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A Line o' Cheer Each Day o' the Year. By JOHN KENDRICK BANGS.

First printing of an original poem, written daily for The Washington Herald.

SOUL-SCULPTURE. If from some bit of marble cold Rough and forbidding to behold The Sculptor with his skill can trace A form of beauty and of grace...

Straw hats are becoming as scarce as raised in salary. The price of bread is going up, but we can fall back on biscuits.

Why not invite the firemen to participate in the police games next year? Mr. Bryan has not been notified that he was not nominated, but he is going to make a speech anyway.

Maj. Pullman's father was arrested for a minor infraction of a minor police regulation. This represents the last word in a police department cleansed of politics and pull.

The railroads earned about \$1,000,000,000 in the last fiscal year, but they had better keep quiet about it. Congress is going to convene in December.

If Carranza's representatives on that Mexican Peace Commission voice many more absurd claims, the American members should demand a salute of the Stars and Stripes. That salute still is due us.

The Maine militiamen stationed on the border voted the Republican ticket. It is not unreasonable to suppose that their votes expressed a desire to get home by March 4, or shortly thereafter.

In view of the fact that seafaring folk do not believe in a dry navy and that Maine has a large percentage of seafaring folk, wasn't the sending of Secretary Daniels to Maine more or less of an invitation to disaster?

It is reported that the people of Germany have ceased their demands for a renewal of the ruthless U-boat war. Perhaps they are beginning to suspect that the U-boat war is being won by British trawlers.

Miss Alice Paul, generalissimo of the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage, wants President Wilson to call a special session of Congress before November to pass an amendment to the Constitution granting the vote to all the women of the nation. She probably believes in the theory that what is not worth asking for is not worth having.

According to a report which Secretary of War Baker recently submitted to Congress, about 140,000 National Guardsmen now are in the Federal service on the Mexican border and in State mobilization camps. President Wilson and Secretary Baker have denied that these men taken from civil employment at a considerable economic loss to American industry, at a huge financial cost to the nation, and at great individual sacrifice, have been called out for war.

President Wilson and Secretary Baker also have denied that the men have been called out merely for training purposes. The President says they "are performing a patriotic duty." The Secretary of War says that they are "performing a valuable service, and the fact that this service is being performed without active military operations entailing loss of life to our soldiers is a cause of congratulation and happiness."

Mr. Hughes has charged President Wilson with betraying the cause of arbitration in the railway controversy. There is one phase of the railroad quarrel which seems to have been overlooked by a large section of the press. It is that the railroads not only offered to submit their controversy with their employes to arbitration, but that they further offered to segregate, subject to the disposition of the arbitrators, the entire amount of excess wages which they would have earned under the schedule they demanded over the schedule now in operation, so that in the event of a decision granting the demands of the brotherhoods, or any part of them, the funds would have been ready to pay them on order of the arbitrators and without any further action by the railroads. As the law which Mr. Wilson caused to be enacted makes no difference in the hours the men work it is easy to understand how Mr. Wilson's course in insisting that the roads grant the eight-hour wage basis without either investigation or arbitration may be construed as a betrayal of the principle of arbitration.

"In the distribution of functions, the scholar is the delegated intellect," said some sage, and it is distinctly the business of the college to produce the scholar. The college is certainly at fault, as it cultivates within itself that system of tolerant administration which tends to discourage scholastic attainment. Further than that, it should be concerned with the quality of its raw material, to the end that its energies might not be so far misspent, and the money it costs so unprofitably invested.—Portland Telegram.

The Fight for the Senate.

Although the majority of those who put partisanship in the background refuse to accept the Maine results as a sure sign that Mr. Hughes will enter the White House next March, the Republican leaders have taken new hope in the outcome in November and already are working on the theory that Mr. Hughes' election practically is assured. The leaders, however, are not allowing the Maine returns to serve as a brake on their efforts to win the Presidency, but, on the contrary, are utilizing Maine's decision as a spur in the fight to gain a Republican Senate.

