

IL GLADIATORE

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LA PROVA DEL FUOCO

Una delle ragioni non ultime della valorizzazione della lira-gioia ripartire poché si tratta d'un argomento ultra-interessante anche per gli italiani all'estero—risiede, ad ammissione dello stesso governo italiano, nella riserva aurea cui hanno dato buon contributo i prestiti americani alle città e alle grandi imprese industriali italiane.

Soltanto a far la somma dei dollari e delle sterline investite in Italia durante gli ultimi mesi si arriva a una cifra tonda di cinque miliardi e mezzo di lire.

Se molti di noi italiani confessano il senso di meraviglia dinanzi a questa somma cospicua, figuriamoci quale stupore manifesterebbero gli stranieri, ove fossero in grado di palesarlo congiunto a una specie di compiacenza o almeno non conturbato da un'ombra di rammarico. Non si fa torto a nessuno con l'ipotesi che i vicini d'Italia godono più delle sue sventure che delle sue fortune.

Ma le cifre hanno la virtù che spesso il sentimento ignora: quella della evidenza e della persuasione. Nessun argomento più dell'oro serve a diffondere la per tutto la nazione impaziale, obiettiva ed esatta fino al scrupolo del vero stato morale, politico ed economico dell'Italia, dal momento che il denaro non ha viscere, e non può averne, all'infuori del tornaconto.

E' innegabile che per i begli occhi dell'Italia i padroni dell'oro non sborsero un dollaro né uno scellino. Essi aprono credito per miliardi al lavoro intelligente e fecondo; al sesto, alla volontà, alla disciplina, all'empito vitale d'una nazione capace di costruire ed elaborare tesori. Per ogni verso il loro denaro non potrebbe desiderare impiego più sano e sicuro; sia che lo affidino a Comuni avviati a rapido sviluppo con ritmo veramente americano, sia che con esso alimentino industrie riboccanti d'iniziativa e audacia senza confronto nel resto dell'Europa.

Insomma, non si tratta unicamente d'un'affermazione di fede a lunga scadenza; è anzitutto il calcolo d'un profitto immediato che sconta gli interessi e i dividendi a partire dal primo semestre.

Ricalcitrando alla prova palmare, qualcuno obietta che in tal guisa l'Italia si indebita e si infonda allo straniero, o per lo meno corre il rischio di abbicare di questo passo alla sua autonomia industriale e finanziaria.

Vecchio e sciupato argomento che una lunga esperienza discredita da per tutto.

Quando il capitale cerca impiego in un paese straniero, si impegna sempre—pur senza pensarvi—a prendersi patente di nazionalità per tutti i secoli. Niun dubbio che costosi miliardi di cui parliamo, e quelli che li hanno preceduti negli ultimi anni, e gli altri che ne seguiranno l'esempio, si mescoleranno a poco a poco, in diverse forme, al capitale e al patrimonio italiano grazie alla sola forza del tornaconto; giacché la nazione sempre più operosa e produttiva offrirà al capitale un campo d'azione sempre più vasto e sempre maggiore varietà d'impieghi fruttiferi.

Ma—si obietta ancora—frattanto passeranno l'oceano, per parecchi semestri consecutivi, gli interessi di questi immani capitali sotto forma di centinaia di milioni.

Sicuramente. Ma soltanto dopo aver ripartito in Italia una somma di benefici assai più ragguardevole in stipendi, salari e compensi diretti o indiretti del vasto movimento economico che avranno contribuito a suscitare.

Con ciò non si nega che l'Italia paghi al capitale americano e inglese un interesse piuttosto elevato e perfino indiscreto. Ma non si dimentichi che una volta superata felicemente la prima prova, l'affluenza di capitali determinerà una gara destinata a risolvere in grandissimo profitto dell'Italia, col ridarle la libertà della scelta.

Oggi i capitalisti stranieri competono a chi offra all'Italia di più: domani gareggeranno a chi riscuote di meno.

Il ribasso dei prezzi, intanto, ha seguito—per legge diretta di relazione—la riduzione degli stipendi e delle mercedi nel campo operaio, come la riduzione ha seguito l'aumentato potere di acquisto della lira.

Il miglioramento della lira, verificatosi rapidamente, anche al di là delle più ardite speranze degli ottimisti—si è indubbiamente ripercosso sulle esportazioni che sono diminuite in

misura della competizione che articoli simili a quelli esportati dall'Italia creano sui mercati stranieri, a danno degli esportatori italiani.

Ma per attenuare questi danni il governo italiano cerca di applicare misure drastiche: anzitutto la deflazione industriale. Affrontando il pericolo col mezzo migliore, cioè col 'guardarlo in faccia', si ammettono senz'altro le difficoltà provenienti dall'eccesso di produzione febbrile, non per dolersene come d'una contrarietà irreparabile, ma per attingervi stimoli a nuovi sforzi d'ingegno e di mani capaci di cingerle. Quando si parla di sopraproduzione, bisogna comprendere che sarebbe meglio dire ristagno. La produzione sembra eccessiva solo perché è smaltita a rilento, così all'interno come all'estero; e ciò circostanze imprecisabili dai fenomeni incerti in corso della valuta.

E' vero che, o non è molto, fu promosso in Italia l'impugnamento della lavorativa a quasi intero beneficio degli industriali appunto per stimolare la produzione febbrile. Le circostanze promettevano, anzi assicuravano, allora uno smercio superiore alla produzione normale, e fu saggezza approfittarne sull'atto.

Se non che, nel frattempo, sia merce un impegno analogo degli altri paesi, sia per altri motivi sfuggenti a qualsiasi apprezzamento razionale, i mercati per i prodotti italiani vennero a trovarsi ingombrati, onde il ristagno che conviene ora denominare eccesso di produzione.

Ora si incomincia con la riduzione dei salari, avvertendo che essa non può riprovarsi in disagio, dal momento che il miglioramento della lira ha consentito il ribasso dei prezzi nei generi di prima necessità.

Ma sopra tutto l'industria italiana si raccomanda alle facilità dell'intelligenza che l'ha creata qual'essa è, facendone un poderoso elemento economico in tutto il mondo. Da essa continuerà, senza dubbio, il trarre elementi di resistenza e di vittoria anche per il futuro, a dispetto degli ostacoli che di tempo in tempo le attraversano la strada.

Superfluo notare, frattanto, che la nuova ardua prova in cui è impegnata l'Italia faccia più stretto e sacro dovere agli italiani di secondarla e sostenerla con tutte le forze: diciamo gli italiani residenti all'estero in forti e ricche comunità come questa nostra, la cui opera deve esplicarsi da un lato accennando sempre più la preferenza per i prodotti della penisola, e dall'altro procurando di sventare nei limiti del giusto e del discreto le incessanti insidie tese al commercio d'esportazione italiano da interessi... pelosi.

SPUNTI DI CRONICA

La settimana scorsa il Signor G. B. Paradiso Parti per New York, assieme al suo figlio per una visita alla sua mamma, e alla sua numerosa parentela, dopo andra ad Atlantic City, come delegato alla convenzione che si terrà in quella incantevole città la regina dell'Atlantico.

Il Signor Paradiso rappresenta i delegati di Birmingham della Angari e buon divertimento.

Il signor Giuseppe Catanzano parti col gante a mederno vapore Roma della compagnia Navigazione Italiana per una breve visita ai suoi cari. Auguriamo un buon viaggio.

Il signor Salvatore Digesu e Francesco D'Amico quanto prima apriranno un negozio di tabacchi sicare e sicarete negozzi all'incasso, dato il sapere dei nostri amici e la grande conoscenza, e la fiducia che godono nella prima colonia, gli affari sono assicurati, Auguri di un grande successo.

Il signor Gagliano che era andato per una visita e una piccola vacanza a New York e ritornato, airpresso il suo mestiere di barbiere nella prima Avenue E 19th Street, N. Buoni affari.

Il signor Pietro Mole per dare un meritato riposo alla famiglia a venduto il suo negozio di crosieria al minuto Auguri.

Il Signor Vito Ettor ina che da recente si ristabilì in Birmingham, a preso lavoro con la Security Mutual Life Insurance Co. per la vendita delle polizze d'assicurazione sulla vita Auguriamo al Signor Vito un mondo di affari.

ANNOUNCEMENT

In making its bow to the public today as its first issue under new Editors, the Il Gladiatore wishes to outline its new position on matters of importance to both its subscribers and advertisers.

We wish to state first that its former Editor, Mr. Mike Canzonieri, found his personal affairs calling on his time to such an extent that he was unable to give the paper the time which his duties as editor required. Mr. Canzonieri's aggressive campaign in securing a broader and finer range for this paper will be strictly adhered to. His work with this paper has proven invaluable and the present editors are planning to lean heavily on the counsel which he has promised us from time to time. We take this method to publicly thank him for what he has done for the Italian Colony of Birmingham.

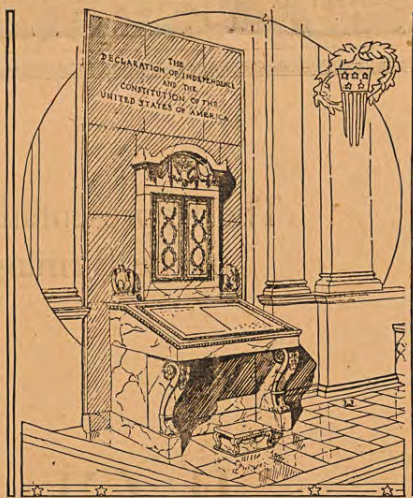
The Il Gladiatore will in the future be published in Birmingham instead of Bessemer and we hope by being nearer to the bulk of our subscribers and the majority of advertisers to be able to make our service more prompt and efficient.

