



THE SAME OLD FOURTH OF JULY

By ALOYSIUS COLL
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1 The noisy Fourth is here again,
The same old Fourth, I know,
The same old cannon crackers boom
As boomed a year ago.

2 Aye, let the saintly story now
Be louder, plainer told,
For Freedom's tongue, forever young,
Can nevermore grow old.

3 The same old Roman candle shoots
Across the lighted sky,
As brilliant as a year ago,
As splendid and as high.

4 Aye, let it be the signal now,
As once a lantern, when,
High in the night, it flashed the light
Of Freedom unto men.

5 The same old relic cannon puffs
Its echo from the hill,
Aye, let it have its noisy say—
I hope it always will.

6 It is the same old echo yet
From bloody Lexington
That told how men, though fallen then,
Defeated them that won.

7 The ancient spirit, man for man,
Is risen everywhere—
The glimmer of this golden land
Far shining, bright and fair.

8 Aye, 'tis the Freedom spirit, born
When we were weak and young,
But nurtured strong till, loud and long,
It sings on every tongue.

9 O welcome Independence Day—
The same old Fourth, I know;
Clamor of bells and guns they heard
Long years and years ago—

10 Oh, let your saintly story now
Be louder, plainer told,
For Freedom's tongue is always young
And never shall grow old!

Before Ice Was Plenty.
"Henry, you are getting old."
"Nothing of the sort."
"Yes, you are. Every Fourth of July, now, you tell about how your folks used to have to cool the water-melon in a tub of pump water."
What He Wanted.
Mrs. Winklers—I heard you whisper to that soda fountain clerk to put a little tonic in yours.
Mr. Winklers—Y-e-s, my dear; I'm getting quite bald, you know, and I wanted hair tonic.
Utterly Impossible.
Jimmy—D'y'er know dat fire-crackers wuz invented by de Chinese?
Tommy—Ah, wotcher giv'n us? W'y, de Chinks don't celebrate de Fourt'.
Defensive Patriotism.
"Do you always have fireworks?"
"Yes, indeed. The only Fourth of July noise we really enjoy, you know, is the noise we make ourselves."



"I always thort Judge Beasley was a man of some originality."
"Well, ain't he?"
"No, he ain't. That there Declaration of Independence he read at the Fourth o' July doin's was the same one thet Squire Brown read last year."

Old Glory.
A Fourth of July celebration would be a tame affair without "Old Glory" to flaunt in the folds and wave in the breeze. It flutters everywhere it can be nailed or fastened, and in all sorts and sizes, moreover, it is known all the world over. Few people, even among the half civilized, not being able to recognize it as the emblem of a free country.
Yet, it was not until nearly a year after the Declaration of Independence that the nation had a regular flag. At Cambridge, Massachusetts, Washington displayed the original of what is the present flag, without the stars, however, as there were then, January 2, 1776, no states. He therefore constructed the flag with thirteen stripes of alternate red and white, but where the stars are now, he put a St. Andrew's cross of white on a blue field.
On June 14, 1777, by resolution of congress, the flag was made to consist of thirteen alternate red and white

stripes, representing the union of thirteen states, while in a blue field there were thirteen white stars. A change was made in the flag, dating from May 1, 1795, by adding two more stripes and two more stars for Kentucky and Vermont, which had been admitted to the union, and it was decided also to add a stripe and a star for each state to be admitted in the future. Congress, however, foresaw that the added stripes would make the flag too large and on April 4, 1818, it passed a resolution fixing the number of stripes at thirteen, and the number of stars at thirteen for each state. So now, anybody who desires to know how many states there are in the union has only to count the number of stars on old glory.
The first American flag was raised at Fort Schuyler, New York, August 3, 1777. John Paul Jones was the first to raise it in a foreign country, at Quiberon, France, and that nation saluted it. It was first displayed in England at Downs, and history does not say whether it was saluted or not, but the

English government never forgets to do so now, even on the Fourth of July.
Patrick Henry's Words.
"It is useless," said he on one occasion, "to address further petitions to the government or to await the effect of those already addressed to the throne. The time for supplication is past; the time for action is at hand. We must fight. Mr. Speaker, I repeat it, sir; we must fight! An appeal to arms and to the God of Hosts is all that is left us."
"Is life so dear, or peace so sweet, as to be purchased at the price of chains and slavery? Forbid it, Almighty power! I know not what course others may take; but, as for me, give me liberty or give me death!"
An Easy Mark.
"Boo hoo! Dis cracker won't go off!"
"Never mind. Here's a dime for another. Now, why won't it go off?"
"Cause I shot it off already!"