Chairman Willcox, of the Republican National Committee, however, believes that the winning of the Senate will be rather simple to achieve. He says:

The Senate is now composed of fifty-six Democrats and thirty-nine Republicans. Counting the Maine results, its composition becomes fifty-five Democrats and forty-one Republicans. In the November election thirty-two Senators are to be elected to fill the places of seventeen Democrats and fifteen Republicans.

To gain control of the Senate the Republicans must elect twenty-three candidates—that is, elect all of their fifteen and make an inroad of eight on the Democrats. The States now represented by the fifteen Republicans are New Mexico, Minnesota, Wyoming, Delaware, Wisconsin, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, North Dakota, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Vermont, Washington, Utah, Michigan and California. In none of these States is there any doubt of the success of the Hughes and Fairbanks ticket.

As to the Senators only two may be considered doubtful—Washington and Wyoming—and in these the undoubted strength of the national ticket will serve to elect the Republican Senatorial candidates.

The States represented by Democrats are Arizona, Florida, West Virginia, Texas, Nevada, Indiana (2), Tennessee, Maryland, New Jersey, Montana, New York, Nevada, Ohio, Missouri, Virginia and Mississippi.

Out of these seventeen places the Republicans must take eight. Can they do it? They can and will.

First, let us eliminate the four certain Democratic States of Florida, Texas, Virginia and Mississippi. This limits the field to the twelve States of Arizona, West Virginia, Nebraska, Indiana (2), Tennessee, Maryland, New Jersey, Montana, New York, Nevada, Ohio and Missouri. Of these, Ohio, New York, New Jersey, Nebraska and West Virginia, if the same percentage of Progressive vote the Republican ticket as did in Maine, will elect Republican Senators.

The combined Republican majority in Ohio in 1912 was 74,000; in New York, 100,000; in New Jersey, 55,000; in Nebraska, 17,000; in West Virginia, 22,000.

If we elect these five Senators, which is practically certain, we still have the States of Arizona, Indiana (2), Tennessee, Maryland, Montana, Nevada and Missouri furnishing eight places in the Senate, and get the remaining three required, and in each one of them there is a good fighting chance for Republican success.

In Arizona, the Democratic vote in 1912 exceeded the combined Republican vote by 304; in Indiana, the combined Republican vote exceeded the Wilson vote by 32,000; in Tennessee, the Wilson vote exceeded the combined Republican vote by 18,000; in Maryland, the combined Republican vote exceeded the Wilson vote by 1,068; in Montana, the combined Republican vote exceeded the Wilson vote by 13,000; in Nevada, the combined Republican vote exceeded the Wilson vote by 830; in Missouri, the combined Republican vote exceeded the Wilson vote by 1,400.

Thus, in these seven States, furnishing eight Senatorial places, the combined Republican vote exceeded the Wilson vote in five, and the Wilson vote exceeded the combined Republican in two.

Summarized—to elect the required twenty-three Senators the Republicans have fifteen reasonably certain Republican Senatorships with which to start; five Senatorships to get in States represented by Democrats, in each of which there is a big majority of combined Republicans and Progressive votes; and three to get from the eight places in seven States, in five of which there is a small majority of combined Republicans and Progressives, and in two of which there was a small Wilson majority.

The Republicans lost some Senatorships in 1914 through default—notably in Nevada, where Newlands was elected by forty plurality and Wisconsin, where Husting was elected by 950 plurality. There will be no losses by default this year.

Mr. Willcox takes a very optimistic view, but his figures seem convincing. However, the fight ahead will require all of the efforts that the campaign managers can put forth. The people, as a whole, undoubtedly will desire a Republican Senate and House if Mr. Hughes is elected. In the four years ahead, the President of this nation, whether Republican or Democrat, will need an undivided Congress and the political and patriotic duty that now confronts the Republican leaders is to win the Senate if they intend to win the election of their nominee.

Nobody fully realized the scandals of the insurance business until Mr. Hughes had let in the light. One can only conjecture what may happen if he marks his inauguration as President with a searching investigation of the things that have been going on, under cover, in the various departments in the past three and a half years. The "South in the saddle," in Congress, let its prudence outrun its discretion; and in trying in the past three years to make up for the many years the Democratic party has been out of power, some unpleasant pieces of jobbery have been perpetrated. If anything of the kind has been going on in the executive departments, the election of Mr. Hughes would be well calculated to lead to its discovery.—Boston Advertiser.

