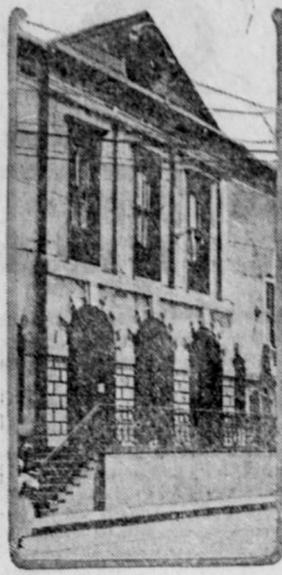


OLD CITY HALL, PHILADELPHIA



RELATED HONOR PAID TO PATRIOT

Caesar Rodney to Have His Bravery Recognized by a Memorial Tablet.

Caesar Rodney, the hero of the signing of the Declaration of Independence, will soon have his long ill-recognized bravery commemorated by a tablet in the Declaration chamber at Philadelphia.

The independence hall advisory committee has announced that the tablet has been decided upon and will be placed soon among other pictures and relics of the fathers of the republic.

While the probably unfounded story of the boy and grandfather, his cry "Ring, grandpa, ring!" is known to every schoolchild, the noble act of Caesar Rodney is familiar to few Americans.

The tentative vote taken by the delegates July 1, 1776, was indecisive. Some of the colonies had sent a majority of Tory delegates and the voters of Pennsylvania and South Carolina were against freeing the colonies from the British yoke. Two delegates from Delaware were tied and the third was Caesar Rodney, who lay very ill in his home near Dover. He was suffering from a cancer which had caused him to wear a veil over his face.

On the night before the birth of independence Thomas McKean, whose vote for the Declaration had negated that of George Reed, also of Delaware, dispatched a messenger to Caesar Rodney, urging him to come at once. If all the colonies did not sign the document, he wrote there could be no effective resistance to England. The delegates were then engaged in anxious and prolonged debate.

Early in the morning the messenger reached the Rodney farm at Bayfield, Delaware, and delivered his message. Caesar Rodney rose from his bed. His nurse and relatives told him he was going forth to death.

McKean had calculated that if Rodney came and cast the deciding vote for Delaware, Pennsylvania and South Carolina would step into line and would swing every state for independence. He had posted relays of horses on the route. Rodney rode at the limit of speed, leaving the messenger who had summoned him far behind. He had to be lifted from his horse and led into the chamber. With his strength fast ebbing he cast the vote on which the fate of America hinged.

South Carolina and Pennsylvania voted in the affirmative and then, with John Hancock at their head, all the delegates put their pens to the Declaration.

Rodney did not die just then. He recovered a little and with enormous hardihood enlisted and won a commission in the Continental army. His malady, however, soon overtook him and he died in his forty-sixth year.

The Caesar Rodney chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution will pay for the tablet commemorating his memory.

July 4.

The United States of America is 133 years old. These be ripe years, yet the most captious critic must grant that the nation is well grown, even for its age.

It is well grown in more than mere size and material wealth. This anniversary of its birth finds the great republic zealous for the right at home, and earnestly "trying to serve mankind" abroad. It presents the most unusual spectacle of a giant nation using its strength, not as a giant, but as a friend; generously, unselfishly helping weak and wrangling neighbors to better ideals and happier conditions.

The glory of this unselfish service will last far longer than the glamor of any war of conquest.

Greenland's "Big City."

The largest settlement in Greenland is Sydproven, which has a population of 766, and the smallest is Skansen, in the north of Greenland, with 46 inhabitants.

FOR THE SAKE OF LIBERTY



In the drawing room of the Spencers hung the portrait of an exquisitely beautiful girl with powdered hair and panned skirt. She was the famous ancestress of little Mrs. Spencer, and, when Mistress Barbara Stuart, had saved two continental officers from being captured by her presence of mind and ready wit. One was her brother, the other a cousin, whom General Washington had sent to Burlington with a message to General Wayne.

The temptation being too great to brook resistance, they stopped to see Mistress Barbara, and while she was preparing refreshments a company of Tory foragers came to the house. Mistress Barbara cordially invited the unwelcome callers within the house, knowing that it was less risky than to keep them without. She ushered the Tories into the dining room, then rushed to the kitchen and gave timely warning to her brother and cousin, telling them to remain perfectly quiet until she came again. Returning to the dining room with a huge tray heaped with delicacies, she spread them before the Tories, talking merrily, her quick tongue ever ready with a witty remark. When they were all busily engaged eating the tempting viands she softly closed the door and shot the bolt in place. Commanding her kinsmen to mount and ride away, she followed them with her eyes until they were lost to view; then she ran to the nearest house and sent the men to capture the Tories, which they did.

