mbassy is concerned, the matter is closed and that I should immediately inform my government that General Huerta had definitely refused the demands of the government of the United States. A translation of the note will be cabled later.'

"The President will arrive at Washington at 8 o'clock to-morrow morning."

Stir Follows in Washington.

One of the dramatic incidents preceding the announcement of Huerta's rejection of the ultimatum was the daredevil ride through the streets of Washington, in the high-powered White House automobile, of Secretary Bryan, Secretary Daniels and Joseph P. Tumulty, secretary to the President.

The reckless manner in which the White House car was speeded to the home of Secretary Bryan and back again to the Executive offices was in itself a notification to the trained observer that Huerta's answer had been unfavorable, and thousands of excited capital residents lining the streets and rushing to their doors as the siren whistle shrieked continuously realized the import of its mission.

As soon as the dispatch from Chargé O'Shaughnessy was deciphered at the State, War and Navy Building Secretary Daniels and Secretary Tumulty emerged from the telegraph room. They were confronted by seventy-five newspaper correspondents, through whom they ploughed their way to the door, where the big White House automobile was waiting. Promising an announcement immediately upon their return to the White House, Mr. Daniels and Mr. Tumulty ordered the chauffeur to proceed at high speed to the home of Secretary Bryan, more than a mile away.

Bicycle Police Left Behind.

A flock of taxicabs carrying newspaper men took up the pace, and there followed a wild ride through the streets of the Capital, otherwise characterized by the usual Sunday quiet. Bicycle policemen, unaware of the meaning of the chase, sought to hold up the taxicabs, but were outdistanced, and gave up the pursuit.

Reaching Calumet Place, where the Secretary of State was waiting, and between which and the President's hotel, at White Sulphur Springs, a telephone wire had been set up, Mr. Daniels and Mr. Tumulty fairly hurled themselves into the house, and within a few minutes the Secretary of State was in telephonic communication with the President.

As soon as Secretary Bryan had conveyed the import of Huerta's message President Wilson asked to speak to Secretary Tumulty. When the latter grasped the receiver President Wilson asked his secretary to arrange for the special Cabinet meeting at 10:30 o'clock in the morning, and to communicate to the leaders of the Senate and House a request for a joint session of those bodies to receive the President's message. These instructions were quickly carried out when the party returned to the White House.

When the White House automobile left the home of Secretary Bryan the Secretary of State climbed in, and there followed an equally wild ride back to the centre of the city. All speed regulations were broken, and the big car, with its siren constantly shrieking, sent pedestrians scattering.

Scores of Excited Citizens.

More than a hundred newspaper men were congregated in the Executive offices at this hour, 10:45 p. m., and about the windows of the offices stood scores of excited citizens peering in. Secretary Bryan, Secretary Daniels and Secretary Tumulty hurried into an inner room, and there began the preparation of the formal statement, which, it was announced, would be given out within a short time.

No attempt was made to clear the White House grounds of the curious, and they lingered about the offices until midnight. Meanwhile, newspaper extras were upon the street, and downtown Washington, usually dead quiet on Sunday evening, resembled a busy shopping district on a business night.

Secretary Garrison, accompanied by Assistant Secretary Breckinridge, arrived at the office of the Secretary of the Navy about midnight, and entered into a conference with Secretary Daniels and Rear Admiral Fiske. They discussed the points on which the land and naval forces could operate jointly, it was said.

Secretary Daniels advised Admirals Badger, Fletcher and Mayo late this evening of Huerta's refusal to comply with the terms of the American ultimatum.

The Mexican Embassy here received no word during the day from its government, although the officials there waited in momentary expectation that a message from their Foreign Office might be delivered to them. Señor Algara, chargé of the embassy, was at his office throughout the day and late into the night, awaiting developments.

After the final news was conveyed to him that General Huerta had refused to yield, the chargé said there was no statement he could make on the situation. Señor Algara, who has been under a heavy strain for a long time, plainly showed that he was deeply affected by the news.

Advises Americans to Leave.

Nelson O'Shaughnessy, the American Chargé d'Affaires in Mexico City, has been instructed by the State Department to tell Americans that it is the President's advice that they get out of Mexico. In consequence scores of American refugees are pouring out of the Mexican capital and making their way to Vera Cruz, where there are ships to receive them.

The crisis became more acute than ever early to-day, when a message was received from Huerta, through Mr. O'Shaughnessy, declaring that he would fire the salute to the American flag provided the United States government would enter into a formal agreement to return the salute. This proposal had come from the dictator before and had been flatly rejected.