A Silent Part.
Grooves—That's Bascom. He isn't on speaking terms with any member of the company.
Foyer—You don't mean it! What was the cause of the ill feeling?
Grooves—Never was any cause; always the same. He has only thinking parts, you know.
Artistic.
He flew up in the air at the cannon's bombard, but he fell to the pavement much faster.
He is now laid out in the surgical ward.
A beautiful study in plaster.
The Modern Fourth.
The one great trouble with the kid is come too soon; He makes it squib and pyramid And sets them off in June.
Came In Handy.
Mrs. Crabshaw—You'd better go see the doctor. You're getting as deaf as a post.
Crabshaw—All right, my dear; I'll go as soon as the Fourth is over.

SHERIFF DEFIES FOLK.

Herpel Disobeys Orders and Refuses to Raid Delmar Gamblers.
St. Louis, Mo., June 28.—The gauntlet was thrown down to Governor Folk in St. Louis county Saturday by Sheriff Herpel, who not only declined to make the ordered raid on the Delmar race track but declared that if the governor sent troops to the scene they "might be shot down."
There was no semblance of a raid on the bookies, "ho did business in every race and kept busy all day. After the horses were called to the post for the last event Deputy Sheriff Campbell arrested William Flynn and Charles Noel, bookmakers, but they had completed their business for the day and scarcely were incommoded.
Sheriff Herpel, through his attorney, Senator Gardner of St. Louis county, issued the following statement:
"I am against raids in the practical meaning of that term, which means a seizure of persons or property without legal process of law or evidence of violation of the law. A raid or the use of the militia means usurpation of the judicial powers of the state, guaranteed by the constitution and by military force."
"First Threat of a Bigot."
"An appeal to bayonets is the first threat of a bigot, fired by fanatical zeal, his personal ambition and ideas against the guaranteed liberties of the people."
Sheriff Herpel agreed that what Senator Gardner had dictated was the expression of his personal and official feeling in the matter.
Further he said: "I am the sheriff of St. Louis county and have not requested any assistance from the governor. Troops will not be sent into this county legally until I have made such a request, and I believe the county authorities abundantly are able to handle the situation as it exists at present."
"I am under a bond of \$50,000 and cannot make arrests indiscriminately and I shall not do so until I have sufficient evidence to protect myself and bondsmen. I feel that the course which the county officials have taken is all at the law contemplates, and it is the course which will be followed by us in the future."
Troops Likely to Get Shot.
"If troops come here they are liable to get shot. I do not say that the sheriff or the sheriff's deputies will be responsible for the shooting, but some of the citizens around here might not like the idea of sending in soldiers."
It was suggested that Sheriff Herpel the impression prevails that in case members of the national guard came into the county they might be arrested for disturbing the peace.
"Well, if they disturbed my peace they surely would be arrested," was the reply.

DO PEANUTS FIX SEX?

Flatbush Society Aroused Over Revelations of Zoo Director—Hydrocarbons in Disfavor.
New York, June 28.—When the peanut party became popular in Flatbush society last summer and fall, Director Smith of Central park zoo had not yet made his revolutionary discovery as to the effect of hydrocarbons in determining sex. Else it might have been different.
Although there is a difference of opinion on this point, it is the general opinion that the Mothers' club appropriately started it. Last year, along in June, just when Flatbush society was getting active with its summer campaign, the mothers gave a peanut lawn party. Peanut ice cream was served in paper mache imitations of peanut shells. The Japanese paper napkins had a peanut design. There were peanut waffles and peanut butter sandwiches, and peanut butter sandwiches. It was one of the most brilliant social events ever held in Flatbush, and netted \$23.79 for the Mothers' club.
You just can't stop a thing of that kind when it gets going. The idea was so "snifty" and novel that it sprang planted crockinole and progressive authors and mum socials as a form of diversion for church and educational functions. It lasted way into the fall and winter.
Director Smith had not yet spoken; Flatbush was impregnating its system with hydrocarbons in utter ignorance of a great but as yet unrevealed scientific truth.
Well, spring broke and the population of Flatbush went right on increasing.
March 4 came. It was the day of President Roosevelt's inauguration, and the doctors and gossips and people who believed in signs said that Flatbush ought to make a boy record for itself that day. By a perverse stroke of fate, only two babies were reported to the gossips on that day; both girls. They were named Theodora. And everybody said it was just an accident about those boys; things happened that way sometimes.
Then on May day, Director Smith announced his discovery. The Central Park zoo had been scoring only male for peanuts, from beyond certain others Italian hot peanut men were driven with clubs and reproaches.
DEED OF INSANE WOMAN
Kills Four Children and Then Inflicts a Wound Probably Fatally to Herself.
Grand Lake, Colo., June 28.—Mrs. Watt C. Gregg killed her four children and attempted to take her own life yesterday. The woman is in a critical condition from a wound in the side and may not live.
The tragedy is believed to have been committed by the woman during a fit of temporary insanity. Her husband says that recently Mrs. Gregg has shown signs of mental aberration.
The husband, who was on his way to a neighbor's house, heard shots in the house and, on his way home, hastily returning, found his wife lying wounded on the doorstep and three of the children lying on the floor in pools of blood. The other child was sitting in a chair dead.
The children ranged in age from 6 months to 8 years.