The duties of Mr. Canzonieri have been assumed by Messrs. Augustus G. Genesio and Frank Mazzara as joint editors and the owners of the Il Gladiatore feel that they have entrusted the editorial policies in the hands of two very capable men, who have for years worked with the good of the Italian Colony at heart.

We wish to advise our advertisers that any service we can give them, consistent with our policies, will be cheerfully given. We wish to thank them for their many favors of the past and assure them that the same courteous and efficient service of the past will be continued.

To our friends, supporters and readers we wish to say that all the columns of this paper will be open for a frank expression of their opinion on any question of importance. Editorially, this paper will be independent of any group and will be guided solely by our desire to advance the best interests of the Colony. Above all, we wish to here and now state that this paper's columns will never be used to condemn, abuse, criticize nor libel any individual or group of individuals. We will be glad to receive expressions from our friends and constructive criticism will always be welcome.

Preserved for Posterity



Design of the shrine set up in the Library of Congress to hold the original documents of the Constitution of the United States and the Declaration of Independence with the original signatures of the signers. The shrine is placed directly above the entrance to the library.

LA BUONA SORELLA

Novella

Parevamo ed erano cetro due ragazzi per bene, chi le vedeva passeggiare contigose e sole la domenica mattina all'ora della messa, tutta la gioventù sciamava per la via grande a vedere ed a farsi vedere. Una di esse era alta, tutta, florida; l'altra più piccola, svelta ugualmente e aggraziata, ma come rallentata da qualche impaccio nel passo, che pure aveva leggero, anche lei, e armonioso. Solo, questa sorrideva di rado; e pareva seguir la sorella indifferente, volgendo solo qua e là gli occhi grandi e belli, senza interesse; e sempre e solo tanto quando la sorella che il più delle volte la teneva a braccetto, pareva richiamarla o incitarla a guardare.

Io che le incontravo talvolta, e talvolta ero costretto, o portato, a seguirle, notavo che i giovani parevano avere per loro più riguardo, in genere, che per le altre fanciulle. Sorridevano al oro passaggio, si scostavano; ma non mormoravano al loro

indirizzò, o apertamente lanciavano frizzi già lanti o moti gai; le seguivano con l'occhio, qual più qual meno, ma senza poi darsi di gomito come a parteciparsi il risultato del loro esame od a comunicarsi le loro scoperte.

Le guardavo anche io, naturalmente. Il mio sguardo si posava dapprima sulla sorella più alta, che io immaginavo maggiore di età; e notavo la bella testa bionda—erano ambedue in capelli che la eleganza delle fanciulle del borgo non aveva ancora insegnato loro a nascondersi od a recidersi le chiome—e gli occhi luminosi, e il seno florido e le anche graziose. Ma mentre io guardavo così, mi sentivo non so come, quasi sviato, quasi seguito a mia volta da un altro sguardo intralce; quella della sorella più piccola, uno sguardo come dardo e quasi sollecitato; mio sguardo che mai mi investiva direttamente, ma pareva estare, strisciare, poi raggiungermi senza volerlo. Mi le vidi parecchio tempo così, senza pensare o ardire di avvilire loro

IL PREMIO DELL'ONESTA

Sembra una graziosa novella ed è invece un fatto realmente avvenuto, che il "Figaro" racconta e che farebbe credere che veramente la virtù viene premiata.

Due mesi or son—scrive il giornale parigino—miss Williams recatasi a ritirare danaro in una banca, trovò per terra la somma di 2000 franchi. La giovinetta raccolse i biglietti di banca e li portò al cassiere, che le disse che se nei tre giorni nessuno avesse reclamata la somma, essa ne sarebbe diventata proprietaria.

Trascorsi i tre giorni miss Williams tornò alla banca. Le fu comunicato che il denaro era stato reclamato dal suo proprietario, ma che nello stesso tempo questa aveva domandato il suo indirizzo.

I fascisti ai quali ha parlato 'on, invito a pranzo da un ricco negoziante della città; essa non dubitò dell'origine della lettera e si recò all'invito. Si trovò in presenza di un uomo tanto desideroso di provarle la sua riconoscenza che, al termine del pranzo, le domandò se essa volesse diventare sua moglie. Miss Williams rispose affermativamente. Efra giorni si assisterà al matrimonio del grosso negoziante con l'onesta giovinetta che diverrà da un giorno all'altro milionaria, per aver sdegnato onestamente 2000 franchi.

DISCORSO DELL'ON. TURATI AD ASCOLI PICENO

"Mussolini e il massimo statista della storia recente" Orazione delirante al Duce

ASCOLI PICENO.—L'on. Augusto Turati, Segretario Generale del Partito Fascista, dopo aver inaugurato il nuovo grandioso impianto idro-elettrico della Società Unica a Castel Trovato, e venuto nella nostra città ed ha tenuto un vigoroso discorso ai fascisti della provincia che in numero straordinario, lo hanno accolto sotto i balconi del Municipio.

I fascisti, ai quali parlò l'on. Turati, erano molte migliaia.

Il discorso dell'on. Turati ha avuto una nota molto vibrante, che si può considerare come una nuova forma di opportunismo e di profitismo che hanno tentato di inserirsi nel generoso movimento che ha segnato la resurrezione d'Italia.

Le ultime parole del discorso sono state coperte da lunghi applausi e da grida di "Viva Mussolini", "Viva il Fascismo".

L'on. Turati, nella sala maggiore del Municipio, riceveva poi l'onag-

marle. Poi, a poco a poco mi parve che la loro serietà si fondesse, diventasse una specie di consapevolezza amichevole; come se volessero dirmi: Abbiamo capito che siamo di tuo gusto. Solo, un muto sorriso pareva che aggiungesse: Ma quale? E la loro domestichezza non si tramava di rivoltare. Anzi il disperdersi che faceva il mio sguardo su entrambe teneva al mio corteggiamento peripetico come il pimento dell'avidità; ne faceva qualche cosa di gaio e di leggero, quasi un omaggio indiviso. Tanto che, quando, l'occasione mi capitò, io la colsi parve, senza alcun turbamento.

Esse, o piuttosto una di esse; quella più bella e più decisa, la maggiore. Dalla passeggiata per la via grande, esse erano giunte, quella domenica, passa passo sin verso la campagna allettata certo dalla primavera che prorompeva. La strada moriva nei prati, qua e là e appena uscita da qualche casupola che nell'orlo estivo pareva abbandonata. Anzi di lontano, misurando la distanza, io vedevo le loro vesti ondeggiare, tra i filari di gelsi, e or si non perdersi e ricompierci. La più grande era visita di bianco, l'altra, di grigio. Questa maggior serietà in una sorella più giovane pareva si addicesse al suo carattere che indovino più chiuso e più umile. Ma non ci feci gran caso. Vedevo che camminavano un po' a capo basso, quasi senza parlarsi, ma la più grande pareva sempre proteggere la più piccola quasi covarla con tenerezza. Trat- to tratto parevano, non volgersi, ma accennare a volgersi, come un po' combattute. Poi si sedettero sopra un muretto basso, accanto ad un ruscello; e composero la scena faticosa delle fanciulle aspettanti che tracciano un nome sulla sabbia con la punta di un ombrellino o con un rametto strappato accanto, da un albero.

gio dei segretari provinciali e di altri gerarchi fascisti del marchigiano.

Dopo il discorso l'on. Turati ha presieduto l'adunata degli agricoltori delle Marche e degli Abruzzi. Acclamatissimo è stato l'on. Turati quando fasciste della provincia. Sono stati spediti entusiastici dispacci al Presidente Mussolini.

La città è stata imbandierata e decorata. La giornata stata animatissima.

SCOPERTA A PALERMO D'UN RACCAPRICCIANTE DELITTO

PALERMO.—A San Lorenzo nella Villa Adriana, appartenente al barone Bordonaro e stato rinvenuto sotto terra il cadavere del trentacinquenne Giuseppe Casella, direttore dell'allevamento di pollicoltura.

Il cadavere, crivellato di pugnali, era racchiuso in una cesta. La scoperta del delitto ha prodotto profonda sensazione. La polizia indaga per assicurare alla giustizia gli autori di questo raccapricciante misfatto.

SULL'ALTARE DICE "NO"

(a) La giovanetta Teresa di Blasio fu dai parenti indotta a fidanzarsi con Iliario A. Gentile, di Thomas, W. Va. Ma la fanciulla non voleva maritarsi—e sull'altare disse il suo pensiero.

Il giovane fidanzato restò male e lo zio della Teresa disse che dal momento che le cose stavano così, egli non voleva forzare la nipote ad un matrimonio infelice.

L'UCCISORE DELL'ON. CASALINI INTERNATO NEL MANICOMIO DI ROMA

ROMA.—Giovanni Corvi, l'assassino dell'on. Armando Casali, assolto dalla giuria per infermità di mente, è stato internato oggi nel manicomio di Roma.