On receiving this message at 4 o'clock this morning the Secretary of State immediately sent an answer that it was his personal opinion that the President would not accede to this demand. He told Mr. O'Shaughnessy to say to Huerta that the President's message of yesterday meant precisely what it said—that Huerta must either refuse or consent by 6 o'clock this evening to meet the requirements of the President of the United States.

Then Mr. Bryan called the President on the telephone. He told him what Mr. O'Shaughnessy had reported and the reply that had been sent. The President said that Mr. Bryan's telegram to Mr. O'Shaughnessy was precisely correct, that under no circumstance would there be the slightest recession in the American demands. Huerta must fire the salute or take the consequences.

Bryan Wires at 1 Again.

Mr. Bryan turned again to the telegraph wire. He informed Mr. O'Shaughnessy that the President stood by his message of yesterday. This message went about 1 o'clock this afternoon. Huerta should have had it by 5 o'clock.

It is quite obvious to the administration that Huerta sought some sort of recognition. He had been told that this government would return the salute which he would fire in reparation for the Tampico incident, but that this would be done only in accordance with international usage and custom.

But Huerta wanted more. He wanted an agreement drawn up. He was seeking recognition by the United States. His demands were at first firmly refused, but when he persisted they were peremptorily turned down.

The President's last message to Huerta, through Mr. Bryan and Mr. O'Shaughnessy, stated most specifically and beyond all possibility of misunderstanding that there was not the slightest intent on the part of the United States in any way whatsoever to recognize Huerta.

The Navy Department this afternoon ordered out the battleship Mississippi from Pensacola. The Mississippi will take to Mexico five hundred additional marines and all the aviating paraphernalia, including two hydroplanes belonging to the navy. This morning orders were issued for the torpedo flotilla at Pensacola to proceed to Tampico. The flotilla consists of sixteen destroyers, the scout cruiser Birmingham and the tender Dixie.

No Action Before To-day.

A Cabinet officer told the correspondent of The Tribune this afternoon that he did not expect that any action would be taken until the President returned from West Virginia to-morrow morning. Before taking decisive action, he said, the President would lay the case before Congress.

There is a possibility, however, that untoward events, particularly in Mexico City, where there are many Americans in danger, will make action necessary.

Rear Admiral Fletcher, now aboard the battleship Florida at Vera Cruz, has instructions authorizing him to send a flying detachment of marines to Mexico City in the event of trouble at that centre. He has nearly a thousand marines at Vera Cruz, and these will do the rescue work.

It is becoming more and more certain that some of the ships of the Atlantic fleet now off Key West will be ordered to proceed to Vera Cruz instead of to Tampico.

There was activity to-day in the War Department, where officials continued to make arrangements for chartering a score or more merchantmen for use as transports. Plans are also complete for sending more troops to the border. It is stated in one quarter that the blockade which the President has in mind, and which will be of a "belligerent" rather than a "peaceful" character, will also include a blockade of the Mexican border. Otherwise foreign governments would have the right to object. They might take the ground that the United States cuts off their trade with Mexican sea ports, but does nothing of the sort with regard to American trade across the border.

Bryan Still Optimistic.

The Secretary of State spent a hectic day. He was angry over certain press reports, but above his anger his usual spirit of optimism remained dominant. He declared that the situation was "encouraging, but not final." No one else in Washington seemed to share the view. After Mr. Bryan's exchange of telegrams with the American Embassy in Mexico City the Navy Department showed the greatest activity, ordering out the Mississippi and the marines at Pensacola.

Responding to urgent messages from Washington, Mr. Daniels, the Secretary of the Navy, returned to the capital from Cleveland this afternoon. He had intended coming back to-night. Upon his arrival he called Mr. Bryan on the telephone and learned first hand all the developments of the situation. He had conferences with his aids and talked with Admiral Dewey, head of the general board, the organization which decides upon matters of naval policy.

Huerta has dropped his demand for a simultaneous salute, the unheard of thing which he proposed should be adopted. But he clung to his original suggestion of a formal agreement, news of which was given exclusively in The Tribune yesterday in the following summary of his proposal:

"That the United States formally agree to return the Mexican salute. This, too, was turned down by the administration. Washington made no secret of its intention to respond to Huerta's salute, but it would not make an agreement in the matter. Huerta's scheme was obvious. He wanted to establish, for use in Mexico, that he had demanded and obtained a salute from the United States. He would doubtless call this recognition."

Recognition Out of Question.

