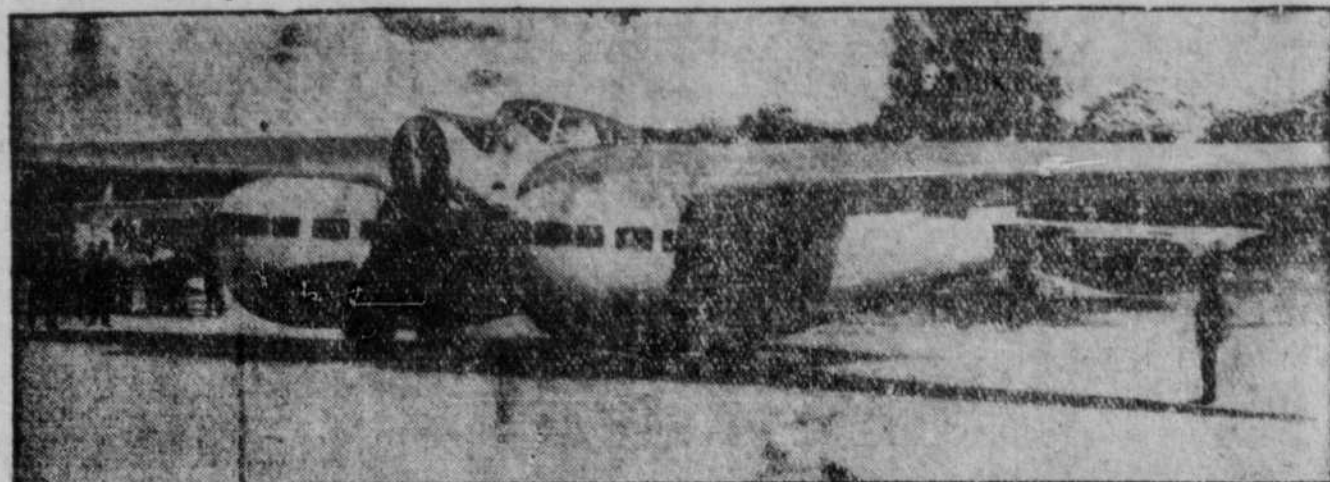


Very Latest Fashion in Airplanes



Just as many women's styles originate in Paris, the very latest mode in airplane design is here introduced from France. It's the latest double-bodied Bleriot, about to take off at Vincennes, France. Passengers sit in spacious cab-

ins under either wing. The pilot and mechanic are alone in a small cabin in the center. Note that one motor does all the work. Like to buy this latest French creation for the little wife?

Speed, But No Brains



Experts claim that greyhounds, such as these racers pictured above, can attain a speed of 70 miles an hour. And that's plenty fast. But when they race on a track, they're induced to do so by a tin rabbit on a rail, which is always kept just a little ahead of the field. And the dogs fall for the same old gag every time.

Brr-rr-rr!



This youngster's face is surely as expressive as any thermometer could be to gauge the temperature of the water at one of New York's bathing beaches. Bobby Bernstein certainly can't be shouting, "Come on in, the water's fine," but he might mean to convey, "The water's fine—and cold—brr-rr-rr!"

Oldest American



Born in 1801 (which makes her 130 years old), Guilot Usona, an Indian, living on a reservation near Los Angeles, claims to be the oldest living American. Guilot is still active and her memory is unimpaired by her great years. She can remember when—but why go into that?

Run for 'er, Jimmy



It looks as if Jimmy Walker, Mayor of New York, was fearful of being a little bit too late if this picture doesn't lie. Jimmy, well known for failing to be on time for most events, is photographed doing a bit of record-breaking mayoralty sprinting here so that he won't be so late as to mix up with thirty huskies of the New York and Ireland football teams rushing at him after he threw out the first ball in the recent encounter of the two squads in New York.

New Way of Picking 'Em Up



Young men have been known to develop many ways of "picking up" fair maidens, but we'll leave it to you if Elmer Peck didn't evolve quite a novel method when he deftly picked little Joy Crew off one aquaplane and transferred her to his speeding device. Elmer was dashing over the Long Beach, Calif., waves at 30 miles an hour when he passed Joy. One broad sweep of his arm and they were both doing the balancing act illustrated above on one narrow board. Nice—since he didn't slip.

