### IN CONGRESS, July 4, 1776

## The unanimous Declaration of the thirteen unifed States of Almerica.

Get in the bours of human arouts it becomes necessary for enapapele to dispose the political bonds which have connected them with another, and to they of feet in the bours of human respect to the opinions of markind requires that they after and of Natures God ontitle them, a decord respect to the opinions of markind requires that they are endowed by their breaters - We hold these truthe to be flif wordered; that all more are created equal; that they are endowed by their breaters a design to reduce them under absolute Despotion, it is their right it is there duty, to throw of such for at buluous ago, and totally unworthy the Head of a civilized nation . \_ He has constrained our plan bityons taken baptive on the high dear to bear accentioners of their fronds and Beathon. onto fall thomacion by their Floods. - He has excited domestic info menerance of our portions, the mercular indian storages, whose known rule of warface is an undestinguished Clarkstotion of all ages force and conditions. On many flage of these Oppressions We 3 have Postitioned for Richards in the most humble torms. Our repeated Tottions have been consumed by repeated on young. OP some, whose character is thus marked by very act which may define a Typesty as unfit tobe the rule of a fee feeter. Not have the boun worting in attentions to one Brittish broken. We have warned them from time to time of attempts by their legislature to extend an unwarrant ability would be have somewhat them of the current answer of me to the horizontal throughout the survey of the current of the current and the survey of th were ste how some add them of the cucumstances of one omigration and petitoment here. He have appealed to their native justice and magn on knowed to disavour these uperpotours, which would monetably intrust our connections and consepondence ty, We must therefore arguesce in the necessary, which donounces our Separation, and hold them as we hold the rest of markened, Enemies in Hours in Peace Friends. We, therefore the Representatives of the united States of Remorion in General Congress, afterbled appealing to the Superior Judge of the world for the restitute of our own south of the Name and of Right ought token Free and Independent, southern and in the Name and of Right ought token Free and Independent, States; that they are abolived from all allegiance to the British Grown, and that all political connection between them and the State of Great British, is and ought to be totally, disorbed, and that as Free and Independent States, they have full Burn to buy Haw conclude Peace contract alliances, establish Commerce, and to do all other acts and Things which Independent States may fright do \_\_\_ And for the fupport of this Declaration, with a furnitudes protection of arms Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our dues, over tho times and our faced Honor?

Button Guinnits Lyman Hallen

Joseph Hures

m- mysele Soan Linus John Adams Rot Frankainle Roger Sherman 11 Millions

O YOU know the story of the Declaration of Independence? Do you know who drafted it? Who signed it, and when? Where the original document is This immortal document, a facsimile of which is reproduced above, will be 150 years old this month. Today the

Stars and Stripes and the flag of Great Britain are intertwined in a bond of friendship. Let us go back and review the situation

a century and a half ago.

Prior to the revolutionary struggle, the sentiment in the colonies for more than ten years from the time of the original Stamp act troubles was opposed to severance of relations with Great Britain. Even such memorable events as Paul Revere's ride and the battle of Lexington and Concord in April, 1775, had failed to arouse any widespread determination for independence. In July, 1775, the same Continental congress which had appointed Washington commander in chief of the army, drew up a declaration of the causes for taking up arms in which it was said: "We mean not to dissolve that union which has so long and so happily subsisted between us and which we sincerely wish to see restored."

Thomas Jefferson, the author of the Declaration of Independence, himself wrote two months after the battle of Bunker hill that he was "looking with fondness toward a reconciliation with Great Britain."

Historians point out that the colonists were the conservatives, and George III and the English parliament were the radicals in starting the American Revolution, Such men as Benjamin Franklin, Samuel and John Adams, and Patrick Henry had felt for a long time that a break was inevitable. The declaration of the citizens of Mecklenbury county, N. C., was one of the local events indicating the trend of public opinion toward independence. Not until the appearance of Thomas Paine's stirring pamphlet "Common Sense," however, early in January, 1776, was there any appreciable public sentiment in its

This pamphlet, despite its faulty logic, explained the situation to the people as none of the more eminent political writers had done. It avoided constitutional technicalities, and in the plain language of the day presented the facts so that all could understand.

Paine suddenl? found himself transformed from obscurity to fame. The Pennsylvania legislature voted him \$2,500, and a southern legislator suggested that a statue to Paine in gold would not be too high an honor.