This was precisely the case, and it caused the administration, in sending its last "final message," which was practically the fourth of the communications of the sort, definitely to state to Huerta that nothing that was to be done would be considered by the United States as recognition of any sort.

Not counting those who may have slipped out during the last two or three days, there are about a thousand Americans in Mexico City, including a number of women and children. Most of them, however, are men. They have a definite scheme of action in the event of an anti-American outbreak in Mexico City. Certain zones have been established, and Americans residing therein are to proceed with all dispatch to certain centres, there to mobilize, arm themselves with rifles and ammunition that have been hidden away and fight for their lives if necessary.

In the American Embassy at Mexico City there are 250 rifles and two machine guns. There are also men in Mexico City familiar with the operation of the automatics, while practically all of the American men who have ventured to linger in the danger zone know how to use the old American army Krag-Jörgensen rifles.

The British, French, German and Japanese legations also have arms and ammunition on hand, as well as a handful of sailors or marines to assist in their protection.

Official information was received here to-night that the German government has chartered two merchant ships to take refugees at Vera Cruz.

Ship for American Refugees.

The American steamer Esperanza, which has been chartered by the Navy Department, will soon be ordered to Vera Cruz, there to embark American refugees from Mexico City.

From Mexico City to Vera Cruz, or from Vera Cruz to Mexico City, which may become the more important order of things before forty-eight hours have passed, it is 265 miles by the Mexican Railway, which is the best line, but it requires twelve full hours to get there according to the fastest and normal passenger schedule. The first half of the journey is up the mountains to the Plateau, which begins at Esperanza, which is 7,200 feet above Vera Cruz. The line is simply a succession of great bridges, tunnels and hazardous stretches on the sides of the mountains. There are half a hundred points where a single stick of dynamite might injure the line beyond repair.

As far as possible the American marines have already taken precautions against the line being interrupted. Their first step will be to seize this important line of communication between the sea and Mexico City. The other railway line to Mexico City is the Interoceanic, a narrow gauge road. From Vera Cruz to the capital over this line it is 295 miles. The American intelligence officers have given this line also important consideration and study, and if necessary it will be utilized.

Aviation Equipment, Too.

The Secretary of the Navy issued the following statement at 5 o'clock:

"The Mississippi has been ordered to embark 500 marines now at Pensacola and all the aviation equipment, in addition to the two hydro-aeroplanes being placed on board the Birmingham and Dixie. The Mississippi will be sent to Mexico when ready for sea."

It became clearer than ever during the early hours of the day that the situation was one of paramount seriousness. At 4 o'clock this morning came a message from O'Shaughnessy. It indicated clearly that Huerta was still inclined to quibble and that he was making a strenuous effort to save his face.

Then speculation turned to whether Huerta would hold out to the last—defy the President of the United States to the end, even though it cost him a war and genuine elimination. Opinion was about evenly divided. Some believed that Huerta, finding that bluffing did not work, would yield at the final moment.

More enlightened opinion held to the view that the dictator, realizing that the time for his fall had come, would prefer to play the part of martyr. Rumors of the growing strength of the Zapatista movement in the State of Morelos gave basis for this belief. Fragmentary reports indicate that the grip of the armed fist of the dictator upon his own people is weakening. The strain of interior pressure is beginning to tell.

For this reason the announcement that he was about to make a last coup and take his exit in the turmoil of war would not have been surprising.

WILSON'S ULTIMATUM WHICH HUERTA DEFIED

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, April 19.—Following is a paraphrase of a telegram to Mr. O'Shaughnessy which contains the ultimatum to Huerta:

"Say to General Huerta in reply to yours of April 17 that the President of the United States feels great disappointment at his failure to make prompt and willing reparation for insult which was offered American sailors at Tampico, the offence being still further aggravated by subsequent arrest of a mail carrier of the United States at Vera Cruz.

"In the belief that General Huerta would, on consideration, accede to the most reasonable demand of Admiral Mayo, time has been given him. From your telegram it would seem that this government's forbearance has been misinterpeted.

"Under all the circumstances, the request for a simultaneous salute is as unjustifiable as is the arrest of American sailors, and this makes it impossible for this government to consider further delay.

"You are instructed to inform General Huerta that unless he announces his intention to comply with Admiral Mayo's demand by 6 o'clock p. m. Sunday, April 19, the President will lay the matter before Congress on Monday, with a view to taking such action to enforce the respect due our nation's flag as may be necessary. General Huerta can arrange detail of salute with Admiral Mayo if he reconsiders the position taken by him.

