

The 4th of July PARADE



not to go before the world as mere "revolutionists and rebels," but statesmen representing a just cause and a new idea of government "with the consent of the governed."

So, July 4 became the day we celebrate because it was not until then that the congress was ready to go before the judgment of the people and of other nations with a candid statement of the causes that impelled them to the severance of the ties that had long bound them to the mother country. The act was not consummated without long and careful deliberation. The idea of independence had been long a-borning. The fashioning of the great document that bade defiance to the king and proclaimed a new nation was not as smooth and easy a task as it may appear from a reading of the beautifully engrossed transcript in the archives at Washington now accepted as "the original Declaration of Independence."

The idea of a declaration of independence had its birth 15 years prior to July 4, 1776. James Otis, the "fiery-tongued orator," sounded the first note in the statehouse at Boston, in 1761. Nearly a month before the writing of the formal declaration, "Richard Henry Lee, as spokesman for the Virginia delegation in congress, introduced his resolution which, so far as the record was concerned, finally became the formal declaration. It precipitated a serious debate, for there were

GOOD old freedom and equality have been with us so long in these United States—and who shall deny that we have them?—that it has become a "property of easiness" and we are prone to forget, with all the Independence days we have observed since that far day of the first born of the spirit of '76, just how it all came about. It has been some time since we have heard a "Fourth of July (oration)" or heard the "Declaration of Independence" read at the fair grounds. So let's take a moment's pause and do a little looking backward and recover, perhaps, a few forgotten thrills, advises a writer in the Kansas City Star.

The hall in which our freedom was born is still standing there in Independence Square, Philadelphia, little changed with time. Some of the chairs the delegates sat in and the desk upon which the president of the congress wrote his "John Hancock" are there. Portraits of the signers look down from the walls. But who today can recall the actual happenings of those fateful years of June and July, 159 years ago, when our Independence was in travail? What actually happened on July 4, the subsequently dedicated days? When was the immortal document proclaimed to the nation? Was the great step taken amid a tumult of shouting and bell-ringing and firing of cannon, as it came to be celebrated in after years?

Glorious in legend as was that first Fourth 169 years ago, it was a day of deep and cautious solemnity. They were not noise-makers who assembled to launch a new nation "dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal." The day fell upon a rainy Thursday. In Philadelphia's old state house there was no stately ceremony. No crowds were waiting outside as yet to hear "the joyful news." In fact, there was an atmosphere of grave uncertainty in the hall as to the fate of the great charter of American liberty.

To state the historical truth, by the record, Independence had already been declared July 2, two days before. It was on that day that Richard Henry Lee's resolution, introduced in the congress some weeks before, was passed by a bare majority, declaring "that the United Colonies are, and of Right ought to be, Free and Independent States, and that they are Absolved 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." In effect that action was a severing of the political tie between the colonies and Great Britain. Why, then, is not July 2 the "day we celebrate?"

Because those fathers of the Republic recognized the gravity of the step they were about to take and that it meant war and bloodshed. They were practical, methodical and just men, and men bred in the parliamentary usages and constitutional law. They recognized that more than a mere resolution was necessary to justify their action to the world, and that "a decent respect for the opinions of mankind required that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation." They were determined



Reading Declaration of Independence From Balcony of State House.

many who "were not ready for the question." On June 11 a committee was appointed to prepare a suitable declaration of causes, in support of Lee's resolution, composed of Thomas Jefferson, John Adams, Benjamin Franklin, John Sherman and Robert Livingston.

The task of formulating the document fell to the facile pen of Thomas Jefferson. But it was not finally accepted wholly as Jefferson wrote it. Many passages were stricken out and several amendments attached to it. But on July 4 Jefferson's final draft of the "form of announcing the fact of separation" was formally adopted and ordered printed and distributed to the assemblies, conventions and councils of safety throughout the colonies. This printing had only two signatures—those of John Hancock, president, and Charles Thomson, secretary of the congress. On July 19, congress ordered the declaration to be "fairly engrossed on parchment," and it was not until August 2, 1776, that the great sheepskin was unrolled in the presence of the Continental Congress. Fifty of the fathers signed the document on that day. Six did not affix their signatures until a later date. And one, Thomas McKean of Delaware, did not sign it until five years later.

But with the signatures of Hancock and Thomson, the document became official, so far as the outside world was concerned, on July 4. On July 8, Washington had it read to the army, and to the public from the balcony of the state house, a day that became one of public rejoicing.