Things begen now to move rapidly in the colonies. Six months after the appearance of Paine's pampliet, Richard Henry Lee of Virginia rose in the Continental congress at Philadelphia on June 7, 1778, and presented his famous resolutions which quickly led to the Declaration of Independence. These resolutions, in Lee's handwriting, and now one of the treasured papers on the Library of Congress, were:

Resolved, That these United Colonies are, and of right ought to be, free and independent States; that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British Crown, and that all political connection between them and the State of Great Britain is and ought to be totally dissolved

That it is expedient forthwith to take the most effectual measures for forming foreign alliances; That a plan of confederation be prepared and transmitted to the respective Colonies for their

Here was a pure Declaration of Independence, proposed by one of the most eminent men of the most influential colonies at that time, and promptly seconded by John Adams of Massachu-

The next day congress went into a committee of the whole to consider the resolutions. Delegates from Pennsylvania, New York, and one or two other colonies, objected on the ground that the Middle colonies were not yet ready for so radical a step, although personally expressing a friendly attitude.

Congress realized that unanimous action by all the colonies on a question of such moment was of supreme importance. Several delegates had not been instructed to go so far as voting for independence, New York and New Jersey being among them. The majority had been authorized to take any action that might be considered wise. Virginia, on the other hand, had gone so far as actually to instruct her delegates to propose a declaration to congress. Richard Henry Lee was simply obeying his legislature when he presented his resolutions.

On June 10, congress postponed final consideration for three weeks, and on the following day appointed a committee of five to draw up a declaration. Lee surely would have been on this committee had he not in the meantime been called home at the illness of his wife. But for that the Virginian might have been the author of the Declaration of Independence, instead of his younger Virginia colleague, Thomas Jefferson, then but thirty-three years old.

Coming to congress with a reputation of wielding a facile pen, Jefferson in the balloting for the committee received a majority of votes and became its chairman. The others were Benjamin Franklin of Pennsylvania, John Adams of Massachusetts, Roger Sherman of Connecticut, and Robert R. Livingston of New York.

Stories differ as to how Jefferson came to be selected to write "the one American state paper" as has been sald, "that has reached to the supreme distinction in the world and that seems likely to last as long as American civilization endures." One account is given by John Adams. who said that he and Jefferson were appointed by the committee to prepare the rough minutes in a proper form. When Jefferson first proposed that Adams prepare the draft of the Declaration, Adams declined, giving, as he says in his autobiography, the following reasons:

"(1) That he was a Virginian and I a Massachusettensian. (2) That he was a southern man and I was a northern one. (3) That I had been so obnoxious for my early and constant zeal in promoting the measure that every draft of mine would undergo a more severe scrutiny and criticism in congress than of his composition. (4) And lastly, and that would be reason enough if there were no other, I had a great opinion of the elegance of his pen and none at all of my own. I therefore insisted that no hesitation should be made on his part. He accordingly took the minutes, and in a day or two produced to me his draft."

Jefferson, writing in 1823, tells a slightly different story. He says that the entire committee urged him to make the draft. He showed it first to Franklin and Adams, who, in their handwriting, made a few minor alterations. This original draft was given by Jefferson to Richard Henry Lee, the dean of the Virginia delegation, and in 1825 his grandson presented it to the American Philosophical Society of Philadelphia.

Making another copy, which incorporated the suggested changes, Jefferson presented it to the committee which reported it unchanged to the congress. On July 1, 1776, Philadelphia buzzed with excitement, for here was to be taken the most important step in a long series of disputes with the mother country.

The original resolutions of Richard Henry Lee came before the body as a committee of the whole. They were approved by a two-thirds vote, Delaware, Pennsylvania, and South Carolina being on the negative side. The New York delegates, having received no instructions, were unable to

When the formal vote of congress was taken the next day, the resolutions were approved by twelve colonies-all except New York. Thus on July 2, 1776, the original colonies became the United States of America.

The next two days were spent in discussing sugar mixed with a bit of milk or the draft of the declaration as drawn by Jefferson. The debate was lively, but when it was over, the draft was adopted with very few changes. Of the twenty-eight specific charges brought against George III, only one was deleted. That was the one accusing the king of "piratical warfare" in permitting the capture and enslavement of human beings. This was not a just charge, for the slave trade had been carried on long before the reign of George III. One other paragraph, near the close, was omitted. Besides these, barely twenty lines were stricken out, and not a single addition of fact was made.

The Declaration of Independence was then unanimously adopted by the twelve colonies whose delegates were instructed to vote in its favor, on July 4, 1776, which henceforth became the recognized birthday of the new nation. On July 9 word arrived at the headquarters of George Washington in New York that the Declaration had been ratifled, and it was at once read to the soldiers and citizens. On the same day the New York assembly, in session at White Plains, gave its formal vote for independence, and for the first time the thirteen colonies were united in their common cause.