Il ricorso del Pubblico Ministero che insorse contro l'assoluzione dei giurati, sarà discusso entro il mese di ottobre.

Corvi è stato difeso dall'avvocato Bruno Cassinelli.

LA BENIMERITA SOCIETA' U. S. P. P.

Domenica prossima tre Luglior arva' ha seduta recolare all'ore 2 p. m. Tutti i membri sono pregati di essere presenti dovendosi discutere affari di grande importanza sociale.

Il Presidente Il Segretario A. M. Romeo D. Petrella

EMBLEM OF FREEDOM



A memorial to American freedom, the Bunker Hill monument, dedicated eighty-four years ago, stands in Charlestown, Mass., a permanent emblem of peace based on equality and justice. Boston celebrated the sesquicentennial of the battle of Bunker Hill with patriotic exercises.

THE NAME OF WASHINGTON

Some of the youth and the truth of a nation.
 Yes, that are not to remember the man
 Whose valor gave birth to a people's
 salvation.
 Honor him now, set his name in the
 van.
 A nobleness to try for,
 A name to live and die for—
 The name Washington!

Only his face shall look down
 through the ages—
 Sweet yet severe, a spirit of
 warning:
 Charged with the wisdom of saints and
 of sages,
 Quick with the light of a life-giving
 morning.
 A majesty to try for,
 A name to live and die for—
 The name of Washington!

Though factions may rock us, or party
 divide us
 And bitterness break the gold links
 of our story, is doing merely
 Our father and leader is ever beside us.
 Live and forgive! But forget not the
 story
 Of him whose height we try for,
 A name to live and die for—
 The name of Washington!

Still in his eyes shall be mirrored our
 feeling
 Days with the image of days long
 ended:
 Still shall those eyes give, immortal-
 ly, greeting
 Unto the souls from his spirit de-
 scended.
 His grandeur we shall try for,
 His name we'll live and die for—
 The name of Washington!
 —George Parsons Lathrop.

Washington From Human Viewpoint

Mr. Charles Moore of Washington, on the occasion of the recent unveiling of a Washington statue, admonished the assembled spectators not to keep Washington on a pedestal, but to bring him down among them, for he was one of them, human, as they were human.

All the heroes of history had their weaknesses, their human limitations. Their greatness is only greatness when considered from this human point of view.

On the other hand it is neither desirable nor necessary to dwell unduly upon their faults when there is such inspiration in their virtues. There can be no just quarrel with Mr. Rupert Hughes, who is doing merely what others have done in reminding us that Washington had a high temper, that he swore on occasions, that he played cards along with other gentlemen of his time, that he partook of liquor, also in keeping with the custom of the day, or that he was not unfaithful in his attendance at church. Washington was a gentleman, but as a soldier he had, in his earlier days, experienced some of the roughest going of frontier life. He knew the profane vocabulary of the time, and while there is no record that he was gratuitously profane, "cussing" merely for the sake of being emphatic, it is a matter of record that he could go into a rage and draw on that vocabulary. Perhaps the most noted of the tongue-lashings that have gone into history was that which Washington gave Gen. Charles Lee for the latter's incompetence and ignominious failure at the battle of Monmouth, for which he was court-martialed and dismissed from the army.

No higher tribute ever was paid Washington than by his intimate associate, Thomas Jefferson. In that tribute Jefferson says: "His temper was naturally irritable and high-toned, but reflection and resolution had obtained a firm and habitual ascendancy over it. If, however, it broke bonds, he was most tremendous in all the sleep they could before battle."

A few days before, this battalion, the first of the Fifth regiment of Marines, a unit of the Second division, had pulled out of a pleasant town below Toul, in the area where the division rested after the Saint-Mihiel drive, and had come north a day and a night by train, to Chalons-sur-Marne. Thence, by night marches, the division had gathered in certain bleak and war-torn areas behind the Champagne front, and here general orders announced that the Second was detached from the American forces and lent by the Generalissimo as a special reserve to Gourard's Fourth French army.

The dawn came very reluctantly through the clouds, bringing no sun with it, although the drizzle stopped. The battalion rose from its soggy blankets, kneading stiffened muscles to restore circulation, and gathered in disconsolate shivering groups around the gallies. These had come up in the night, and from them, standing under the dripping pines, came a promising smell of hot coffee. Something hot was the main consideration in life just now. But the fires were feeble, and something hot was long in coming. This matter finally being disposed of, however, the men cast incurious eyes about them.

North from the edge of the pines the battalion looked out on desolation where the once grassy, rolling slopes of the Champagne stretched away like a great white sea that had been dead and accursed through all time. Near at hand was Souain, a town of the dead, a shattered skeleton of a place, with shells breaking over it. Beyond and northward was Somme, nearly blotted out by four years of war. From there to the horizon, east and west and north and south, was all a stricken land.

SHRINE WORTHY OF HISTORIC DOCUMENT

Independence Declaration Given New Place of Honor.

After nearly a century and a half the Declaration of Independence rests for the first time in a permanent shrine under the golden dome of the Library of Congress at Washington.

Yellowed with age, and with the signatures slowly fading, the parchment on which the Declaration is written has been kept for the last 30 years locked away in the Department of State. Very few people had ever seen it or knew what had become of it. But it was impossible that this, the most precious document in American history, should be allowed to fade into oblivion, and at last steps were taken to give the will of patriotic Americans to see the original fundamental document on which their independence rests.

A handsome marble shrine was prepared for it in the Library of Congress, close to the national capitol, where, guarded in every possible way from further deterioration, it can be seen by future generations for centuries to come.

Aitar of Freedom.

The shrine is built like an altar piece, with the Declaration in a marble case with heavy bronze doors, flanked on each side by an American eagle. Below it is a much larger case is the Constitution. Two layers of heavy plate glass, with a film of specially prepared gelatin between them, cover the two documents, and neutralize the harmful effects of the lights, so that they will not fade further.

The small piece of parchment on which the Declaration is written has had a most thrilling history, for the fate of the charter of liberty was closely connected with the vicissitudes of the early days of the young republic.

Within a few months of its signing in Philadelphia its travels began, for by December news came that Washington had been forced back over the Delaware, and congress lost no time in moving to Baltimore, taking the parchment with it.

When the tide of war swept the British back, congress returned to Philadelphia, only to have again six months later, when General Howe advanced on that city. The Declaration was then housed for a time in Lancaster, Pa., and later in the court-house at York where it stayed till it was brought back to Philadelphia.

Two days later, with the British defeated and liberty assured, there took place the first celebration of Independence day, with scenes of jubilation and loud cheers for the "Perpetual and Undisturbed Independence of the United States of America."

Again Forced to Move.

For a time the document stayed in Philadelphia, but in 1783 it was taken on another journey, this time to Princeton, N. J., and for a strange reason. Owing to the looseness of the Confederation, congress was unable to collect taxes, and could not raise money to pay the army, which finally took matters into its own hands. A small body of soldiers marched to Philadelphia and demanded their arrears of pay at the point of the bayonet, and congress, which had successfully defied the powerful British empire, now decided that discretion was the better part of valor, and bent a hasty retreat.

They moved later to Annapolis, then back to Trenton, N. J., and finally transferred the seat of government to New York city.

When George Washington became President, the state documents were handed over to him, and later were taken back to Philadelphia. Then, when it was decided to build the national capital at Washington, the Declaration was taken to the city and kept there in various places while the state buildings were constructed.

In 1814, it barely escaped destruction by the British, who after the battle of Bladensburg advanced on Washington and burned the capitol, the White House, and other government buildings. But fortunately Secretary of State Monroe realized in time that the British would take the city, and gave orders that the most important documents in his charge should be removed as quickly as possible. The Declaration was packed in a wagon and taken with other documents up to Leesburg, Va., where it was hidden in a barn till the British had gone and the danger was past.

Faded, but Legible.

Back again came the Declaration to Washington, where it stayed till it was taken to Philadelphia for a time for the Centennial exposition. In the meantime, as might be expected, the fragile parchment had suffered quite a little damage from frequent handling, and its many, generally hurried, moves from one place to another. So bad did its condition finally become that it was feared it would fall to pieces altogether, and it was withdrawn from the public view and locked up in a steel safe in the State department.

Now once more, faded, but still legible, it has been brought out, and there in its permanent resting place this small piece of parchment will stand as an enduring monument to remind the thousands who pass before it of the great principles of American liberty for which their fathers fought.

An expert is merely an ordinary person away from home.

A tool in the kit is worth two in the garage.

DOPO LA TRASLAZIONE DEL MONUMENTO A NAPOLEONE

MILANO.—I corrispondenti da Parigi riassumono ai giornali di Milano un articolo nel quale il "Figaro" di quella capitale, dopo aver fatto la storia degli avvenimenti italo-francesi dal 1859 fino alla caduta dell'Impero, esprime il suo compiacimento verso l'Italia ed il Municipio di Milano per il gesto di fratellanza latina con il quale è stata fatta uscire dall'ombra e collocata nel parco di Milano la statua equestre di Napoleone III che doveva essere eretta prima di Villafranca, a ricordo della entrata vittoriosa dell'Imperatore in Milano a fianco del Re di Piemonte.

Il giornale aggiunge che questo gesto amichevole dell'Italia è riuscito vivamente gradito ai Francesi, e conclude dicendo che esso costituisce un'elegante risposta a coloro che non trascurano occasione per raffigurare l'on. Mussolini come un nemico dichiarato dei francesi.

