

Rain to-day and probably tomorrow; warmer to-morrow. Temperatures yesterday—Maximum, 45; minimum, 28.

THE WASHINGTON HERALD

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ONE CENT.

Woodrow Wilson's Life of George Washington, Now Running in Serial Form in The Herald, Attracting Great Attention--It Is Forceful, Vivid, Lucid, Entertaining, Historical

BAKER FEARFUL THAT "BAD MEN" MAY GET WEALTH

Says Unscrupulous Persons Could Wreck Country if They Controlled Money.

MORGAN CALLED CHIEF

Confesses There Was Plan on Foot to Mutualize Insurance Company.

That the country would be wrecked if the present concentrated wealth fell into the hands of "bad men" was the assertion of George F. Baker, Wall Street's leading magnate, in his testimony before the Pujo Money Trust investigating committee yesterday. He testified that a "bad man" as one ambitious and unscrupulous. An irresponsible man, he said, could never wreck the country because he could not manage the vast lines of business if he came into control.

Baker's startling assertion was the result of Interim's questioning whether in his opinion a Money Trust existed. Interim defined a Money Trust as "an established identity of a community of interests between a few leaders of finance which has created and held together a stockholding, interlocking directorate, and other forms of domination over banks, trust companies, railroads, public service corporations, and individual corporations, and which has concentrated a growing system of concentration of money and credit in the hands of these few men."

"The you think this concentration has gone far enough?" asked Interim. "Yes, I think it has gone far enough. I wouldn't want it to go much further."

He added after further questioning, that the present situation might be termed unfavorable to a great nation. Another element, besides philanthropy, might have induced Morgan to take over the Equitable Life Insurance Company, according to Baker's admission.

He stated after long questioning that there was a plan on foot to mutualize this company, and in this event Morgan could have sold all the stock which he had owned and still retained control of the corporation. Baker expressed his belief that this was not Morgan's sole object in taking over the company.

Calls Morgan Chief.
Baker characterized J. P. Morgan as the general of Wall Street, and said that he was one of Morgan's chief lieutenants during the time of the panic.

Since that time there has been no set rule of leadership, he said, although Morgan's influence has largely been dominating. Personalities, he said, regarded Morgan as a man without a peer in Wall Street.

"Laying aside your modesty," said Interim, "cannot you admit that you are still the chief lieutenant of Morgan?"

"I won't confess to that," replied Baker, and his counsel, former Senator Sumner, added, "Baker is not obliged to incriminate himself."

If a man lost the confidence of Morgan & Co. he would still be able to establish credit, Baker maintained. He was asked if Interim was to be an investor in the last ten years where Morgan or one of eight subsidiary firms connected with the Morgan had not been interested in every transaction where more than \$100,000 was involved.

"I can't name any right now," replied Baker, "but I should think there ought to be some."

Baker announced that he would submit Interim's question for the record of all pool syndicates for stock promotion to the directors of the First National Bank and the First Security Company, of New York, next Wednesday. Interim agreed to permit this delay.

"I feel that you have no right to make this request as it is a private matter," said Baker. "My attorneys take this same view. However, if you desire that this information should be furnished, I feel it my duty to first consult all of the directors before taking any action."

Morgan Holdings \$14,000,000.
Baker stated that E. T. Stotesbury, of the J. P. Morgan Company, had held control of the Philadelphia Shipbuilding Company as voting trustee.

In commenting on the strength of the First National Bank of New York, Baker stated that a \$200,000 share, ten or fifteen years ago, was "charged off to profit and loss" and the sum easily made up by increasing the valuation of bonds listed below normal.

"That did not keep us from paying our dividends that year," added Baker. He testified that Morgan holdings in the First National Bank represented 16.5 per cent of the stock valued at \$1,000 per share, or ten times par.

When questioned as to the generosity of Morgan's motive in taking over the Equitable Insurance Company, Baker stated that it was "for business purposes."