Ludwig Honored



Emil Ludwig, eminent German author and historian, is shown as he appeared in cap and gown at the 166th commencement exercises of Rutgers University, New Brunswick, N. J. The noted writer was awarded the degree of doctor of letters at the exercises.

CURIOUS STORIES AND FACTS ABOUT THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

International
Some Curious Incidents Connected with the Writing and Signing of the Document So Dear to the Patriotic American—History of the Liberty Bell

Every school child in the United States learns something of the causes which led to our separation from the Mother Country. The Stamp Taxes, a refusal to give us representation and the claim of absolute sovereignty over domestic affairs without our consent are familiar to all. But there are many incidents so much more trivial when standing alone, though full of significance when taken together, not generally known, which not only reflected the policy of the English government but also indicated the temper of our people and a growing determination to have a voice in the regulation of our internal government. These incidents extended over a period of nearly two decades. Although the colonists suffered in so many ways everybody still openly professed loyalty to "our gracious sovereign," but there was an undercurrent of resentment at the unjust treatment by England and a feeling that independence was the only way out of the difficulty.

Early Patriots
Few, however, were bold enough to speak openly on the subject. Patrick Henry's biographers declare that he was the first of all the leading men in the colonies to suggest a declaration of independence and that his patriotic outburst on this subject in 1773, although it startled the colonists by its very boldness, set them to thinking.

Another historian asserts that even before Henry had made his patriotic speech a man named Christopher Gadsden had in 1764 made a stirring address to a large concourse of people in which he declared that independence was the only solution to the unconstitutional taxes levied on the colonists by England.

Both John Adams and Thomas Jefferson believed that a perfect independence was the only way in which the people could get any sort of justice. Adams became very unpopular with the proprietary gentlemen on account of his views and for a time was practically ostracized by Philadelphia society. Jefferson said little but he felt deeply on the subject for the germ of patriotism was dropped into his being by Patrick Henry many years before. He had met this reckless young advocate of liberty while a school boy and soon became an intense admirer of Henry's courage and oratory and by the time the Continental Congress came in existence Jefferson was fairly steeped in enthusiasm for liberty.

Despite the fact that nearly every member of the First Continental Congress felt that the crisis with Great Britain was near at hand they took no action whatever toward declaring independence, the discussions being more along the lines of an American union.

The Mecklenburg Declaration
In the meantime the people of one of the counties of North Carolina decided to take things in their own hands, so on the 20th of May, 1775, the citizens of Mecklenburg county set forth a declaration of independence from Great Britain. The battle of Lexington was still fresh in their minds, and the wrongs of these patriots who died on that field were told with great feeling. They further declared that King George was a tyrant and they refused to submit any further to his rule.

Very little notice seems to have been taken of this at the time but many historians declare that it was this document which prompted the real declaration more than a year later. When the Continental Congress of 1776 was called to order it was known that something would be done on the subject of a separation from the Mother Country and each member came fully instructed by the legislature of his colony.

The feeling for a separation from England culminated in the Congress held in what now is known as Independence hall in the city of Philadelphia, on June 7, 1776, when Richard Henry Lee, in obedience to his instructions from Virginia moved that "these United Colonies are and of right ought to be free and independent states, that they are absolute from all allegiance to the British Crown and that all political connection between them and the state of Great Britain is and ought to be totally dissolved." The resolution was seconded by John Adams, of Massachusetts. Then came a postponement in order to allow the delegates to communicate with their respective colonies.

Jefferson Prepares Document
In the meantime a committee of five was elected by ballot to draw up a form. As Jefferson was especially skilled in composition he was elected chairman and appointed to draw up the highly important document. Several meetings of the committee were held and the various subjects to be embodied in the declaration were discussed. Adams positively refused to assist in the composition declaring that owing to the fact that he had become unpopular on account of his zeal in promoting such a measure that any draft he might make would be sure to undergo the severest criticism in Congress, and besides this he felt that Jefferson's elegant style of writing was better suited for the purpose.

Jefferson was at that time about 33 years of age and a lawyer by profession. From his father, who was a Welshman, he had inherited a tenacity of purpose which in a less prominent man might have been called stubbornness, and while he

was by no means an orator he loved an argument.

When the duty of drafting the Declaration fell upon his shoulders he probably realized that it was the most important work of his life and he spent 18 days writing, rewriting and revising it. He then submitted the manuscript to John Adams and Benjamin Franklin, who suggested a few changes in the wording. Adams in his memoirs declares that he was "delighted with the high tone of oratory and flights of eloquence."