IL VOLO CALIFORNIA HAWAII SAREBBE INIZIATO

DALL'AEREOPORTO DI OAKLAND, CAL. 27.—Il Maggior Generale Mason M. Patrick, capo del servizio aereo militare americano, arrivato in aeroplano dal Crissy Field, vicino San Francisco, ha dichiarato che il tentativo di volo diretto alle isole Hawaii del Ten. Maitland è stato rimandato a domani.

Il pilota Ernest L. Smith, che in compagnia di Carter tenterà lo stesso volo da questo aeroporto, avvisato dell'imminente partenza delle Hawaii per la costa americana del Pacifico dell'aviatore Richard Grace, ha dichiarato che abbandonerebbe il volo se prima della sua partenza Grace raggiungeva la meta.

Edmund Moffett, uno dei finanziatori del volo del Ten. Smith, ha dichiarato che probabilmente il volo non potrà essere iniziato prima di domani, ma che in ogni modo se l'aeroplano militare del Ten. Maitland partisse da un momento all'altro, allora Smith e Carter gli sarebbero dietro al massimo con due ore di ritardo, ma sicuri di battere l'aeroplano militare in questa gara interessantissima attraverso il Pacifico.

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IL PENTALOGO DELLA MOGLIE IDEALE

CHICAGO, 26.—Il Giudice Joseph Burke della Corte Speciale destinata a liquidare le querele domestiche che sorreggono "middlewest", valendosi della sua autorità derivata da tanti anni di esperienza professionale, ha scritto un saggio "middlewest", valendosi della moglie ideale, elencando tutte le probabili cause di dissensi coniugali e prescrivendo naturalmente una ricetta spirituale per la prevenzione e la cura delle divergenze domestiche che sono la via maestra per condurre al divorzio.

Le sue osservazioni possono riassumersi in questo pentalogo che il portiamo traducendolo fedelmente dal testo inglese, ricordando che lo autore si rivolge alle donne sposate.

1. "Non trascurate l'influenza che esercitano su un uomo i cibi sani e ben preparati."

2. "Non vi lagnate se vostro marito chiede una notte di libertà, poiché diversamente non tarderà a venire il giorno in cui vi pentirete di non avergliela voluta accordare."

3. "Non annodate vostro marito al suo ritorno a casa la sera su tanti colezze dell'amministrazione della casa ne permettete di annoiare voi con inopportune lagnanze dei suoi affari o del suo lavoro."

4. "Non poltrite in letto fino a mezzogiorno; ma se state bene alzate presto e fate compagnia a vostro marito alla colazione prima di andare a lavoro (breakfast)."

5. "Non vi cruciate per un nonnulla ma siate sempre di buon umore."

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Recent computations made by statisticians of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company show the real economic value of the lives of our people from babyhood to old age. These figures are based on the average family—with an average income—and take into consideration the average length of life of each member of the family, together with the cost of bringing children into the world, feeding them, clothing them, educating them and bringing them up to a self-supporting basis.

Long lives and short lives—small incomes and big incomes—are reckoned in these calculations. At 40, a man earning \$100 a week is rated as having an economic value of \$45,670. At 30, the \$50-a-week man represents a value of \$31,000. He had a value of \$9,333 the day he was born.*

—And then come the figures showing the total economic value of all the men, women and children of the United States—the astounding total of 1,500 billion dollars (\$1,500,000,000,000).

* If you wish to find out how much each member of your family is worth, economically, send for a booklet recently prepared by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company—it tells how a person of any age may measure the economic value of his or her life. It will be mailed free.

HALEY FISKE, President

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The latest available government reports show that everything we own—land, buildings, railroads, mines, raw materials, manufactured products, crops, live stock—everything included—was 321 billions.... Our lives are worth nearly five times as much as our property.

America can well be proud of the additional insurance placed on the valuable lives of her people in 1926. More than 16 billion dollars (\$16,000,000,000) was written and revived during the year by about 300 life insurance companies—making the total amount of life insurance in force approximately 80 billion dollars (\$80,000,000,000). About one-sixth of the grand total is carried by the Metropolitan.

But while the people of this country carry 80 billion dollars of life insurance—or only one-twentieth of the economic value of their lives—they carry more than 160 billions of insurance on property—more than one-half of its value.

You would not insure a \$5,000 house for \$250—one twentieth of its value. You insure it adequately. But have you insured yourself adequately? Send for the booklet which tells you what you are worth. Study it. Then decide whether or not you carry enough insurance to protect your family.

America is rapidly gaining a better knowledge of the value of its greatest wealth—human lives.

The America of the future will better safeguard its wealth and happiness.

Fiscal Report to Policyholders for Year Ending December 31, 1926

Assets	\$2,108,004,385.30
Liabilities:	
Statutory Reserve	\$1,862,873,176.00
Dividends to Policyholders payable 1927	\$52,246,369.35
All other liabilities	\$70,648,717.81
Unassigned Funds	\$122,236,122.14
	\$2,108,004,385.30

Increase in Assets during 1926	\$253,346,902.88
Income in 1926	\$595,596,505.88
Gain in Income, 1926	\$64,368,062.09
Paid-for Life Insurance Issued, Increased and Revived in 1926	\$3,011,775,150.00
Gain in Insurance in Force in 1926	\$1,401,734,835.00
Total Bonuses and Dividends to Policyholders from 1892 to and including 1927	\$304,594,554.96

Life Insurance Outstanding

Ordinary Insurance	\$6,566,596,872.00
Industrial (premiums payable weekly)	\$5,487,800,648.00
Group Insurance	\$1,444,584,107.00
Total Insurance Outstanding	\$13,498,981,627.00
Number of Policies in Force December 31, 1926	37,239,579

SONGS WE SHOULD KNOW

Star-Spangled Banner
O say! can you see, by the dawn's early light,
What so proudly we hail'd at the twilight's last gleaming?
Whose broad stripes and bright stars, thro' the perilous fight,
O'er the ramparts we watch'd, were so gallantly streaming?
And the rockets' red glare, the bombs bursting in air,
Gave proof thro' the night that our flag was still there.
Oh, say, does that Star-Spangled Banner yet wave,
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave?

America
My country, 'tis of thee,
Sweet land of liberty,
Of thee I sing.
Land where my fathers died,
Land of the Pilgrim's pride!
From ev'ry mountain side,
Let freedom ring!
Let freedom ring!
And ring from all the trees
Sweet freedom's song.
Let mortal tongues awake;
Let all that breathe partake;
Let rocks their silence break,
The sound prolong.

Our fathers' God, to Thee,
Author of liberty,
To Thee we sing.
Long may our land be bright
With freedom's holy light;
Protect us by Thy might,
Great God, our King!

DIXIE

I wish I was in de land ob cotton,
Old times there are not forgotten,
Look away! Look away!
Look away! Dixie Land!
In Dixie Land whar I was born in,
Early on one frosty mornin',
Look away! Look away!
Look away! Dixie Land!
Den I wish I was in Dixie,
Hooray! Hooray!
In Dixie Land I'll take my stand
To lib and die in Dixie;
Away, away, away down south in Dixie,
Away, away, away down south in Dixie!

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The freshman girl came breathlessly into her senior's room, her eyes were two glittering excitement, her hair was all mussed up. She grabbed her senior frantically around the neck and gasped, "Oh, Helen! Just a second came up the steps, a man leaving the house grabbed me and kissed me."

"That's what you get for wearing my dress," replied her confidante.

Teacher—"I have went. That's wrong, isn't it?"
Pupil—"Yess, ma'am."
Teacher—"Why is it wrong?"
Pupil—"Because you ain't went yet."

A man may be justified in being a fool fairly often, but he is not justified in being the same sort of fool more than once.

Teacher: "I should like you all to take more pride in your personal appearance. Now, you, Jimmy, how many collars do you wear a week?"
Jimmy: "Please, teacher, do you mean how many weeks do I wear a collar?"

The ways of the road maps are just finding out.

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IL NUOVO RAID IN DIRIGIBILE DEL GEN. NOBILE

Un volo di 13 mila miglia tra Roma e Buenos Aires in un'aeronave di 54 mila metri cubi

ROMA.—In una intervista col corrispondente della "United Press" il generale Umberto Nobile ha confermato che, appena ritornato in Roma, dal Giappone—dove si reco, con l'auto, a dirigere i lavori di montaggio del suo nuovo dirigibile acquistato dal governo nipponico—inizierà i lavori di preparazione del volo in dirigibile da Roma a Buenos Aires.

Il volo che si propone di fare Nobile, Roma-Buenos Aires, e—con la probabile deriva—di oltre 13 mila chilometri in linea d'aria, e quindi quasi quattro volte il percorso dalla King's Bay all'Alaska.

Si tratta, così, di una impresa che presuppone a un tempo la capacità del mezzo, l'abilità e l'eroismo indiscutibile del comandante.

Se si pensa che parve impresa titanica compiere il percorso Amburgo-New York con un dirigibile di 200.000 metri cubi, si consideri che cosa deve rappresentare il coprire la distanza Roma Buenos Aires, che è più del doppio, con un dirigibile di 54 mila metri cubi. In queste condizioni prestanti la differenziazione del raid, e la bellezza eroica del cimento.