"Give Me Liberty or Give Me Death"

THE orator had a definite place in the building of America. In the Eighteenth century oratory was a fine art and not the lost one that it is today. Therefore, writes Elizabeth Elliott Poe, in the Washington Post, the place that Patrick Henry held and holds in the affections of the people for the most part he played before and during the American Revolution is one that cannot be too highly estimated.

Hanover county, Virginia, which has given many notable men and women to the Old Dominion's Hall of Fame, has every right to be proud of the achievements of this Henry of Studley. As early as 1763 he was sounding the keynotes of freedom in unmistakable tones. He was a country lawyer who had made an early marriage rather foolishly and was struggling to keep a growing family in the necessities of life when, in 1763, he became aroused in behalf of what was known as "The Parsons' Cause," concerning the right of the clergy to receive the same price for their tobacco as other colonists. In 1765 Henry was elected to the Virginia House of Burgesses. From the time he took his seat he introduced act after act defining the rights of the colony, especially in the matter of the obnoxious stamp tax, and, against great opposition, carried all of his resolutions through the sheer force of his logic and his eloquence.

This made Patrick Henry the leader of the colony, in many senses of the word. Patrick Henry came right by his love of freedom, his historical sense and power of oratory. For he was a cousin of the historian, William Robertson, of Scotland, and of the mother of Lord Brougham. His mother was a Winston of that noted English family and his father saw to it that he had a classical education and every possible advantage in the way of proper learning. In 1774 Henry was foremost in the call to form a Continental congress. George Mason, author of the Bill of Rights, himself an orator and patriot of more than usual ability, said of Henry: "He is by far the most powerful speaker I ever heard. Every word he says not only engages, but commands the attention, and your passions are no longer your own when he addresses them. But his eloquence is the smallest part of his merit. He is, in my opinion, the first man upon this continent, as well in abilities as in public virtues, and had he lived in Rome about the time of the first Punic war, when the Roman people had arrived at their meridian glory, and their virtues not tarnished, Henry's talents must have put him at the head of that glorious commonwealth."

Of course, it was in his great speech, familiar to every schoolboy, in which he shouted for all to hear—kings and commoners alike—"Give me liberty or give me death" that he rose to his supreme heights of eloquence.

Butter Fat Averages
A herd average above 300 pounds butterfat per cow is generally recognized by dairymen to be profitable under usual farm conditions and an average above 400 pounds butterfat is considered exceptional. The average of all cows in the United States today is near 190 pounds butterfat per cow.

Hopper Poison Is Ready for Battle

Government Has Supply on Hand and Infested States Are Supplied.

Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.—WNU Service.

A new mixture of grasshopper poison that carries 50 per cent sawdust, a lower infestation as a result of last year's poisoning campaign, and a surplus of poison bait that drouth-ridden farmers did not use last year—all these factors indicate that the United States Department of Agriculture will need to buy very little bran and other bait materials in 1935.

Dr. P. N. Annand of the bureau of entomology and plant quarantine, who directed the first intensive grasshopper campaign financed with federal funds, says part of the surplus has been re-allotted and is being moved into states that otherwise might run short of bait.

If the existing supplies of bait are not sufficient for the demands this year, Dr. Annand says, the department will buy bran, sawdust, and sodium arsenite and ship them into selected centers where the material will be mixed by hand under trained supervision. This bait costs much less than the factory-mixed bran, molasses, and arsenic used last year, and, according to the results of field tests the past season, is just as effective in killing hoppers. Last year the department started with a poison mixture containing 25 per cent sawdust, but found by trial that a mixture with 50 per cent sawdust is satisfactory.

Although the number of grasshopper eggs laid last fall was far below the number laid the year before, Doctor Annand says, there are enough in the ground to start another heavy infestation this summer, unless the weather at hatching time is unfavorable to hopper development.

Rape Pasture Believed Immune to Chinch Bugs

There is a particular place for rape, immune to chinch bugs, as a pasture this year, believe members of the Iowa State college farm crops department.

Rape sown alone is unquestionably the best annual pasture that can be seeded for hogs, and rape alone, or rape and oats, the best for sheep, they say.

On average soil an acre may be expected to provide sufficient pasture for 20 to 25 spring pigs. The crop is planted early in the spring, using about five pounds of seed per acre. The supply of seed is adequate and low. An acre can be seeded for between 25 and 30 cents.