"Should he adhere to the position he has taken, you will make the contents of this telegram known to the representatives of foreign governments at once and send a paraphrase of the telegram to all consulates of America stationed in Mexico, so that it may be communicated to American citizens, who should at the same time be reminded of the President's advice to withdraw from Mexico until order is restored.

"You are instructed to inform us as to General Huerta's attitude and answer as promptly as possible."

What Says Ben Franklin To-day?

PICTOGRAPH NO. 30. APRIL 20, 1914.

BEN FRANKLIN SAYS:

.....

.....

.....

Name.....

Address.....

.....

PICTOGRAPH NO. 30.

DESPITE TAFT 2,000 YALE MEN CRY 'WAR'

Continued from page 1

significance of the event was made clear there were more revolver and rifle shots. Some one blew a bugle call, and a bass drum appeared like magic from White dormitory.

Two Thousand in Line.

Without delay a line was formed, and as it proceeded through the campus it grew quickly to a thousand strong. The junior class led the procession over to the "Sheff." campus, where another thousand men were recruited, and the parade headed down to the New Haven green and up to Dwight Hall steps, where the leaders in college life made speeches on the war.

Birch Harrison, of the 'varsity crew; Harold Pumpelly, football star; Archibald MacLeish and Don Robb, chairman of "The Literary Magazine" and "The Record" boards, all made speeches.

MacLeish shouted "Give us hell!" and Robb called upon his college mates to form a battery to blow the "Hurt" out of Huerta.

Mr. Taft, Dr. Hadley, Anson Phelps Stokes and Professor William Lyon Phelps made impromptu speeches to the students.

Mr. Taft asked the young men to pray for peace until it was certain that nothing could stop such a great national calamity. While he said the demonstrations seemed premature, as he was advised that nothing had occurred to make the continuance of peace impossible, he was proud to see that the Yale men were inspired with patriotic enthusiasm. With much feeling the ex-President stated that a war with Mexico would be a long, hard pull, bloody and fraught with woe and suffering for countless thousands.

Means Guerilla Warfare.

"War is a dreadful thing," he said. "General Sherman said war was hell, and when friends and family leave you in a great conflict, when your comrades are sacrificed, you know it is fearful. After war come defects in government, dishonesty, great expenses in pensions.

"A war in Mexico would be most difficult to carry through, though, of course, we would carry it through and would conquer. To-night an expert, a man who knows the situation as few know it, tells me we would need from 350,000 to 500,000 troops, and that it would be a most difficult problem.

"But after war comes a more difficult problem. When it comes to tranquilizing a great territory, where both sides will go into the bushes and carry on guerilla warfare, it is a gigantic problem. I know, because I have had experience. The problem in Mexico would not be dissimilar to the one in the Philippines, where the natives took to the swamps, the bushes, the mountains, and where it was necessary to sacrifice thousands of splendid fellows to drive them out.

"This war we are talking of would mean the garrisoning of every town and village in Mexico. It would be easy by comparison to capture the cities, but the tranquilizing of the land would be a long fight. It would mean training our men to run as fast as the Mexicans can. In closing I can say only that I fervently hope God may avert this war. Good night."

Dr. Hadley spoke from his doorstep, as did Mr. Taft, and he said:

"You come at a serious time. I can remember the days of '61, and that, too, was a most serious crisis. I know nothing of the probability of war, but I hope that you will ever regard your patriotism not alone to be talked about, something to be expresed in emotion, but as something which means great suffering to any. Whether war is inevitable I know not."

Anson Phelps Sttokes was retiring when the parade reached his home opposite the New Haven green, and he appeared standing on his balcony in trousers, slippers and a sweater.

"I hope and trust," he said, "that President Wilson and his Cabinet will avoid armed conflict, and I hope they will do everything that is best and right for us and nothing that is wrong to any nation. If we must have war may it be speedy and for the best interests of Mexico as well as ourselves. However, I hope there will be no war."

Professor William Lyon Phelps was called to his doorstep and he delivered a philippic against war.

HUERTA'S ADVISER JUSTIFIES DEFIANCE

Declares Mexico Could Not Accept United States Demands with Honor.

[By Cable to The Tribune.]

Mexico City, April 19.—One of President Huerta's chief advisers said to-day relative to the Tampico incident that, as the Chargé d'Affaires of the United States had affirmed that the Dolphin's launch flew the flag of his country, the President ordered that expressions of regret be offered.