Difficoltà Tecniche Dell'impresa
Ora, se si pensa che la meteorologia, in questa circostanza, non potrà essere di alcun conforto ai volatori, giacché se è possibile prevedere di 48 ore le condizioni atmosferiche di una

determinata zona, di là da questo limite si rientra nella incognita; se si considera che i due emisferi da attraversare offrono squilibri atmosferici enormi, sino al contrasto delle opposte stagioni, e la distanza può essere percorsa appunto, se non raddoppiata, accresciuta notevolmente, e tutto questo deve entrare nel calcolo delle previsioni; che il viaggio può durare dai quattro ai dieci giorni, e si deve cioè probabilmente restare in aria oltre una settimana; anche i profani possono comprendere quali enormi problemi devono affaticare sin da questo momento il cervello del costruttore dell'apparecchio.

Il generale Nobile mentre si sta costruendo il cosiddetto "54 mila", sta appunto studiando questi problemi; si può dire anzi che in questo momento la sua maggiore occupazione consista nello studio per la soluzione dei problemi tecnici imposti dal nuovo volo.

Caratteristiche Del Nuovo Dirigibile
A differenza del "Norge", il "54 mila" sarà dotato di cuccette per l'equipaggio, e porterà personale di ricambio, perché non è concepibile che motoristi e attrezzatori, e gli stessi uomini del governo, non abbiano il cambio per tutta la traversata.

Avrà, quindi, un doppio equipaggio e conseguente comfort, cioè doppio peso.

Il semirigido avrà speciali dispositivi per l'ancoraggio al pilone, dove si presume dovrà soggiornare all'arrivo per mancanza di "hanger" e notevoli rinforzi nelle strutture per sopportare l'urto delle venti notturne della Pampa.

Sarà così, in definitiva, risolto anche questo mezzo di ancoraggio. Il dirigibile—questa è la caratteristica più notevole—non sarà costruito che di esclusivo materiale italiano, dai motori alle funi.



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The so-called Jefferson Bible is a compilation made by Thomas Jefferson, consisting of passages from the four Gospels cut out and pasted in a volume according to a scheme of his own. He began the work about 1804, during his Presidency, when he bought two English Bibles and compiled a work of 40 pages. Two evenings were spent at this interesting task, at the conclusion of which the President remarked: "A more precious morsel of ethics was never seen." He intended this first abridgment for the use of the Indians. From a letter which he wrote to a friend it is learned that he was in the habit of reading from the volume every night before going to bed. About 1819 Jefferson completed the work by doing the same thing with Testaments in Greek, Latin and French. He entitled the work "The Life and Morals of Jesus of Nazareth." The book contains no notes except the section of the Roman law under which Jesus was supposed to have been brought to trial. The list of passages, the title pages and the references to passages are in the handwriting of Jefferson. Two maps, one of Palestine and another of the ancient world, are pasted in the front. The original work is in the National Museum, Washington.—Pathfinder Magazine.

Thoughts of Worth

Call for Expression

These two forms of silence—the silence of communion and the silence of repression—spring from beautiful and sterling foundations. But in themselves they are incomplete, and individual lives, though enriched, are never fulfilled through them. Mysticism and martyrdom must be related to living issues through expression, or they degenerate the one into introspective solitude, the other into narrowness of judgment, says a writer in the North American. Lives become sterile which might have been rich, had experience been translated into utterance.

The ministrations of words is indeed a blessed ministry. Because there are so many idle words, so many harmful words, so many insincere and bitter and malicious ones, we must not stumble into the mistake of believing that silence of itself has golden merit. There is the silence of indifference or self-consciousness, of carelessness, or weariness; there is the lazy silence, the silence which grows from a sense of futility, or from contempt and pride. Silence, so less than inaction, may be a form of selfishness. As the laws of harmony exist without music, so may all that is fundamentally beautiful in human life exist without words.

Birds That Live Long

There is yet no reliable method by which to determine the length of natural life among the wild animals and birds, says Pathfinder Magazine. Most estimates of bird longevity are based entirely on birds kept in captivity. It is supposed that vultures, eagles, hawks, crows and parrots live the longest among birds. There are many records of parrots which lived over 80 years, and a few lived over 100. There is doubtful evidence of one macaw parrot in Italy living to be 200 years old. A white-headed vulture in the zoological gardens at Vienna, Austria, lived 115 years. Eagles, hawks, and crows are popularly supposed to live a century, but there is no substantial evidence.

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KEEPING WELL

THE DANGERS OF MILK

DR. FREDERICK R. GREEN
Editor of "HEALTH"

MILK is a product of the animal body and, like all such products, is affected by the diseases from which the animal suffers. Man in different lands and times has used the milk of many animals for food, principally cows, goats, asses, mares, and buffaloes. In this country, cow's milk is universally and almost exclusively used.

Cow's milk may be contaminated in two ways: by some disease of the animal itself making the milk dangerous when the animal produces it, or by being polluted in some way in transit, from the time it is milked until it is consumed.

Raw milk, drunk just as it comes from the cow, may cause tuberculosis, Malta fever, foot-and-mouth disease, milk sickness and several other rather rare diseases. Milk which is pure and harmless when milked, may become polluted with typhoid germs by dirty pails, dirty stables, dirty hands of milkers or handlers, or dirty bottles. Milk may also carry germs of diphtheria, scarlet fever and septic sore throat. Whether the germs of these diseases come from the cow or from the human handlers is uncertain. There is a cow disease caused like scarlet fever, by a streptococcus, which may cause a similar disease in man. Whether cows ever have diphtheria, and, if they do, whether the diphtheria germs can get into the milk direct from the cow, is an unsettled question.

But it doesn't really matter whether the germs in milk which cause disease come direct from the cow or from outside the cow. Contaminated milk if drunk raw may cause any of these serious diseases.

If all milk could be given by perfectly healthy cows and could be transported and sold in perfectly clean buckets, cans or bottles and handled only by perfectly clean people in perfectly clean surroundings, then raw milk would be a perfectly clean food. But it isn't, and until all the people in the country are perfectly healthy, it's rather too much to expect all the cows to be. Tuberculosis is about as common in cows as it is among human beings. It's going to be a long time before it is wiped out among either.

If pure milk is impossible, safe milk is very easy to have. It is only necessary to heat milk to 145 degrees for 30 minutes, to kill all the disease germs and make the milk perfectly safe. This can be done in a rice boiler or any kind of a double boiler. It doesn't harm the milk or make it any less good to drink. It simply turns live germs to dead germs. Which would you rather do, put the milk on the fire for 30 minutes or put the child to bed for 30 days?
(© 1925, Western News, per Union.)

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Certamente Lois l'ha invitata, ma sa ch'essa non ha una veste per tale occasione.

Si—suo padre E' morto, e non aveva preso sufficiente assicurazione necessaria. Ne aveva TRE MILA DOLLARI, ma la madre le spese durante la malattia, ed ecco che il peggio venne.

La madre, prima di andare a lavorare alla fattoria porta il piccolo fratellino dalla nutrice e la sorella non lo vede tanto.

The Protective Life Insurance ha polizza che garantisce, di non succedere alla vostra moglie ed ai figli, detti bisogni Vedete a me a parliamo primo che e' troppo tardi.

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LEST WE FORGET

By L. O. Dawson in Alabama Baptist

How prone we are to forget! Past blessings are quickly obliterated by present desires. Growing strong we no more remember how weak we once were. Possessing plenty, we realize no more how near the richest is to starvation. The distress that drove The Christ knew how easy it would be for His people to forget even Him, and how easy it would be when His image grew dim in mind and heart faint and ineffectual.

With wisdom characteristic of the Master and a simplicity that marked all his requirements. He gave a simple command, obedience to which would keep Him in the thought of His churches forever: "Do this in remembrance of Me."

No dark and deep mystery about it. No great problems requiring philosophers to solve and explain them. No puzzling doctrines calling for the learning of theologians. No knotty questions inviting the ardor of pugnacious debaters. None of these. He whose compassion embraces all, simply said: "Children, take this bread and this fruit of the vine at intervals not too far apart, and when you do it, remember Me."

Simply this, and yet how the fatal ingenuity of human minds has tortured and twisted this thing made plain on purpose for the humble to understand! Around it has been built gorgeous rituals and ceremonies magnificent. It has become a mass, a miraculous and mysterious changing of substance and sacrifice for sin. Outward and external though it may be, thousands have made it essential to salvation of the soul. Whole libraries have been written on questions about it that were never included in it by the Lord. Feuds have arisen and bloody wars have been fought between mighty nations for causes arising out of man-made

complications of this plain word. Well-meaning Christians have taken the bread and the cup showing forth their love for each other, for relatives, friends and neighbors. Some have used this solemn feast to show how broad-minded they were and how narrow and bigoted some others are. "Thank God, I communed today with my husband!" The words came bursting from a blessed soul whose Lord had simply said, "Remember Me." And she forgot him while thinking of some other one. Here is a man recalling the sins of his neighbor and refusing to take the emblems with him. There sits one passing judgment on the quality of the wine, its state of fermentation, whether it be too much or too little. And alas! for my people, I cannot recall a time in childhood or manhood when they were not remembered as narrow, selfish bigots because of their conscientious obedience to God's plain law touching this ordinance. This, too, when their hearts were overflowing with prayer for a sin cursed world and filled with love for those who could not and some who would not see that they were humbly trying to do the Lord's way. Oh, how needless his confusion and noise, and yet all this and more has somehow been rung out of those easily understood words, "Remember Me." "When you do this simply recall my life and love and death."

