## Literature for Women

Recommended by the Woman's National Committee. Address 180 Washington St., Chicago.

The Woman's National Committee of the Socialist party has prepared a series of twelve monthly programs upon the following subjects. These programs will appear each month in the Progressive Woman, the official organ of the Woman's National Committee. They are prepared for public entertainments, and their purpose is to educate men, women and children to an understanding of Socialism.

To secure these programs, and also the monthly reports of the Woman's National Committee, subscribe for THE PROGRESSIVE WOMAN, Girard, Kan. Price, 50 cents per year. In clubs of four, 25 cents.

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January-Universal Peace.
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March-Socialism and the Home.
April-Woman's Relation to Socialism.
May-Our Needs in Education.
June Vacation Time.
July-Social Diseases.
August-Solidarity Among Working Women.
September-Why We Have Outgrown the United States Constitution.

October-Labor Legislation Affecting Women and Children.

November-Progress of Socialism Among Women of Other Countries.

December-Peace on Earth, Good Will to Men.

## Distribution of Literature

To assist in this educational work, we have prepared a series of leaflets. These leaflets are for free distribution, not only at the public entertainments, but from house to house. Dach month they are intended to appeal to a distinct portion of the working class women.

The last Friday in each month has been set as the special distributing day.

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(Price per $1,000, \$ 1.50$. Same rate for any quantity.)

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April-to the Housewife. Meta Stearn.
Branstetter. To the Farmer's Wife. Winnie E. Branstetter.
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INTEREST compounded semi-annually.

## Trust Department

(1) The Federal Reserve Board has granted this bank full trust authority to act as Trustee, Fiscal Agent, Executor or Administrator of Estates, Guardian of Estates of minors and incompetent persons, registrars of stocks and bonds, assignee, receiver and in various other fiduciary capacities. Bank officers will be pleased to explain our service.
*
THE FARMERS \& MECHANICS
NATIONAL BANK
of
Fort Worth

## IDENTIFICATION

## ————


..........................................................
My Address is ........................................................

年期
in case of accident or serious illness notify
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$

## $-*-$

## HOW EASY IT IS TO FORGET

The No. on the Case of my Watch is $\qquad$
The No. on the Works is.........................
The No. of my Bank Book is $\qquad$
My Weight was.
and my Height..............feet....... .....inches
$\qquad$
Size of my Hat
Gloves


## BUSINESS LAWS

Principals are responsible for the acts of their agents.

Contracts made on Sunday cannot be enforcer? Written contracts concerning land must be under seal.

Notes do not bear interest unless it is so stated. If a note is lost or stolen, the maker is not released if the consideration and amount can be

Dem
Demand notes are payable when presented, with out grace, and bear legal interest after a demand, if not so written.
An endorser on a demand note can be held only for a limited time, variable in different states.
To be negotiable a note must either be made payable to bearer or be properly endorsed by the person to whose order it is made.
he can endorse "without recourse", responsibility, he can endorse "without recourse."
Notes becoming due on Sunday or a legal holi-
day are, as a rule, payable on the day following.
A note made on Sunday, or one dated ahead or its issue, is void, but it may be dated back.
If a note is altered in any way by the holder it becomes void.
A note made by a minor is void in some states and is voidable on judicial decision in others. A contract with a minor or a lunatic is void.
If a note is not paid when due, the endorsers, if any, should be legally notified to be holden.
A note obtained by fraud or given by an intoxicated person cannot be collected.

It is a fraud to conceal a fraud.
Signatures with a lead pencil are good in law.
The acts of one partner bind the others.
Each individual in a partnership is responsible for all the debts of the firm except in the case of a special partnership.
The word "limited" in connection with firm names indicates a limitation of responsibility for each member.
An agreement without consideration of value is void.

Value received" should be written in a note, but it is not necessary. When not written, it is presumed by law or may be shown by proof.
A consideration is not sufficient in law if it is illegal in its nature.
An endorser of a note is exempt from liability if not served with a notice of its dishonor within 24 hours of its non-payment.

If a letter containing notice of protest of nonpayment be put into the Post Office, any miscariage does not affect the party giving notice.
Notice of protest may be sent either to the place of business or residence of the party notified.
A receipt for money is not legally conclusive.

## POINTS OF CONSTITUTIONAL LAW.

Congress must meet at least once a year.
Congress may admit as many new states as desired.

One state cannot undo the act of another.
By the Constitution every citizen is guaranteed a speedy trial by jury.

A power which is vested in Congress alone cannot be exercised by a State.
One State must respect the legal decisions and laws of another.

Congress cannot pass a law to punish for a crime already committed.

A person who commits a felony in one State cannot find refuge in another.

Bills for revenue can originate only in the House of Representatives but the senate propose or concur with Amendments.

Treaties with foreign powers are made by the President and ratified by the Senate.
The territories each have a delegate to Congress who is allowed the privilege of debate, but not the right to vote.
The Vice-President, who ex-officio presides over the Senate has no vote in that body except in case a tie ballot.

If the President holds a bill longer than ten days while Congress is in session it becomes a law without his signature.
An act of Congress cannot become a law over the President's veto except on a two-thirds vote of both houses.

The House of Representatives may impeach the President for any crime, but the Senate has the sole power to try all impeachments.

An Officer of the United States Government is not permitted to accept any title of nobility, order of honor, except with the permission of Congress.

Amendments to the Constitution of the United States require a two-third vote of each House of Congress, and must be ratified by at least threeCongress, and must

The President of the United States must be at least 35 years of age; a Senator, 30 ; a Congressleast 35 years of age; a Senator, 30 ; a Congressof the United States fourteen years.
A naturalized citizen is not eligible to the office of President of the United States. A male child of President of the United States. A male child
born in a foreign land to American parents has an born in a foreign land to American parents has an
equal chance to become the President with one born equal chance to be on American soil.
The United States shall guarantee to every State a Republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion, and on application of the Legislature or of the Executive
(when the Legislature cannot be convened). against domestic trouble.

## POSTAL INFORMATION.

## DOMESTIC POSTAGE

First Class Matter.-LETTERS AND OTHER FIRST CLASS MATTER (except drop letters) two cents for each ounce or fraction.
DROP LETTERS- (addressed for local delivery by the Post Office at which they are mailed) one cent for each ounce or fraction.

POSTAL CARDS or POST CARDS- (privato mailing cards) bearing written or typewritten messages will be subject to one cent postage
POST CARDS - (private mailing cards) which are entirely in print will continue to be mailable one cent each
Second Class Matter.-All printed newsoapers and periodicals that have been entered as second class matter. To the general public, the rate is one cent for four ounces or fraction thereof. No imit of weight is prescribed.
Third Class Matter.-Circulars, printed matter, proof sheets, etc, The rate is one cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof. The limit of weight four poumds.
Fourth Class Matter, (Parcel Post) merchancise, farm products, books, printed matter weighing more than four pounds, and all other mailable matter not included in the other three lasses.

Parcels weighing four ounces or less are mailable at the rate of one cent for each ounce or iraction of an ounce, regardless of distance. Parcels weighing more than four ounces are mailable at the zone rate. A fraction of a lb. is considered a full lb. wish


Size and Weight - A Parcel Post package may not exceed 84 inches in length and girth combined. The limit of weight is 70 los. for the local, first, second and third zones, and 50 lbs . for other zones.
Insurance.-Fourth class matter may be insired against injury, loss or rifling in an amount equivalent to its actual value, on payment of the following fees, in addition to postage.
Value $\$ 5.00$ or less - 3 c . $\$ 5.00$ to $\$ 25.00-5 \mathrm{c}$. $\$ 25.00$ to $\$ 50.00-10 \mathrm{c}$. $\$ 50.00$ to $\$ 100.00$ 25 c .
The sender must fill out an insurance tag, which will be furnished him on request, to be attached to the parcel.

## POSTAL INFORIMATION (continued)

C, O. D. Service.-Fourth Class Matter may be sent C. O. D., and price of article and all charges thereon will be collected from the person addressed, unon delivery. The fee is 10 cents, in ialdition to postage, when amount to be remittel coes not exceed $\$ 50.00$; and 25 cents, when anomet to be remitted does not exceed $\$ 100.00$. These fees are paid by jostage stamps affixed to parcel, which is automatically insuret against non-receipt of returns, or loss, riffing or damace.

Examination of contents is not permitted before delivery and payment of charges. 50 ,

Domestic mail of the first, second and third classes may be registered at any Post Office by affixing 10 cents in stamps, in addition to regular postage.

Sums not exceeding $\$ 2.50$, ...C: ........... 3 c. Over $\$ 2.50 \ldots . .5 \mathrm{c}$. Over $\$ 5000 \ldots . . .8 \mathrm{c}$. Over $\$ 10.00 \ldots . .10 \mathrm{c}$. Over $\$ 20.00 \ldots . .12 \mathrm{c}$. Over $\$ 30.00 \ldots . .15 \mathrm{c}$. Over $\$ 40.00 \ldots .18 \mathrm{c}$. Orer $\$ 50.00 \ldots .20 \mathrm{c}$. Over $\$ 60.00 \ldots . .25 \mathrm{c}$. Over $\$ 75.00$ not exceeding $\$ 100.00 \ldots . . .30 \mathrm{c}$. Domestic rates of nostage apply to all parts of United States, and also to Canada, Mexico, Cuba, Porto Rico, Hawain, the Philippines, Guam, the Canal Zone, Panama, Tutuila and Shanghai; also to mail for officers and crev of vessels of war of the United States, the Naval Hospital at Yokohama and to other places where the United States mail may be in operation.

## FOREIGN POSTAGE

I.etters.-First ounce or less 5 c., each additional ounce 3c. Postal Cards 2 c . Newspapers and other printed matter 1c. for 2 ounces. Samples of merchandise-4 ounces or less 2c. ; each additional two ounces 1 cent. Registration fee, 10 cents.
NOTE: The letter rate to Great Britain and Ire land, Newfoundiand, Bahamas, Barbados, British Guiana, British Honduras, Dominican Re5 public, Trinidact, Dutch West Indies, Leeward 4. Islands and New Zealand is 2 cents for each - ounce or fraction thereof

FOREIGN PARCEL POST.
Postage. 12 cents a 1 b . oy fraction thereof. Packages for Canada 11 lbs., Cuba must not exceed 4 lbs. 6 oz . in weight. Parcels weighing up to 22 lhs, may be sent to Mexico, and un to 50 lbs. to Panama. The limit of weight for all other countries is 11 lbs, excent as noted in "Postal Guide.:

CUSTOMS DECLARATIONS.
A Customs Declaration Form 4402 (which will be furnished on application) must be filled out, accurately describing contents, yaiue, etc., of the accurate


RULE－Multiply the principal by as many one hundreths as there are days，and then divide as follows： Per cent
Divide by

EXAMPLES－Interest on $\$ 100$ EXAMPLES
畄
＜ 
T0

| TO | $\underset{\sim}{\text { S }}$ | 萈 | 运 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 를 } \\ & \text { 品 } \end{aligned}$ | N |  | \％ | ¢ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { F } \\ & \text { ज्ञn } \end{aligned}$ | H | $\begin{aligned} & 8 \\ & 0 \\ & z \end{aligned}$ | 藡 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Jandary | 365 | 31 | 59 | 90 | 120 | 151 | 181 | 212 | 243 | 273 | 304 | 334 |
| February | 334 | 365 | 28 | 59 | 89 | 120 | 150 | 181 | 212 | 242 | 273 | 303 |
| March． | 306 | 337 | 365 | 31 | 61 | 92 | 122 | 153 | 184 | 214 | 245 | 275 |
| APRIL | 275 | 306 | 334 | 365 | 30 | 61 | 91 | 122 | 153 | 183 | 214 | 244 |
| May．． | 245 | 276 | 304 | 335 | 365 | 31 | 61 | 92 | 123 | 153 | 184 | 214 |
| June | 214 | 245 | 273 | 304 | 334 | 365 | 30 | 61 | 92 | 122 | 153 | 183 |
| July | 184 | 215 | 243 | 274 | 304 | 335 | 365 | 31 | 62 | 92 | 123 | 153 |
| August | 153 | 184 | 212 | 243 | 273 | 304 | 334 | 365 | 31 | 61 | 92 | 122 |
| SEPTEMBER | 122 | 153 | 181 | 212 | 242 | 273 | 303 | 334 | 365 | 30 | 61 | 91 |
| October． | 92 | 123 | 151 | 182 | 212 | 243 | 273 | 304 | 335 | 365 | 31 | 61 |
| November． | 61 | 92 | 120 | 151 | 181 | 212 | 242 | 273 | 304 | 334 | 365 | 30 |
| DECEMBER． | 31 | 62 | 90 | 121 | 151 | 182 | 212 | 243 | 274 | 304 | 335 | 365 |

## FOR CLEANING VARIOUS SUBSTANCES．

ALABASTER．－Use strong soap and water． BLACK SILK．－Brush and wipe it thoroughly， lay on table with the side intended to show，up；
sponge with hot coffee strained through muslin； sponge with hot coffee strained through muslin； when partly dry，iron．
TO REMOVE STAINS or GREASE FROM OIL PAINT．－Use bisulphide of carbon，spirits of tur－ sentine，or if it is dry and old，use chloroform． These and tar spots can be softened with olive oil and lard．
STAINS，IRON RUST，or INK FROM VEL－ LUM or PARCHMENT．－Moisten the spot with solution of oxalic acid．Absorb same quickly by blotting paper or cloth．
RUST FROM STEEL．－Take half ounce of emery powder mixed with one ounce of soap and rub well．
FRUIT SPOTS FROM COTTONS．－Apply cold soap，then touch the spot with a hair pencil or feather dipped in chlorate of soda，then dip im－ mediately in cold water

GREASE FROM SILKS．－Take a lump of magnesia，rub it wet on the spot，let it dry，then brush the powder off．
IRON RUST may be removed from white goods by sour milk．

SCORCH STAINS FROM WHITE LINEN－ Lay in bright sun．
MILDEW．－Moisten the spot with clean water： rub on it a thick coating of castile soap mixed with chalk scrapings；rub with end of finger，then wash off．

OIL MARKS ON WALL PAPER．－Apply paste of cold water and pipe clay，leave it on all night， brush off in the morning．
PAINT SPOT FROM CLOTHING Soturato with equal parts turpentine and spirits of am－ monia．
TO CLEANSE HOUSE PAPER．－Rub a flan－ nel cloth dipped in oatmeal．
BLACK CLOTH．－Mix one part of spirits of ammonia with three parts warm water，rub with sponge or dark cloth，clean with water，rub with he nap．
FURNITURE FOR FINGER MARKS．－Rub with a soft rag and sweet oil CHROMOS．－Go over lightly with a damp linen cloth．
ZINC．－Rub with a piece of cotton cloth dipped in kerosene，afterwards with a dry cloth．
HANDS FROM VEGETABLE STAINS．－Rub with a slice of raw potato．

WINDOW GLASS．－Paint can be removed by a strong solution of soda．
TO CLEAN TINWARE．－Common soda applied with a moistened newspaper and polished with a dry piece，will make it look like new．