Deposits Over \$100,000,000.
The average deposits of the First National Bank, said Baker, are \$100,000, of which \$28,650,000 is contributed by 140 depositors for corporations. Baker again protested against any publicity of assets.

"Don't you think," asked Interim, "that publicity of accounts would prevent officers and directors of banks from becoming the bank's money?"

"I have no opinion on that," said the witness. Baker said that the stock of the Chase National Bank was turned over to the First National Bank at a price ranging between \$20 and \$25 a share. He said that this bank had sold over 2,500 shares to an officer of his company which represented the control.

"How many corporations are you interested in as a voting trustee or director?" asked Interim. "Too many," replied Baker. He added that there were eighty-eight corporations on which he or members of the First National Bank, which he controls, served as directors or trustees. In thirty-seven corporations he, or a member of his company, is jointly interested with J. P. Morgan or a member of his firm.

HUMAN BEAR IS LATEST CONTRIBUTION FROM BAILWICK OF DANBURY

Danbury, Conn., Jan. 10.—John Hart, a railroad man of this city, has gone to bed to hibernate for the remainder of the winter.

Hart believes the winter should be devoted to continuous rest. He will not leave his bed until Candlemas Day, and then whether he remains up will be guided by the ground hog's example. Hart has followed the practice for five winters. He says it does him a lot of good. When he arises in the spring he is very weak, but after a short time his strength returns. During his hibernation his wife and family attend to his wants.

DAVENPORT GETS PENSION OF \$16

Roddenberry Makes a Futile Attempt to Reduce It to \$1 a Month.

'HE'S PICTURE OF HEALTH'

Georgia Members Throw All Sorts of Obstacles in Way of the Pension Bill.

It was brought out in debate in the House yesterday that James L. Davenport, United States Commissioner of Pensions, is now drawing a pension of \$16 a month from the government since July 15, 1888.

Attention was directed to the fact by Representative Roddenberry of Georgia, who bitterly opposed the pending pension bill. Mr. Roddenberry offered an amendment to the measure reducing Commissioner Davenport's pension to \$1 a month.

The amendment was defeated by an overwhelming vote. The Georgia member made a humorous speech on the Davenport pension, declaring that the commissioner had been granted it on the ground that he was suffering from a wasting disease.

"If he had that disease in 1888 he would have been a human skeleton by this time," shouted Mr. Roddenberry. "But look at him. If you have seen him you know that he is the picture of health."

Pension With His Salary.
Mr. Roddenberry charged Mr. Davenport enlisted in a Wisconsin regiment near the close of the war "when the government was paying high bounties."

The Georgian insisted that the amount of the pension system was entirely overlooked when a man was paid a gratuity of \$16 a month who at the same time received a salary of \$3,000 a year as a government official.

Representative Roddenberry, assisted by Representative Tribble, also of Georgia, and Representative Moon of Tennessee, conducted a filibuster against the pension bill throughout the day. The charge was made that Mr. Moon, who is chairman of the post-office committee, was peevish because earlier the House had refused to take up the post-office appropriation bill.

Mr. Moon insisted upon a report being read upon each of the 20 or more cases in the pension bill, while Messrs. Roddenberry and Tribble, the "Georgia twins," threw all sorts of obstacles in the way of the measure.

Representative Roddenberry presented an amendment prohibiting pensioners from attending White House receptions on any day of the ground that it was dilatory.

Stuck to Filibuster.
The pension bill was in the hands of its friends, and those in charge of it insisted that it should be passed or put on the way of its passage before adjournment. When the usual hour of adjournment was reached members scowled at the "Georgia twins," but to no purpose. Messrs. Roddenberry and Tribble stuck to the filibuster manfully and kept the House in session until after 3 o'clock.

Debate being exhausted at that point, the rules committee reported a message from the Senate, which was in charge of the bill, moved that the measure be passed. By that time less than 100 members were in their seats. Mr. Roddenberry rose majestically from his seat and made the point of "no quorum."