There was a long dispute as to the location of the house in which Jefferson lodged when he wrote the historic document, but it was finally decided through the aid of Jefferson's journal that it stood at Market and Seventh streets in the city of Philadelphia and was a lodging house run by a Mr. Graaf. The building was torn down many years ago but the spot is marked by a tablet on a banking house which now stands on the site. The desk used by the distinguished statesman, together with the original copy of the manuscript, is preserved in the library of the state department at Washington.

Jefferson's trials came later when Congress took up the paper and began to cut out his favorite passages. Three days were spent in debate and during that time Jefferson was mortified almost beyond endurance at the manner in which his lofty sentences were assailed and called a "mass of platitudes taken from various authors." During the entire debate Jefferson remained silent. His voice was weak and his pride was so wounded that he felt unequal to defending his labors. John Adams, however, made a gallant defense and carried on a spirited debate.

Jefferson frequently declared afterward that the debate would have been an endless discussion but for the interposition of a swarm of flies which swept in from a nearby livery stable and stung the legs of the delegates through their silk stockings until they were so miserable that they adopted the document late in the afternoon of July 4, 1776.

There were many pretty stories told of how the blue-eyed boy watched for a signal and then told his grandfather to "Ring for liberty!" by pulling the historic old bell which hung in the state house belfry on July 4th, but these stories are pure legends about that day, at least, for the passing of the Declaration by Congress was not made public until July 8. Even then it had not been signed by all the delegates and was held open for signatures until the following August, as some were afraid to sign until they received explicit instructions from their colonies or states, as they were called after the document was passed. Congress resolved on the same day "That in all continental commissions and other instruments the words 'United Colonies' should now be stamped out and the words 'United States' be substituted," and after this date the word "colony" disappeared as describing our political situation.

Scenes at the Signing
While all the signers realized the seriousness of the signing of the paper there were some humorous instances connected with the scene. John Hancock, that sterling advocate of liberty from Massachusetts, who was the president of the Congress and who always wrote a bold hand, is said to have affixed his signature with some dignity and then turning to the others he said, "There, John Bull can read my name without spectacles, and may now double his reward of £500 for my head. That is my defiance!"

While the other members were signing Hancock remarked, "We must be unanimous—there must be no pulling different ways. We must all hang together." "Yes," replied Benjamin Franklin, "we must, indeed, all hang together, or most assuredly we shall all hang separately." The signature of Stephen Hopkins, of Rhode Island, was infamous—a fact which gave rise to a report that he trembled with fear. This, however, is untrue as the gentleman suffered with palsy and rarely signed his name. Charles Carroll, of Maryland, was perhaps the wealthiest of all the signers, and when asked by Hancock to put his name to the instrument he answered, "Most willingly," and at once wrote "Charles Carroll of Carrollton," thus adding his address as well. This was done in order to protect a cousin of the same name—a resident of Maryland, who he feared might suffer in his stead in case punishment should fall on the heads of the members of Congress.

"There goes a few millions," said one delegate as Carroll signed, and the members all agreed that the Marylander had more at stake than any other member. Benjamin Harrison, who is described by John Adams as "a luxurious, heavy gentleman" seemed to be impressed with Franklin's joke about hanging and after he had signed he turned to Eldridge Gerry, who was very small of stature, and said, "When it comes to hanging I shall have the advantage, for you will be kicking in the air when it is all over with me." Matthew Thornton, Caesar Rodney and Thomas McKean did not sign until September, McKean being the last to affix his name. His absence was due to the fact that as the colonel of a regiment he was unable to get away from his duties for some time. Many of the signers came forward with solemn faces and affixed their names. Hancock, who seems to have been in a particularly jovial humor, kept up the spirits of the men who seemed a little uncertain as to how

shown in Arkansas for Roosevelt, should give renewed impetus to the Roosevelt candidacy, as it indicates that at least one of the dry states of the South will not refuse to support the New York governor because he favors repeal of the 18th amendment. It is easy to reason that the other Southern dry states will take the same attitude that Arkansas takes.

To be sure, it may be pointed out, Arkansas remained loyal to the democratic ticket in 1928, when four other Southern states bolted Smith and Robinson. But had Robinson not been on the ticket with

the British government would act on the receipt of the Declaration.