John Spencer was a stolid, adamant man, who was vice president of a bank, and when he married dainty Barbara Stuart everyone speculated as to the wisdom of his choice, for she was a butterfly creature who never gave a second glance at the serious side of life. One day Barbara astonished everyone by joining the Sorosis club, much against the will of John, who believed that a woman's realm was bounded by the four walls of her home.

In the meantime Barbara had developed into an ardent suffragist, of which John knew nothing until he read an article in the paper saying: "Tomorrow being Independence day, the Sorosis club has arranged an interesting program and the mayor will preside. Mrs. John Spencer has consented to speak on equal suffrage and the Constitution, and judging by the able manner in which she handled the child-labor question at the last meeting, there promises to be a discourse on the suffrage question worthy of many listeners."

This was too much for John. His wife addressing a motley Fourth of July crowd and for the cause of equal suffrage! She was forgetting her dignity, and he must call a halt on these unfeminine actions or no telling where they would lead to.

Barbara was not at home when he called up on the phone, so he had to nurse his ire until evening.

"What does this mean?" he demanded, handing her the paper.

"Exactly what you have read there," she calmly answered.

"I forbid you to deliver that address tomorrow, Barbara, so you had better phone the mayor that you are indisposed."

"I'll do nothing of the sort, John. For a long time I have been waiting for an opportunity to address a mixed crowd. There are a few things I think the men ought to know. I want to invite you to accompany me tomorrow; but of course, if you disapprove, you must forego that pleasure."

John's face became the hue of a boiled lobster, and he stormed and fumed, walking the floor like a caged beast while Barbara perused the paper totally oblivious of his presence. Finally he went upstairs with a parting command that she remain at home the next day.

John was awakened by the explosion of cannon-crackers, for which the small boy next door spent his weekly allowance to properly usher in the glorious Fourth.

He found Barbara at the breakfast table already attired for the street.

"I had to have breakfast earlier this morning, dear," she smilingly said, "for we women resolved to be on the platform before the crowd assembled and to begin the program on the second of the time appointed."

"Do you mean to say that you are going—knowing that you are doing so without my approbation?"

"I am thoroughly cognizant of that fact, my dear John. Do you recall what day this is? Our forefathers declared independence 137 years ago, and Barbara Stuart helped capture the enemies of liberty. I mean to do all in my power to help the women rise above the medieval tyranny of men. Good-by, John. So sorry you will not come to hear me."

For an hour he sat alone on the veranda and sulked; then noticing the entire neighborhood moving toward the public square, he grabbed his hat and joined the motley crowd.

ONE FOURTH HE REALLY ENJOYED

Tommy's Time of Happiness That Stayed With Him for Many Days.

"Sh-s-wee; sh-s-wee!" squeaked the saw, as it gnawed its way slowly into a knotty limb.

It was a hot day, and the saw was dull, and the boy was a mite of a fellow.

"Sh-s-wee; sh-s-wee!" And all the while the thoughts of the boy were surging out to the other boys, who were exploding torpedoes and crackers on the village streets, and to the big parade at midday and the fireworks in the evening.

As soon as this limb and three others were done, he would be free to go. He looked at them critically, and calculated how long it would take.

He would not have any torpedoes or crackers to explode, but he could look at those of the other boys and listen to the noise. And it would not matter so very much if they did laugh at his clothes. Fourth of July didn't come very often, and he could stand a little jeering for the pleasure of the holiday.

He did not feel any pity for himself, or think it hard that he must go into the woods every morning to gather limbs, and then spend the greater part of each day cutting them into convenient pieces for the stove; but he did feel sorry that his mother could not spare a half day from her washing and ironing, or even time to go out with him to listen to the delightful snapping of the torpedoes and crackers.

At last there was sufficient wood for the day, and with bounding heart but shrinking form he stole along the sidewalks, watching and listening eagerly, though keeping himself as much as possible in the background. Up and down one street after another he moved, finally pausing at a yard that was delightfully noisy with explosives. The tight board fence was too high to peep over without raising himself on tiptoes, but the gate was several inches lower. Here he stopped and caught his breath at sight of a boy holding a lighted match to a giant cracker.