Those interested in pensions groaned. As most of the members had left for their homes, the House was forced to adjourn, with the pension bill still lying on the calendar.

Pick Up Stray Balloon.
London, Jan. 10.—A German balloon, marked "Kite Station Friedrichshafen," was shot up to-day, four miles off Edinburgh, on the coast of Suffolk, by a steamship which arrived in the Thames.

There is nothing in the basket of the balloon except instruments and a coil of wire. It is believed that the balloon was a captive one used in the Zeppelin experiments.

Hear of Negro Conspiracy.
Havana, Jan. 10.—The government today received a message from Santa Clara province to the effect that a negro conspiracy of extraordinary scope had been discovered. The information came to the Cuban government in a long code message.

Duchess of Connaught Better.
Montreal, Jan. 10.—The condition of the Duchess of Connaught, who is suffering from prionitis, was said by her physicians to-night to be much better following a day that brought steady improvement.

Upholds Factory Laws.
New York, Jan. 10.—The constitutionality of the law prohibiting the working of women and children in factories for more than fifty-four hours a week was upheld by Justice Blackmar, in the Supreme Court in Brooklyn. This decision strikes a blow at the abuses practiced in the canning and candy industries.

\$1.25 Baltimore and Return.
Baltimore and Ohio. Good to return until 3 a. m. train Monday. All other trains both ways, including the Royal Limited.



CAPT. ROALD AMUNDSEN

Amundsen, Discoverer of the South Pole, Given Royal Welcome Here, Pays Warm Tribute to Predecessors

Famous Explorer in First Public Lecture in America Before National Geographic Society, Details Thrilling Dash to Pole, Before Audience of 2,000 Persons.

Paying eloquent and unstinted tribute to the great work accomplished by those who preceded him in their quest for the south pole, and mentioning particularly the names of Capt. Scott and Capt. Shackleton, and concluding with the statement that he was proud to stand on the same platform from which the discoverer of the north pole, Admiral Peary, had addressed the National Geographic Society, Capt. Roald Amundsen delivered his first public lecture in America before an audience of 2,000 persons.

Fully an hour before the time set for the lecture the auditorium was crowded with Senators and Representatives, members of the Cabinet, justices of the Supreme Court, army and navy officers, high government officials, scientists, business men, financiers, artists, society people, and workmen, who awaited the arrival of the famous explorer.

"GIRL" FOR 18 YEARS, MUST DON TROUSERS

Victor, Colo., Jan. 10.—After living for eighteen years as a girl, a stern law has declared that Irene Moynahan must don trousers. Dressed in dainty lingerie and a hobble skirt, she was arrested today in La Junta by the Sheriff, who, because of his masculine appearance, decided he beheld a boy in girl's clothing. The Sheriff was right, and just there he put one over on woman's intuition. For the past three years Irene has spent in the Victor school for girls and he "got away" with it.

Irene, who is past "sweet sixteen" by two summers, was on his way to visit his father in Bisbee, Ariz., when he met her in the form of the Sheriff, who took him, money and all, to the town lockup to satisfy his suspicion.

Mrs. Moynahan, when told that her daughter, Irene, must in the future be a son, said that she had always passed him off as a girl because she was so disappointed in having two sons. But she put on the grand finale by declaring that her husband did not know the sex of Irene. He had been taught sewing, crocheting, cooking and the other things girls learn, and the one thing that puzzles the Sheriff who solved the mystery is whether or not Irene knew who he was. The girl-boy professed the most utter amazement and indignation at his arrest and said he knew of nothing wrong he had done. But the Sheriff still has him in the lockup and says he will not open the door until he has had a talk with the proprietors of that girls' school.

The mother's statement that the father did not know what kind of child Irene was is borne out by the discovery of a letter, carried by Irene in his silver mesh bag, which dangled from a white kid glove. The letter was addressed to the father at Bisbee and stated that the mother was "sending a son to him as a New Year's gift."