Judge Hughes' action in raising the sectional issue against President Wilson is strictly in line with his general policy of harking back to the "good old days" of rampant Republican reaction; when Foraker and the "bloody shirt" were headlines and the standpatism of Hanna was party gospel. But let us look into this issue of sectionalism. While Judge Hughes, then, waves the "bloody shirt"—once the particular pleasure and privilege of Joseph B. Foraker—Penrose, Smoot, and Crane will perform the "practical work." What a partnership, and what a commentary on the party and its candidate.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

The new shipping bill, recently enacted by Congress and approved by President Wilson, marks the one distinctive and definite step taken in the last half century, looking to the restoration of the American flag to the high seas. It is unquestionably a remarkable measure, one even above carping Republican criticism. It does fairly and justly what the Republican party in all of its long official career never attempted, and never would have attempted. It is another one of those pieces of constructive legislation which distinguishes the Wilson administration above its predecessors for the substantial building of nationwide prosperity.—Atlanta Constitution.

"The Psychological."

Politicians often talk about the psychological, though, till lately, they have seldom used this rather cumbersome word. It is a pity, by the way, that a simpler word is not in use for so vital a force. In a political campaign the psychological is recognized as a big factor. Once let it be known that one side is, as we say, getting cold feet, the other side realizes that it has a psychological advantage almost certain to express itself in a big majority. For fear on one side begets confidence on the other side. And confidence creates the expectation and the atmosphere of success. In a sense, it is so like success as virtually to be success. And voters, as all politicians are aware, love to be successful, to follow the band wagon.

Big business is exceedingly ingenious in exploiting the psychological. Its resources enable it to make the psychological work like magic. If it dislikes an administration it can start a whisper of fear and through the country fear will run, paralyzing industry, throwing many thousands of men out of employment and making many thousands of families suffer. In smaller business, too, the principle operates, often with startling effect. As soon as it becomes noised abroad that a certain firm is weakening that firm is in danger. There is nothing mysterious or diabolical about the situation. It is simply due to that love for the band wagon, a love closely associated with the natural gregarious instinct. To be identified with success, to be, as the French say, "in the movement," is a desire so general and so deep-seated that it must be accepted as a normal expression of humanity.

"I count life just a test to try the soul's strength on, educe the man." These much quoted words of Browning's are essentially a recognition of the importance in life of the psychological. Countries, big business and small business, exactly like individuals, have to meet the psychological and to lose or to gain according to the nature of the reactions. If the great interests of this country yield to fear or pretend to yield to fear for their own profit they will do mischief none the less psychological because it expresses itself in material ways. Indeed, the more material success or failure is, the more plain is the working of the psychological. It is only the unthinking or the blind that deny the psychological as a universal principle. Behind every great achievement, whether it is in the form of a magnificent building or of a magnificent deed, like the emancipation of the slaves, there is the working of mind, not of one mind alone, but of a vast number of minds, all expressing the psychological preaching of humanity.

In individuals one often sees curious and interesting and amusing revelations of the psychological. They help to make up the wonder of living. Once, at a baseball game, when a great husky player went to the bat, to my amazement he was greeted with a chorus of "boos" from the bleachers.

"What are they booing him for?" I said to the man beside me. The man smiled knowingly. "He came here a few weeks ago with a great record as a hitter. They called him the fence buster. But when he got here I guess he lost his nerve. Anyway, in the first game he struck out every time. At last he got so mad when the umpire called him out that he turned and said 'boo.' Of course he meant to be offensive, but as he didn't actually make an offensive remark the umpire was helpless. The crowd took up the word and since that time, whenever he goes to the bat, they give him a good booing. Of course it rattles him all the more." Here was a typical case. I watched that batter with some amusement. From the way he struck at the first ball it was plain that he had no expectation of hitting it. In a few minutes he was called out with a chorus of "boos" in his ears. Ludicrous as the situation was, it had its pathos, too. In this very crowd, I reflected, there were doubtless hundreds of men in exactly the plight of that ball player, most of them probably among the "boomers" in the bleachers. They, too, had lost confidence in themselves, in those powers that they possessed as their divine inheritance. In this instance, however, I had the extreme satisfaction of seeing that psychological hoodoo broken. The next time at bat, the fence buster gave the ball a whack that sent it out to the fence and dropped in down the slope while he was speeding on to first base. In the rapturous applause I could not hear any booing. The player had realized himself. He would have his confidence now.