John Hancock, president of the congress, was the only member who signed the Declaration on July 4. An engrossed copy on parchment was ordered for all the delegates to sign. This was completed on August 2 and signed by 54 delegates. Two others signed later, Thomas McKean of Delaware, who was absent with his regiment in August, and Matthew Thornton of New Hampshire. who was not elected to congress until the autumn. He was permitted to sign the document in November, making the total number of the famous "signers" 56.

### The Kitchen Cabinet

A pebble falling in a brook Has turned the course of many &

The dewdrop hanging on a shoot Has warped the giant oak forever. SUMMER SALADS

The simplest of salads are usually the best liked. Head lettuce with a spoonful of chopped onion and green pepper,

with a good salad dressing is always popular. Cheese and Banana Salad .- Remove the skin from two bananas, scrape and cut into

halves lengthwise. Mix

one neufchatel cheese with two tablespoonfuls of chopped mint leaves, add salt and French dressing. Spread half of the mixture on two slices of banana, cover with the other slices and press firmly. Cut into slices and arrange on lettuce; serve with French dressing. Chopped nuts or chopped olives may be used for variety in place of the mint leaves.

Summer Salad .-- A most attractive salad may be prepared with two or three cooked vegetables. Make small mounds of chopped seasoned spinach, peas and chopped cooked potato, outlining each with chopped cooked beets. The vegetables should all be marinated with French dressing. Smoked salmon, sardines or herring cut into strips may be used in place of beets.

When preparing any salad, especially potato, it should stand several hours in a good salad dressing to season. There is nothing more unpalatable than cold potato coated with dressing which has not seasoned it.

Fish Aspic .- Put head and bones of white fish into one quart of cold water, add two cupfuls of tomato juice, two tablespoonfuls of chopped onion, two tablespoonfuls each of chopped carrot and celery, two sprigs of parsley, a bit of bay leaf, and one and onehalf teaspoonfuls of peppercorns. Simmer gently one and one-half hours, strain, season with salt, cayenne and lemon juice. When cool add the whites and yolks of two eggs and four tablespoonfuls of gelatin; stir constantly, until the boiling point is reached, let stand ten minutes, strain through a double cheesecloth and pour into mold until firm. Serve on lettuce with any desired dressing. This aspic may be used for any number of fish salads. Some of this aspic with shrimps, hardcooked egg, cucumber, makes a most pleasing combination.

Deviled Chicken.-Make a sauce with salt, pepper, dry mustard, paprika, grated lemon rind, lemon juice, worcestershire sauce and a few drops of tabasco. When very hot add a cupful or more of cubed cooked chicken and cook until well heated. Add a tablespoonful of butter and serve. Pork, veal or lamb may be served in the same way.

Helpful Hints

A teaspoonful of sugar added to any roast of meat adds to its flavor and appearance. A tablespoor

ful of vinegar added to the boiling water in which fish is cooked improves the flavor and makes the fish more flaky and better liked.

If a custard is curdled, pour it into a cold bowl and beat well with an egg beater: if this does not make it smooth, strain and use it as a thin custard sauce.

Boiling the molasses to be used in cookles or cake makes them taste richer and cut more smooth. Serve mashed potato piled lightly

into the hot potato dish. If smoothed

and patted down it makes it soppy. To decorate cakes for children, frost them, then dip a small brush into melted chocolate or beaten egg yolk and put on design or name as desired. Any color may be used by adding fruit coloring to confectioner's water.

When washing spinach or any greens add a little salt to the first water; it will dislodge any insects that may be on the leaves.

When creaming butter for a cake add a tablespoonful or two of hot milk or water to the butter: it will hasten the creaming. The moisture used may be omitted from the liquid which the recipe requires.

Use slightly dry sliced bread for French toast. Beat an egg, add half a cupful of milk, covering both sides and fry in a hot fat in a frying pan. If the bread is cut into narrow strips it is more attractive to serve.

For a caramel custard brown two tablespoonfuls of sugar in a smooth frying pan, add two cupfuls of scalding hot milk and stir until all the caramel is dissolved, then add one-fourth of a cupful of sugar; pour into custard cups and bake or steam until firm. A bit of salt always improves any custard.

Where there is such infinite variety from which to choose, it shows lack of progression to serve foods in the same way year in and year out. The average housewife, because of overwork, often confines herself to a few dishes and repeats them so often that the family rebels.

The field mushroom makes délicious eating. Fry in butter, serve with cream over buttered toast.

### Courage of Cowards

Many people are cowards at heart, for fear is a natural instinct, and you have nothing of which to be ashamed. The finest heroes are those who live their lives bravely despite their tremors.

#### In a Nutshell

"But suppose you didn't. What would you do?" "I wouldn't." "But you might, even if you didn't." "But I couldn't, even if I had to."-Kansas

### FIRST to develop and use the self-starter

The first practical self-starting and lighting system, the Delco, was invented in Dayton, Ohio, in 1910.