Two More in Swindle Net.
Chicago, Jan. 10.—Edward B. McArdle, a lawyer, and W. J. Hume, a book salesman of Chicago, were arrested today on indictments charging participation in the edition of a book swindle for which other indictments have been returned in New York. The charge is that they defrauded Harry M. Livingston, of Saratoga Springs, out of \$25,000.

MEXICAN REBELS DEFEAT FEDERALS

Town of Tecpan Taken After Two Days' Fight by Small Garrison.

A most serious situation exists in the vicinity of Acapulco, Mexico, according to advices to the State Department yesterday. A band of 20 rebels, under Gen. Salgado, has captured the town of Tecpan, after defeating a force of the federalists stationed there. The fighting continued for two days.

It is also reported that San Geronimo, near Acapulco, has been sacked. A number of residents of the town were carried off and are being held for ransom by the insurgents.

Sonora seems likely to become more the scene of disturbance, according to dispatches from that state today. Bands of rebels have again appeared there, and a repetition of the raids which occurred last fall is expected. In the neighboring state of Chihuahua, there is little organized rebellion, but American ranchmen report that more than 100 cattle have been killed on their properties during the last week by rebels.

It is now believed that nothing short of a complete approval will alter the course of the present administration in regard to Mexico. While the embassy in Mexico City will continue to file with the Mexican government notices of the reservation of the right to claim damages for losses suffered by American property owners in Mexico, and to ask protection for all Americans threatened with life and property, it is not expected that there will be any resort to more drastic measures before March 4.

The impression made by Senor Pedro Lacerain, Mexican minister of foreign affairs, in his recent talk with President Taft and officers of the Department of State was so favorable that the administration has some hope of better things in Mexico. The department has accepted for the present, at least, assurances that the Madero government is doing its best to suppress the disorder.

Winter Resorts in the Southland.
All open now, including Asheville, The Land of the Sky, Alton, Augusta, Columbia, Summerville, Charleston, Savannah, Brunswick, Florida, Cuba, Nassau, New Orleans. Convenient train service via Southern Railway. Consult agents 76 1/2 St. and 305 P. St. N.W.

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RECEIVES GREAT OVATION

Shortly after 6 o'clock Dr. Henry Garrett, president of the National Geographic Society, mounted the platform with a few remarks introduced Capt. Amundsen, who received a genuine ovation. Visibly embarrassed by the great reception, the explorer anxiously awaited for the applause to subside when he at once launched into his subject, explaining the objects of the expedition, which, he said, had been purely of a scientific character, such as research into maritime questions, geographical, and topographical.

Among other problems studied by the expedition was that of the phenomena, although studied extensively, it still baffles science. The luminous phenomena, the aurora borealis, commonly called "northern lights," whose intermittent manifestations have never been fully explained, was another mystery which Capt. Amundsen's expedition studied.

Provisions for Two Years.
Telling of the sailing of the expedition, Amundsen, who is a typical Norwegian, standing six feet high, with a prominent Roman nose and smooth face, said that they left Norway August 8, 1910, and that they carried ninety-seven Eskimo dogs from Greenland and provisions enough to last for two years. He said the first port touched was Madaira, where everything was made ready for the trip. The pictures thrown on the screen showed the members of the expedition on the Fram, the ship in which the expedition sailed, the cabin, and the dogs.

Referring to the dogs, Capt. Amundsen said that prophets in Norway had predicted that none of his Eskimo dogs would cross the equator. Referring to this, the explorer said in a humorous way that the expedition left Norway with ninety-seven dogs, and that when it arrived at the Bay of Whales, there were 116 dogs. While passing through the narrow region the deck of the ship was covered with canvas to protect the dogs from the heat.

