payments? Did the banks stop specie payments during Cleveland's administration? SAGAMORE.

There seems to be a subtle political undertone to your query which makes it difficult to answer. Every one knows that Theodore Roosevelt was President of the United States in 1907, and that Congress and President were Republican. The depression of 1907 was more severe than some in the past and less severe than others, to be sure. It was not of the severest, as can be judged by the fact that in defiance of tradition the American people did not turn the party in power during a panic out at the next election. In both 1907 and 1893 the banks kept up specie payment, although restricting it, as far as possible, to absolute necessities.

Railroads' Service in War

Editor of "What Do You Know"—Do railroads transport troops free of charge during siege or war? J. C.

Government-owned railroads do not charge for transporting troops, but privately owned railroads receive pay for this service.

Established Church

Editor of "What Do You Know"—Is there an Established Church in England, and if so, how is it supported? T. H.

There is an Established Church in England, the Church of England, which is supported by special taxes called tithes, by large property holdings, endowments and voluntary contributions. Statistics give the revenues of the church from property as more than $25,000,000, with voluntary contributions of more than $35,000,000. The system of tithes goes back to a very early period in English history and is the subject of a complicated law. The present system was adopted in 1861.

Forget-me-nots

Editor of "What Do You Know"—Can you tell me where occurs the line "Forget-me-nots of the angels"? D. L. J.

Longfellow thus describes the stars in "Evangeline." The lines are as follows:

Silently, one by one, in the infinite meadows of heaven,
Blossom the lovely stars, the forget-me-nots of the angels.

The Gordon Riots

A. W.—The Gordon riots, headed by Lord George Gordon, were started in 1780 to compel the House of Commons to repeal the bill passed in 1778 for the relief of the Catholics. They are described in Dickens' "Barnaby Rudge."

POSSIBILITIES

Mr. Willcox will bring to the Republican campaign all he knows about law and Mr. McCormick his expert knowledge of football to the Democratic, but November 7 Mr. Willcox may find that he cannot move for a continuance or Mr. McCormick may discover that he has had three downs and lost the ball—St. Louis Star.

A WOMEN'S CONVENTION IN 1920

We venture to make a prophecy. Four years from now the nation will be watching another convention of the Republican, if not the Progressive, party. There will be assembled at the same time and place a supplementary convention of women politicians; but in 1920 the news of their performances will not be dismissed to the sixth page. They will be promoted to somewhere near the front.—The Kansas Republic.