This is the lowest cost pasture that can be seeded and returns are greater than can be expected from anything else, the farm crops men assert. They believe there is this year a place for rape on practically every farm in the state, it having an excellent value for all kinds of live stock except milk cows.

Examine the Clover

Red clover cut for hay in 1934 and left over for 1935 may prove to be a serious disappointment, warn agronomists at Purdue university. They say that very often root borers are present when clover is left for the third year, which will destroy the crop. Farmers are advised to watch their clover carefully in the early part of the growing season. If plants begin to wither and the stand starts to thin out, it will be advisable to plow up the clover and seed to soy beans or some other crop. If the clover keeps right on growing, with no sign of injury, the crop should be saved.

Pigs Need Copper, Iron

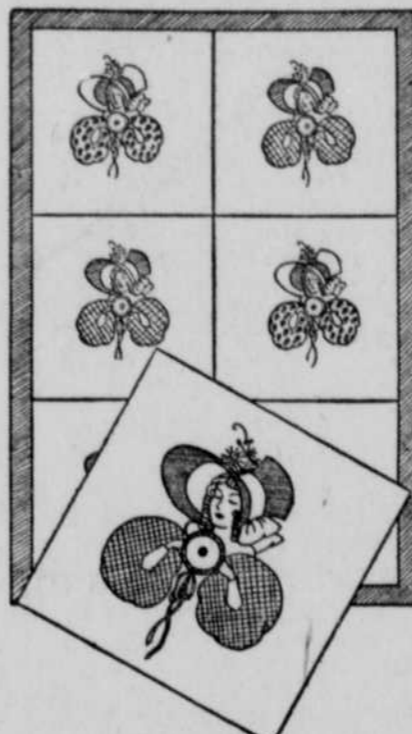
Milk is deficient in copper and iron, and when pigs consume nothing but milk, they do not get a sufficient amount of these constituents to maintain the normal hemoglobin content of their blood. Then they lose their vigor, become anemic, inactive and listless, and are very likely to be trampled and crushed by the sow. Some forms of so-called thumps in young pigs, which some years ago was supposed to be caused by lack of exercise, are also the result of lack of iron and copper in the milk of the sow.

Treat Ewes for Worms

Before the ewes go to summer pasture they should all be treated for worms. Give them a clean start and it is safer to treat them regular all summer. When the lambs are three months old they should be treated if there are any parasites on their range. As soon as practical after shearing thoroughly dip both lambs and ewes. Machine shearing will get most of the ticks on the ewes but they will infest the lambs and stunt their growth.—Missouri Farmer.

COLOR AND LIFE IN "POSTER GIRL"

By GRANDMOTHER CLARK



If you want to make a quilt with lots of color and life, the "Poster Girl" will be your selection. The quilt shown above is made from block number 95-A, which is one of the six different girls in which this assortment comes. Make the quilt either by using all the blocks of one design or assorted. The blocks are stamped on white 18-inch squares, and the applique material is stamped with the necessary designs and cutting lines. Twelve 18-inch blocks are generally used for one quilt. With twelve 18-inch blocks, 4-inch strips between blocks and a 9-inch border all around, allowing 1/4 inch for seams, the finished quilt will measure about 77 by 98 inches. Four yards of 36-inch material is sufficient for border and strips.

Send 15 cents to our quilt department for one block No. 95-A like the above. Make this up. You will like the beauty of design and can then decide what designs you want. A

picture of the six designs will be mailed with your order, from which to select. Price per set of six stamped blocks with applique patches 75c postpaid.
Address—HOME CRAFT CO.—DEPT. D.—Nineteenth & St. Louis avenue, St. Louis, Mo.
Enclose a stamped addressed envelope for reply when writing for any information.

Disease and Death in Wake of the House Fly

"Of all the natural enemies of man, the fly unquestionably takes precedence over all others," states a recent government bulletin on the transmission of disease by flies. Small though a fly is, it is a potential carrier of disease and death and more to be feared than violence or accidents.
The list of diseases, often in epidemic proportions, proved by scientists to be traced directly to germs carried by flies includes almost a complete record of the ills to which man is prone. Tuberculosis, sleeping sickness, typhoid fever, cholera and dysentery are but a few of the serious maladies that definitely have been proved to be communicated by common house flies.

Government scientists agree that the only successful method of eradicating flies is to maintain a continuous campaign for that purpose.

The simplest method of fighting these death carriers is to use a reliable fly spray, which is deadly to flies and other insects when even a fine mist of the sprayed liquid reaches them.

How About It, Parents?