MANIAC KILLS CHIEF.

Escaped Inmate of Wisconsin Asylum Shoots Antigo Officer.
Antigo, Wis., June 28.—Chief of Police Jack McArthur was shot and instantly killed by Jim Wittinger, an escaped maniac from the Northern Hospital for the Insane at Oshkosh. The shooting was done from ambush. A posse has been organized with instructions to capture Wittinger, dead or alive.

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DETAILS ARE MADE WITHOUT A HITCH

First of August or Thereabouts Has Been Agreed Upon as Date of Meeting.
Washington, June 28.—The following statement regarding the meeting of plenipotentiaries was made public at the White House today:
"The president has received from both the Russian and Japanese governments a statement that the plenipotentiaries of both countries will meet in the United States during the first ten days of August. The president has expressed to both governments a wish that the meeting should take place, if possible, on the 1st of August, and is not on that date, then at the earliest date thereafter."
M. Nelldorf, Russian ambassador to Paris and Baron Rosen, the new Russian ambassador to Washington, are Russia's tentative selections of plenipotentiaries. Takahira, the Japanese minister here, it is understood, has been selected as one of the plenipotentiaries but the name of the ranking Japanese envoy cannot be learned. It is not believed Marquis Ito will be able to come, and it is possible Field Marshal Oyama may take his place. This information comes from a high source, but it is understood no formal announcement will be made until it is learned whether Nelldorf's health will permit him to make the trip.
Plan Desperate Resistance.
London, June 28.—The Japanese correspondent of the Daily Telegraph at Tokyo, representing the Russians as making strenuous efforts to improve the defenses of Vladivostok, and says that the whole of the Ussuri district has been brought to the point of famine in order to provide the fortress with adequate food supplies. The correspondent adds that General Linvitch has issued strict orders to noncommissioned officers and men to refrain from the use of alcoholic liquors, threatening them with severe penalties for violations of these orders.
Can Whip Unarmed Ship.
Singapore, June 28.—The British India Steam Navigation company's steamer Ikhona was sunk by the Russian cruiser Terek on June 5, 150 miles north of Hongkong. The crew was landed here last night by the Dutch steamer Perlak, which the Terek met on June 6. The Ikhona was carrying mails and rice to Yokohama.

ITO MAY NOT SERVE

Well Known Japanese Statesman Desired, but May Be Compelled to Decline in Which Marshal Oyamagata May Serve.
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REBELS WHIP GERMANS

Rebellion in Southwest Africa Continues to Result Favorably to the Rebels.
Cape Town, June 28.—The rebel leader Merengo has defeated a German force at Amos in the Karas mountains, German Southwest Africa. All German ammunition and supplies were carried off by the rebels. Losses are reported heavy.

RED FLAG IN POLAND.