An albatross hunt was shown and also Capt. Nelson, of the Fram, and two of his officers taking observations. The expedition arrived at the Bay of Whales January 14, 1911, and on January 28 their boat which they divided was ready to receive for storage the provisions of the expedition which created into a shore and a ship party.

The shore party started out February 16 with eighteen dogs on their trip southward, in which they encountered 40 bears more than 100 feet high. Deputies were established on the trip at which provisions were stored. March 4 the expedition reached 81 degrees of southern latitude and March 7 they reach 82 degrees.

Capt. Amundsen gave a graphic description of the trip.

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Continued on Page Four.

PHYSICIAN TO MEET WILLIAM ROCKEFELLER AND EXAMINE HIS THROAT

William Rockefeller will return to America to submit himself to examination by the physician appointed by the Pujo Committee to inquire as to his physical fitness to appear before that body. He will leave Nassau to-morrow for Miami, Fla., where the climate will not affect his throat. Only one doctor will be appointed to make the examination.

The committee is now in telegraphic communication with a noted throat specialist in regard to him meeting Mr. Rockefeller. Mr. Pujo refused to give the name of the doctor until after his acceptance of the commission, which is expected to-day. It was stated that the question as to whether Mr. Rockefeller will be examined either orally or in writing will depend entirely on the report of the specialist. The examination is expected to take place in Miami Monday, provided Mr. Rockefeller has arrived by that time and it is expected for the physician to be there by that time.

WILSON SECURES ENOUGH ADVICE

Conferences End and the Next Job Is to Sift Views and Decide on Programme.

CABINET CHIEF CONCERN

President-elect Makes Plain His Displeasure at Speculation as to Probable Slate.

Princeton, N. J., Jan. 10.—President-elect Wilson has about completed his conferences with the Democratic leaders of the country, and his plan now is to submit the final slate of names that have been submitted to him and reach a conclusion with respect to the two important subjects uppermost in his mind. These are the personnel of his Cabinet and the programme to be submitted to the extra session of Congress. This programme the President will outline in a special message.

Gov. Wilson has not made up his mind as to a single detail of the Cabinet. It has not given to any of his visitors any intimation that might lead them to believe that he favors one man more than another for any particular position. At no time has he taken a pencil and written down even a tentative slate. The Governor says that any speculation regarding the personnel of the Cabinet is premature to estimate from "rumors" of the Government or "whispers" in the confidence of the Governor is made out of whole cloth. Moreover, he does not propose to drop a hint that will give the slightest inkling to his plan, and it is his intention when he has finally made up his Cabinet, to announce it all at once.

It can be stated as a positive fact that it will not be a purely political Cabinet. Gov. Wilson has no idea of using government patronage to pay his personal political debts. He does not propose to assemble a Cabinet that will be able, because of its high standard of ability, to carry out his programme of reform.

Extra Session Worries.
The programme for the extra session is one that has given the President-elect a good deal of concern. He has heard many conflicting opinions as to whether the tariff alone should be considered, or whether other pledges set forth in the Democratic platform should be carried out at that time, or left over to the regular session. He and his visitors have made a very thorough discussion of necessity for currency legislation, and it has been determined to have legislation on this subject before the extra session at the extra session, even if at the last moment it is deemed best to withhold it for the time being. Trust legislation also has come in for consideration and this is so closely interwoven with the tariff and the currency that it may be deemed advisable to add this to the extra session programme.

The Governor will seek the views of several other leaders before a decision is reached. It may be said that the programme will go far beyond the three subjects named.

Gov. Wilson left Princeton at 5:45 today for Chicago, where he will speak to-morrow evening at the Commercial Club. He returns to Trenton at 8 o'clock Monday morning, to take up the State business.

ALLAN MAIL LINER HAS ROUGH VOYAGE

Encounters Rough Weather and Crew Battles with Fire in Hold During Big Storm.