"The President," said the official, "stated that he was ordering an investigation by competent authority to determine what responsibility Colonel Hinojosa might have if he had gone beyond bounds, and declared that if he had committed any excess he should be severely punished.

"The attention of the American government was drawn to the fact that the marines had violated our military laws by landing without permission in uniform in a city where military operations were in progress and during a fight. On this account Colonel Hinojoso had considered himself warranted in arresting them.

"The American government did not accept this as satisfactory, but indorsed the ultimatum of Rear Admiral Mayo and insisted on a salute to the flag.

"Under date of the 12th instant the American Chargé d'Affaires in Mexico was informed that it was impossible to accedt to the demands of Admiral Mayo, because international law did not require them in a case of this nature, in which the American marines exposed themselves to arrest through violating our military laws, and that it was impossible to carry courtesy to such a point without detriment to national dignity and self-respect.

"Later the Minister of Foreign Relations had a series of conferences with the Chargé d'Affaires of the United States in Mexico, which led to a proposition on the part of the American government that the incident might be arranged by reciprocal salutes, so that the Mexican flag as well as that of the United States could be saluted at Tampico. President Huerta accepted this plan, but on condition that the salutes be simultaneous, to which the American government made objections.

"The government of Mexico, desiring to preserve harmony between the two nations and convinced that by reciprocal salutes the incident would be honorably adjusted, accepted the American proposition provided a diplomatic protocal were signed embodying this arrangement. Unfortunately, the American government has not accepted the signing of a protocol and wants its proposition accepted unconditionally.

"This, naturally, has not been accepted by the Mexican government, and our chargé at Washington was instructed by wire to that effect."

WOOD MAY GO TO BORDER

Report Follows Talk of Garrison with Chief of Staff.

Washington, April 19.—Secretary Garrison had a long talk to-night over the telephone with General Wood, Chief of Staff of the army. It is generally believed here that General Wood will go to the border to take command of the forces there. Secretary Garrison said, however, that he had not "ordered anybody to the border yet."

General Wood is the highest ranking officer on the active list of the army. His detail as Chief of Staff expires Wednesday, and he has been assigned to command the Department of the East. It has been known, however, that he would not assume his new duties for some time, and unofficial reports had said he would go to Mexico.

AMERICANS LEAVING CAPITAL FOR VERA CRUZ

Consul Canada Gets Instructions from Bryan for Care of Refugees.

[By Cable to The Tribune.]

Vera Cruz, Mexico, April 19.—Both Consul Canada and Rear Admiral Fletcher are very reserved as to prospective eventualities at Tampico.

Rear Admiral Craddock arrived on the British cruiser Essex to-day and held a long talk with Rear Admiral Fletcher. He is awaiting the arrival of Sir Lionel Carden on the Berwick to-morrow.

American families in Mexico City have replied in the negative to the consul here, who asked if reservations on the steamer Esperanza should be held for them.

The number of Americans who arrived here from the capital to-day was slightly greater than usual, and it is reported that many will reach Vera Cruz to-morrow.

Mr. Canada made public this afternoon instructions from Secretary Bryan regarding the assistance to be given to all foreign refugees. There is only one steamer available at the present time for the quartering of refugees. This is the Esperanza, chartered by the United States government from the Ward Line. The steamer Mexico, of the same line, is in port, and it is regarded as probable that she will be commandeered if necessary.

There is plenty of accommodation at the hotels for those who regard Vera Cruz as safer than the interior towns, but reports from the capital indicate that nothing short of a warning that hostilities are actually imminent will induce any great part of the capital's foreign population to move.

Canadian Line to Philippines.

Montreal, April 19.—Considerable interest was created to-day in shipping circles by an announcement that the Canadian Pacific will enter the Philippine service June 11, when the steamship Empress of Russia will make Manila a port of call. The steamship company expects to cut the time of the trip from twenty-eight days to seventeen days.

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All Back Pictographs in the Ben Franklin Quiz Given Free Only Till Saturday. Read This Plain Exposition of the Facts Which Should Move You to Act Promptly.

It's this way:

Suppose you are entered in a target shoot. There are fifty targets. Each marksman is allowed six shots at each of the fifty targets. The conditions provide that the one who gains the highest number of bull's-eyes wins—irrespective of the number of shots used.

Now, would you announce to the judges before the shoot that you would content yourself with only one shot at each target?

You would not. You are fully awake to the fact that there is a wide margin for misses.

You'd take every one of those six shots if necessary. Nor would such a policy be any reflection on your skill.

IT'S THE SAME WITH THE QUIZ.