Ah! Well, let us hope that while we have often shown forth human frailty and folly and sin at the Lord's Supper, we may have in some measure at least shown forth His death. As we draw near His table let us try to do what He said—just that and no more—recall what we can of Him. If we can but keep the memory of our Lord fresh within the soul, our lives will show, for all the simplicity of this simple deed, that it is not a needless, useless, profitless thing to be done, nor to be done according to personal whims.

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Fete Days Dependent on Church Sun Dial

In 1743 a meridian column was set up in the old Church of St. Sulpice, Paris, for determining the date on which Easter and other church fets would fall. The column bears a long vertical mark extending down its center; this mark is prolonged on the floor. Together these two lines determine a vertical plane in space, which if sufficiently produced would include the earth's axis and through which the sun would pass at noon as the earth rotated.

In order to make this event visible a small slit was cut through the roof of the church in the same meridian plane. Through it the sunlight penetrated, slanting downward toward the line below, and swept across it at noon. As Easter approached, the sun's altitude in the heavens increased until the spot of sunlight finally crossed the line at the marked point. Since the other fets followed Easter by an arbitrary lapse of time, the old meridian column, installed by Maurice de Sully, determined them all—Scientific American.

Character Is Shaped by Means of Thought

Every day we are becoming more like our thoughts. If they are mean and selfish, we cannot prevent ourselves from becoming so. If they are unclean and evil, our character and conduct will inevitably be shaped by them. It is true that as a man "thinketh in his heart, so he is."

As Charles Kingsley says: "Think about yourself, about what you want you like, what respect people ought to pay you, and then to you nothing will be pure. You will spoil everything you touch; you will make sin and misery for yourself out of everything which God sends you; you will be as wretched as you choose, on earth or in heaven either."

And on the other hand, loving thoughts will produce loving acts, and a generous, kindly way of regarding others in our own minds will bring us to a generous, kindly treatment of them in daily life.—Pentecost Herald.

Manners and Breeding

I make a difference between good manners and good breeding; although, in order to vary my expression, I am sometimes forced to confound them. By the first I only understand the art of remembering and applying certain settled forms of behavior. But good breeding is of a much larger extent; for besides an uncommon degree of literature sufficient to qualify a gentleman for reading a play, or a political pamphlet, it takes in a great compass of knowledge; no less than that of fighting, dancing, gaming, making the circle of Italy, riding the great horse, and speaking French, not to mention some other secondary or subaltern accomplishments, which are more easily acquired.—Jonathan Swift.

Post-Facto Postcards

The scene of preparation was attended by a woman whom the Boston Herald tells about. She had gone to a hospital to undergo an operation. Before the surgeon arrived she asked for two postal cards, wrote a short message on each, addressed them both to her husband and asked the nurse to mail the one it was best to mail the next day.

The nurse glanced at the cards and saw that one of them read as follows: "My dear husband: I have had the operation and am doing nicely. Will be at home in a week or two."

On the other card was written: "My dear husband: I have had the operation and am sorry to tell you that I did not survive."

Cassowary's Vengeance

A cassowary in New Guinea, after a formal magistrate's inquiry, was convicted of murdering two human beings. The criminal had been tethered in a native village as a pet, and, no doubt, had been thoroughly teased. Breaking away, it nursed its grievances in the bush until full grown. Then it came back and made war on the natives. A man named Tauno was killed in his own garden, and his mother, who went to look for him, was also murdered.

Such was the terrorism caused by the cassowary that people in the village were ordered not to go out alone.

Soft Bed Saves Sleep

If you earn your living mainly by brain work, you can save at least two hours of rest every night by sleeping on a good, soft bed. Such is the conclusion reached by Dr. Donald A. Laird of the department of psychology, Colgate university, following a series of experiments with students. By measurements of mental reactions in terms of calories, says Popular Science Monthly, he found that a soft bed will build as much mental energy in six hours as a hard bed will build in eight.

China's Olympic Games

More than 3,000 years ago China had gladiators who met in a contest somewhat like the modern Olympic games. These gladiators amused and thrilled the crowds not only with fancy juggling, but with real encounters between champions, one defending himself with a scimitar while the challenger tried to plunge a long spear into his body. Their skill would hold the audience breathless. There is an effort on to revive these feats of skill and strength.

Franklin Saw Day of

Woman in Business

Although desiring a quiet life in his old years, Franklin could not retire. A political office after another sought him out. He tried his best to avert the Revolution, and his examination before the house of commons in February, 1776, marks the zenith of his intellectual powers.

In September, 1776, Franklin was appointed envoy to France and sailed soon afterward. Despite his seventy years, no other American could have accomplished the things he did. His reputation had preceded him to France. Great ladies sought his company; shopkeepers hung his portrait on their walls and the rabble worshipped him. Under Franklin's influence, money was loaned the struggling colonies. He won from France recognition of the United States and then the treaty of alliance. This was his last and most important work.

Biographers maintain that Franklin more than any other great American possessed the woman's viewpoint. Some even maintain that his great successes were achieved because of this quality. That the great French treaty might not have been brought about were it not for the homage paid the first civilized American by the great dames of Paris.

Certain it is that he was the means of starting the first American woman in business, and he was first in a movement that has changed the present-day life of 110,000,000 Americans.

Old Man in Picture

Rather Out of Place

A landscape artist sold a picture to a wealthy woman. The latter soon came to regret it, because, she declared, it lacked animation. So she sent for another artist and asked him to paint a man or woman on the road that ran through the middle of the picture.

The artist did so, and when he met the man who had painted the original work he told him what he had done. "I had the temerity to alter a landscape of yours the other day," he said. "It was one you sold to Mrs. Jones. She wanted a figure painted in, so I added an old man walking down the road."

"Road? What road? There's no road in that picture!" "Why, yes, there is," said the other. "A road runs through the middle of the canvas."

"Why," cried the first artist, indignantly, "that's not a road! That's a river!"

Wife's Faith in Columbus

If it be true that there is a woman in the background of every notable achievement, there seems to be justification in calling Dona Felipa, the wife of Christopher Columbus, that influence in the life of the man who was later to discover the Western world. When Columbus talked to her about his exploration enthusiasms, she was sympathetic and his ambitions appear to have found grateful nurture at their fireside. There is a tale of how Dona Isabella, Columbus' mother-in-law, produced an old box containing maps and logs—preciously-kept relics of her husband's. It may be that something found in this box prompted Columbus the conception, later to become a flaming article of faith, of a land beyond the horizon.—New York Times Magazine.

Royal Ear Wiggler

Empress Marie Louise, second wife of Napoleon I, used to shake her ears through some nervous effort, believing the practice would drive away wrinkles and make her beautiful.

"One of the greatest pleasures of the imperial evenings is to watch the empress turn her ears," wrote Mme. d'Abantes, one of her ladies of honor. "This faculty is very extraordinary and I believe she is the only person who possesses it."

Marie Louise often shook her ears to amuse her friends, but Napoleon disliked the practice and it is said he slapped his imperial spouse several times for doing it.

Rich Soil

Two farmers were arguing about the fertility of the soil of their respective states.

"Why, the soil is so rich in my state," said one, "that a man with a peg leg doesn't stand still for five minutes. The wooden leg will grow roots."

"That's nothing," the other farmer responded. "Back where I came from the land is so rich that all the peg-legged men carry hatchets so they can chop off the twigs that keep sprouting on account of all the nutritious dust in the air."—Exchange.

China Once "Cathay"

Cathay was the name for China which Marco Polo brought back with him from his travels in the Orient. It is supposed to have been derived by him from the Khitai or Khitan, a tribe of medieval conquerors of northern China. The term was long applied by Europeans to the Far East in general. The only language in which it survives as the customary name for China is the Russian, where it has the form Kitai.

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Man has achieved not only freedom from the beast, but dominion over it, not only freedom from enemy man but dominion over him. He has achieved at least a partial safety from the elements, and exercises at least a partial dominion over them. He has learned to divert and dominate the lightning; he has made fire and water his slaves, and only on occasion do they rise against him; he has subdued the hard earth with the share, and converted its minerals and metals from dead weights into the ministers of his comfort. He has made the labor of an hour the achievement of a minute; he can travel in a day by sea the week's distance of his grandfathers, and by land the distance of their month; he has vanquished the air. In these ways and others he has won new liberties. In these ways and others he is seeking liberty still—through the control of natural forces, the control of disease, the control of intelligence, the control of passion, the control of men in masses and singly.—Grant Showerman in the University of California Chronicle.

Odd Method of Travel Called "Ride and Tie"

Salmon P. Chase, Lincoln's secretary of the treasury, showed financial ability early in his life. When he went from his New Hampshire home to Worthington, Ohio, to live with his uncle, he was accompanied by an older brother as far as Cleveland, where he was given instructions as to how to reach Worthington. Finding that he had to wait several days for a coach to take him as far as Medina, he obtained a canoe and earned several dollars by ferrying people across the Cuyahoga river, relates J. H. Galbraith, Ohio historian. In Medina he met two young men from Worthington, whom he was to accompany on their return trip. They had come on horseback, so young Chase was introduced to the "ride and tie" method of travel. One of them would mount the horse and ride forward several miles, of course outstripping the one who walked. Then the rider would dismount and tie the horse by the roadside and press on by foot. The other would reach the horse, mount it and passing his companion, would tie it and go ahead on foot. In this way the horse was spared a double burden and the travelers made good speed.