The boy was Roy Green, the doctor's son, and with him were Bobby and baby Edith. He knew them all by sight, and his eyes shone with admiration at the cool composure with which Roy was doing his lighting.

He had never been spoken to by Roy. His heart gave a sudden bound at a cordial: "Hello, there, Tommy! Won't you come in and help us fire these things off?"

Tommy fairly gasped at the idea, and his gaze stole rapturously to the crackers lying about the ground, and to the big box of torpedoes.

It was strange, incomprehensible. He did not know that the night before Doctor Green had made out a list for the parade, choosing war veterans instead of prominent men to fill the conspicuous places, and that he had spoken



"You Mustn't Leave Us This Way."

en of Tommy's father as being one of the brave men who had died for the country.

When the crackers and torpedoes were exploded, and Tommy was turning back toward the gate, Roy caught him protestingly by the arm.

"Look here, Tommy," he cried; "you mustn't leave us this way. We're going to have a game of croquet, and then mamma will have lunch for us in the summer house. After that we'd like to have you in our carriage in the parade. I know papa will be pleased. He said your father was in his company, and that he was one of the best men. It's right that you should be in the parade. And we'd like to have you go with us to the fireworks this evening, too. Papa has charge of them, you know, and maybe he'll let us help a little."

So Tommy remained and played croquet, and had lunch with them in the summer house, and went with them in the parade.

Then he hurried home and told his mother about it, but returned in time to help carry the fireworks to the square in front of the courthouse, and to assist in placing skyrockets and mines and pin wheels in position for firing, and to do many of those important things, which so delight the heart of a boy.

And his conspicuous position in the proceedings of the day so impressed the other boys that they ceased to jeer him from that time on, and took him into their games as a comrade in good standing.

WORLD'S DOINGS OF CURRENT WEEK

Brief Resume of General News From All Around the Earth.

UNIVERSAL HAPPENINGS IN A NUTSHELL

Live News Items of All Nations and Pacific Northwest Condensed for Our Busy Readers.

Eleven hundred Indian war veterans hold joyful convention in Portland.

President Wilson declares he sees no signs of early peace in the European war.

It is reported the last Russian line in Galicia is broken by the Austro-German army.

Two trains collide on high bridge near Gettysburg, Pa., and eight persons are killed.

The American Medical association in session in San Francisco, has chosen Dr. Blue as its president.

England in note to United States promises to reduce delays of shipping by neutral countries in war zone.

The United States government places a big order for steel rails to be used in construction of the Alaskan railroad.

Persistent rumors from Germany state that the kaiser will soon make a supreme effort to invade England, with London as the objective goal.

Five severe earthquakes occurred at Calexico, Cal., again Friday. The first was felt about 8:15 and the succeeding four at intervals until 10:10 p. m.

The American steamer Neches, bound from Rotterdam to New York, was seized by England and ordered to London, where her cargo will be thrown into prize court.

A Reuter dispatch from Berne says that Luxembourg, threatened with a shortage of bread, has appealed to Switzerland, which has agreed to supply the grand duchy with flour until the next harvest.

Loans and discounts of the 7604 National banks in this country reporting to the comptroller of the currency at the close of business May 1 amounted to \$6,643,887,951, an increase over March 4, 1915, of \$143,923,346, and over June 30, 1914, of nearly \$214,000,000.

Founding of the James J. Hill professorship of transportation in the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration, with an endowment of \$125,000, was announced by President Lowell in his address to the Harvard alumni, assembled for commencement day.

The great wineries of the Barton vineyard, at Fresno, Cal., one of the largest in the world, caught fire and the main buildings are destroyed. The loss is estimated at from \$300,000 to \$500,000, or even more. More than 1,000,000 gallons of wine and brandy in bond were spilled.

Oklahoma is said to need from 16,000 to 18,000 harvest hands, and Kansas 35,000. An Oregon association has applied for 1000 berry pickers. An arms and ammunition plant in Connecticut has asked for 300 men. Zinc and lead mines in Missouri need 1000 laborers. A Maryland steel company has applied for 100 hands. In West Virginia 2000 coal mine employes are wanted.

Active work has begun on the government railroad in Alaska.

Bulgarians are reported to be bargaining on entering the war.

General French, commander-in-chief of the British forces, has recommended 58 women "for gallantry and distinguished service in the field." The women were in the hospital and Red Cross service.