St. Johns, Newfoundland, Jan. 10.—The Allan mail liner Carthaginian arrived here from Liverpool at 4 o'clock this afternoon covered with ice to the fore-castle. Last Tuesday morning at 1 o'clock rags, waste, &c., were found burning in the hold under the first-class cabin. A tremendous sea was running at the time. The fire soon gained such headway that all hands were ordered out to fight it. A gale of British bluejackets that had been taken aboard for the naval reserve training ship St. Johns rendered splendid service, and the blaze was stopped four hours after its discovery. The damage can hardly be estimated until a survey is held. The cargo was insured, the underwriters being the Allan Company themselves. It is understood.

The crew reports the worst trip across the Atlantic in twenty years. During the fire boats were provisioned and placed in readiness for lowering, but it is believed they could not possibly have lived in such a sea.

Four ships were called on the Marconi wireless and these were streaming to the Carthaginian's latitude and longitude when the order for assistance was canceled. The vessel arrived with the hull intact and the engines and steering gear working all right. However, the ship, when entering port, looked like a wreck.

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RUSSIAN BEAR WHETS CLAWS TO DO BATTLE

Failure of Efforts to Effect a Joint Demobilization Lead to War Preparations.

SITUATION THREATENING

Roumanian Attitude Complicates the Balkan Controversy—Allies Make Threats.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 10.—Having failed in her efforts to effect a joint demobilization with Austria, Russia is making every preparation for the eventuality of war. Rough orders have been issued for the construction of fortifications under course of construction. Military armaments have been forbidden to cross the frontier and the army officers are sending all their valuables to their homes. It is expected that orders will be issued by the Russian war minister on January 11, retaining with the colors all soldiers whose time is about to expire.

ROUMANIA COMPLICATES BALKAN CONTROVERSY

London, Jan. 10.—The task of the powers, already heavy enough with both sides firm on the Adriatic question, has been further complicated by the Roumanian demand for the cession of Bulgarian territory.

The Roumanian action is denounced here as simply blackmail, and it is pointed out that if Roumania resorts to drastic measures Russia would not be disposed to look on unmoved. This aspect of the matter makes the situation one of extreme danger.

Although Turkey and Bulgaria continue to be at enmity, it is considered less important than the action of the great powers. If moral pressure fails to break down the Turkish obstinacy it is suggested that a combined moral demonstration be made as a last resort.

Possibility of a solution of the problem coming from Adrianople itself is indicated in a Heligoland message to-night stating that the Turkish government has offered to capitulate to the Serbian general, Stepanovich, the famine-stricken inhabitants having pleaded.

BULGARIAN ENVOY TAKES BELLIGERENT ATTITUDE

London, Jan. 10.—Dr. Danoff, the chief Bulgarian envoy, declared to-day that if the Turks formally break off peace negotiations to-morrow, as they have threatened to do unless the allied accede to their demands by to-morrow, the allies will break the armistice immediately.

Dr. Danoff said: "If the Turks withdraw after the all-ally conference meeting of the peace conference to-morrow, Bulgaria will end the armistice on the fourth day thereafter and the Bulgarian troops encamped at the Thracian lines will immediately attack the Turks without further notice."

The Balkan allies received information from a reliable source in Constantinople to-day that the Turks have already violated the armistice by attacking a force of 10,000 men near Lake Berkes. The report states that the Bulgarian lost thirty wounded. Dr. Danoff said to-day that despite the warlike attitude attributed to Roumania, he expected no trouble from that country. The report that Roumania had served notice on the powers that she would send an army into Bulgaria within forty-eight hours unless her territorial demands were granted, was denied.

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The Music mago of the Pitcher. A thrilling account of a game between the Red Sox and White Sox, in which big Ed Walsh baffles the peerless Speaker. The story is by C. H. Claudy, author of "The Battle of Baseball," "Playing the Game," &c.

Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs. A beautiful tale for the younger folks.

Uncle Sam's Puzzles of the States. Sure to interest the older folks as well as the children.

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