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La loggia Enrico Caruso N1458 dell'Ordine Figli D'Italia ebbe la sua prima seduta, domenica scorsa 26 Giugno, al fraternal Hall secondo piano. La seduta non poteva riuscire migliore la sala era gremita di nuovi membri. Il Grande Venerabile Signore Giuseppe Ferlise cadovato dal Grande Deputato Statale Dottore S. Cociola e Del Gran Deputato Dittettuale Signor S. Guglielmo a pri la seduta all'ore 2:30 P. M. Durante la seduta Parlo, applaudito Il Grande Venerabile Signore Giuseppe Ferlise che con belle parole spiegò l'importanza dell'ordine. Chiuse il suo bello discorso ringraziando i due Grandi Deputati della loro cooperazione al beneficio dell'ordine e della nostra locale Enrico Caruso. Ringrazio tutti con belli paroli e augurando che tutti per la prossima seduta, portassero

nuovi membri, per lui promise che ne porterà 50 Fu molto applaudito. Parlo molto applaudito Il Grande Deputato Dottor S. Cociola Rappresentando la Suprema loggia di New York tutto il suo discorso fu un'inno di grandezza D'amore e fratellanza Coloniale. Il Grande Deputato S. Guglielmo Parlo a lungo il suo tema fu lamore la fratellanza e l'egualianza, fu molto applaudito. Parlarono molto ascoltati e applauditi i rappresentanti la loggia di Blocton, Ala., Signori Colombini Petrella e Sabbatini Portando i saluti e gli auguri dei fratelli di Blocton. In ultimo Parlo il Grande Oratore Signor G. Guercio augurando che la novella loggia possa riunire tutti gli Italiani del distretto in una sola famiglia incedendo alla grandezza della nuova loggia e alla pace e alla concordia coloniale, fu molto applaudito.

LA BUONA SORELLA

Continuazione della 1 pagina

Quando arrivai presso a loro la bianca subito alzò gli occhi; l'altra li tenne abbassati. E fu quella, la bianca, che mi rispose, dapprima un poco aspra com'è dell'indole delle fanciulle del borgo; e forse di tutte le fanciulle che si irrigidiscono un poco davanti all'assalto—poi con una confidenza che man mano usciva dall'asprezza, come una rosa dal suo boccio spinoso. La seconda alzò anch'ella a un tratto gli occhi verso di me e sorrise anche lei, ma senza parlare. —La messa è stata lunga, dissì io prendendoci un argomento sacro per entrare immateria profana. —E la festa del paese, mi rispose la grande. —Gia. E oggi c'è ballo. Ci vanno?

Ella accenno di no col capo. Io guardai la sorella più piccola, come per interrogare anche lei. Ma questa di nuovo alzò gli occhi poi li abbassò sorridendo senza rispondere. —Mia sorella non balla, interruppe l'altra, brevemente.

Da qualche piccolo indizio mi accorsi che temevano che io scivolassi in qualche complimento troppo galante, troppo chitadinesco. Dovevano provare una istintiva attrazione, ma anche una istintiva diffidenza verso i signori e stavano in guardia. Come io guardavo le loro scarpette eleganti e le calze ben tesse sulle gambe sciolte esse parvero volerle ritirare con una ritrosia graziosa. Levai lo sguardo; e incontrai allora le loro braccia nude, brunito amabilmente dal sole.

Cambiai discorso e mi lanciai in un mar morto di luoghi comuni; la campagna, il paese, l'estate. Ad un tratto, come indifferentemente, le richiesi del loro nome. La grande, sempre lei, mi rispose senza esitare.

—Mia sorella si chiama Liliana. Era un nome venuto in uso, non si sa perché, in quel borgo. Qualcuno doveva aver cominciato, per ricordo di qualche lettura; e gli altri avevano seguito. Ma la banale preziosità diminuiva del tutto il pregio di quel nome puro.

Guardai di nuova quella che si chiamava così e che pareva sempre assente dal discorso. Andando il suo sguardo pareva insistere, pareva soffermarsi su di me, calmo, sereno, profondo. Aveva realmente dei begli occhi, ma con un fondo di malinconia quieta, allora appena appena turbata come da un'attesa.

—E lei? insistetti io, alla grande. Io? Oh! un nome qualunque, rispose questa alzando le spalle. Un nome brutto: Anna.

E di nuovo guardo la sorella come

contenta che questa avesse un nome più bello.

Visto che eravamo in tema di interrogazioni, io ne arrischiai subito un'altra:

—Lei e la maggiore, naturalmente? Altro sorriso. Questa volta, malgrado la sua tenerezza di sorella, una specie di civetteria fu più forte. Anna. —No, io sono la minore. Parve pentirsi subito; aggiunse: —Di poco: due anni. Ma non siamo più giovani! Io ho ventitre anni e mia sorella venticinque. Mia sorella è stata ammalata da piccola—continuo senza abbassare la voce.

Io feci un piccolo gesto di commiserazione cortese; ma Liliana parve non addormentarsi. Teneva sempre china la testa e il suo sguardo adesso pareva vagare lontano. Involontariamente io guardai i suoi capelli neri graziosamente attorniati sul collo nitido. Poi, come per un istinto paragone, salii a quelli di Anna, più vicina e me, più opulenti nella loro massa fulva.

—Che bei capelli! mormorai piano involontariamente.

—Hai sentito, Liliana? disse subito Anna. Il signore trova che hai dei bei capelli.

E guardo la sorella con tenerezza. Io stupito non osai correggere. Ma com'ella sollevava gli occhi verso di me io ripetei ridendo: —E dei belli occhi!

Questa volta ella non osò rimandare il complimento alla sorella. Anzi si alzò, di scatto. —Dobbiamo andare adesso. E' tardi.

Io presi la sua mano, non deformata da lavori servili, come se volessi trattenerla. Ella si sciolse della stretta, ritrovando alcune della sua asprezza di prima. —Ci lasci adesso. Vien gente. Compariva qualcuno a capo del sentiero. Liliana era già un passo avanti, come se volesse appartarsi. Ma si voltò ancora; e mi guardò ancora, timidamente, arrossendo. Ma io guardai Anna. La quale si mosse a ragioniera: indi, quasi ravvisandosi, tornò verso me e disse rapidamente piano: —Non faccia vedere che "e per me!" ... Io non voglio. Deve essere per lei.

UN ACCORDO ITALO-FRANCESE

ROMA.—L'Ambasciatore d'Italia a Parigi, conte Manzoni, ha consegnato al Ministero degli Esteri il documento di ratifica in data 23 maggio 1927 dell'accordo internazionale per la creazione a Parigi dell'ufficio internazionale contro l'epizootico firmato a Parigi nel 1925.



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PAUL REVERE HOME MADE INTO SHRINE

Practically as It Was in the
Revolutionary Days.

The home of Paul Revere in North square, Boston, Mass., was built sometime between 1850 and 1880. It was purchased by Paul Revere in 1770 and he lived in it until 1800. The house, which is now owned by the Paul Revere Memorial association, has been restored to its original condition and is open to the public.

Once inside the small paneled entry one sees the flight of stairs that rise sharply to the second floor. From the entry one passes through a left-hand doorway and finds himself in a pine-paneled room. The walls on all but the fireplace are covered with quaint wall paper.

The other downstairs room is the old kitchen. This room is both paneled and plastered. Above the fireplace on a narrow shelf are four sundry candlesticks and other paraphernalia. One of the most interesting things in the entire kitchen is the toddy warmer, shown in the accompanying sketch, which was made by Paul Revere himself. When in use, the straight iron rod of this utensil was removed from its resting place in the chimney-like cap, and after being heated in the coals of the fireplace



The toddy stick or toddy warmer in its holder (upper left) and the cradle are two of the prized antiques in the Paul Revere home (shown below).

was thrust red hot into the cold wine or ale, producing a burned taste which was much esteemed in those days. Near the fireplace is a battered baby's cradle fashioned from a barrel (see illustration). Its worn rockers and scarred sides testify to its ancient origin and faithful service.

Though Revere's memorable ride was undertaken over 150 years ago, thanks to Longfellow's immortal poem, "Paul Revere's Ride," practically every school child knows the story well. When evidence for mentioning neither William Dawes, Samuel Prescott, Sexton Robert Newman, nor Captains Pulling and Barnard in the poem for the parts they played on that memorable night, Longfellow replied, it is said, that the name Revere was a poetic one, and that it would do no one any harm because the poem would soon be forgotten. But history shows that he was wrong, for they have been founded on that poem. In fact, it is claimed that it had not been for the poem, Revere would not have been honored in so many ways. —Pathfinder Magazine.