It opened a new era in the history of the automobile, extending its service to women, making night driving safe and all driving vastly more comfort. able and secure.

Delco was first used by Cadillac, a General Motors car.

The inventor of Delco is today head of the Research Section of General Motors, whose personnel includes scientific leaders in every phase of automotive development.

General Motors operates the largest automotive research laboratories and proving ground in the world. They are added assurance that whatever is best and soundest in scientific progress will be found in General Motors products.

# GENERAL

CHEVROLET · PONTIAC · OLDSMOBILE OAKLAND . BUICK . CADILLAC GMC TRUCKS YELLOW CABS, BUSES AND TRUCKS "A car for every purse and purpose"

Breaking It Gently

The headmaster of a boy's boarding school received a letter from the mother of one of the pupils to the effect that the lad's father had died. The mother asked that the news be broken to her son. The headmaster summoned the lad, and said, "Boy, your father is | ered and was extinguised? dead, and I've got to break it to you."

Watch Cuticura Improve Your Skin. On rising and retiring gently smear the face with Cuticura Ointment. Wash off Ointment in five minutes with Cuticura Soap and hot water. It is wonderful what Cuticura will do for poor complexions, dandruff, itching and red, rough hands.-Advertisement.

Her Rights

"You look tired out. Why don't you

"I daren't, My husband is addressing a meeting on the rights of woman and if his supper isn't ready when he comes home I shall have a terrible time with him."-Krokodil, Moscow.

Practically all insect-eating plants grow in acid bogs where nitrogen is not available for their roots.

Moral: Keep Auto Cla The windshield of Carl &

automobile acted as a burning Putnam, Conn., director 2 rays to a grease spot at 2 seat. Fire that started day car considerably before it was pails of water.

Eye inflection and inflammatic overnight by using Rimar Ask your druggist for 11 ct to 372 Pearl St. N. Y. Adv.

Haw, Haw! Tee-I hear there is and lion in Mexico. Hee-How revolting

Be Careful of Infection from Cuts, Burns, Wounds and Sis ply Hanford's Balsam of Myrri a infection and heals, 3 sizes, all some

Much Occupied Visitor-Is your mothered Jimmie—You're too late. S

ried-Lafayette Lyre. One can make a bitterer ele

a laugh than with a curse.



### 3 o'clock in the morning - no sleep yet

TNSURE your sleep against the pest of mosquitoes ▲ and early morning flies. Spray Flit.

Flit spray clears your home in a few minutes of disease-bearing flies and mosquitoes. It is clean, safe and easy to use.

#### Kills All Household Insects

Flit spray also destroys bed bugs, roaches and ants. It searches out the cracks and crevices where they hide and breed and destroys insects and their eggs. Spray Flit on your game is Flit kills moths and their larvae which eat holes. Extensive tests showed that Flit spray did not stain the most delicate

Flit is the result of exhaustive research by expert entomorogists and chemists. It is harmless to mankind. Fit has replaced the old methods because it kills all the insects-and does it quickly.

Get a Flit can and sprayer today. For sale everywhere,



#### "But-ah!-Him! the great martyr rise; pouring out his generous blood be to claim kindred with thy spirit!"in this great cause! Him! the prema- like water before he knew whether it Daniel Webster's eulogy on Gen. Josture victim to his own self-devoting would fertilize a land of freedom or eph Warren, heart! Him! the head of our civil of bondage! how shall I struggle with councils and the destined leader of the emotions that stille the utterance our military bands, whom nothing of thy name! Our poor work may

brought hither but the unquenchable perish, but thine shall endure! This fire of his own spirit; him! cut off by monument may molder away; the sol-Providence in the hour of overwhelm- id ground it rests upon may sink ing anxiety and thick gloom; falling down to a level with the sea, but thy tween the citizens and the British sol- incidents of the day made the subject

Hastened Revolution

The name "Boston Massacre" is popularly given to a street affray that occurred in Boston March 5, 1770, beere he saw the star of his country memory shall not fall! Wheresoever diery. The garrison, being annoyed of oratory.-Kansas City Star.

Webster's Tribute to Hero of Bunker Hill among men a heart shall be found by several hundred of the populace, that beats to she transports of patriot- who were pelting them with snowballs ism and liberty, its aspirations shall and otherwise embarrassing them, fired on the crowd, killing three and wounding several others. Among those killed was a negro, Crispus Attucks, looked upon as somewhat of a leader. The affair created intense excitement, and doubtless hastened the breaking out of hostilities. Until the beginning of the Revolution, five years later, the anniversary was celebrated, and the