Maine has set the political ball rolling for the nation and in a way that insures its being kept rolling until the ballots are cast on November 7. Maine has gone Republican, and under circumstances and conditions seeming to make it certain that the six electoral votes of the State will be found in the Hughes column in November. From a national standpoint the real substance in the Republican victory of yesterday is the election of Mr. Johnson and of Mr. White in the Second Congressional District over Mr. McIllicuddy. Both of the defeated Democrats are members of the present Congress. The higher significance of the result is its disclosure, that the majority of the former Progressives, in a State where as late as two years ago the "Bull Moose" was still making a determined stand, have gone back into the Republican party.—New York Herald.

There is no danger that the United States government will ever be compelled to pay out of its own funds the claims of Americans and other foreigners against Mexico. In time all claims that are just will be settled by the Mexican government, which is not yet existent. Mexico is a country of vast resources. The fear referred to in our dispatches from New London that the United States may have to pay the European claims because the European powers consented to let our government have a free hand in dealing with Mexico and supported our Mexican policy, is quite groundless. We could not, of course, permit European powers to take forcible possession of Mexican territory for the purpose of collecting the money due to them, but it is at present extremely unlikely that any attempt will be made to invade Mexico or seize its territory.—New York Times.

The German government has been bitterly disappointed, at various crises of the war, at the inability of the German-Americans to control the advantage of Germany. It cannot explain at this time that German sympathizers in the United States have failed to exert themselves to the utmost. The German drive against President Wilson has become as important as any single military campaign, and it is prosecuted by the German propaganda in this country with an energy of purpose that could hardly be surpassed. The German leaders in the United States know that Mr. Hughes' election would be a German triumph of the first magnitude. Multitudes of iron crosses have been distributed in the last two years for services of far less value to the empire.—New York Herald.

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS

Best Service Column in City.

Gen. Henry G. Sharpe, who has just been appointed Quartermaster General of the army, with the rank of major general, has had a long and distinguished military career. A native of New York, he was born in Kingston, on April 20, 1832. His family is one of the oldest in the State, having lived there for generations. His father was Gen. George H. Sharpe, a veteran of the civil war, who was a friend and favorite of Gen. Grant and one of the political leaders of the Empire State.

Under the army bill, which became a law early in 1901, Gen. Sharpe reached the grade of colonel, and upon the promotion of Commissary General John F. Weston in the fall of 1902, succeeded to the chiefship of the Subsistence Department. Two years afterward he made an extended tour abroad to study the supply systems of the English, French and German armies, where every facility was afforded and every courtesy shown him by the officials of the various countries.

Gen. Sharpe has devoted his life to a study and mastery of the problems of an army and admiral of the military service. He has had a long and varied experience in the line of the army, in actual campaign, and in charge of purchasing and supply depots, and later as Commissary General, afforded him the widest administrative opportunity. He has also had the advantage of a tour of duty in every section of the country and in every field of activity in his line.

When the present Quartermaster Corps was established in 1912 by the consolidation of the Subsistence, Quartermaster and Pay Department, he was named chief of the Supplies Division of the Quartermaster General's Office, and for months has been acting as Quartermaster General. While stationed at St. Louis his first book appeared, entitled "The Art of Subsisting Armies in War." This was followed by an essay on "The Art of Subsisting Armies in the Field as Exemplified During the Civil War," which won the highest prize offered in the contest of the Journal of the Military Service Institution of the United States. Later he translated from the French, C. H. Aubry's "The Supply of the Armies of Frederick the Great and Napoleon." In 1906 appeared his notable work, "The Provisioning of the Modern Army in the Field."

