

WORLD HAPPENINGS OF CURRENT WEEK

Brief Resume Most Important Daily News Items.

COMPILED FOR YOU

Events of Noted People, Governments and Pacific Northwest and Other Things Worth Knowing.

Since the beginning of the war 56,248 men have enlisted in the navy. The total now is 120,923.

W. J. Hanna has been appointed food controller for Canada, it was announced in the house by Premier Borden.

The 228,000 Boy Scouts of America who solicited last week on behalf of the Liberty Loan turned in subscriptions totaling \$15,480,350, pledged by about 125,000 individuals.

Under the new order requiring applications for passports to be made at least a week in advance of their issue, it is announced that passports will be required for travel to every place except Canada.

Heinrich Jahn and Emile Bepolein, members of the crew of a merchant ship now in the New Orleans port, were arrested after Federal authorities had found six bombs and other explosives at their lodging.

Government pools of coal production and distribution and of rail and water transportation were reported to congress by the Federal trade commission as the only means of avoiding a disastrous coal shortage next winter.

The principle of woman suffrage was adopted in the house of commons Wednesday night by the overwhelming majority of 330 votes. Sir Frederick Hanbury's amendment against the proposal was rejected by 385 to 56.

Contracts for 3,567,200 pairs of socks were awarded by the Navy department Wednesday to 18 firms in different parts of the country. The average price paid was approximately 18 cents for cotton and 28 cents for woolen socks.

The weekly list of British losses in torpedoed ships, which will be issued Saturday, will show the highest total of many weeks, the number of ships sunk being comparable to the worst week since the ruthless U-boat campaign began.

Announcement was made by the Hutchinson, Kan., police that they had arrested Dick Carter, of Springfield, Mo., against whom a warrant charging first degree murder has been issued in connection with the mysterious disappearance and death of Baby Lloyd Keet.

A German industrial bureau has been established in Brussels to recruit Belgian labor for German war industries and Belgian women for farm work. The official announcement mentions the "voluntary" nature of the recruiting, but does not specify the conditions.

The country's shortage of freight cars has been reduced about one-third since the railroad war board took the situation in hand on May 1, it was announced from New York by the American Railway association. On that date the shortage was 188,627 cars. On June 1 it was 105,127.

Sixty-nine alleged slackers from Western Washington are taken before the Federal grand jury at Seattle to answer to a charge of failure to register for conscription.

All meetings of the National German-American Alliance and of the Wisconsin and Milwaukee branches have been indefinitely suspended because of the war with Germany.

King Victor Emmanuel, of Italy, has accepted the resignations of General Alfieri, under-secretary of state for war, and Signor Canepa, under-secretary for agriculture. He has appointed General Alfieri under-secretary for arms and munitions; General Montanari under-secretary for war, and Deputy Mario Cermentini under-secretary for agriculture.

More than \$30,000,000 is involved in a first mortgage filed with County Recorder E. T. Stewart at Globe, Ariz., this week by representatives of the American Smelting & Refining company.

The Geneva correspondent of the Paris Journal Des Debats telegraphs that former King Constantine, of Greece, may not stop at Lugano, as it had been reported he would do, but go direct to Baden, the famous health resort in Germany.

Fifty Salt Lake idlers are seized by local police and sent to Garfield, where they were compelled to accept work at \$2.50 a day with a construction company which is engaged in mining work for the government.

The British transport Cameronian, with a small number of troops on board, was torpedoed and sunk by an enemy submarine in the Eastern Mediterranean on June 2, it was officially announced at London. Sixty-three persons, including the captain of the transport, are presumed to have been drowned.

Vessels arriving at Seattle from Japan report an enormous amount of shipping building there. The three largest shipyards in Japan have received enough orders to keep them busy for three years at least.

The British ministry of shipping has issued a warning to possible charterers of shipping after the war that "they can have no assurance that national requirements will permit such arrangements." This warning is interpreted as indicating that the government anticipates being obliged to continue to control shipping after the war.