## ZUSEFUL INFORMATION.

To find diameter of a circle multiply circumference by .31831 .
To find circumference of a circle multiply diameter by 3.1416 .
To find area of a circle multiply square of diTo find suvface of a ball multiply square of dio find sur by 31416 To find side of an equal square multiply diameter Mby. 8862.
To ind cubic inches in a ball multiply cube of diameter by .5236 .
Doubling the diameter of a pipe increases its capacity four times.
Double riveting is from 16 to 20 per cent. stronger than single.
One cubic foot of anthracite coal weighs about 53 pounds.
One cubic foot of bituminous coal weighs from 47 pito 50 pounds.
One ton of coal is equivalent to two cords of wood A fallon of purposes. Standard) weighs $81 / 8$ lbs. and contains 231 cubic inches. There are nine square feet of heating surface to each square foot of grate surface,
A cubic foot of water contains $71 / 2$ gallons 1728 cubic inches, and weighs $621 / 2$ lbs. Each nominal horse power of a boiler requires 30 to 35 lbs. of water per hour.
To. sbarpen dull files lay them in dilute sulphuric a horse power is equivalent to raising 33,000 A horse power is equivaen or 550 lbs. one foot saper second. Dhe ffiti dus izantasios stisno blillThe average consumption of coal for steam boilers is 12 ibs. Der hour forio bris tesav byos To find the pressure in pounds per square inch of of a column of water, multiply the height of the -column in feet by .434 .9 cqus elysg suph (1) Steam rising from water at its boiling poinospher (14.7 has a pressure equal to tho ach To evaporate one cubic foot of water requires the to eonsumption of $71 / 2$ lbs. of ordinary coal, or If about 1 lb of coal to 1 gallon of water.
One sixth of tensile strength of plate multiplied by Oue siekness of plate and divided by one-half the diameter of boiler gives safe working pressure for tubular boilers For marine boilers ada 20 per cent. for drilled holes.
One-half the diameter of boiler mives safe working pressure for tubular boilers. For marine boilers rliadd 20 per cent. for drilled holes. No plate or bars of either Steel or Iron should be worked at a black or blue heat (say about $500^{\circ}$ ) ; the material will stand far more strain either red hot or coid, whe and 3 point great risks wh strains produced which result in rupture later on.

## USEFUL INFORMATION EOR

 CONTRACTORS.One thousand shingles, laid four inch to the weather, will cover one hundred square feet of surface and five lbs. of shingle nails will fasten them on.

One-fifth more siding and flooring is needed than the number of square feet of surface to be covered because of the lap in siding and flooring.

One thousand laths will cover 70 yards of sur-
face and 11 pounds of lath nails will nail them on. Eight bushels of good lime, sixteen bushels of sand and one bushel of hair will make enough good mortar to piaster 100 square yards. One cord of stone, three bushels of lime and a cubic yard of sand will lay 100 cubic feet of wall. Cement one bushel, and sand two bushels, will cover $3 \frac{1}{2}$ square yards, one inch thick; $41 / 2$ square. yards $3 / 4$ inch thick, and $63 / 4$ square yards $1 / 2 / 2$ inch thick.
One bushel of cement and one bushel of sand will cover $21 / 4$ square yards one inch thick; 3 square yards $3 / 4$ inch thick, and $41 / 2$ square jards $1 / 2$ inch thick.

AMOUNT OF PAINT REQUIRED FOR A GIVEN SURFACE.
It is impossible to give a rule that will apply in all cases, as the amount varies with the kind and the thickness of the paint, the kind of wood or other material to which it is applied, the age of the surface, etc. The following is an approximate rules Divide the number of square feet of surface by 200 . The result will be the number of gallons of liquid paint required to give two coats: or divide by 18 and the result will be the number of pounds of pure ground white lead required to give three coats.

ROOF ELEVATIONS.
By the "pitch" of a roof is meant the relation which the height of the ridge above the level of the roof-plates bears to the span, or the distance between the studs on which the roof rests.
The length of rafters for the most common pitches If $1 / 4$ pitch, multiply span by .559 or $7-12$ near
If $1 / 4$ pitch, multiply span by .559 or $7-12$ nearly.


-To length thus obtained must be added amount of projections of raiters at the eaves As rafters must be purchased of even lencths a few inches more or less on their length will make a difference to the pitch so slight that it cammot a difference to the pitch so slight that it cannot be cetected by the eye.
Example-To determine the length of rafteis for a roof constructed one-half pitch, with a span of $24 \mathrm{ft} .-24 \mathrm{x} .71=17.04$; or practically, just 17 feet. a projection of one foot for eaves makes the length to be purchased 18 feet.

## INTEREST LAWS AND STATUTES OF LIMITATIONS

| States and Territories | Interest Laws |  | Statutes of Limitations |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Legal Rate | Rate Allowed by Contract | $\begin{array}{\|} \text { Judg- } \\ \text { ments } \\ \text { Years } \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Notes } \\ & \text { Years } \end{aligned}$ | Open <br> Acets <br> Years |
|  | Perct. | Perct. |  |  |  |
| Arkansas | 8 | 10 | 10 | 5 | 3 |
| Arizona | 6 | Any Rate | 5 | 4 |  |
| California | 8 | Any Rate | 20 | ${ }_{6}^{2-4}$ |  |
| Connecticut |  | Any | (b) | (a) | 6 |
| Delaware | 6 | 10 | 10 | 6II | $3$ |
| D. of C. Florida | 8 | 10 10 | $\stackrel{12}{20}$ | 3 | 3 |
| Georgia | 7 | 8 | 7 | $6 \\|$ | 4 |
| Idaho | 7 | 12 | 6 | 5 |  |
| Illinois | 5 | 7 | 20 | 10 | 5 |
| Indiana | 6 | 8 | 20 | 10 | 6 5 |
| Kansas | 6 | 10 | 5 | 5 |  |
| Kentucky | 6 | 8 | 15 | 15 | ${ }_{3}$ |
| Louisiana | 5 | Any Rate | 10 | - 6 | 3 6 |
| Maryland | 6 | 6 | 12 | 3 |  |
| Mass. | 6 5 | Any ${ }_{7}$ | ${ }^{20}{ }^{*}$ | 6 6 |  |
| Minnesota | 7 | 10 | 10 | 6 |  |
| Mississippi | 6 | 10 | 7 | 6 |  |
| Missouri | 6 |  | 10 | 10 |  |
| Montana | 8 | Any Rate | 10 | 8 |  |
| Nevada | 7 | Any Rate | 6 | 4 |  |
| New Hamp. | 6 |  | 20 | 6 |  |
| New Jersey | 6 | 6 | 20 | 6 |  |
| New Mexico | 6 | 12 | 7 | 6 |  |
| New York | 6 |  | 10 | ${ }^{6}$ * |  |
| N: Dakota | 7 | 12 | 10 |  |  |
| Ohio | 6 | 8 | 15 | 15 |  |
| Oklahoma | 7 | 12 | 1-5 | 5 |  |
| Oregon | 6 | $\begin{array}{r} 10 \\ 6 \end{array}$ | 10 | 6 |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Penna. }}$ Rhode Is. | 6 6 | $\text { Any }{ }^{6} \text { Rate }$ | 5 | 6 | 6 |
| S. Carolina | 7 | 8 | 20 | 6 |  |
| S. Dakota |  | 12 | 20 | 8 | 6 |
| Tennessee |  | $\begin{aligned} & 6 \\ & 10 \end{aligned}$ | 10 10 |  | 6 |
| Texas | 8 | Any Rate | 10 | 4 | 4 |
| Vermont | 6 | Any | 8 | ${ }^{6}$ | 6 |
| Virginia | 6 | 6 | 20 | $5^{*}$ | 2-3 |
| Washington | 6 | 12 | $1{ }^{6}$ | ${ }_{10}^{6}$ | 3 3 |
| W, Virginia | 6 6 | ${ }_{10}^{6}$ | 10 20 | 10 | 3 6 |
| Wyoming | 8 | 12 | 2 | 5 |  |

* Under seal, 10 years. $t+$ New York has by a recent law legalized any rate of interest on call loans of $\$ 5,000$ or upward, on collateral security. Under seal 20 years. (a) Negotiable Notes. 6 years; Non-Negotiable Notes, 7 years. (b) No limit.


## WEIGHT OF SUBSTANCES



## WEIGHTS AND MEASURDS.

## Troy Weight.

24 grains $=1$ pwt.
12 ounces $=1$ pound.
20 pwts. $=1$ sunce.
Used for weighing gold, silver and jewels.
Apothecaries' Weight.
20 grains $=1$ scruple, $\quad 8$ drams $=1$ ounce.
3 scruples $=1$ dram, 12 ounces $=1$ pound.
The ounce and pound in this are the same as is
Troy weight.

## Avoirdupols Weighz.

$2711-32$ grains $=1$ dram. 4 quarters $=1 \mathrm{cwt}$.
16 drams $=1$ ounce. $\quad 2,000 \mathrm{lbs} .=1$ short ton. 16 ounces $=1$ pound. $\quad\left\{\begin{aligned} 2,240 \mathrm{lbs} .=1 \text { long ton. } & 2\end{aligned}\right.$ $25 \mathrm{lbs} .=1$ quarter.

## 2 pints $=1$ quart. Dry Measuro. <br> 8 quarts $=1$ peck. <br> 4 peeks =1 bushelig <br> 36 bushels $=1$ chaldron.

Lft

L1
quid Measure
2 pints=1 quart.
4 quarts $=1$ gallon.
$311 / 2$ gallons $=1$ barrel. 2 barrels $=1$ hogshead.

## Time Measure. <br> asuro.

60 seconds $=1$ minute.
60 minutes $=1$ hour.
24 hours $=1$ day.
ays=one week. $28,29,30$ or 31 days $=1$ calendar month. ( 30 days $=1$ month in computing interest). 365 days $=1$ year. $\quad 366$ days $=1$ leap year.

Circular Measure.
60 seconds $=1$ minute, $\quad 8 \quad 30$ degrees $=1$ sign., bu 60 minutes $=1$ degree. $\quad 90$ degrees $=1$ quadrans. 4 quadrants $=12$ signs, or 360 degrees $=1$ circle.

## Long Measure

 Square Measure.
144 sq. Inches $=1$ sq. foot. 40 sq. rods $=1$ rood. 9 sc. feet $=1 \mathrm{sq}$. yard. 4 roods $=1$ acre.
$301 / 6$ sq. yards $=1$ sq. rod. 640 acres $=1$ sq. mile. Miscellaneous.
3 inches $=1$ palm.
inches $=1$ palm.
inches $=1$ hand
6 inches $=1$ span.

18 inches $=1$ cublt.
(190 2118 in , $=1$ mible cubit.

## SURVEYORS' MEASURE.

7.92 Inches $=1$ link.

4 rods=1 chain
25 links $=1$ rod.
10 square chains or 160 square rods $=1$ acre. 640 acres $=1$ square mile.
36 sq. miles ( 6 miles sq.) $=1$ township.

## CUBIC MEASURE.

128 cubic in. $=1$ cub. ft. 128 c. ft $=1$ cord (wood)
cuble ot $=1$ cubic ycu
150.42 cubic inches $=1$ standard. -1 ton (shpg.)

231 cubic inches $=1$ standard gallon
1 cubio foot =about four-fifths of a bushel.

## METRIC EQUIVALENTS.

Linear Measure.
1 centimeter $=0.3937 \mathrm{in} .1 \mathrm{in} .=254$ centimeters.
1 decimeter $=3.937$ in. $\quad 1 \mathrm{ft} .=3.048$ decimeters.
$=0.328$ feet.
1 meter $=39.37 \mathrm{in} .=$
meter $=39.37 \mathrm{in},=$
1.0936 yards. $\quad 1$ yard $=0.9144$ meter.
1 dekameter $=1.9884$ rods. 1 rod $=0.5029$ dekameter.
1 kilometer $=0.62137 \mathrm{~m}$ 'e. 1 mile $=1.6093$ kilometers.

## Square Measure.

1 sq. centimeter $=$, 1 sq. inch $=6452$ square 0.1550 sq . in.
centimeters
1 sq . decimeter $=0.1076$
sq. ft. $\}$ decimeters.
1 sq. foot $=9.2903$ square
1 sq. meter 1.196 sq . yd. $1 \mathrm{sq} . \mathrm{yd} .=0.8361$ sq. $\mathrm{m}^{\circ} \mathrm{r}$.
1 are. $=3.954 \mathrm{sq}$. rd . 1 sq . rd. $=0.2599$ are.
1 sa tar $=2.47$ acres. $\quad 1$ acre $=0.4047$ helitar. $\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { sq. kilometer }=0.386 \\ \mathrm{sq} . \mathrm{m} .\end{array}\right\} \begin{aligned} & 1 \text { sq. } \mathrm{m} .=259 \text { sq. kilo- } \\ & \text { meters. }\end{aligned}$

## Measure of Volume.

1 eu. centimeter $=\quad\{1 \mathrm{cu} . \mathrm{in} .=16.39 \mathrm{cu}$. cent10.061 cu . in.
cu. meters. $0.0353 \mathrm{cu} . \mathrm{ft} . \quad\{1 \mathrm{cu} . \mathrm{ft}$.
$1 \mathrm{cu} . \mathrm{mr}$. \} $1.308 \mathrm{c} . \mathrm{yd} .1 \mathrm{cu} . \mathrm{yd}=0.764 \mathrm{ct}$ mis
1 stere $\}=\left\{\begin{array}{l}1.308 \mathrm{c} . \mathrm{yd} .1 \mathrm{cu} . \text { yd. }=0.7646 \mathrm{cu} . \text { m'r. } \\ 0.2759 \mathrm{~cd} .\end{array}\right.$
$1 \mathrm{iter}=\{0.908 \mathrm{qt} . \mathrm{dry} .1$ ct. $\mathrm{dry}=1.101$ steres.
1 liter $=\left\{\begin{array}{l}1.0567 \text { qt. lig. } 1 \text { qt. liq. }=0.9463 \text { liter. } \\ 1.0 \text { at. }\end{array}\right.$
1 dekaliter $=\left\{\begin{array}{l}2.6417 \mathrm{gl} . \\ 1 \mathrm{gal} .\end{array}=0.3785\right.$ dekaliter.
1 hektoliter $=$
1 bu. $=0.3524$ hektoliter

## Weights.

1 gram. $=0.03527$ ounce, 1 ounce $=28.85$ grams. 1 kilogram $=2.2046 \mathrm{lbs}$. $1 \mathrm{lb} .=0.4536$ kilogram.
1 metric ton $=1.1023 \quad$, 1 English ton $=0.9072$ English ton. $\}$ metric ton.