Revolt at Lodz and Warsaw Has Attained the Dignity, Almost, of Open Rebellion.
St. Petersburg, June 28.—The red flag of revolt has been raised at Warsaw, Kovno and other places in Russian Poland out of sympathy with the victims of the rioting at Lodz. So far as these cities are concerned the situation almost approaches the dignity of open rebellion.
News received in St. Petersburg is meager as the effect of vigorous censorship, but it is evident that troops are being resisted, and a repetition of the sanguinary encounters at Lodz is anticipated.
Kovno, Russia, June 28.—A mob of 1,000 persons surrounded and attacked the police station and governor general's palace today. All windows were broken before the rioters were overpowered by the police, and five policemen were wounded. A detachment of dragoons dispersed the rioters.
Looks Like Real War.
Warsaw, June 28.—This city has the appearance of a military encampment. Infantry, Cossacks are bivouacked in streets and patrols are circulating everywhere. Shops are largely closed. Barricades have been erected and occasionally the crack of a rifle is heard as strikers shoot at men going to work.
In State of Siege.
Lodz, June 28.—The governor general has proclaimed a state of siege. Victims of last week's outbreak total over 1,200. Thus far the bodies of 343 Jews and 218 Christians have been buried. The wounded number over 700.
Some semblance of order has been restored and workmen are gradually returning to factories.
Cannot Put Up Good Fight.
St. Petersburg, June 28.—Three big socialist parties in Russian Poland are well organized and have some arms, but authorities claim they have no chance of success in a single hand.
Neither Jewish socialists, called the Bund, nor social democrats are separatists, as are what are known as Polish socialists, but they are all bitterly opposed to the existing government.
The affair at Lodz seemingly has accidentally precipitated a crisis, but the authorities declare there is no machinery for general insurrection behind it. This, however, may mean the slaughter in crushing the outbreak.
Many people believe Governor General Maximovitch is hardly equal to the task, but so long as the disturbance is confined to Russian Poland the authorities believe it can be kept in hand.
Revolution Spreads Fast.
The main danger lies in other parts of Russia, with which those in Russian Poland are closely allied.
In the meantime the Caucasus is aflame with insurrection on a big scale. Mussulmans are actually besieging Armenians in some of the towns. Peasant uprisings have also occurred in several provinces, notably Kharkoff, where the estates of half a dozen nobles have been burned and where workmen resisted Cossacks with arms wounding several soldiers.
Bomb Thrower's Aim True.
Warsaw, June 28.—A bomb was thrown last night at the marriage occupied by Chief of Police Pavlov of the town of Zestochowa, government of Piotrkow. The chief and seven other persons were seriously wounded.
Fear a General Uprising.
St. Petersburg, June 28.—Beyond the bare announcement that firing was again heard Saturday night in the Jewish quarter at Lodz and that the Jews are leaving the city in great numbers, there is almost nothing known about the situation at Lodz and the developments of Saturday and Sunday.
The lack of information prevented any manifestation on the part of the workmen of St. Petersburg, many of whom are in sympathy with social revolutionary doctrines, and for the same reason there is little discussion in the clubs and cafes, most of the people not being aware that anything unusual is happening in Poland.
When details become known it may be expected that the news will create the deepest impression in all industrial sections of Russia and bring about disorders, which would be particularly unfortunate coming at just this juncture when the government is bending every effort to induce the people to be patient and to await the issuance of a ukase announcing the convocation of a national assembly, the proclamation regarding which cannot be long delayed.
The date for the convocation was some time ago tentatively fixed for June 28, but the final arrangement of the project is taking longer than had been expected, and the ukase will probably have to be postponed.
May Become Open Rebellion.
In Poland itself the events at Lodz may initiate an era of open resistance to the troops, lasting for months. Besides Lodz, Warsaw, Kallsch, Petrakovsk and other manufacturing centers have been on the verge of anarchy for several months, and disturbances similar to those at Lodz on a greater or smaller scale are to be feared wherever and whenever military conditions give the slightest encouragement.
Cossacks Slay Wantonly.
Lodz, Russian Poland, June 28.—The most serious phase of the fighting between the military and strikers is at an end, but there are still isolated attacks in the suburbs. At Balty yesterday morning Cossack attacks on a Jewish family of five persons who were driving in a cab to the railroad station and shot and killed all, including the cabman. At Pabjanice, near Lodz, workmen attacked two policemen, shot and killed one and wounded the other.
There is a general exodus from Lodz. Twelve thousand persons have already left and all trains are crowded.
During the disturbance thirty-five liquor stores were destroyed by the mobs, which appropriated all stamps found on the premises. The cash and stamps were added to the funds of the socialist party. The workmen in all the factories will strike today. Some prominent citizens yesterday telegraphed General Schinshustov, asking for protection against the brutality of the soldiers, and especially the Cossacks, who in one instance killed and robbed the servant of a millionaire named Eroschik, who was carrying \$5,000 to the bank. The general promised to punish the offenders, but said he required witnesses to testify against the Cossacks.

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