Harry K. Thaw's seventh attempt to gain his freedom since his arrest, nine years ago for the murder of Stanford White, was begun in New York with the selection of a jury to inquire as to his sanity. If the jurors decide in his favor and Justice Hendrick, presiding, who has the power to reverse the verdict, accepts it, Thaw will obtain permanent freedom.

According to a forecast of crop conditions cabled the department of Agriculture in Rome, Italy's wheat yield is estimated at 202,093,000 bushels for 1915, as against 172,697,000 bushels in 1914. No yearly comparisons are given for other grains, but it is estimated that Italy's rye crop this year will total 4,474,000 bushels, barley 9,186,000 and oats 31,093,000.

Thomas Taggart and 127 others have been indicted for alleged election frauds at Indianapolis.

Admiral Howard advises against landing American marines at Guaymas, fearing it may cause trouble for Americans at other points.

Official announcement was made in Stockholm that the German government had expressed deep regret for the attack of Christiansand on June 15 on the Swedish steamer Verdandi. Germany declares the attack was a mistake and expressed willingness to pay an indemnity.

WASHINGTON MOVES TO HINDER ANY NEW REVOLTS IN MEXICO

Washington, D. C.—The United States government has determined that so far as it can prevent there shall be no further revolutionary movements in Mexico and that American territory, at any rate, shall not be used as a base for such expeditions.

This, it became known officially Tuesday, led to the arrest of General Victoriano Huerta and General Pascual Orozco at El Paso, and forms the ground for strict surveillance now being maintained by agents of the Department of Justice on Generals Felix Diaz, Mondragon, Blanquet and Felipe Angeles and other Mexicans of prominence now living in the United States. Assistant Attorney General Warren conferred with Secretary Lansing, after which the intention of the government to prosecute vigorously all violations of neutrality laws, irrespective of the prominence of the individuals or their affiliations, was revealed.

According to information thus far gathered, there are at least four separate and distinct groups, apart from the Villa and Carranza supporters, in the United States who are active politically in the Mexican situation. Whenever such activity shall reach the point of setting on foot a military expedition from the United States, arrests will follow, according to Mr. Warren, who is handling the case.

The information gathered by government agents discloses that the various groups have a common purpose in opposing Carranza and Villa but were working independently of each other. Inquiry is being made to learn what financial interests are supporting the various factions and there are hints that citizens of one of the belligerent countries of Europe are involved in the plots.

The position of the United States is that the revolutionary elements in Mexico should not be augmented and the situation further complicated by the addition of marauding armies which could hope to get in any degree of military supremacy only after prolonged fighting.

Famine conditions and the devastations of the military factions already in the field are of such a threatening character that until the American government is able to see clearly what its own action should be, it is determined that no new elements be introduced into the situation.

United States Would Hold Germany Firmly to Terms of Treaty of 1828

Washington, D. C.—By agreement with the German foreign office, the State department made public Tuesday the text of the note sent on June 24 by the United States, asking Germany to reconsider her refusal to settle by direct diplomatic negotiations instead of by prize court proceedings, the claim presented on behalf of the captain and owners of the American ship William P. Frye, sunk with her cargo of wheat by the commerce raider Prinz Eitel Friedrich. Ambassador Gerard cabled that he had delivered the note.

The American government declares that, inasmuch as Germany has admitted liability for the sinking of the Frye, under the treaty of 1828, prize court proceedings are unnecessary and not binding upon the United States.

Italy to Declare War on Turkey and Aid at Dardanelles, Is Report

Paris—Announcement was made at the French ministry of war that, according to the Italian press, Italy has broken diplomatic relations with Turkey. Italy, it is added, will send troops to the Dardanelles.

Berlin, by wireless to Sayville, N. Y.—The Italian newspapers are jubilant, says the Overseas News agency, over the announcement that Italy is to participate in the operations against the Dardanelles by sending a fleet under the Duke of the Abruzzi to release the larger British warships for important work elsewhere.

Georgia Urges Reprisals.

Atlanta, Ga.—Resolutions urging President Wilson to use every means in his power—"diplomatic if possible, retaliatory if necessary"—to prevent interference by Great Britain with American commerce to neutral nations, were adopted by both houses of the Georgia legislature. Among other things the resolutions set forth that since March 1 "Great Britain has illegally seized" many vessels containing cargoes for neutral ports of Europe, thus depriving cotton producers of a market for more than 3,000,000 bales.