## APPROXIMATE METRIC EQUIVALENTS.

1 decimeter $=4$ inches. $\quad 1$ liter $\left\{\begin{array}{l}1.06 \mathrm{qt} \text {. liquid. } \\ 0.9 \\ \text { meter }=1.1 \text { yard. }\end{array}\right.$
1 meter $=1.1$ yard. . 1 .
1 kilometer $=5 / 8$ of mile. 1 hektoliter $=25 / 8$ bush.
1 hektar $=21 / 2$ acres. 1 kilogram $=21 / 5 \mathrm{lbs}$.
1 stere or cu. meter $=$, $1 / /$ of $a$ cord. 1 metric ton $=2,200 \mathrm{lbs}$.

## HOW TO PREVENT FIRES.

It is an old maxim that fire is a good servant but a hard master.

Shakespeare wrote: "A little fire is quickly trodden, out; which, being suffered, rivers cannot quench."
Fires are the result of accident, of spontaneous combustion, and of design. If they have been accidental the cause can generally be discovered, and $t$ will be found they might have been prevented. If the following precautions are taken, fires from accident or spontaneous combustion will seldom occur:

Keep your house, store, or factory clean.
NEVER allow rubbish, such as paper, rags, cobwebs, old clothing, boxes, etc., to accumulate in closets and unusued rooms.

NEVER fill your coal oil lamps after dark or near an open fire.
NEVER run your stove pipes through a wooden partition or through the roof without proper protection.

NEVER allow your furnace, steam or hot water pipes to come in contact with wood.

NEVER put up gas brackets so they can be swung against the wooden window casings, or against, or immediately under curtains.

NEVER put ashes in a wooden receptacle in or about your premises.

NEVER keep matches in any but metal or earthen safes, and when you light one never throw it on the floor.

NEVER allow smokins in proximity to inflammable merchandise or materials.
NEVER take an open light to examine a gas meter or into a closet.

NEVER read in bed by candle or lamp light.
NEVER close up your place of business before soing over the entire premises to see that all fires and lights are safe or extinguished.

NEVER forget that carelessness and negligence are the cause of over two-thirds of all fires.

NEVER forget to have pails or buckets and water near at hand for immediate use in case of emergency.

Familiarize yourself with the location of windows and natural escape.

Learn the position of all stairways, particularly the top landing and scuttle to the roof.

Keep the doors of rooms shut
Open windows from the top.
Wet a towel, stuff it in the mouth, breathe through it instead of nose, so as not to inhale smoke.

If room fills with smoke keep close to floor and crawl along by the walls to the window.

NEVER go to the roof, unless as a last resort and you know there is escape to adjoining buildings.

NEVER jump thrrugh flames in a building without eovering the head with a blanket or heavy slothing.

HOW TO PREVENT FIRES (continued)
NEVER get excited, try to recall tne means of exit. Use only safety matches which light on the box. Galvanic battery spark lighters are much better than matches for lighting gas.
Provide metal waste cans (street ash cans are excellent) for stove ashes, refuse floor sweepings, etc. Where oily waste and oily rags are used, proride self-closing metal waste cans therefor.
When gasoline, benzine, naphtha or other volatile oils are kept or used, keep same in an approved safety can.
There is no better known inexpensive fire protection than an abundance of fire buckets, kept filled with water, to be used ONLY in case of FIRE, except where oils or paints are used, or stored, or in any case of an oil or brase the fire buckets filled with sand will smor the fire where water would only spread it.
Buckets are to be painted red and marked "FIRE" with letters not less than 2 inches in height, kept full of clean water, and inspected once a week.

Wooden buckets are not recommended.
Approved chemical fire extinguishers may replace one-half the number of pails on each floor, on the basis of one approved two and one-half gallon extinguisher for six pails. A FIRE DRILL of frequent occurence is of the
greatest possible value in preventing loss of life by fire.

Emphasize the importance to employees in event of fire of NOT STOPPING TO GET THEIR COATS AND HATS

Approved Automatic Sprinklers, with watchman and clock service, or automatic signal to Fire Department Headquarters, or sprinkler supervisory service, are the very best known protection to property. The fire waste is appreciably reduced thereby; the insurance companies grant liberal reductions in rates therefor, and "a thousand eyes watch over your property."

## INSURANCE.

Provide yourself with fire insurance of a volume sufficient to cover any possible loss, in companies approved of by the Insurance Department of the State in which property to be insured is located.
See the written, typewritten or printed forms, privileges, or stipulations attached to all policies covering on the same property read exactly alike.
Copies of several successive inventories are of great help as corroborative evidence and two successive accurate inventories are invaluable in the adjustment of a loss. Keep same in some other place than where the property insured is located. The next best place would be a dependable fireproof safe.
As stock increases increase insurance in proportion, being careful to have same concurrent with all other policies covering your property.
If an average clause or coinsurance clause is a part of the policy contract do this:

## 

If 80 per cent, carry not less than $\$ 8.00$ insurance on each $\$ 10.00$ of value.

If 100 per cent., carry not less than $\$ 10.00$ insurance on each $\$ 10.00$ of value.
In the instance of the 80 per cent. clause it does not mean that you collect only 80 per cent. of the loss, but having complied with the conditions of these coinsurance clauses, the companies are liable for any loss large or small to the amount of the policies notwithstanding these ciauses.

REMEMBER-Without the written consent of the company insuring your property, endorsed on the policies, YOUR POLICY IS YOID:
If you should move to another location.
If you place a chattel mortgage on your personal property.
If your insurance is written in more than one company, unless permission to carry other insurance is endorsed on each and every policy.
If you are a manufacturer and your factory is operated later than 10 o'clock P. M.; or,
If you cease to operate it for more than ten consecutive days.
If the hazard in your premises is increased by any Iif means within your control or knowledge.
If mechanics are employed in your premises in altering or repairing for more than 15 days at any one time.
If your interest be other than unconditional and sole ownership.
If the subject of insurance be a building on ground not owned by the insured in fee simple.
If, with the knowledge of the insured, foreclosure proceedings be commenced, or notice, given of sale of any property covered by the policy, by virtue of any mortgage or trust deed.
If any change, other than by the death of an insured, takes place in the interest, title, or possession of the subject of insurance (excent change of occupants without increase of hazard) whether by legal process or judgment or by voluntary act of the insured, or otherwise.
If the policy be assigned before a loss.
If iluminating gas or vapor be generated in the described building (or adjacent thereto) for use therein.
If (any usage or custom of trade or manufacture to the contrary notwithstanding) there be kept, used or allowed on the above-described premises, benzine, benzole, dynamite, ether, fireworks, gasoline, greek fire, gunpowder exceeding twenty-five pounds in quantity, naphtha, nitroglycerine or other explosives, phosphorus or petroleum, or any of its products of greater inflammability than kerosene oil of the United States standard (which last may be used for lights and kept for sale according to law but in
quantities not exceeding five barrels, provided it be drawn and lamps filled by daylight or at a distance not less than ten feet from artificial light).

FIRST AID TO THE INJURED.

Extracts from instructions "For First Aid To Injured."

A SHOCK-If faint and cold, give stimulant in small doses, once in fifteen or twenty minutes and secure warmth by external applications or rubbing.

BLEEDING FROM WOUND-If from an artery, stop the current of blood to the wound by putting a compress or cloth pad over the artery. Fasten it firmly by a handkerchief or bandage, which may be tightened by twisting in a stick as a binder. The location of the artery can generally be determined by the throbbing sensation. If from a vein, apply pressure directly over the wound or by exposure or application of cold water, Perchlorid of Iron may be applied with cloth or lint. Keep the part elevated.

WOUNDS-The part should be properly cleansed of all foreign matter, the edges brought together and fastened with strips of plaster; apply anodyne solution, give stimulant, laudanum with brandy, if necessary.

BRUISES-Apply tincture of arnica and worm wood or hamamelis; keep well covered and warm.

POISONED WOUNDS-From bite of animals-treatment should be prompt. If possible, suck the wound thoroughly two or three minutes; cauterize with either nitric acid, chloride of zinc or nitrate of silver, use whiskey freely internally.

STING OF INSECTS-Apply spirits of ammonia.

POISONS-General Directions-Give an emetic as soon as possible; tablespoonful of powdered mustard in a tumbler of warm water, or twenty grains of ipecac, after vomiting, give freely of warm drinks.

Special Directions, in case of poisoning from Arsenic, Corrosive Sublimate, Verdigris, Blue Vitrol and from Vegetables kept in copper vessels-Give emetic and white of egg, sweet oil and milk.

## ANTIDOTES FOR POISONS.

First.-Send for a physician.
Second.-Induce vomiting, by tickling throat with feather or finger; drinking hot water or strong mustard and water, swallow sweet oil or whites of eggs.

Acids are antidotes for Alkalies, and vice versa.

## SPECIAL POISONS AND ANTIDOTES.

Acids.-Muriatic, Oxalic, Acids.-Muriatic, Oxalic,
Acetic, Sulphuric Oil
of Vitriol), Nitric $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Soap-suds, } \\ \text { magnesia, } \\ \text { (Aque water. }\end{array}\right.$
Prussic Acid. $\quad$ Ammonia in water. Dash Prussic Acid. $\{$ water in face.
Carbolic Acid. $\quad \begin{aligned} & \text { Flour and water, muci- } \\ & \text { laginous }\end{aligned}$
Alkalies.-Potash, Lye, $\{$ Vinegar or lemon Hartshorn, Ammonia. \{ juice in water.
Arsenic.-Rat Poi- $\quad \int$ Milk, raw eggs, sweet son, Paris Green. $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { oil, lime-water, flour } \\ \text { and water }\end{array}\right.$
Bug Poison.-Lead, Saltpetre, Corrosive Sublimate, Sugar of Lead, Whites of eggs, or milk in
large doses.
Blue Vitriol.
large doses.

## Chloroform. -

 Chloral.Ether.
Carbonate of Soda $\{$ Soap suds and muci Copperas, Cobalt. $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { laginous drinks. }\end{array}\right.$
Iodine-Antimony.
Tartar Emetic
Mercury and its Salts.
Opium.-Morphine, Laudanum, Paregoric. Soothing Powders or Syrups.
$\int$ Dash cold water on head and chest. Artificial respiration.

Calculating Speed of Pulleys
I. -The diameter of the driver and driven being given, to find the number of revolutions of the driven.

Rule-Multiply the diameter of the driver by its number of revolutions, and divide the product by the diameter of the driven; the quotient will be the number of revolutions.
II. -The diameter and the revolutions of the driver being given to find the diameter of the driven, that shall make any given number of revolutions in the same time.

Rule-Multiply the diameter of the driver by its number of revolutions, and divide the product by the number of revolutions of the driven; the quotient will be its diameter.
III. - To ascertain the size of the driver.

Rule-Multiply the diameter of the driven by the number of revolutions you wish to make, and divide the product by the revolutions of the driver; the quotient will be the size of the driver.

## BELTS.

Leather belts must be well protected against water and even moisture.

India Rubber is the proper substance for belts exposed to the weather, as it does not absorb moisture, and stretch and decay.

It is desirable to run the grain (hair) side of leather belts on the pulley in order that the strongest part of the belt may be subject to the least wear.

Leather belts run with grain side to the pulley will drive 30 per cent. more than if run with flesh side. The belt, as well as the pulley, adheres best when smooth, and the grain side adheres best because it is smoothest.
The transmitting power of a double belt is to that of single belt as 10 is to 7 . In ordering pulleys, the kind of belt to be used should always bulleys, specified.
Belts should be kent soft and pliable. For this purpose blood-warm tallow, dried in by heat of fire or the sun, is advised. Castor-Oil dressing is also good.

The motion of driving should run with and not against the laps of the belts.

If too great a distance is attempted, the weight of the belt will produce a very heavy sag, drawing so hard on the shaft as to produce great friction in the bearings, while at the same time the belt will have an unsteady, flapping motion, which will destroy both the belt and machinery.

If possible to avoid it, connected shafts should never be placed one directly over the other, as in such case the belt must be kent very tight to do the work. For this purpose belts should be carefully selected of well stretched leather.

It is desirable that the angle of the belt with the floor should not exceed 45. It is also desirable to locate the shafting and machinery so that

## BELTS (continued)

belts should run off from each shaft in opposite directions, as this arrangement will relieve the bearings from the friction that would result when the belts all pull one way on the shaft.
The diameter of the pulleys should be as large as can be admitted.
The pulley should be a little wider than the belt required for the work.
Having properly arranged the machinery for the reception of the belts, the next thing to be determined is the length and width of the belts.

When it is not convenient to measure with the tape-line the length required, apply the following rule:-Add the diameter of the two pulleys together, divide the result by 2 , and multiply tho quotient by $31 / 4$, then add this product to twice the distance between the centers of the shafts, and you have the length required.
The width of belt needed depends on three con-ditions:-1st. The tension of the belt. 2nd. The size of the smaller pulley, and the proportion of the surface touched by the belt. 3rd. The speed of the belt.
The working adhesion of the belt to the pulley will be in proportion both to the number of square inches of belt contact with the surface of the pulley and also to the are of the circumference of the pulley touched by the belt. This adhesion forms the basis of all right calculation in ascertaining the width of belt necessary to transmit a given horse power.

## STRENGTH OF BELT LEATHER

The tensile strength of good ox-hide, welltanned, has been carefully examined, with the following results:-
The solid leather will sustain, per ins. of width, 675 lbs.
At the rivet-holes of the splices, per ins. of width, 382 lbs .
At the lacing, per ins. of width, 210 lbs
Safe working tension, per ins. of width, 55 lbs The belts are assumed to be three-sixteenths of an inch thick.

## SHRINKAGE OF CASTINGS.

Pattern-maker's rule should be for Cast-Iron, $1 / 8$


PAINTER, GLAZIER and PAPER HANGER
One pound of paint will cover about four superficial yards the first coat, and about six yards each additional coat.
About one pound of putty for stopping, will be required for every twenty yards.

One gallon of tar and one pound of pitch will cover about twelve yards superficial the first coat and about seventeen yards each additional coat.

## U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

## WEATHER BUREAU.

## EXPLANATION OF FLAG SIGNALS.

No. 1.
White Flag.


Clear or Fair.
No. 2.
Blue Flag.


Rain or Snow.
No. 3.
White and Blue Flag.


No. 1, alone, indicates fair weather, stationary tempe:ature.

No.2, alone, indicates rain or snow, stationary temperature.

No. 3, alone, indicates local rain, stationary temperature.

No.1, with No. 4 above it, indicates fair weather, warmer.

No. 1, with No. 4 below it, indicates fair weather, colder.

No. 2, with No. 4 above it, indicates warmer weather, rain or snow.

No. 2 , with No. 4 below it, indicates colder weather, rain or snow.

Local Rains.

## No. 4,

Black Triangular Flag.

Temperature.
No. 5.
White Flag. Black Center.


Cold Wave.

No.3, with No. 4 above it, indicates warmer weatherwith local rains.

No. 3, with No. 4 below it, indicates colder weather with local rains.

No.1, with No. 5 above it, indicates fair weather, cold wave.

No. 2 , with No. 5 above it, indicates wet weather, cold wave.

Forecasts made at 10 A.M., and displayed between 12 and 1 P.M., forecast the weather for the following dav until 8 P.m.