Not Made Public Until July 8
On the following Monday after the passage of the Declaration, July 8, the text of the document was read publicly for the first time, a copy signed by John Hancock as president of Congress and Charles Thompson as secretary, being used. A platform had been erected on Independence Square, Philadelphia, by David Rittenhouse who, with a party of scientists, intended to observe the transit of Venus. John Nixon, a member of the Council of Safety of Pennsylvania, had been selected as the reader on account of his splendid voice. A large concourse of people had gathered and when he finished somebody in the crowd shouted—"Now's the time" and the old bell which for a quarter of a century had been summing these people to assemble under a foreign monarch rang out the peals of liberty. People began to shout and dance for joy and the entire night was spent in parading the streets and singing songs.

The chronicle of the day relates that early in the evening "our late king's coat of arms was brought from the hall of the state house and burned amid great rejoicing." Similar scenes were enacted throughout the state and pretty soon "the Declaration" was read aloud by some prominent person in every village and hamlet. Washington was at New York City with his army at the time, and it was read to his soldiers by one of his aides. Virginia had the name of the king erased from her prayer book and Rhode Island did likewise and in addition imposed a £1000 fine upon anyone who prayed for him.

YE NEWE BEAUTEY SHOPPER.
A brand new type of beauty shop. For folk discriminating! 'Tis not for lifting slumping napes. Nor lines eliminating.

'Tis not for matron air for maid. For ingenue nor flapper; 'Tis not for Rover, nor for Spot. To make them spick and clapper.

And yet it is for dogs. Give up! Well, this should help a lot— It's for the sort of dog, you see. That is described as "bud."

Some folks are most particular. Their sausage's complexion. A matter of great moment is— It must be just perfection.

No brunet weiner need apply, For coloring that's ruddy is all the rage. To get this tint, These shops give dearest study.

We've long been told that every gent. The lovely blond prefers; This taste extends, or so 'twould seem, Unto his franksters.—Sam Page.

Unofficial But Interesting.
From the Omaha World-Herald. It is unofficially reported that the following questions, said to have been submitted in an intelligence test given the Young Republicans at their recent convocation, went unanswered by every Young Republican present, except two who were asleep at the time:

1. What is the Full Dinner Pail?
 2. Who fills it?
 3. Who keeps it filled?
 4. Which of the two major political parties of today is the one Lincoln loved?
 5. Who is the greatest secretary of the treasury since Alexander Hamilton?
 6. (a) Give three reasons why we should favor a high protective tariff.
 6. (b) Give one reason.
 7. Which of the two great political parties was it that brought the country back to normalcy?
 8. What is normalcy?
 9. Which of our presidents made his campaign largely upon the American Home issue?
 10. Tell what you know about the American home.
- Note to pupils taking the above test: If you know who it was started or was responsible for starting the tune, "Sidewalks of New York," at yesterday's open session, any information you may be able to give will be kept in strictest confidence. See Chairman Fess or Secretary Lucas in the anteroom.

NEW PROPHYLAXIS.
According to a London Doc. Love cureth every ill; He claims if you're in love enough, You'll need no draught or pill.

Its prophylactics, so he says, An appetite that's keen, A glossy skin, a lengthy life, And hair that hath a sheen.

But of old green eyed jealousy He is a trenchant grinder; He claims the dame that nags her spouse, Commits, in fact, a murder.

And worse than this, such mental state, Will make her haggard, old, That's one that will, beyond a doubt, All our Xantippes hold.—Sam Page.

DEADLIEST POISON
London—Adenla, said to be the deadliest poison in the world, has been imported from Pretoria. It is obtained from a plant in the Transvaal and only a tiny portion of it is enough to kill a man. Fumes from it overcome anyone smelling them, and sometimes result in death. The poison leaves no traces in the organs of its victims. It is 5,000 times deadlier than strychnine.

Smith, the result in Arkansas in 1928 might have been different. At any rate, there is evidence that Roosevelt enjoys a considerable popularity in the South, despite his alliance with the west. Whether this lead Roosevelt has will last until convention time remains to be seen. Victory in the race is not always to the swift.

The Lesser Evil.
From Passing Show. Husband: I can't eat this stuff. Wife: Never mind, dear. I have some lovely recipes for making up leftovers. Husband: In that case I'll eat it now.