Why don't you pursue the same course in the Ben Franklin Quiz? The two cases are exact parallels. The pictographs are the fifty targets. Your answers are the shots at each pictograph. Any logical mind can see that you can win more easily with six shots than with one.

Reason it out to your own satisfaction! Single answers suffice for some pictographs. But in many cases you have discovered several sayings which may apply to a pictograph.

Somehow you can't conscientiously declare in favor of this answer or that. Shoot six times, then! Submit every answer that looks good to you. With six trials you can surely strike the correct solution.

PLAY SAFE.

You may not know which ones are the correct solutions. You won't know till after you've submitted your answers. But you do know approximately. Therefore submit all your approximate answers.

THE AWARDS

ALL CASH

1st award	$1,000
2d award	750
3d award	500
4th award	250
5 awards, each $100	500
10 awards, each $50	500
50 awards, each $25	1,250
100 awards, each $10	1,000
200 awards, each $5	1,000
400 awards, each $1	400

All of this, in bright new silver dollars, is now displayed in a window of the Auto-Supply Company, at Broadway and 59th St., Columbus Circle.

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DON'T WORRY ABOUT TIES.

Rather use 200 extra answers and have all 50 correctly solved than to hold down low and miss on one. Your extra solutions do not count against you except in case of a tie. And, even if you should participate in a tie, you'll win bigger money than if you are stingy with your answers.

Play the Quiz this way and those cash awards are nearer than ever.

Your extra solutions cannot cost over 65 cents, because for that price you can buy a Record Book which permits you to send in six answers to each pictograph without accompanying them by coupons. Price of the Record Book by mail is 70 cents.

RULES.

All persons residing in the United States and Canada, except employes of The New York Tribune and their immediate families, are eligible to participate in the Ben Franklin Quiz. No participant need be a subscriber to The Tribune, and no entrance fee of any kind is required.

All formalities are dispensed with, and any person can enter the Quiz at any time during its progress.

The Ben Franklin Quiz consists in the solution of fifty pictographs, appearing on fifty consecutive days in The Tribune, each of which represents a saying of Benjamin Franklin.

No solutions are to be sent in until the conclusion of the Quiz.

No more than six solutions will be accepted for any one pictograph from any one participant.

The person submitting the highest number of correct solutions will be given the first award, the next highest the second award, and so on with the other awards. Should two or more persons send in the same number of correct solutions the one using the fewest number of extra solutions will be given the highest award. Should two or more persons send in the same number of correct solutions, and use the same number of extra solutions, the awards tied for will be added together and divided equally. Thus, if two participants should each send in forty correct solutions, and each should use one hundred and twenty solution blanks, and they were tied for the second award, the second and third awards would be added together and that amount divided equally between the two so tieing. Should it be impossible to apply the foregoing rule in case of a tie an award identical in value with that tied for will be given to each tieing participant.

Only one award will be given to one family at one address, although the several members of the family may submit individual sets of solutions. The more correct set in such a case would receive an award, provided it was entitled to one. One person may submit only one set of solutions comprising not more than six solutions to each picture, and no partial sets of solutions will be considered.

Persons giving fictitious names or addresses or practising any other deception will be disqualified.

The following prominent citizens have consented to act in the capacity of judges:

Mayor John Purroy Mitchel.

President of Board of Aldermen George McAneny.

Rabbi Joseph Silverman.

John J. Murphy, Commissioner of Tenement House Department.

Henry H. Curran.

The services of HASKINS & SELLS, certified public accountants, with offices at 30 Broad st., will be secured to audit the Quiz answers. Upon their results the committee of judges will name the winners of the various prizes.

START TO-DAY.

Solve to-day's pictograph for the saying of Benjamin Franklin which it represents. Clip it and save it.

Call or send to The Tribune office for the pictographs already published. They can be secured at the regular rate of The Tribune, Sunday 5 cents and Daily 1 cent each. Pictographs to date are given with the purchase of a Record Book. The first appeared on March 22. Solve and save them. If you are not a regular subscriber have your nearest newsdealer deliver a copy daily and Sunday to your home, so you won't find him "sold out" when you go to the newsstand for one.

All sayings of Benjamin Franklin used in the Ben Franklin Quiz are contained in the special edition of Poor Richard's Almanack, which The Tribune offers to entrants at 40 cents, 45 cents by mail. Cloth bound and well printed.

Address all communications to Ben Franklin Quiz Department, Tribune Building, 154 Nassau Street. Telephone Beekman 3000.

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