STORM AND HURRICANE WARNINGS

N. W. WINDS White Pennant above Red Flag Black Centre


IURRICANE SIGNAL Two Red Black Centre

N. E. WINDS Red Pennant above Red Flag
Black Centre

S. W. WINDS Red Flag Black Centre above White Dennant

S. E. WINDS Red Flag Black Centre above Red Pennant

Explanation of Storm aind Hurricane Warnings.
Storm Warning. - A red flag with a black center indicates that a storm of marked violence is expected.
The pennants displayed with the flags indicate the direction of the wind; red, easterly (from northeast to south); white, westerly (from southwest to north). The pennant above the flag indicates that the wind is expected to blow from the northerly quadrants; below, from the southerly quadrants.
By night a red light indicates easterly winds, and a white light above a red light, westerly winds.
Hurvicane Warning.-Two red flags with black centers, displayed one above the other indicate the expected approach of a tropical hurricane, or one of those extremely severe and dangerous storms which occasionally mc , e across the Lakes and northern Atlantic coast.
No night hurricane wai nings are displayed.

PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES

| N A M E |  | Residence | Inaug- |  | Polities |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Yr. A | $A \mathrm{~g}$. |  |
|  | George Wash |  | Va. | 1789 |  |  |
|  | John Adams. | Mass | 1797 | 62 | Fed.. |
|  | Thomas Jeffers | Va. | 1801 |  | Rep.a |
|  | James Madison | Va | 1809 |  | Rep.. |
|  | James Monroe. | Va. | 1817 |  | Rep.. |
|  | John Quincy Adams. | Mass | 1825 |  | Rep. ${ }^{\text {b }}$ |
|  | Andrew Jackson | Tenn | 1829 |  | Dem. |
|  | Martin Van Bure | N. Y | 1837 |  | Dem. |
|  | William H. Harri | Ohio. | 1841 |  | Whig |
|  | John Tyler |  | 1841 | 51 | Dem. |
|  | James K. Poll | Te | 1845 | 50 | Dem. |
|  | Zachary Taylo |  | 1849 | 65 | Whig |
| 13 | Millard Filmor |  | 1850 | 50 | Whig |
|  | Franklin Pierc | N. | 1853 | 49 | Dem. |
|  | James Buchanan |  | 1857 |  | Dem. |
|  | Abraham Lincoln | Ills | 1861 |  | Rep.. |
|  | Andrew Johnson | Tenn. | 1865 | 57 |  |
| 18 | Ulysses S. Gran | D. C. | 1869 | 47 | Rep.. |
|  | Rutherford B. Hayes | Ohio | 1877 | 54 | Rep.. |
|  | James A. Garfield... | Ohio | 1881 | 49 | Rep. |
|  | Chester A. Arthur | N. Y | 1881 | 51 | Rep. |
|  | Grover Cleveland. | N. Y | 1885 | 48 | Dem. |
|  | Benjamin Harriso | Ind | 1889 | 55 | Rep.. |
| 24 | Grover Cleveland. | N. Y | 1893 | 56 | Dem. |
|  | William McKinley | Ohio | 1897 | 54 | Rep.. |
|  | Theodore Rooseve |  | 1901 | 43 | Rep.. |
|  | William H. Taft. | Ohio | 1909 | 51 | Rep.. |
| $28$ | Woodrow Wilson | N. | 1913 |  | Dem. |
|  | Warren G. Harding | Ohio | 1921 | 55 | Rep.. |
|  | Calvin Coolidge | M | 1923 |  | Rep.. |

aThe Democratic party of to-day claims lineal descent from the first Republican Party, and President Jefferson as its founder.
6 Political parties were disorganized at the time of the election of John Quincy Adams. He claimed to be a Republican, but his doctrines were decidedly Federalistic. The opposition of his administration took the name of Democrats and elected Jackson President.

## THE PRESIDENTIAL SUCCESSION

In case of the removal, death, resignation or inability of both the President and Vice-President, then the Secretary of State shall act as President until the disability of the President or Vice-President is removed or a President is elected. If there be no Secretary of State, then the Secretary of the Treasury will act, and the remainder of the order of succession is: The Secretary of War, Attorney-General, Postmaster General, Secretary of the Navy, Secretary of the Interior, Secretary of Commerce, Secretary of Agriculture and Secretary of Labor.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS
RESULT BY STATES-1860 то 1920

| $\begin{aligned} & 80^{\circ} \\ & \text { 0. } \end{aligned}$ | STATES |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 12 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 3 | Ari | $\begin{array}{llll} 2 & 2 & 2 & 2 \\ n & 0 & 1 \end{array}$ | $2222$ | $222$ |  |  |
| 9 |  | D 3 R $1 . \mathrm{D}$ D | DDDD |  |  |  |
| 13 |  | R R R R R D | R | $R \mathrm{R}$ |  |  |
| 6 | Colora | $\begin{array}{llllll}2 & 2 & 2 & 2 & 4 & R\end{array}$ | R R 26 | DR R |  |  |
| 7 | Connec | $\mathrm{R} R \mathrm{R} R \mathrm{R} \mid \mathrm{R}$ | D D D | $\mathrm{R} \mathrm{R} R$ |  |  |
| 3 | Del | D D D R D D | D D D | R R |  |  |
| 6 | Flo | $\begin{array}{lllllll}\mathrm{D} & 3 & 4 & \mathrm{R} & \mathrm{R} & \mathrm{D} \\ \mathrm{D} & \mathrm{D}\end{array}$ | D D D | D D |  |  |
| 14 | Geo | D 3 D D D D | D D D D | D D |  |  |
| 4 |  | $\begin{array}{llllll}2 & 2 & 2 & 2 & 2 & 2\end{array}$ | 2261 | D R |  |  |
| 29 | Illin |  | $\mathrm{R} R \mathrm{D}$ | R R |  |  |
| 15 |  | $R$ $R$ $R$ R R <br> R R    | $\mathrm{DR}$ | $R$ R |  |  |
| 13 |  | R R R R R R | $\mathrm{R} R \mid R$ | R R |  |  |
| 10 |  | 3 R RR R R | $R \mathrm{R} 6$ | R R R |  |  |
| 13 | Ken | 5 D D D D D | $\mathrm{D} D \mathrm{D}$ | $D$ |  |  |
| 10 |  | D $3 \cdot \mathrm{D} 11 \mathrm{R}$ | D D D | D D D |  |  |
| 6 | Mai | R RRRR R | R R R R | $\mathrm{R} \mathrm{R} R$ |  |  |
| 18 | Mar | D R D D D | D D DR | R 12 R |  |  |
| 18 | Ma | R R R R R R | R R R R | R R R |  |  |
| 15 | Michig | R R R R R R R | R 7 R | R R R 12 |  |  |
| 12 | Minneso | R R R R R R | R R R | R R R |  |  |
| 10 | Miss | D 8 B 38 R | D D D D | D D D D |  |  |
| 18 |  | D R R D D D | D D D D | DRR D D |  |  |
| 4 |  |  | 22 R | DRRD |  |  |
|  | Ne | 2 2RRRR | R R R D | R R D D |  |  |
|  | Neva | ${ }^{2}$ R R R R D | R R 610 D | $\mathrm{D} R \mathrm{D}$ |  |  |
|  | New | R R R R R R | R R R R | R R/R |  |  |
| 14 | New | D D D R D D | D D D R | R R R |  |  |
|  | New | $2{ }^{2} 2224220$ | 2222 | 222 | D | DR |
|  | $\mathrm{Ne}$ | R D D R D R | DRDR | R R R | R | R R |
|  |  | D R R R R D D | D D D D | D D D | D D | D |
|  |  | $22^{2} 22220$ | $2{ }_{2} 288$ | R R R D | D | R |
| $24$ |  | R R R R R R | RR 9R | R R R D | $D \mathrm{D}$ | R |
| $10$ |  | 222222 | $\begin{array}{llll}2 & 2 & 2 & 2\end{array}$ | 22 DD | D D | R |
|  |  | R R D R R R | R R10 10 | R R R | R | R R |
| $38$ |  | R R R R R R | R R R R R | R R R |  |  |
|  |  | R R R R R R | $R$   <br> $R$ $R$ $R$ | R R R | R | R R |
|  | S. | $43 R R R D$ | D D D D | D D D | D | D |
| 12 | $\mathrm{S} .$ |  | $22^{2} \mathrm{R}$ | R R R | R | R R |
| 12 |  | $\begin{array}{l\|l} 5 \\ 5 & R D D \end{array}$ | D D D D | D D D | D | K |
| 20 |  | $\text { D } 3 \cdot 3 \mathrm{D} D$ | $\mathrm{D} D \mathrm{D}$ | D D D | D |  |
| 4 |  | $\begin{array}{lllll} 2 & 2 & 2 & 2 & 2 \end{array}$ | $222 \mathrm{D}$ | $\begin{array}{l\|l\|l} R \\ R & R \\ 0 & R \\ 0 \end{array}$ |  |  |
|  |  | $\mathrm{R} R \mathrm{R} R \mathrm{R} R$ | $\mathrm{R} R \mathrm{R}$ | $\begin{array}{lll} \mathrm{R} & \mathrm{R} & \mathrm{R} \\ \hline \end{array}$ | R R |  |
| 12 |  | $\text { 5 } 3 \text { RDD }$ | DDDD | D D |  |  |
| 7 | Washin | $\begin{array}{lllll} 2 & 2 & 2 & 2 & 2 \end{array}$ | $22 \mathrm{R}$ | $\begin{aligned} & R \\ & R \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
|  | W. Vir | $2 \mathrm{R} R \mathrm{RD}$ | $\mathrm{D} D \mathrm{D} R$ | $\begin{array}{lll} R \\ R & R \\ 0 \end{array}$ |  |  |
| 13 | Wiscon | $\mathbf{R} R\|R\| R R$ | $\mathrm{R} \mathrm{R} \mathrm{D}$ | $\mathrm{R} R \mathrm{R}$ |  |  |
|  | Wyom | $2{ }^{2} 212\|2\| 2$ | $\begin{array}{rl}2 \\ 2 & R\end{array}$ | R $\mathrm{R}_{\text {R }} \mathrm{R}$ |  |  |

## KEY TO CHART.

R. Republican; D. Democratic; 13, Progr-ssive 1. Rejected; 2, not admitted to stateshood: 3 no vote; 4. Electors chosen by Legislature; 5, Bell and constitutional union; 6, People's Party; 7, 9 Rep., 5, Dem. 8, 1 Rep. $x$ Dem. 1 People's; 9 22 Rep., i 1 Dem,
10, 2 Rep., 1 People's, 11 , 12 Rep., 1 Dem., 12,1 Rep.. 10, 2 Rep., 1 People's, 11, 12 Rep., 1 Dem., 12, 1 Rep..

$$
0
$$

From 1912 to 1920, the total number of electoral votes were 531 and number necessary to elect 266 , as proposed
the electrical votes will be 579 necessary for choice 290 ,

Rank and Population of all States, Electoral Vote, and Number of Congressmen

| $\stackrel{\frac{y}{5}}{5}$ | STATES | $\begin{gathered} \text { Census } \\ 1920 \end{gathered}$ | Present |  | Proposed |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \dot{8} \\ & \stackrel{\circ}{\circ} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { \# } \\ & \stackrel{1}{0} \\ & \text { 吅 } \end{aligned}$ | 茄 |  |
| 18 | Alabama. | 2,348,174 | 10 | 12 | 11 | 13 |
| 46 | Arizona.. | 1334,162 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 3 |
| 25 | Arkansas | 1,752,204 | 7 | 9 | 8 | 10 |
| 8 | California. | 3,426,861 | 11 | 13 | 16 | 18 |
| 33 | Colorado | 939,629 | 4 | 6 | 4 | 6 |
| 29 | Connecticut. . . . . . . | 1,380,631 | 5 | 7 | 6 | 8 |
| 47 | Delaware | 223,003 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 3 |
| 42 | District of Columbia | 437,571 | - | - | - |  |
| 32 | Florida | 968,470 | 4 | 6 | 4 | 6 |
| 12 | Georgia | 2,895,832 | 12 | 14 | 13 | 15 |
| 43 | Idaho. | 431,866 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 4 |
| 3 | Illinois | 6,485,280 | 27 | 29 | 30 | 32 |
| 11 | Indiana | 2,930,390 | 13 | 15 | 13 | 15 |
| 16 | Iowa | 2,404,021 | 11 | 13 | 11 | 13 |
| 24 | Kansas | 1,769,257 | 8 | 10 | 8 | 10 |
| 15 | Kentucky | 2,416,630 | 11 | 13 | 11 | 13 |
| 22 | Lotisiana | 1,798,509 | 8 | 10 | 8 | 10 |
| 35 | Maine | 768,014 | 4 | 6 | 4 | 6 |
| 28 | Maryland | 1,449,661 | 6 | 8 | 7 | 9 |
| 6 | Massachusetts. | 3,852,356 | 16 | 18 | 18 | 20 |
| 7 | Michigan | 3,668,412 | 13 | 15 | 17 | 19 |
| 17 | Minnesotta | 2,387,125 | 10 | 12 | 11 | 13 |
| 23 | Mississippi | 1.790,618 | 8 | 10 | 8 | 10 |
| 9 | Missouri.. | 3,404,055 | 16 | 18 | 16 | 18 |
| 39 | Montana. | 548,889 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 4 |
| 31 | Nebraska | 1,296,372 | 6 | 8 | 6 | 8 |
| 49 | Nevada. | 77,407 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 3 |
| 41 | New Hampshire.... | 443,083 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 4 |
| 10 | New Jersey.. | 3,155,900 | 12 | 14 | 14 | 16 |
| 44 | New Mexico | 360,350 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 4 |
| 1 | New York. | 10,385,227 | 43 | 45 | 47 | 49 |
| 14 | North Carolin | 2,559,123 | 10 | 12 | 12 | 14 |
| 36 | North Dakota | 646,872 | 3 | 5 | 3 | 5 |
| 4 | Ohio | 5,759,394 | 22 | 24 | 26 | 28 |
| 21 | Oklahor | 2,028,283 | 8 | 10 | 9 | 11 |
| 34 | Oregon | 783,389 | 3 | 5 | 4 | 6 |
| 2 | Pennsy!vania | 8,720,017 | 36 | 38 | 40 | 42 |
| 38 | Rhode Island. | 604,397 | 3 | 5 | 3 | 5 |
| 26 | South Carolina..... | 1,683,724 | 7 | 9 | 8 | 10 |
| 37 | South Dakota...... | 636,547 | 3 | 5 | 3 | 5 |
| 19 | Tennessee | 2,337,885 | 10 | 12 | 11 | 13 |
| 5 | Texas. | 4,663,228 | 18 | 20 | 21 | 23 |
| 40 | Utah | 449,396 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 4 |
| 45 | Vermont. | 352.428 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 4 |
| 20 | Virginia | 2,309,187 | 10 | 12 | 11 | 13 |
| 30 | Washington. | 1,356,621 | 5 | 7 | 6 | 8 |
| 27 | West Virginia | 1,463,701 | 6 | 8 | 7 | 9 |
| 13 | Wisconsin. | 2,632,067 | 11 | 13 | 12 | 14 |
| 48 | Wyoming. ...... | 194.402 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 3 |
|  | TOTALS.. | 05,710,620 | 435 | 531 | 483 | 579 |

From 1912 to 1920, the total number of electoral votes were 531 and number necessary to elect 266 , as proposed, the electoral votes will be 579 necessary for choice 290.