FULL MEASURE GIVEN

Red Cross Headquarters Swamped With Pledges—A Million An Hour Is Record at Wind-up of Day.

Washington, D. C.—Tabulations at Red Cross headquarters at 1:30 o'clock Tuesday morning showed \$100,313,000 in reported pledges, of which \$35,993,000 was from New York City and \$64,320,000 from the remainder of the country. Later reports are expected to swell the total at least \$5,000,000, campaign managers say.

Over-subscriptions of the Red Cross hundred million dollar mercy fund was assured Monday night, when the eight-day campaign closed with final rallies in hundreds of American cities.

Pledges were pouring in at the rate of about a million an hour.

Red Cross officials said they had no doubt that the total will show that American generosity has responded in the same spirit as for the Liberty Loan with millions more than asked.

All through the week additions will be made to the fund, for campaign committees in a number of cities gathered so much momentum that they insisted on continuing the canvass beyond the fixed time.

Ten million dollars of apparent over-subscriptions may be necessary, it was said, to make the actual collections equal \$100,000,000, owing to the possibility of duplicate recording of some corporation Red Cross dividends at their source and also in the locality where stockholders live.

The next two or three weeks will be devoted to gathering in the money promised in individual pledges.

Meanwhile Red Cross officials will try to formulate plans for the most efficient expenditure of the millions, large portions of which already are sought by humanitarian interests in France, Russia, Roumania and other European war-stricken countries, as well as here in America.

PRESIDENT NOW IN CONTROL

Export Trade to Be Intelligently and Systematically Directed.

Washington, D. C.—Control of American exports, authorized in a clause of the espionage bill, was assumed Tuesday by President Wilson with the appointment of an exports council, comprising the secretaries of state, agriculture and commerce, and the food administrator.

An executive order creating the council directs the department of Commerce to administer all details of operation.

A victorious conclusion of the war came, said the President, only by systematic direction of American trade.

"The free play of trade will not be arbitrarily interfered with," he said. "It will only be intelligently and systematically directed in the light of full information with regard to the needs and market conditions throughout the world and the necessities of our people at home and our armies and the armies of our associates abroad."

Members of the exports council will meet immediately to organize and to recommend to the President a series of proclamations which will put the law into effective operation.

The first proclamation will require the licensing of all coal and fuel shipments, including bunkers, and its purpose is to give the government first a firm grasp on shipping.

The second will provide a system of licensing for every class of exports to the European neutral countries and is designed to prevent supplies from reaching Germany.

Proclamations to follow will name specific commodities which may not be shipped anywhere without license. The first commodities to be designated will be cereals and other foodstuffs. By degrees the list will be extended until virtually every export commodity is brought under operation of the act.

The proclamations covering coal and exports to European neutrals probably will be issued this week. Under an arrangement to be made with the British government providing for an international shipping control the United States and Great Britain will have the trade of the world in their hands to direct in the manner best calculated to assist in winning the war.

The neutral export proclamation will be hurried to prevent removal from the United States of large supplies of foodstuffs bought by the neutrals and now stored in this country awaiting shipment. The government is determined to hold neutrals to necessities.

2000 Quarts Are Seized

Hoquiam, Wash.—The biggest seizure of whisky on Grays Harbor since the state went dry was made late Monday in Hoquiam, when officers confiscated about 2000 quarts of liquor and arrested all of the officers of the steamer Doris.

The sheriff and deputies, members of the Hoquiam police and officers from Aberdeen, called over to assist in the raid, were on hand when the steamer docked here and immediately boarded her. Bottled whisky was found cashed in all parts of the vessel.

Russian Situation Clears

Paris—All thoughts that Russia may conclude a separate peace must be set aside, declared Albert Thomas, French minister of munitions, on his return to Paris from an extended trip to Russia. An offensive by the Russian army is both a material and moral possibility, in his belief, but he declined to speculate as to when such a movement might be expected. The military organization problems are in the way of solution and the situation as regards Russia's financial and economic difficulties is improving.