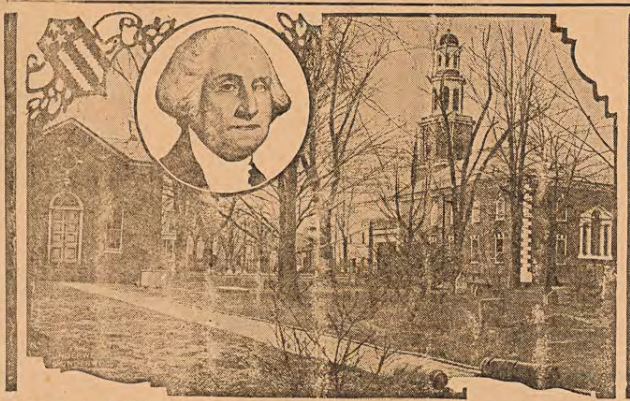
THE MINUTE MAN

By ISAAC BASSETT CHORSE



Blithe speeds the plow this warm
sweet day of spring,
When April's sun has broken winter's
reign,
Uncle's the hold frost had on lake
and plain;
Swift hurry swallows north on eager
wing;
To plowboy's whistle thrush and blue-
bird sing,
The brook runs glad, escaped from icy
chain
Which tyrant winter forged, but
forged in vain;
All fields and woods with songs of
freedom ring.
Now halts the plow in furrow, ready
hand
Grasps ready musket in defense of
right;
The plowboy is a soldier at command,
His country serving well; before the
night
Shall sound of musketry assurance
bring
That now hath Minute man succeeded
in his king.

Scene of Washington's Funeral Ceremonies



General view of historic Christ church in Alexandria, Va., and the churchyard where many notable figures of Revolutionary times lie buried. On the left is the rectory which through the years has been occupied by many famous Episcopal clergymen. The church was completed in 1773. Washington and Robert E. Lee were among its worshippers, and Washington's funeral services were held here in 1799. In the churchyard are buried contemporaries and friends of Washington, including several who acted as pallbearers at his funeral. The church has a number of relics of Washington's time.

CITIZENS OF NORTH CAROLINA FIRST TO DEFY KING GEORGE

Proclamation of Freedom
Made at Mecklenburg
More Than 152
Years Ago.

In spite of doubting Thomas Jefferson and the reluctance of certain less interested Virginians to admit that anything good ever came out of North Carolina, no sufficient reason now exists for questioning the proud boast that the citizens of Mecklenburg county, in the latter state, did ring defiance in the face of Great Britain in the form of a declaration of independence just thirteen months and fifteen days before the Continental congress in Philadelphia saw fit to make the same decisive move. The date was May 20, 1776, the place was Charlotte, N. C., and the immediate provocation of precipitate action was the arrival of the express with the news of the shooting down of Capt. John Parker's Minute men by British regulars under Major Pitcairn on Lexington common.

It was in 1819 that a newspaper reprint of what was said to be the declaration itself—a document containing several of the phrases of his own famous paper—was called to the attention of Thomas Jefferson by John Adams. Writing to Adams from Monticello, Jefferson said he believed it spurious, because up to that moment he had never heard of it, though he lived in the adjoining state of Virginia. He called attention also to the circumstance that the witnesses appended to were, most of them, dead.

Jefferson's Mind Open.
However, Jefferson was careful to admit he based his opinion on negative evidence which positive evidence was perfectly competent to overthrow. One of the most valiant collectors of this evidence has been Archibald Henderson, who is otherwise known as the American familiar of Bernard Shaw. Another—furnishing as it did—was Dr. George Washington Graham, who has written a whole book on the subject. The controversy was heated and acrimonious.

On the affirmative side it extended to the insinuation that one of the Virginia champions of Jefferson's priority had used his position as minister from this country to the Court of St. James to abstract from the British colonial archives a copy of the Cape Fear Mercury, which was material evidence because it contained the text of the Mecklenburg declaration printed within the month after it was issued. It was known that such a copy had, in fact, been sent to Lord Dartmouth by Josiah Martin, the royal governor of North Carolina at the time. Martin described it as "the late most treasonable publication of a committee in the county of Mecklenburg explicitly renouncing allegiance to his majesty's government" and added that it "surpassed all horrid and treasonable publications that the inflammatory spirit of the country has produced." On the negative side there were charges of forgery and mendacity—the manufacture of history out of whole cloth.

Events Leading to Action.
Assuming the evidence as sufficient, the story of what happened becomes a part of a well-connected series of events in the province whose position between two ostentatiously aristocratic neighbors has sometimes, it is said, deprived her of the consideration. In March, 1774, Governor Martin had dissolved an unruly assembly. In August of that year a convention had met under the governor's nose in New Bern and sent delegates to the Continental congress. For the rest of that year the separate counties had been busy with meetings and preparations, and in April, 1775, the assembly which met by the authority of the crown—the last one—was also convened

tion of the people. They "transformed themselves from time to time" into one and then the other, so Governor Martin, who was a soldier, said, and thus, as Doctor Morrison sees it, strained the British constitution to the utmost—or, in other words, the breaking point. At the same time, a certain Col. Richard Henderson and his associates, all North Carolinians, had formed a company, with Daniel Boone for field leader, and set up a government in a tract of land which they had bought from the Cherokees without royal warrant. That land, which they named Transylvania and which included a great part of Tennessee and Kentucky, they had, practically proclaimed to be independent not only of Great Britain but of North Carolina, and Virginia as well. They asked, indeed, to have it acknowledged by congress as the fourteenth province of the Confederation.

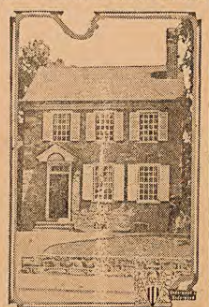
Denounced King George.
Obviously, the North Carolinians were not in a submissive mood when the news of the first blood shed in the North arrived. What happened at Anson county courthouse when the messenger rode into that place is recorded in a certain family Bible to which Doctor Henderson has had access. The writer is a young man named Morgan Brown, an eyewitness. He says that the messenger found the county court in session and the magistrates, some of whom were Tories, on

APPEAL TO HEAVEN IN THE DARK HOUR

Washington's Fervent Prayer
at Valley Forge.

This is said to be word for word the prayer that Washington sent up to the Great White Throne of God in that dark hour of the republic when his barefoot army shivered in the snows of Valley Forge.

"Almighty God, we make our earnest prayer that Thou wilt keep the United States in Thy holy protection; that Thou wilt line the hearts of the citizens to cultivate a spirit of subordination and obedience to government; and entertain a brotherly affection and love for each other and for their fellow citizens of the United States at large; and finally, that Thou



Washington's Headquarters During the Agency at Valley Forge.

wilt most graciously be pleased to dispose us all to do justice, to love mercy, and to despise ourselves with that charity, humility and pacific temper of mind which were the characteristics of the Divine Author of our blessed religion, and without a humble imitation of whose example in these things we can never hope to be a happy nation. Grant our supplication, we beseech Thee, through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen."

the bench. The people forced the court to adjourn without the form of doing it in the king's name. Then they rushed out bearing the sheriff with them, leaving the Tory magistrates still sitting on the bench. Afterward "The people consented for them to meet and close some unfinished business upon condition that it should not be called in the king's name or that the words 'God save the king' should be added by the clerk, for," said they "we will have nothing done in the name of a king who has his troops slaughter our citizens." And thus ended the royal authority. For the court, after closing their record, never sat again.

Gathering of the Citizens.
At Charlotte, some fifty miles away, the messenger appears to have found an assembly of the leading citizens of Mecklenburg summoned from the various "companies" throughout the county by the colonel commandant, Thomas Polk. According to the received chronology, the messenger arrived May 10 and threw the gathering into a fever. The secretary, John McKitt Alexander, says they "sat in the courthouse all night, neither sleepy nor hungry nor fatigued," and in the morning passed a set of resolutions prepared by Ephraim Breard.

In the resolutions occurred the following declarations:

"Resolved, that we do hereby declare ourselves a free and independent people; that we are and of right ought to be a sovereign and self-governing people under the power of God and the general congress."

It should be noted that the text is taken from Judge Francois X. Martin's "History of North Carolina," which text is supposed to be the same that was printed in the last Cape Fear Mercury, for even the more ardent North Carolinians do not deny that the original document was destroyed in 1860 when Alexander's house was burned.

Sought Only Their Rights.

Returning again to the story: These resolutions were read to the people outside the courthouse by Colonel Polk and received with shouts and huzzas. In accordance with a provision in the resolutions themselves, they were transmitted to the Continental congress, where the persons approved said that the "subject of the resolutions was premature to be laid before the congress."

At that time the cooler heads still hoped to compose matters with the mother country without an actual breach. The strongest statements of the Colonists' determination not to submit to coercion or to what they regarded as the abridgment of their liberties as subjects of the British crown were coupled with expressions of loyalty to the crown itself. Indeed, among Americans who were far from being Tories there were many who were proud of their own connection with Britain and reluctant to sever it. George Washington himself about that period, as Archibald Henderson reminds us, "abhorred independence," which meant that he desired to be a good Virginian and still remain a good Englishman.

Independence Not Sought.

As a matter of fact, even Jefferson at this date was not an open advocate of independence, nor did Patrick Henry in his "ringing resolutions" (as Jefferson called them), adopted in Virginia after the Lexington bloodshed take so rash a stand.

The sum of the matter is that the declaration of independence which Mecklenburg, N. C. issued one year ahead of time and the revolution which Virginia started a century ahead of time had each to wait till the country at large was ready for the real thing. They were dramatic gestures, no things accomplished. Nevertheless, the Virginia affair cost many lives of patriots and some of those who were not so sure. The revolution had been spilled over the North Carolina outbreak.—New York Times Magazine

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