COMPLETE CENSUS 1920

## ALL CITIES OF 10,000 AND OVER:

| Aberdeen, S. D | 14.537 | Beacon, N. Y...... | 10,996 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Aberdeen. Wa | 15,337 | Beaumont, Texas... | 40.422 |
| Abilene, Texas | 10,274 | Beaver Falls, Pa... | 12,802 |
| Adams, Mass | 12,967 | Bellaire, O. | 15.061 |
| Adrian, Mic | 11,878 | Belleville, Ill | 24,823 |
| Akron, Ohi | 208.435 | Belleville, N. | 15.660 |
| Alameda, | 28,806 | Bellingham, Wash.. | 25,585 |
| Albany, Ga. | 11.555 | Belmont, Mass..... | 10.749 |
| Albany, N. | 113,344 | Beloit, Wis....... | 21,284 |
| Albuquerque. $\mathrm{N} . \mathrm{M}$. | 15,157 | Benton H'b'r, Mich. | 12,233 |
| Alexandria, La..... | 17.510 | Berkeley, Cal....... | 56,036 |
| Alexandria, | 18,060 | Berlin, N. H | 16,104 |
| Allents wn. | 73,502 | 13erwick, Pa | 12,181 |
| Alliance, | 21,603 | Berwin, Ill. | 14,150 |
| Alpena, Mi | 11,101 | Bessemer, Ala | 18,674 |
| Alton, Ill.. | 24,682 | Bethlehem, Pa | 50,358 |
| Altoona, Pa | 60.331 | Beverly, Mass | 22,561 |
| Amarillo, Texa | 15,494 | Biddeford, M | 18,008 |
| Ambridge, Pa. | 12,730 | Billings, Mo | 15,100 |
| Amesbury, Mass. | 10,036 | Biloxi, Miss........ | 10,937 |
| Amsterdam, N. | 33,524 | Binghamton, N. Y. | 66,800 |
| Anaconda, Mon | 11,668 | Birmingham, Ala... | 178,806 |
| Anderson, | 29,767 | Bloomfield, N. J... | 22,019 |
| Anderson, | 10.570 | Bloomington, Ill... | 28,725 |
| Ann Arbor | 19,516 | Bloomington, lnd.. | 11,595 |
| Annapolis, | 11.214 | Bluefield, W. Va... | $15,282$ |
| Anniston, A | 17,73+ | Blue Island, Ill.... | 11,424 21,393 |
| Ansonia, | 17,643 | Boise, Idaho........ | $\begin{aligned} & 21,393 \\ & 12,451 \end{aligned}$ |
| Appleton, Wis. | 19,561 | Boone, Ia. |  |
| Ardmore, Okla..... | 14.181 | Boston, Mass........ |  |
| Arkansas City, Kans. | 11,253 | Boulder, Colo...... Braddock, | $\begin{aligned} & 11,006 \\ & 20,879 \end{aligned}$ |
| Arlington, Mass | 18,665 12,400 | Braddock, Pa...... Bradford, Pa | $\begin{aligned} & 20,879 \\ & 15,525 \end{aligned}$ |
| Asbury Park, N | 12,400 28,504 | Bradford, Pa....... <br> Braintree, Mass. | 15,525 10,580 |
| Asheville, N. | 28,504 14,729 | Braintree, Mass.... Bridgeport, Conn.. | 143,555 |
| Ashland, Ky.. | 14,729 11,334 | Bridgeport, Conn.. | 143,555 14,323 |
| Ashland, Wis | 11,334 22,082 | Bridgeton, N. J.... | 14,23 20,620 |
| Ashtabula, | 22,082 14,027 | Bristol, Conn....... <br> Bristol, Pa | 10,273 |
| Astoria, Ore | 14,027 12,630 | Bristol, Pa. <br> Bristol, R. I. ....... | 10,23 11,375 |
| Atchison, K | 12,630 16,748 | Bristol, R. Bristol, | 11,775 14,776 |
| Athens, Ga Atlanta, Ga | 200,616 | Brockton, Mass.... | 66,254 |
| Atlantic City, | 50,707 | Brookline, Mass.... | 37,748 |
| Attleboro, | 19,731 | Brownsville, Texas. | 11,791 |
| Auburn, | 16,985 | Brunswick, Ga.,.... | 14,413 |
| Auburn, N | 36,192 | Bucyrus, O......... | 10,425 |
| Augusta, | 52,548 | Buffalo, N. Y..... | 506,775 |
| Augusta, | 14,114 | Burlington, Ia...... | 24,057 |
| Aurora, Ill. | 36,397 | Burlington, Vt. | 22,779 |
| Austin, Mi | 10,118 | Butler, Pa. | 23,778 |
| Austin, Tex | 34,876 | Butte, Mont........ | 41,611 |
| Bakersfield, | 18,638 | Cairo, Ill. . . . . . . . . | 15,203 |
| Baltimore, | 733,826 | Cambridge, Mass... | 109,694 |
| Bangor, Me | 25,978 | Cambridge, O...... | 13,104 |
| Barberton, | 18,811 | Camden, N . | 116,309 |
| Barre, Vt | 10,008 | Canonsburg, | 10,632 |
| Bartlesville, Ok | 14.417 | Canton, Il | 10,928 |
| Batavia, N. Y | 13,541 | Canton, Ohio....... | 87,091 |
| Bath, Me... | 14,731 | Cape Girardeau, Mo. | 10,252 |
| Baton Rouge, La.. | 21,782 | Carbondale, Pa.... | 18,640 |
| Battle Creek, Mich. | 36,164 | Carlisle, | 10,916 |
| Bay City, Mich.... | 47,554 | Carnegie, P | 11,516 |
| Bayonne, N. J..... | 76,754 | Carrick, Pa. ........ | 10,504 |


| 石hag | 10,068 | , | 17, |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Casper, Wyo | 11,447 | Denver, Colo | 256,491 |
| Cedar Rapids, Ia. | 45,566 | Derby, | 11,238 |
| Central Falls, R, I. | 24,174 | Des Moines, | 126,468 |
| Centralia, III | 12,491 | Detroit, Mich | 993,678 |
| Chambersburg | 13,171 | Dickson, Pa | 11,049 |
| Champaign. I | 15,873 | Donora, Pa. | 14,131 |
| Chanute, Kan | 10,286 | Dothan, Al | 10,034 |
| Charleroi, Pa | 11,516 | Dove | 13,029 |
| Charleston, S. | 67,957 | Du Bois, Pa | 13,681 |
| Charleston, W | 39,608 | Dubuque, Io | 39,141 |
| Charlotte, N. | 46,338 | Duluth, Minn | 98,917 |
| Charlottesville, Va.. | 10,688 | Dunkirk, N. | 19,336 |
| Chattanooga, Tenn. | 57,895 | Dunmore. P | 20,250 |
| Chelsea, Mass | 43,184 | Durham, N | 21,719 |
| Chester, Pa | 58,030 | Duquesne, Pa | 19,011 |
| Cheyenne, | 73,829 | East Chicago, In | 35,967 |
| Chicago, | 701,705 | East Cleveland, O | 27,292 |
| Chicago Hgts, | 19,653 | F. Hampton, Mass. | 11,261 |
| Chickasha, Ok | 10,179 | E. Hartford, Conn. | 11,648 |
| Chicopee, Mas | 36.214 | E. Liverpool, O. | 21,411 |
| Chillicothe, | 15,831 | Easton, Pa | 33,813 |
| Cicero, I11 | 44,995 | East Orange, N , | 50,710 |
| Cincinnati, | 401,247 | E. Providence, R. I. | 21,793 |
| Clarksburg, W. | 27,869 | East St. Louis, Ill.. | 66,767 |
| Cleburne, Texas | 12,820 | E. Youngstown, 0. | 11,237 |
| Cleveland, Ohio | 796,841 | Enu Claire, W | 20,906 |
| Cleveland Hgts, O . | 15,236 | Eldorado, K | 10.995 |
| Clifton, N . | 26,470 | Elgin, Ill | 27,454 |
| Clinton, | 10,962 | Elizabeth, | 95,783 |
| Clinton, Iow | 24,151 | Elkhart, In | 24,277 |
| Cliuton, Mass | 12,979 | Elinira, N. | 45,393 |
| Coatesville, Pa | 14,515 | El Paso, Tex | 77,560 |
| Coffeyville, K | 13,452 | Elwood, Ind | 10,790 |
| Cohoes, N. Y | 22,987 | Flyria, O. | 20,474 |
| Colorado Spgs, Col. | 30,105 | Emporia, K | 11.273 |
| Columbia, Mo | 10,392 | Enfield, Conn | 11,719 |
| Columbia, Pa | 10,836 | Englewood, | 11,627 |
| Columbia, S. | 37,524 | Enid, Okla | 16,576 |
| Columbus, G | 31,125 | Erie, Pa | 93,37: |
| Columbus, M | 10,501 | Escanaba, | 13,103 |
| Columbus, | 237,031 | Eugene, Or | 10,593 |
| Concord, N. | 22,167 | Eureka, Cal | 12,923 |
| Connellsville, | 13,804 | Evanston, Ill | 37.234 |
| Corning, N. Y. | 15,820 | Evansville, In | 85,264 |
| Corpus Christi, Tex. | 10,522 | Everett, Mass | 40,120 |
| Corsicana, Texas... | 11,356 | Everett, Wash | 27,644 |
| Cortland, N. Y | 13,294 | Fairfield, Conn | 11,475 |
| Coshocton | 10,847 | Fairmont, W. Va | 17,851 |
| Council Bluffs, Ia. | 36,162 | Fall River, Mass. | 120,485 |
| Convington, Ky | 57,121 | Fargo, N. D... | 21,961 |
| Cranston, R. I. | 29,407 | Faribault, Mi | 11,089 |
| Crawfordsville, Ind. | 10,139 | Farrell, Pa | 15,586 |
| Cumberland, Md.. | 29,837 | Findlay, O | 17,021 |
| Cumberland, R. I. | 10,077 | Fitchburg, Mas | 41,029 |
| Cuyahoga Falls, O.. | 10,200 | Flint, Mich.. | 91,599 |
| Dallas, Texas... | 158,976 | Florence, Al | 10,529 |
| Danbury, Co | 18,943 | Florence, S. | 10,968 |
| Danvers, Mass. | 11,108 | Fond du Lac, Wis. | 23,427 |
| Danville, Ill. | 33,776 | Forest Park, Ill. | 10,768 |
| Danville, Va | 21,539 | Fort Dodge, Ia. | 19,347 |
| Davenport, Iowa | 56,727 | Fort Madison, Ia.. | 12,066 |
| Dayton, Ohio. | 152,559 | Fort Scott, Kans.. | 10,693 |
| Decatur, Ill. | 43,818 | Fort Smith Ark... | 28,870 |
| Dedham, Mass | 10,792 | Fort Wayne, Ind.. | 86,549 |
| Del Rio, Tex. | 10.589 | Fort Worth, Tex... | 106,482 |


| Framingham, N | 17,033 | Huntington, W. Va. | 50,177 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Frankford, Ind. | 11,585 | Hutchinson, Kans.. | 23,298 |
| Frederick, - Md | 11,066 | Ilion, N. | 10.169 |
| Freeport, | 19,669 | Independence, Kas. | 11,920 |
| Fremont, | 12,468 | Independence, Mo.. | 11,686 |
| Fresno, Cal | 45,086 | Indianapolis, Ind... | 314,194 |
| Fulton, N. | 13,043 | Iowa City, Ia...... | 11,267 |
| Gadsden, Ala. | 14,737 | Ironton, O......... | 14,007 |
| Galesburg, 111 | 23,834 | Ironwood, Mi | 15,739 |
| Galveston, Tex | 44,255 | Irvington, N. J.... | 25,480 |
| Gardner, Mas | 16,971 | Ishpeming, Mich... | 10,500 |
| Garfield, N. | 19,381 | Ithaca, N. Y | 17,004 |
| Gary, In | 55.378 | Jackson, Mich | 48,374 |
| Gastonia, | 12,871 | Jackson, Miss. | 22,817 |
| Geneva, | 14,648 | Jackson, Tenn | 18,860 |
| Glendale, | 13,536 | Jacksorville, Fla... | 91.558 |
| Glens Falls, N. Y. | 16,638 | Jacksonville, Ill.... | 15,713 |
| Gloucester, Mass,.. | 22,947 | Jamestown, N. Y. | 38,917 |
| Gloucester, N. | 12,162 | Janesville, Wis..... | 18,293 |
| Gloversville, | 22,075 | Jeannette, Pa..... | 10,627 |
| Goldsboro | 11,296 | Jefferson City, Mo. | 14,490 |
| Grand Forks, N. D. | 14.010 | Jeffersonville, Ind. | 10,098 |
| Grand Island, Neb. | 13,947 | Jersey City, N. J. | 298,103 |
| Grand Rapids, Mich. | 137,634 | Johnson City, Tenn. | 12,442 |
| Granite City, Ill | 14,757 | Johnstown, N. Y.. | 8 |
| Great Falls, Mo | 24,121 | Johnstown | 42 |
| Greeley, Colo | 10.958 | Joliet, II | 38,442 29,902 |
| Green Bay, | 31,017 | Joplin, M | 29,902 48,487 |
| Greenfield, Ma | 15,462 | Kalamazoo, | 48,487 |
| Greenville, Mis | 11,560 | Kankakee, III...... | 16,753 |
| Greeenville, S. | 23,127 | Kansas City, Kans. | 101,177 |
| Greenville, Texa | 12,384 | Kansas City, Mo.... | 324,410 |
| Greensboro, N. | 19,861 | Kearny, N. J..... | 26,724 |
| Greensburg, | 15,033 | Keene, | 11,210 |
| Greenwich, Con | 22,123 | Kenmore, | 12,683 |
| Guthrie, Okla | 11,757 | Kenosha, W | 40,472 |
| Hackensack, N. J. | 17,667 | Keokuk, Ia | 14,423 |
| Hagerstown, Mc | 28,064 | Kewanee, Il | 16,026 |
| Hamilton, Ohio. | 39,675 | Key West, | 18,749 |
| Hammond, Ind | 36,004 | Kingston, N, | 26,688 |
| Hamtramck, Mich. | 48,615 | Knoxville, | 77,818 |
| Hannibal, Mo. | 19,306 | Kokomo, I | 30,067 |
| Harrisburg, Pa | 75,917 | Lackawann | 17,918 |
| Harrison, N. | 15,721 | Laconia, | 10,897 |
| Hartford, Conn | 138,036 | La Crosse |  |
| Hastings, Nebr | 11,547 | Lafayette, Ind. |  |
| Hattiesburg, Mi | 13,270 | La Grange, Ga | 17,038 |
| Haverhill, Mas | 53,884 | Lake Charles, La.. | 13,088 |
| Hazleton, Pa. | 32,277 | Lakewood, O....... | 41,732 |
| Helena, Mon | 12,037 | Lancaster, 0. | 14,706 |
| Henderson, K | 12,169 | Iancaster, P | 53,150 |
| Herkimer, N . | 10,453 | Lansing, Mich | 57,327 |
| Herrin, I | 10,986 | Laporte, Ind | 15,158 |
| Hibbing, Minn | 15,089 | Laredo, Texas | 22,710 |
| Highland Park, Mich. | 46,499 | La Salle, Ill | 13,050 |
| High Point, N. C.. | 14,302 | Laurel, Miss | 13,037 |
| Hoboken, | 68,166 | Lawrence, Kans | 12,456 |
| Holland, Mich | 12,183 | Lawrence, Mass | 94,270 |
| Holyoke, Mass. | 60,203 | Leavenworth, Kans. | 16,912 |
| Homestead, Pa. | 20,452 | Lebanon, Pa. | 24,643 |
| Hoquiam, Wash | 10,058 | Leominster, Mass.. | 19,744 |
| Hornell, N. Y | 15,025 | L.ewiston, Me | 31,791 |
| Hot Springs, Ark.. | 11,695 | Lexington, Ky | 41,534 |
| Houston, Tex. | 138,276 | Lima, Ohio | 41,326 |
| Hudson, N . | 11.745 | Lincoln, I11 | 11,882 |
| Huntington, Ind | 14,000 | Lincoln, Ne | 54,948 |