A physician decided to help the unemployment situation the other day by giving his young nephew, who had just passed his bar examination, some of his bills to collect. He instructed him to make a report on each of the debtors.

One morning the physician found in his mail the following note: "Dear Uncle—I went to see Mr. X yesterday to collect the \$20 he owed

you. I found that he had five children but no assets."
Bill.
—New York Sun.



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TIRES MAY LOOK ALIKE ON THE OUTSIDE ON THE INSIDE THEY ARE DIFFERENT

HEAT on the inside created by friction is the main cause of blowouts. Firestone Tires are different on the inside—they are built with the patented extra process of Gum-Dipping that soaks every cord and insulates every strand with pure liquid rubber, preventing internal friction and heat. No other make of tire is Gum-Dipped.

Firestone performance records again emphasize the undisputed evidence that Firestone Tires are not only blowout-proof, but give greatest protection against skidding. There are three questions and answers that will solve the problem of what tires to buy:

QUESTION 1—"Will the tread give me the greatest traction and protection against skidding?"

ANSWER—Recent tests by a leading University show that Firestone High Speed Non-Skid Tires stop a car 15% quicker than any other of the leading makes. For eight consecutive years Firestone Tires have been on the winning car in the dangerous Pike's Peak Race where a skid means death. This is undisputed evidence that Firestone gives car owners greatest protection against skidding.

QUESTION 2—"Are they blowout-proof?"

ANSWER—Firestone Gum-Dipped Tires have the most amazing records for being blowout-

proof of any tires ever built. In the gruelling 500-Mile Race at Indianapolis, May 30th, every one of the 33 cars was equipped with Firestone Gum-Dipped Tires. Not one of the 33 drivers had any fire trouble of any kind.

Ab Jenkins drove his 5,000 pound car on Firestone Gum-Dipped Tires over the hot salt beds of Utah, 3,000 miles at 127.2 miles per hour, with temperatures as high as 120°, without fire trouble of any kind. These are most amazing proofs of blowout protection ever known.

QUESTION 3—"Without sacrificing these two important safety features will they give me longer mileage, thus making them the most economical tires I can buy?"

ANSWER—Firestone High Speed Tires not only give you more than 50% longer wear, but also lowest cost per mile due to the tough, wear-resisting tread built with higher shoulders and a wider, flatter contour. This rugged tread is held securely to the Gum-Dipped cord body by Firestone's patented construction of two extra layers of cords under the tread, a special construction feature not used in any other tire. Unequaled mileage records by thousands of car owners add undisputed evidence of longer wear and greater economy of Firestone High Speed Tires

You Always Get Better Quality at No Higher Price when You Buy a Firestone Tire with the Firestone Name and Guarantee

<p>1 University tests show Firestone tires stop cars 15 to 25% quicker.</p>	<p>2 Gum-Dipped cords give greater blowout protection. Gum-Dipping is not used in other tires.</p>	<p>3 Wider, flatter tread gives more than 50% longer non-skid wear.</p>
<p>The MASTERPIECE OF TIRE CONSTRUCTION</p>	<p>THIS TIRE IS ACCURATELY BALANCED AND RIGIDLY INSPECTED AND WE KNOW IT IS AS PERFECT AS HUMAN INGENUITY CAN MAKE IT.</p>	<p>Other Sizes Proportionately Low</p>

CENTURY PROGRESS TYPE		OLDFIELD TYPE		SENTINEL TYPE		COURIER TYPE	
SIZE	PRICE	SIZE	PRICE	SIZE	PRICE	SIZE	PRICE
4.50-21	\$7.30	4.50-21	\$6.65	4.50-21	\$6.05	30x3 1/2	\$4.05
4.75-19	7.75	5.00-19	7.55	4.75-19	6.40	30x3 1/2	4.75
5.25-18	9.20	5.25-18	8.40	5.25-18	7.60	4.00-21	4.75
5.50-18	10.40	5.50-17	9.20	5.50-19	8.75	4.50-21	5.25
Other Sizes Proportionately Low		Other Sizes Proportionately Low		Other Sizes Proportionately Low		Other Sizes Proportionately Low	

<p>Sealtyle LEAKPROOF TUBES Give Greater Tire Mileage 4.40-21 } \$2.45 4.50-21 } 4.75-21 }</p>	<p>FIRESTONE BATTERIES As Low As \$5.55</p>	<p>FIRESTONE SPARK PLUGS Each in Sets 58c</p>
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