Germans Turn to Verdun.

Paris—The Germans, in fighting furiously at Bagatelle and in the trenches of Catonne, are seeking to approach the strongly fortified town of Verdun, according to Lieutenant Colonel Bousset, military critic of the Petit Parisien. He believes they are seeking to gain control of the railroad from Chalons to Sainte Menehould. While they are aiming at Verdun from two directions, the critic believes the efforts of their army will prove futile.

Canal Tolls \$4,000,000.

Washington, D. C.—A total of \$4,000,000 in tolls was collected for the use of the Panama canal in the period of time between the opening of the waterway for traffic in May last year up to June 6 last.

During April the tolls for the first time were greater than the cost of operation and maintenance of the canal.

HUERTA TAKEN INTO CUSTODY BY U. S.

Plot to Start New Revolution in Mexico Is Charged.

OROZCO ARRESTED ON SAME PLAIN

Both Released Under Heavy Bond—El Paso Deeply Stirred by Action of Federal Officials.

El Paso, Tex.—General Victoriano Huerta, ex-president of Mexico, arrived here Sunday, accompanied by several well-known Mexicans. Soon afterward he was taken into custody on charges of conspiring to incite conspiracy against a friendly country, and held for a time at Fort Bliss, until he gave \$15,000 bail.

General Pascual Orozco was detained with him, on the same charge, and also released later, on \$7500 bail.

The charges were filed by special agents of the department of Justice. United States officials were silent relative to future action pending the receipt of instructions from Washington. Observers, however, freely expressed the belief that Sunday's action of the United States authorities will have an important bearing on Mexican developments, if it does not effectively put an end to rumors of a new revolutionary movement that have been current on the border for several months. Many were inclined to see in these events an indication that Washington remains firm in its attitude, that Huerta's return to Mexico would not aid in adjusting the present difficulties and might serve to complicate them.

A public demonstration in Juarez about the hour Huerta's train was due to reach this city ended as suddenly as it began. There were hurried conferences among Mexican leaders on both sides of the Rio Grande. Many guardedly admitted that Huerta's detention was of the utmost importance, but none would comment on its possible effect on Mexico.

Americans were freer in their comment. They reviewed the recent activity along the border of the adherents of the Cientifico party in Mexico, including the disbursement of considerable sums of money for a variety of purposes, the discovery of many rifles and much ammunition in an El Paso warehouse owned by a member of that party and the appearance of General Ynez Salazar in Western Chihuahua. They recalled the activities of General Orozco, Carava and Salazar in the anti-Mexican revolution and their subsequent service during the Huerta regime.

For several days there have been persistent reports that June 28 had been fixed as the date for far-reaching developments at Juarez in connection with the so-called third revolutionary movement. Some observers professed to see a close relation between this movement and the arrival of General Huerta. They expressed the opinion that his detention had prevented such a consummation by removing the possibility of Huerta's participation in such a movement, despite his declaration that he had no intention of attempting to cross into Mexico.

Roumania Said to Be Ready to Enter Conflict on Side of Allies

Washington, D. C.—Roumania at last has cast her lot with the allies. It is learned here that official advice received announce that the Roumanian government has demanded the cession by Austria-Hungary of the Austro-Hungarian territory of Transylvania. Coming at a time when the Austro-German forces have been engaged in driving the Russian troops out of Galicia, this news unquestionably will have a depressing effect in Berlin and Vienna.

Of greater importance, however, is the fact that the action of Roumania in making a demand on Austro-Hungary to which that government cannot agree indicates that an understanding has been reached by all the Balkan states to enter the war on the side of the allies.

Grain Crop Is Retarded.

Washington, D. C.—The prospective record-breaking crop had somewhat unfavorable weather during the week just ended, the National Weather and Crop bulletin announces. Continued rainy weather in the central and northward portions of the principal winter wheat belt, caused too rank growth and lodging in some districts and heavy local damage occurred from hail, wind and floods in portions of Kansas, Missouri and Nebraska. In the corn-growing states the weather was generally unfavorable.

Terrific Battle Fought.

Paris—A terrific battle, in which both combatants resorted to the use of hand grenades, was fought by the French and Germans Monday in the vicinity of Quenneviers and near the recently captured German position called "the labyrinth," according to the official statement issued by the war department. The report adds that a German surprise attack on Arracourt failed, and that 20 bombs were dropped by French aviators.