| Little Falls, N. Y .. | 13.029 | Morristown, | 12,548 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Little Rock, Ark... | 65,142 | Moundsville, W. Va. | 10,669 |
| Lockport, N. Y | 21,308 | Mount Carmel, Pa.. | 17,469 |
| Long Beach, | 55,593 | Mt. Vernon, N. Y. | 42,726 |
| Logansport, | 21,626 | Muncie, Ind........ | 36,524 |
| Long Branch, N. | 13,521 | Murphysboro, Ill. | 10,703 |
| Lorain, Ohio. | 37,295 | Muscatine, Ia. | 16,068 |
| Los Angeles, | 576,673 | Muskegon, Mich... | 36,570 |
| Louisville, | 234,891 | Muskogee, Okla... | 30,277 |
| Lowell, Mas | 112,759 | Nanticoke, Pa.. | 22,614. |
| Lynchburg, | 30,070 | Nashua, N. H. | 28,379 |
| Lynn, Mass | 99.148 | Nashyille, Tenn.... | 118,342 |
| Macon, Ga | 52,995 | Natchez, Miss...... | 12,608 |
| Madison, W is | 38,378 | Natick, Mass.. | 10,907 |
| Mahanoy City, Pa.. | 15,599 | Naugatuck, Conn.. | 15,051 |
| Malden, Mass. | 49,103 | New Albany. Ind.. | 22,992 |
| Manchester, Conn | 18,370 | Newark, N. J...... | 414,524 |
| Manchester, N. H. | 78,384 | Newark, Ohio. | 26,718 |
| Manitowoc, Wis | 17.563 | New Bedford, Mass. | 121,217 |
| Mankato, Mi | 12,469 | Newbern, N. C..... | 12.198 |
| Mansfield, 0 | 27,824 | New Britain, Conn. | 59,316 |
| Marietta, O | 15,140 | New B'nsw'k, N. J. | 32.779 |
| Marinette, | 13,610 | Newburg, N. Y.... | 30,366 |
| Marion, In | 23,747 | Newburyprt, Mass. | 15,618 |
| Marion, O | 27,891 | New Castle, Ind... | 14,458 |
| Marlborough, Mass. | 15,028 | New Castle, Pa.... | 44,938 |
| Marshall, Texas. | 14,271 | New Haven, Conn. | 162,537 |
| Marshalltown, Ia | 15,731 | New Kens'gton, Pa. | 11,987 |
| Martinsburg, W. | 12,515 | New London, Conn. | 25,688 |
| Martins Ferry. | 11,634 | New Orleans, La.. | 387,219 |
| Marquette, M | 12,718 | New Phila'phia, O . | 10.718 |
| Massillon, | 17,428 | Newport News, Va. | 35,596 |
| Mason Cit | 20,065 | Newport, Ky....... | 29,317 |
| Mattoo | 13,552 | Newport, R. | 30,255 |
| Maywood, III | 12,072 | Newton. Mass. | 46.054 |
| McAlester, Ok | 12,095 | New Rochelle, N. Y. | 36,213 |
| McKeesport, Pa | 46,781 | New York, N. Y...5 | 620,048 |
| McKees Rocks, Pa. | 16,713 | Niagara Falls, N. Y. | 50,760 |
| Meadville, Pa.. | 14,568 | Niles, O. | 13,080 |
| Medford, Ma | 39,038 | Norfolk, Va. | 115,777 |
| Melrose, Mass | 18,204 | Norristown, Pa | 32,319 |
| Memphis, Te | 162,351 | North Adams, Mass. | 22,282 |
| Meriden, Con | 34,764 | Northam'ton, Mass. | 21,951 |
| Meridian, Miss | 23,399 | N. Bergen, N. J. | 23,344 |
| Methuen, Mass | 15,189 | N. Braddock, Pa... | 14,928 |
| Miami, Fla. | 29,571 | Northbridge, Mass. | 10,174 |
| Michigan City, Ind. | 19,457 | N. Llitle Rock, Ark. | 14,048 |
| Middletown, Conn.. | 13.638 | North Platte, Neb.. | 10,466 |
| Middletown, N. Y.. | 18,420 | N. To'wanda, N. | 15,482 |
| Middletown, O..... | 23,594 | Norwalk, Conn..... | 27,743 |
| Milford, Mass. | 13,471 | Norwich, Cunn. | 22364 |
| Millville, N | 14,691 | Norwood, Mass | 12,627 |
| Milwaukee, Wis. | 457,147 | Norwood, O... | 24,966 |
| Minneapolis, Minn. | 380,5¢2 | Oakland, Cal | 216,261 |
| Minot, N. Dak.... | 10,476 | Oak Park, III | 39,858 |
| Mishawaka, | 15,195 | Ogden, Utah. | 32,804 |
| Missoula, Mo | 12,668 | Ogdensburg, N. Y. | 14,609 |
| Moberly, Mo | 12,808 | Oil Clty, Pa....... | 21,274 |
| Mobile, Ala | 60,777 | Okla. City, Okla.. | 91,295 |
| Moline, III. | 30.734 | Okmulgee, Okla... | 17,430 |
|  | 18,179 | Olean, N, Y........ | 20,506 |
| Monroe, La | 12,675 | Old Forge, Pa..... | 12,237 |
| Monroe, M | 11,573 | Olyphant, Pa....... | 10,236 |
| Montcl | 28,810 | Omaha, Nebr | 191,601 |
| Montgomery, Ala | 43,464 | Oncida, N. Y | 10,541 |
| Morgan'wn, W. Va. | 12,127 | Oneonta, N. Y..... | 1,582 |


| Orange | 33,268 | Rensselaer, N. Y.. | $\begin{aligned} & 10,823 \\ & 28,823 \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Oshkosh, W | 33,162 | Revere, Mass........ | $28,823$ |
| ssining, | 10,739 | Richinond, $\mathrm{C}=$ | 16,843 |
| swego, | 23,626 | Richmond, Ind | 26.765 |
| Ottawa, | 10,816 | Richmond, Va | 171,567 |
| Ottumwa, | 23,003 | Riverside, C | 19,341 50,843 |
| Owensboro | 17,424 | Rosnoke, Va | 13, 13.72 |
| Owosso, | 12,575 | Rochester, M | 13,722 |
| Paducah, K | 24,735 | Rochester, | 295,750 |
| Palestine, | 11,039 | Rockiord, III | 65,551 |
| Paris, | 15,040 | Rock Island, 11..... | 12,743 |
| F arkersburg, W. Va. | 20,050 | Rocky Mount, N. C. | 12, 248 |
| Parsons, Kan | 16,028 | Rome, N . | 13,252 |
|  | 45,354 | Rome, Ga. |  |
|  | 63,841 | Rutland, Vt | 14,954 |
| Paterson, | 135,875 | Sacramento, C | 65,908 74,683 |
| Pawtucke | 64,248 | San Diego, Cal.... | 74,683 161,379 |
| Peabody, Ma | 19.552 | San Antonio, Tex. | 161,379 61,903 |
| Peekskill, | 15,858 | Saginaw, M | 61,903 42,529 |
| Pekin, | 12,086 | Salem, Ma | 42,529 |
| Pensacola | 31,035 |  |  |
| Peoria, III | 76,121 |  | 15,085 |
| Perth Amboy, | 41,707 12,410 | Salisbury, N. | 13,884 |
| Pera, Ind. | 12,410 31,012 | Salt Lake City, Uxah | 138,110 |
| Petersburg, | 323,779 | San Angelo. Tex.. | 10,050 |
| hiladelptria, | 16,923 | San Bern' rdino, Cal. | 18,721 |
| hillipsourg, | 16,905 | Sandusky, O......... | 22,997 |
| Phoenixville. | 10,484 | Sanford, Me | 20,691 |
| Pine Blaff, | 19,280 | San Francisco, Cal. | 506,676 |
| Piqua, | 15,044 | San Jose, | 39,642 |
| Pittsburg, Kans.... | 18,053 | Santa Ana, Cal. | 15,485 |
| pittsbarg, Pa........ | 588,343 | Santa Barbara, Cal. | 19,441 |
| Pittsficld, | 41,763 | Santa Cruz, Cal | 10,917 |
| Pittsion, Pa | 18,497 | Santa Monicn, Cal. | 15,252 |
| Plainfield, N. | 27,700 | Sapulpa, Obl | 11,634 |
| Plattsburg, N. | 10,909 | Saratoga Sp 'gs, N . | 12,381 |
| Plymouth, Mass.... | 13,045 | Saugus, Mass | 10,874 |
| Plymouth, Pa | 16,500 | S'ltSte, Marie, Mich. | 12,096 |
| Pocatello, 1da | 15,001 | Savannah, | 85,723 |
| Pomona, Cal | 18,505 | Schenectady, N | \$8,723 |
| Pontiac, Mich...... | 34,273 | Scranton, | 137,783 |
| Port Arthur, Tex... | 22.251 | Seattle, W | 315,312 |
| Port Chester, N. Y. | 16,573 | Secratia, M | 21,144 |
| Post Haron, Mich.. | 25,944 | Selma, Ala | 4 |
| Port Jervis, N, Y . | 10, 171 | Shamokin, | 21,704 |
| Portand, Me | 69,272 | Sharon, Pa |  |
| Portland, Ore..... | 258,288 | Shawnee, |  |
| Portsmouth, N. | 18, 369 | Sheboygan, W |  |
| Portsmouth, | 53,011 | Shenandoah, |  |
| ortsmouth | 54,387 | Sherman, Texas |  |
| Poitstown, | 17,481 | Shreveport, 10 | 43, 8127 |
| Pottsville, Pa | 21,875 | Sioux Fity, Ills, S. D. | 25,202 |
| Poughkeepsie, N. Y. | 35,000 | Somerville, Ni. | 93.091 |
| Providence, R. lı... | 237.595 | South Bend, Ind | 70,983 |
| Provo, Ura | 10,303 |  |  |
| Puebla Colo. | 48,050 | Southbridge, Nuass | 14,245 |
| Punxsutawney, | 10,311 | Spartanburg, S. | 22,038 |
| Quincy, III. | 35,978 | Spokane, Wash | 104,437 |
| Quincy, Mas | 47, 876 | Springfield, in | 59,183 |
| Kacine, Wis | 58,593 | Springfield, Mass. | 129.614 |
| Rahway, N . | 11.048 | Springtiela, Mo.... | 80, 840 |
| Raleigh, N. | 24,418 | Springtield, Ohio... | 60,840 |
| Rancer, Tox....... | 15,205 | Staintord, | 35,096 |
| carain | 102,784 | Staunton, |  |
| eno, Nev. | 12,016 | St. Cloud, Mina | 15.873 |


AUTOMOBILE TIRE RECORD



Legal Holidays in the Various Stater.

January 1. New Year's Day: In all States (including $D$. C.). (In Me, a bank holiday only legally.

January 19. Lee's Birthdays In
Fla., Ga., N. Car., S. Car., Va., Ala., Miss. and Ark.

February 12. Georgia Day: In Ga. February 12. Lincoln's Birthday: In Cal., Colo., Conn., Del., Ill., Ia., Ind., Kas., Mich., Minn., Mont., Neb. Nev., N. J., N. Y., N. D., Ore., Pa., S. Dak. Utah, Wash., W. Va., and Wyo.

February 22. Washington's Birthday: In all the States and District of Columbia.

March 2. Anniversary of Texan Independence: In Texas.

March 4. Inauguration Days In $D$ of C. in years when a President of U. S. is inaugurated.

April 12. Halifax Independence Resolutions: In N. Car.

April 19. Patriots' Day: In Me. and Mass.
April 21. Anniversary of the Battle of San Jacinto: In Texas.

April 26. Confederate Memorial Day: In Ala., Fla., Ga., Miss., and Va. May 10. Confederate Memorial Day: In N. Car. and S. Car.

May (Second Friday). Confederate Day: In Tenn.

May 20. Anniversary of the Signing of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence: In N. Car, and Ky. May 30: Decoration Days In all the States (and D. of C.), except Ark., Fla., Ga., La., Miss., N. Car., S. Car., Tenn, and Texas,

June 3. Jeflexson Davis's Birthdays In Fla., Ga., Ala., Miss., Texas, Tenn., and S. Car. In La., known as "Confederate Memorial Day." In Va. in Public Schools.

July 4. Independence Days In all the states and $D$, of $C$.

Ausust. Primary election Day: In Mo. In Mich, (last Tuesday in August preceding every general November election).

Auguse 1. Colorade Days in Cola. In August 16. Remnington Battle Days

September (first Monday.) Labor Day: In all the States and D. of C. In La. observed in Orleans Parish

September. Primary Election Day In Wis. first Tuesday. In Ore., even years.

September 9. Admission Day: In Cal.
september 12. "Old Defenders" Day": In Baltimore, Md.

Uctober 12. Columbus Day: In Ark., Cal., Colo., Conn., Del., Idaho, ills., Ind., Kas., Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Mo., Mont., N. J., Okla., Pa., R. I., Tex., Vt., Wash.

November (first 'Tuesday after first Monday). General Election Day: In Ala., Alaska, Ariz., Cal., Colo., Del., Fla., Idaho, Ills., Ind., Iowa, La., Me., Md., Mich., Minn., Mo., Mont., Nev., N. H., N. J., N. Mex., N.' Y., N. Car., N. Dak., Ohio (from $5.30 \mathrm{~A} . \mathrm{M}$. to $9 \mathrm{~A} . \mathrm{M}$. only), Okla., Ore., Pa., R. I. (biennially in even years), $S$. Car., $S$. Dak., Tenn., Tex., Va., W. Va., Wäsh., Wis., and Wyo, in the years when Elections are held therein.