The Army Medical School, situated here, will open its winter session October 16. The following officers of the Medical Corps have been ordered to duty as members of the faculty: Col. William O. Owen, professor of medical department administration; Lieut. Col. Charles C. McCullough, Jr., professor of military medicine; Capt. R. Dag Hall, professor of sanitary chemistry; Maj. William H. Moncrief, professor of operative surgery; and Capt. Philip W. Huntington, professor of roentgenology.

The Army Medical School, which for many years has been located at 721 Third street northwest, has shifted its quarters to 422 Louisiana avenue northwest, the building formerly occupied by the District Commissioners. Col. William A. Arthur, of the Medical Corps, is in charge of the school.

NEWSPAPER COMMENT ON RECORD OF CONGRESS

Springfield Republican.—In the last analysis every one will judge the record by the actual quality of the achievement in its bearing on the general welfare.

Raleigh (N. C.) News and Observer.—The Sixty-fourth Congress ended its first session yesterday. The country can well applaud what has been done by that body.

Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser.—This Congress marked the end of the jounce, take-it-for-granted and shift-for-defense against possible foes.

Richmond (Va.) News Leader.—The preparedness program of the Sixty-fourth Congress will go down to the next generation as the most far-seeing defense measure in the history of the country.

Boston Globe.—What a progressive party promised to do if elected this Democratic administration has largely done. And of its total achievement this record of progressive legislation is only a part.

Baltimore American.—It matters not in what direction one looks, there is little to elicit unqualified praise in the record of this session of Congress.

Philadelphia Press.—The rule of Congress in all its legislation has been no protection to home industry, excepting dyes, at any point.

Philadelphia Public Ledger.—The work of the session will rank with that of the most important and significant of recent eras of constructive legislation.

AFTER DINNER POLITICS.

Some Disappointed Candidates.

By Dr. E. J. EDWARDS. Thurlow Weed told me one evening as I was chatting with him in his house near Washington Square, New York City, in 1857, that no man who was prominent as a candidate for the Presidential nomination was ever so badgered, annoyed, embarrassed, and disturbed as was Gen. Scott a year prior to the Whig convention of 1852.

"In 1851," said Mr. Weed, "the two Whigs who were prominently identified with the Presidential nomination of the following year were Daniel Webster and Henry Clay. For my part, I did not believe either would be nominated, although the reason for the failure to nominate either one of them was different. Vast as was Daniel Webster's reputation—the best-known of Americans, as he was termed in Europe—nevertheless he was without a particle of popular strength. I doubt if his own State of Massachusetts would have seriously urged his nomination for the Presidency. Besides, in 1852, Webster would be seventy years of age, and that is too old.

"On the other hand, if it had not been for one reason Clay would have been the inevitable candidate for the nomination. He was the other hand, the Democratic party turned down three of the most available candidates for the Presidential nomination in 1852. I always felt that their strongest candidate would have been William L. Marcy of New York. He was a very able man and a high-minded patriot. Then Stephen A. Douglas, young as he was, would have been a strong Democratic candidate in 1852 had he been nominated, and so would James Buchanan. These were the three leading candidates for the nomination, but they were all turned down, however, four years later, Buchanan was nominated and elected and Douglas, eight years later, was nominated and defeated.

The Democratic leaders were wise, however. They thought it expedient to nominate a man very little known. He would therefore not be tied up with promises or pledges and he would have incurred no jealousies or political enmities. Furthermore, his defeat, because that a candidate of that kind would be found in the North. He was found in New Hampshire—Franklin Pierce—and he was triumphantly elected over Gen. Scott. I always thought that Scott was relieved what Webster lost because the badgering, the embarrassments, and the humiliations which had been his lot for over a year were ended by his defeat."

Mme. Pompadour Statuette Found.

Paris, Sept. 17.—The national porcelain factory at Sevres has just recovered a dainty statuette of Mme. de Pompadour which the Sevres factory made and presented to her more than 170 years ago in gratitude for her founding the institution and which has been lost for many years.

Rev. Thomas Jonathan Dent, who has been pastor of the First Congregational Church of Aberdeen, S. D., for twenty-two years and a minister for forty-six years, has thirty-nine relatives who are preachers.

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