German Plants Explode

Paris—Several disasters have recently occurred in munition plants in Germany, according to the Zurich correspondent of the Matin. The correspondent telegraphs that he has learned that the hand-granade arsenal at Spandau exploded June 16 and that seven ammunition shops at Marienhall were destroyed by fire on June 18. Some ammunition factories at Nuremberg also have been burned, according to this authority.

FOOD BILL PASSES WITH 'DRY' RIDER

Vote for Measure in House Is Nearly Unanimous.

MAY SEIZE ALCOHOL

No Foodstuff May Be Used in Manufacture of Alcoholic Drink During War—Now in Senate.

Washington, D. C.—The administration food control bill, giving the President broad authority to control the distribution of food, feed and fuel for war purposes and appropriating \$152,500,000 for its enforcement and administration, was passed by the house late Saturday night after far-reaching prohibition provisions had been written into it.

The vote was 365 to 5, Representatives McLemore, Glayden and Young, of Texas, Democrats, and Meeker, Missouri, and Ward, New York, Republicans, voting in the negative.

The prohibition provisions adopted would prohibit the use of foodstuffs for the manufacture of alcoholic beverages and would give the President authority to take over for war purposes all liquor now on hand. They were put into the measure in the committee of the whole and when the bill came up in the house proper, the anti-prohibition faction did not demand that they be voted on again.

The bill now goes to the senate. Leaders hope to get the measure to conference by July 1.

Two important changes were made by the house outside the prohibition section. The control powers of the President were limited to articles specifically mentioned in the bill, instead of giving him blanket authority; voluntary aid in control work was made subject to the penal provision; all persons in the food administration except those serving without compensation were placed under civil service; and the President was required to make an annual report on the operation of the bill.

The amendment designed to cut off manufacture of liquors was adopted 132 to 114 in committee. It was submitted by Representative Barkley of Kentucky, Democrat, and would provide that no food, food material or feed could be used during the war for the manufacture of alcohol or alcoholic beverages except for governmental, industrial, scientific, medicinal or sacramental purposes.

Ethel Bittner, the 15-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Bittner, living near Pendleton, was accidentally shot through the heel Saturday by her 11-year-old brother, Leiland, as he was loading a .22 rifle. The fatal shot was in the range of the cartridge was exploded. She may be permanently crippled.

That the nation is in war and that the men of Oregon are preparing for the call to arms was reflected by the attendance at the opening of the University of Oregon Summer school. The total registration the first day was 156, and four-fifths were women. The enrollment on the opening day of the school last year was 247.

FOUR MILLION TAKE BONDS

Loan Oversubscribed 52 Per Cent and Most of Buyers Small Ones.

Washington, D. C.—Liberty loan subscriptions totaled \$3,035,226,850, an over-subscription of nearly 52 per cent.

The final tabulation was officially announced Saturday night, showing that more than 4,000,000 persons bought bonds. Ninety-three per cent of subscriptions, or those of 3,960,000 persons, were for sums varying from \$50 to \$10,000, while 21 subscribers applied for allotments of \$5,000,000 each or more.

The New York Federal Reserve district led the list with subscriptions totaling \$1,186,788,400, or more than three times the amount subscribed in the next district, Chicago, \$352,195,950. The other districts sent subscriptions as follows:

Boston, \$332,447,600; Cleveland, \$286,148,700; Philadelphia, \$282,309,250; San Francisco, \$175,623,900; Richmond, \$109,737,100; Kansas City, \$91,788,850; St. Louis, \$86,134,700; Minneapolis, \$70,255,500; Atlanta, \$57,878,550; Dallas, \$48,948,350.

These subscriptions include those sent direct to the Treasury and apportioned among the various reserve districts.

Kansas Wheat Improved

Topeka—A total production of 42,000,000 bushels of winter wheat in Kansas this year, 2,000,000 bushels more than the May estimate, was forecast in the report issued by the State board of agriculture Monday. It will be the smallest wheat crop since 1896.