November (usually the last Thursday). Thanksgiving Day: Is observed in all the states and in $D$. of C.

November 11. Armistice Day: Im all the States

December 20. Christmas Day: In all the States and $D$, of $C$.

There are no statutory holidays in Miss, but by common consemt the Fourth of July, Thanksgiving and Christmas are observed.

Arkor Day is a legal holiday in many States, although in some it is observed as designated by the Governor.

There is no national holiday, not even the Fourth of Jury. Comgress has at various times appointed special holidays. In the second sessiom of the 53d Congress, it passed am act making Labor Day a public holiday In the $D$, of $C$, and it has reoognised the existence of eertain days as holideys, for commercial purposes, but, with the exceptiom named, there is no seneral statute on the subuect. The proelsamation of the Prosident designating a eqny of Thamksgiving only makes it a legeal Thamksgiving only ma

## American Broadcasting Stations

| Call Signal | Location | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Wave } \\ & \text { l'ngth } \end{aligned}$ | Call Signal | Location | Wave l'ngth |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | UNITED STATES |  | KFKB | Milford, Kan | 286 |
| KDKA | East Pittsburgh, Pa. . | 326 | KFKQ | Conway, Ark | 250 |
| KDPM | Cleveland, 0... | 270 | KFKV | Eutte, Mont. | 283 |
| KDYL | Salt Lake Cily, Ulah. | 360 | KFKX | Hastings, Neb. | 341 |
| $\underset{\text { KDYM }}{\text { KDY }}$ | San Diego, Cal. | 280 | KFLR | Albuquerque, N. M | 254 |
| KDZB | Baker | 240 | KFLU | San Benito, Tex. . | 236 |
| KEAF | Seattle, Wash Denver, Colo | 270 | KFLV | Rockford, Atlantic, | 229 273 |
| KFAD | Phoenix, Ariz | 360 | KFMQ | Atlantic, la. Fayetteville, | 273 263 |
| KFAE | Pullman, Was | 330 | KFMW | Houghton, Mich | 266 |
| KFAF | Denver, Colo | 360 | KFMX | Northfield, Minn | 283 |
| KFAJ | Boulder, Colo | 360 | KFMZ | Roswell, N. MI. | 250 |
| KFAR | Hollywood, Ca | 280 | KFNF | Shenandoah, | 266 |
| KFAU | Boise, Idaho. | 270 | KFOA | Seattle, Was | 455 |
| KFBB | Havre, Mont | 360 | KFOC | Whittier, Cal. | 236 |
| KFBK | Sacramento, | 283 | KFON | Long Beach, | 234 |
| KFBU | Laramie, Wyo. | 283 | KFOP | Dallas, Tex. | 268 |
| KFCF | Walla Walla, Wash. | 360 | KF00 | Galveston, Te | 240 |
| KFCL | Los Angeles, Cal. | 236 | KFOT | Wichita, Kan | 231 |
| KFCY | Le Mars, Ia. | 252 | KF0U | Richmond, Ca | 254 |
| KFDO | Bozeman, Mo | 248 | KF0X | Omaha, Neb. | 248 |
| KFDV | Fayetteville, | 360 | KFOY | St. Paul, Minn. | 226 |
| KFDX | Shreveport, La. | 360 | KFPG | Los Angeles, Cal. | 238 |
| KFDY | Brookings, S. D | 360 | KFPH | Salt Lake City, Utah | 242 |
| KFEK | Minneapo! | 261 | KFP0 | Denver, Colo. . . . | 231 |
| KFEL | Denver, Co | 254 | KFPR | Los Angeles, Cal | 231 |
| KFEQ | Oak, Neb. | 268 | KFPT | Salt Lake City, Uta | 360 |
| KFEV | Caspar, Wyo. | 263 | KFPX | Pine Bluft, Ark. | 242 |
| KFEX | Minneapolis, M | 261 | KFPY | Spokane, Wash. | 283 |
| KFFV | Lamoni, Ia. | 280 | KFQA | St. Louis, Mo. | 261 |
| KFFX | Omaha, Nebr | 278 | KFQB | Fort Worth, T | 254 |
| KFGC | Baton Rouge, L | 254 | KFQC | Taft, Cal. | 227 |
| KFGD | Chickasha, Okla | 248 | KFQD | Anchorage, Alaska | 280 |
| KFGH | Stanford Univ., Cal. | 273 | KFQG | Los Angeles, Cal. . | 226 |
| KFGX | Orange, Tex. . . . . | 250 | KFQI | Culver City, Cal. . | 234 |
| KFGZ | BerrienSprings, Mich. | 286 | KFQM | Austin, Tex. | 268 |
| KFHA | Gunnison, Colo | 252 | KFQU | Holy City, Cal | 234 |
| KFHD | St. Joseph, Mo. | 226 | KFQV | Omaha, Neb. | 231 |
| KFHF | Shireveport, La | 266 | KFQX | Seattle, Wash | 233 |
| KFHJ | Santa Barbara, Cal. | 360 | KFSG | Los Angeles, C | 278 |
| KFI | Los Angeles, Ca | 469 | KG0 | Oakland, Cal. | 312 |
| KFIF | Portland, Ore | 360 | KGW | Portland, Ore. | 492 |
| KFIX | Independence, Mo. | 240 | KHJ | Los Angeles, C | 395 |
| KFIZ | Fond du Lac, Wis | 273 | KHO | Seattle, Wash. | 360 |
| KFJC | Seattle, Wash. | 270 | KIAF | Sihtipoc, Minn. | 421 |
| KFJK | Bristow, Okla | 233 | KJS | Los Angeles, Ca | 360 |
| KFJM | Grand Forks, N | 280 | KIS | Oakland, Cal... | 360 |
| KFJX | Cedar Falls, Ia. | 280 | KLX | Oakland, Cal. | 509 |
| KFJY | Fort Dodge, la. | 246 | KLZ | Denver, Colo |  |
| KEKA | Greeley, Colo | 273 | KNT | Kukak Bay, Alask |  |


| KNX | Los Angeles, Cal. | 360 | WBZ | Springfield, Mass | 37 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| K0B | State College, N. M.. | 360 | WCAD | Canton, N. Y. | 280 |
| K0P | Detroit, Mich. | 286 | WCAE | Pittsburgh, Pa. | 462 |
| KPO | San Francisco, Cal. | 423 | WCAG | New Orleans, La. | 268 |
| KQV | Pittsburgh, Pa. . . | 270 | WCAH | Columbus, 0. | 286 |
| KSD | St. Louis, Mo.. | 546 | WCAJ | Univ. Place, Neb. | 360 |
| KTW | Seattle, Wash. | 360 | WCAL | Northfield, Minn.. | 360 |
| KU0 | San Francisco, Cal. | 360 | WCAM | Villanova, Pa | 360 |
| KWG | Stockton, Cal. | 360 | WCAO | Baltimore, Md | 360 |
| KWH | Los Angeles, C | 360 | WCAP | Washington, D. | 469 |
| KYW | Chicago, Ill. . | 536 | WCAR | San Antonio, Tex. | 360 |
| KZM | Oakland, Cal | 360 | WCAS | Minneapolis, Minn. | 280 |
| WAAB | New Orleans, La | 268 | WCAT | Rapid City, S. D. | 240 |
| WAAC | New Orleans, La. | 360 | WCAU | Philadelphia, Pa. | 286 |
| WAAF | Chicago, III. | 286 | WCAY | Milwaukee, Wis. | 266 |
| WAAM | Newark, N. J. | 263 | WCAZ | Carthage, III. | 246 |
| WAAN | Columbia, Mo | 254 | WCBC | Ann Arbor, Mich. | 280 |
| WAAW | 0 maha , Neb. | 286 | WCBD | Zion, III. | 345 |
| WABA | Lake Forest, III | 266 | WCBF | Pittsburgh, | 236 |
| WABE | Washington, D. C | 283 | WCBK | St. Petersburg, Pa | 266 |
| WABI | Bangor, Me.. | 240 | WCBL | Houlton, Me. | 280 |
| WABL | Storrs, Conn | 283 | WCBM | Baltimore, | 229 |
| WABM | Saginaw, Mich. | 254 | WCBN | Harrison, Ind. | 266 |
| WABN | La Crosse, Wis | 244 | WCB0 | Nashville, Tenn | 236 |
| WABP | Dover, 0. | 266 | WCBR | Providence, R. | 246 |
| WABQ | Haverford, Pa | 261 | WCBT | Worcester, Mas | 238 |
| WABR | Toledo, 0 | 270 | WCBU | Arnold, Pa. | 254 |
| WABS | Newark, N. J. | 244 | WCBX | Newark, N. | 233 |
| WABT | Washington, Pa | 252 | WCBZ | Chicago Heights, III. | 248 |
| WABU | Camden, N. J. | 226 | WCK | St. Louis, Mo. | 360 |
| WABX | Mount Clemens, Mich. | 270 | WCM | Austin, Tex. | 360 |
| WABY | Philadelphia, Pa. . | 242 | WCX | Detroit, Mich | 517 |
| WABZ | New Orleans, | 263 | WDAE | Tampa, Fla. | 360 |
| WARA | Sisiht, Wis. . | 406 | WDAF | Kansas City, Mo | 411 |
| WBAA | W. Lafayette, Ind. | 360 | WDAG | Amarillo, Tex. | 263 |
| WBAH | Minneapolis, Minn | 417 | WDAH | El Paso, Tex. | 268 |
| WBAK | Harrisburg, Pa | 400 | WDAK | Hariford, Con | 261 |
| WBAN | Paterson, N. J. | 244 | WDAO | Dallas, Tex. | 360 |
| WBAO | Decatur, III. | 360 | WDAR | Philadelphia, Pa | 395 |
| WBAP | Ft. Worth, Tex | 476 | WDAU | New Bedford, Mass | 360 |
| WBAY | Columbus, 0 | 423 | WDAY | Fargo, N. D | 244 |
| WBAY | New York, N. Y | 492 | WDBA | Columbus, Ga | 236 |
| WBBB | Taunton, Mass. | 229 | WDBC | Lancaster, Pa | 258 |
| WBBD | Reading, Pa. | 234 | WDBF | Youngstown, 0 | 246 |
| WBBG | Mattapoisett, Mass. | 248 | WDBH | Worcester, Mas | 268 |
| WBBH | Port Huron, Mich. | 246 | WDBK | Cleveland, 0. | 248 |
| WBBM | Lincoln, III. | 226 | WDBO | Winter Park, Fla. | 240 |
| WBB0 | Rogers, Mich. | 250 | WDBP | Superior, Wis.. | 261 |
| WBBP | Petoskey, Mich | 246 | WDBR | Boston, Mass | 256 |
| WBBQ | Pawtucket, R. | 252 | WDBY | Fort Wayne, In | 258 |
| WBBR | Rossville, N. Y. | 273 | WDBY | Chicago, III. | 258 |
| WBBS | New Orleans, | 250 | WDM | Washington, D. C. | 234 |
| WBBW | Norfolk, Va. | 222 | WEAF | New York, N. Y. | 492 |
| WBBZ | Indianapolis, Ind | 227 | WEAH | Wichita, Kan. | 280 |
| WBCI | Bemis, Tenn. | 226 | WEAI | Ithaca, N. Y. | 286 |
| WBT | Charlotte, N. C | 360 | WEAJ | Vermilion, |  |


| AM | North Pl | 286 | WJAG | Norfolk, |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| WEAN | Providence, R | 273 | WJAK | Greentown, | 254 |
| WEAO | Columbus, 0. | 360 | WJAN | Peoria, III. | 80 |
| WEAP | Mobile, Ala | 360 | WJAR | Providence, | 360 |
| WEAR | Baltimore, M | 261 | WJAS | Pittsburgh, Pa | 286 |
| WEAU | Sioux City | 275 | WJAX | Cleveland, | 390 |
| WEAY | Houston, Tex. | 360 | WJX | New York, N | 360 |
| WEB | St. Louis, Mo. | 273 | WJY | New York, N. | 05 |
| WEBH | Chicago, III. | 370 | WJZ | New York, N. Y | 455 |
| WEBJ | New Yor | 273 | WKAA | Cedar Rapids, | 278 |
| WEV | Houston, Tex. | 263 | WKAF | Hichita Falls, Te | 360 |
| WEW | St. Louis, | 280 | WKAP | Cranston, R. | 360 |
| WFAA | Dallas, Tex. | 476 | WKAR | East Lansing, M | 280 |
| WFAB | Syracuse, N, Y | 234 | WKAV | Laconia, N. H. | 254 |
| WFAF | Poughkeepsie, N. Y | 273 | WKBF | Cranston, R. | 286 |
| WFAH | Port Arthur, Tex | 236 | WKY | Oklahoma City, Okla | 36 |
| WFAJ | Asherille, N. C | 360 | WLAG | Minneapolis, Minn. | 417 |
| WFAN | Hutchiison, Minn | 360 | WLAH | Syracuse, N. Y | 234 |
| WFAT | Sioux Falls, S. D. | 258 | WLAK | Bellows Falls, | 36 |
| WFAY | Lincoln, | 275 | WLAL | Tulsa, Okla. | 360 |
| WFBG | Altoona, P | 261 | WLAW | New York, N. Y | 360 |
| WFBH | New York, N. | 273 | WLBL | Stevens Point, Wis | 278 |
| WFBW | Cincinnati, 0 | 309 | WLS | Chicago, III. | 345 |
| WFI | Philadelphia, | 395 | WLH | Cincinnati, 0 | 423 |
| WGAQ | Shrevep | 252 | WMAB | Oklahoma, Okla | 36 |
| WGAZ | South Bend, Ind | 360 | WMAC | Cazenovia, N. Y | 26 |
| WGI | Medf' 'dHillside, Mass | 360 | WMAF | Dartmouth, Mas | 36 |
| WGL | Philadelphia, | 360 | WMAH | Limcoln, Neb | 25 |
| WGN | Chicago, III, | 370 | WMAJ | Kansas City, | 275 |
| WGR. | Buffalo, N. Y | 319 | WMAK | Lockport, | 73 |
| WGY | New Orleans, | 242 | WMAL | Trenton, N. | 56 |
| WGY | Schenectad | 380 | WMAP | Easton, Pa | 246 |
| WHA | Madison, Wis | 360 | WMAO | Chicago, III. | 448 |
| WHAA | lowa City, la | 484 | WMAY | Auburn, Ala | 250 |
| WHAB | Galveston, Tex. | 360 | WMAY | St. Louis, Mo | 280 |
| WHAD | Milwaukee, Wi | 280 | WMC | Memphis, Tenn | 500 |
| WHAG | Cincinnati, 0 | 222 | WMU | Washington, D. | 261 |
| WHAH | Joplin, Mo | 283 | WNAC | Boston, Mass |  |
| WHAM | Rochester, | 283 | WNAD | Norman, |  |
| WHAR | Atlantic | 231 | WNAP | Springfield, | 275 |
| WHAS | Louisville, | 400 | WNAT | Philadelph |  |
| WHAY | Wilmington, | 360 | WNAX | Yankton, S. D | 244 |
| WHAZ | Troy, N. Y | 380 | WNJ | Albany, | 60 |
| WHB | Kansas City, | 411 | WNYC | New York, | 26 |
| WHK | Cleveland, 0 | 283 | W0AC | Lima, 0 | 66 |
| WHN | New York, N. | 360 | WOAG | Belvidere, III | 73 |
| WHO | Des Moines, | 526 | W0AH | Charleston, S. C | 60 |
| WIAB | Rockford, III | 252 | WOAI | San Antonio, Tex | 585 |
| WIAC | Galveston, Te | 360 | WOAN | Lawrenceburg, Tenn | 360 |
| WIAD | Philadelphia, | 254 | W0AO | Mishawaka, Ind | 360 |
| WIAK | Omaha, Neb | 278 | WOAT | Wilmingto | 360 |
| WIAS | Burlington, | 283 | WOAV | Erie, Pa | 242 |
| WIK | McKeesport, | 234 | WOAW | Omaha, | 526 |
| WIP | Philadelphia, Pa | 509 | W0AX | Trenton, | 240 |
| WJAB | Lincoln, Neb | 229 | WOC | Davenport, | 484 |
| WJAD | Waco, Tex. |  | W0I | Ames, la. |  |

RADIO RECEIVING RECORD


Radio RECEIVING RECORD

| Call | Wave <br> Signal | Length |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |$\quad$ Location $\quad$ Dial Settings

## Radio Receiving Record




















| JUNE 1925 |  | JUNE 1925 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| SUN | $t$ | SUN |
| 7 |  | 14 |
| 158 |  | 165 |
| MON |  | MON |
| 8 |  | 15 |
| 159 |  | 166 |
| TUE |  | TUE |
| 9 |  | 16 |
| 160 |  | 167 |
| WED |  | WED |
| 10 |  | 17 |
| 161 |  | 168 |
| THU |  | THU |
| 1 |  | 18 |
| 162 |  | 169 |
| FRI |  | FRI |
| 12 |  | 19 |
| 163 |  | 170 |
| SAT | $\sim$ | SAT |
| 13 |  | 20 |
| 164 |  | 171 |












|  | 7 Q NOVEMBER 1925 |
| :---: | :---: |
| SUN | 60 SVEC SUN |
| $8$ |  |
| 312 | * 319 |
| MON | MON |
| 9 | 16 |
| 313 | 320 |
| TUE | TUE |
| 10 | 17 |
| 314 | 321 |
| WED | WED |
| 11 | 18 |
| 315 | 322 |
| THU | THU |
| 12 | 19 |
|  | 323 |
| 316 | 323 |
| FRI | FRI |
| 13 | 20 |
|  | 324 |
| 317 |  |
| SAT | SAT |
| 14 | 21 |
| 318 | 325 |
| 318 |  |



|  | DECEMBER 1925 |
| :---: | :---: |
| SUN | SUN |
| 6 | $13$ |
| 340 | 347 |
| MON | MON |
| 7 | 14 |
| 341 | 348 |
| TUE | TUE |
| 8 | 15 |
| 342 | 349 |
| WED | WED |
| 9 | 16 |
| 343 | 350 |
| THU | THU |
| 10 | 17 |
| 344 | 351 |
| FRI | FRI |
|  | 18 |
| 345 | 352 |
| SAT | SAT |
| 12 | 19 |
| 346 | 353 |






CASH ACCOUNT JUNE


CASH ACCOUNT OCTOBER

## Date

CASH ACCOUNT NOVEMBER





So rodgra pliceler Clars-itanch
bry lephon
Tmee
RCNajle
Whernigh-
CWMier Whebsun-
क्रckem Woes

## MEMORANDUM

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 9 \text { Sidmeses } \\
& \text { senale } \\
& 9801 \mathrm{maple}
\end{aligned}
$$

ADDRESSES

new stor

$$
\$ 2 \operatorname{lom}_{50} \omega
$$



## ADDRESSES



II It is the desire of the Farmers \& Mechanics National Bank to render superior service to its customers. Should you not be served efficiently and promptly, and with courtesy, the officers will esteem it a favor if you will make your complaints known, also suggestions, which will be held in confidence.


II If not a patron, we cordially invite your account and business, assuring you every consideration consistent with good banking.


THE FARMERS \& MECHANICS NATIONAL BANK
of
Fort Worth
Capital and Surplus
$\$ 1,300,000$. 00

## 1925 CALENDAR 1925

## JANUARY





 18 19)20 $21|22| 2324$ | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\square \square \square \square \square \square \square$

FEBRUARY

 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |






## MARCH





 293031 $\square \square$

APRIL
Sul Mo T

Sal Mo Tulwo \begin{tabular}{|l|l|l|l|l|l|}
\hline <br>
\hline \& 7 \& 1 \& 2 \& 3 \& 4 <br>
\hline

 

\hline 5$]$ \& 6 \& 7 \& 8 \& 9 \& 10 <br>
\hline

 

\hline 12 \& 13 \& 14 \& 15 \& 16 \& 17 \& 18 <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

 26 27 28 29 30 $\quad$ — $\square \square \square \square \square \square \square$ MAY
$\overline{\mathrm{Su}} / \mathrm{Mo} / \mathrm{Tu} / \mathrm{We} / \mathrm{Th} \mid \mathrm{Fr} / \mathrm{Sa}$

 \begin{tabular}{|l|l|l|l|l|l|l|l|}
\hline \& 1 \& \& -1 \& 1 \& 2 <br>
\hline 3 \& 4 \& 5 \& 6 \& 7 \& 8 \& 9 <br>
\hline

 

\hline 10 \& 11 \& 12 \& 13 \& 14 \& 15 \& 16 <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}


 31 $\square \square \square \square \square \square$

## JUNE

Su Mo Tu We Th $\mathrm{Fr}\left[\mathrm{Sa}_{\mathrm{a}}\right.$ \begin{tabular}{|l|l|l|l|l|l|}
\hline \& 1 \& 2 \& 3 \& 4 \& 5 <br>
\hline

 

\hline 7 \& 8 \& 9 \& 10 \& 11 \& 12 \& 13 <br>
\hline 14 \& <br>
\hline

 

\hline 14 \& 15 \& 16 \& 17 \& 18 \& 19 \& 20 <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

 28 2930 $\quad$ — $\square \square$ $\square \square \square \square \square \square \square$

JULY

Su Mo Tul Wo Tb [F] [Sa \begin{tabular}{|l|l|l|l|l|l|}
\hline <br>
\hline \& $\square$ \& 7 \& 1 \& 2 \& 3

$|$ 

\hline 5 \& 6 \& 7 \& 8 \& 9 \& 10 \& 11 <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}



 $\square \square \square \square \square \square \square$

\section*{AUGUST} Sul Mo Tu] Wo Th Fr [Sa 707 7 - 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |



 $3031 \square \square \square \square$

## SEPTEMBER

## Sal Mo Tu We Th Fr Sa




 2728 29 30 $\quad \square \square$ $\square \square \square \square \square \square \square$

OCTOBER

Sul Mo Tu Wo Th Fr |  | 7 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |



 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | $2 5 \longdiv { 2 6 | 2 7 | 2 8 | 2 9 [ 3 0 | 3 1 ] }$ $\square \square \square \square \square \square \square$

## NOVEMBER

Su Mo Tu We Tb Fr [Sa | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |



 22) $23.24 |$|  | 25 | 27 | 27 | 28 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | $2930 \square \square \square \square \square$

## DECEMBER

Sul Mo Tu Wo Th Fr



 $27 \mid 28,293031 \square \square$

## 1926 CALENDAR 1926

| JANUARY |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sa | Mo Tu | We Th |  |
|  |  |  | 12 |
| 3 | $4]$ | 6 7 | 8 9 |
|  | 1112 | 1314 | $15 \mid 16$ |
|  | 1819 | 20.21 | 22.23 |
| 24 | 25.26 | 27.28 | $29 / 30$ |
| 31 | $\square \square$ | $\square$ | TII |

## FEBRUARY




 $28 \square \square \square \square \square \square$

## MARCH

Su Mo Tul We Th Fr | -7 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
|  | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ |

APRIL
Sul Mo Tu Wo Tb $\mathrm{Fr} / \mathrm{Sa}$




 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 28 | 2 | 23 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | $\square \square \square \square \square \square \square$

MAY
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## AUGUST








## SEPTEMBER

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1 prison or both. Said Beck in the on his measure on June 22 d ,

I1 any gentleman insist that any man the attorney of any railroad, any man retained in any way by any of these when these great questions involving $s$ fifty or a hundred millions to the -dened peoples of this country come up isideration, shall advocate the interests road whose money in the shape of reor fees he has in his pocket, keeping ct concealed, professing all the time - is acting and arguing in the interests United States?"
oner, Allison, Cullom and Frye, all ty defenders of "the interests" then, v, opposed the bill. An attempt was to refer it to the judiciary committee it could be quietly done to death. eck was in earnest and forced a vote, le Senate dared not refuse to pass it. -one day, when the public scandal ed down, a motion to reconsider was aly sprung; and though Beck fought tly the motion passed, to be followed rotion to refer the bill to the judiciary ittee, which also passed. The bill ever heard of again. But "the interprofited by the warning of the scanTheir senators do only senatorial rowadays-in public.

## Spooner loses his Seat

390 the people of Wisconsin revolted the shameless corruption and rob$\gamma$ and under the auspices of the $\mathrm{Re}-$ in branch of the merged political ie; they flung it out and put in the ratic branch. It was one of those at amusing farces which the Ameriople have been enacting in national, und local politics for a quarter of a y. Spooner was ejected from the , and William F. Vilas, wearing a ratic label, took his place and ashis "duties." And "the interests" se service Vilas was an old and effimployee, had no cause to complain.
should be relegated again to the minc supplementary place in the service, master of machines, "the interests." hardly necessary to quote any of speeches. Like all the speeches of secret traitors to country and peop these men who are so directly respo for the uppiling of huge, ill-gotten for and for the increase of poverty and labor and of the vast armies of unsch children, Spooner's speeches abound virtue, piety, and patriotism. Let $u$ to typical instances of Spooner's structive and constitutional state ship" for right, people and country distinguished private citizen and leader.

Henry Villard's wrecking of the No Pacific was exposed by the stockhc committee in its scathing report of I ary 18,1893 . On August 15 th of tha three receivers were appointed, the cl them Henry C. Payne, Spooner's friend" in politics after the death of yer, and a corrupt boss and boodler death recently rescued from final crowning exposure and disgrace. Payne was boss of the Wisconsin $m$ machine, "next friend" Spooner of became chief lawyer for the receivers. began to cut wages on the plea the road was in bad financial condition. a second huge cut which reduced waछ along the line from fifteen to thirty pel below the market rate, the employees road asked for a conference with tl ceivers. The receivers assented. O eve of it, Spooner and his associate, I got Judge Jenkins-one of our "inter selected, Senate-recommended, and ate-confirmed, federal judges-to iss injunction which prohibited the men combining or conspiring to quit, w without notice"-that is, an injunctio bidding twelve thousand American f citizens of statesman and patriot $\mathrm{SF}_{\mathrm{F}}$ under any circumstances to quit

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## TWENTY YEARS AGO - I RTEMEMERR

Eggs were ten cents a dozen; milk was five cents a quart; the butcher gave the liver away; the hired girl received a dollar a week and did the washin'. Women did not powder and paint (in public), play poker or shake the shimmies, and they were taught to cook at the age of three.

Men wore whiskers and boots; chewed tobacco spit on the sidewalks; and cussed. Laborers worked ten hours a day and never went on strike. No tips were given to waiters and the Hat-CheckGrafter was unknown.

No one was ever operated on for appendicitis; tonsils were not cut out; microbes were unheard off folks lived to a good old age, and every year walked miles to wish their friends a

## MERRY CHRISTMAS <br> TODAY - YOU KNOW

Bverybody rides in automobiles (or Fords); plays the piano with his feet; gets earache from Radio Jazz; smokes cigarettes; drinks hair tonic; blames the H. C. I. on the Demacrats; never goes to bed the same day he gets up and thinks he's having a Hill of a time.

These are the days of Suffragetting, Profiteering, Prohibition; and if you think life is worth living, I wish you a

HAPPY INIT YeAR

> W. A. bRADFORD, District Sales Manager, $\quad$ 1803 $\frac{1}{2}$ Main Street,

## Leas <br> (1) ROBTERT TAILORTING CO.


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W. A. RADFORD

1803 1-2 MAIN STREET
DALLAS, TEXAS

## THE 0'HARE CASE.



## The O'Hare Family.

Kate Richards O'Hare is the mother of four children. Three boys, the oldest forurteen, twin brothers age ten, and one girl twelve years of age.

Comrade O'Hare was convicted for making a speech at Bowman, N. D., July 17, 1917. The drastic sentence of five years in prison not only violates the constitutional right of free speech but strikes at the most sacred thing in life-motherhood. If the sentence is carried out, a twelve year old girl will be robbed of a mother's care and three boys will be left motherless to face the dangers of life alone.

Out of the hundreds who have fallen under the ban of the Espionage law, three commanding figures stand out in broad relief: Eugene V. Debs, Kate Richards O'Hare and Rose Pastor Stokes. Not that these are the only prominent ones, but
only that they serve best the purpose of illustration at this time.

Debs and O'Hare were convicted for speeches, Stokes for writing a letter to the Kansas City Star. Debs and Stokes received sentences of ten years; O'Hare five. The speeches for which Debs and O'Hare were convicted could have been delivered prior to June 15, 1917 and nothing could have been done. But after June 15th, it was different. That which was legal on June 14 th had been made illegal on June 15th. What was made illegal? The right to speak and write freely is what the espionage law has made unlawful.
Marder, theft and extortion are as old as hisiory. Men have been convicted and sentenced for these crimes in every age. Often men found guilty of manslaughter are sentenced for as low as two, five or eight years. Murderers often escape with light sentences. But under the espionage law men and women are given five, ten, fifteen and twenty years for the awful crime of expressing an opinion. Once convicted they are shorn of their civil rights and cast into prison on the same plane with shieses, cuiters, prostimites and murderers.

The Socialist Party will use every legal means to secure the release of those imprisoned and to prevent the imprisonment of those still out on bail. A nation wide campaign for political amnesty is being organized. All cases are being appealed to the highest courts. To carry this work on successfully we must have funds. The last step that can be taken in the O'Hare case to save her from prison is to appeal her case to the Supreme Court. Shall the mother be taken from the children? Will you help to finance her appeal and the campaign for amnesty for political prisoners?

Send all communications and make all money payable to Oliver C. Wilson, Defense Director, Room 405, 803 West Madison Street, Chicago, 111.