The prospective yield of oats is given as 70,354,709 bushels, exceeding the best previous year, 1888, by 16,000,000 bushels and surpassing the crop of 1915 by 41,000,000 bushels. Estimates indicate that the yield of barley may aggregate 16,000,000 bushels.

New Republic Fights

New York—Eight persons were killed and many wounded in a clash between government troops and supporters of the newly formed republic of Kirsanov, in the province of Tambov, Russia, according to a cable dispatch received here Saturday from Petrograd by the Jewish Daily Forward. The skirmish was caused by the refusal of the new republic to recognize the authority of the Petrograd government.

Island Regiment Filled

San Juan, Porto Rico—Porto Rico has brought its regiment of infantry of the United States army to full war strength—1960 men—by the voluntary enlistment of 600 men within less than one month.

Hungry Germans in Riot

Malmö, Sweden—Travelers arriving from Stettin, Germany, report hunger riots in that city, mainly by women and children. Troops were called out to quell the disturbance.

STATE NEWS IN BRIEF.

Sheriff Gage's raid on the steam schooner Hardy, Saturday night at Marshfield, netted 439 bottles of whisky, 56 of beer and five gallons of wine.

The Johnson Moores Logging company of Astoria, has sold its timber holdings and logging machinery on the Cartwright tract near Seaside to Olson Bros. The latter will log the timber for the Prouty mill.

One of the largest lamb deals in the Baker vicinity was closed this week when R. B. Caswell, of Kidwell & Caswell, of Portland, contracted for more than 30,000 lambs at a total price of more than \$300,000.

Governor Whitcomb has reappointed W. D. Whitcomb and W. R. Mackenzie, both of Portland, as members of the State board of accountancy for terms of four years, their former terms expiring June 3.

Preedy Copper, assistant state engineer, probably will become assistant secretary of the Desert Land board, to succeed J. L. McAllister, who resigned recently to become connected with an engineer's corp at American lake.

The Eugene Woolen Mills have received an order for 25,000 yards of olive-drab cloth from the United States government, according to an announcement made recently by E. Kopp, manager. The cloth is to be supplied in quantities of 3000 yards a month.

A team of horses was drowned and two wagons lost when a ferry on the North Santiam river, one mile north of Shelburne, broke loose and floated two miles downstream Friday. The ferry finally drifted against a bank. Three teams and wagons were on the ferry when the cable snapped.

Oregon's total registration under the war census was slightly greater than the first announcements indicated. A final detailed summary of war census returns from the various counties, completed for the entire state by Adjutant General White gave, Oregon a total registration of 62,922.

Tariffs were filed this week by the Portland Railway, Light & Power company in accordance with the order recently issued covering rates of that company for commercial light and power, which is effective July 1. The company also has accepted the order covering residence lighting and domestic heating.

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A jury in the Lane County Circuit court Monday returned a verdict against the Southern Pacific company for damages in the sum of \$10,000 for the heirs of William Framheim, who was killed in tunnel No. 4, on the Coos Bay line of the Southern Pacific system June 16, 1916.

A severe drop is being reported by all Lower Valley orchardists, and from present indications the crop of the coming fall will be far below estimates made at the time of the heavy bloom. The total crop for the season will probably fall below 750,000 boxes of fruit, says a dispatch from Hood River.

The Heppner wool market showed strong bullish tendencies at the public wool sale held Saturday. Bids ranging from 42 to 55 1/2 cents for fine wool and 58 cents for coarse grades were freely offered, with no takers. Morrow county sheep men are standing pat, and at this time seem to have the best of the situation.

With the disposition of \$1,000,000 worth of road bonds, out of the \$6,000,000 voted by the people, facing the state, it seems safe to assert that when the present \$240,000 or so of rural credits money on hand is loaned out, that no more attempts will be made to sell further rural credits bonds until the first batch of the road bond money is disposed of.

A 10 per cent dividend was declared by the Farmers' Union Grain agency at the annual meeting at Pendleton. The agency is the owner of the big elevator which will be in operation for the first time this season. A conservative estimate is that one-third of the Umatilla county farmers will use the bulk grain handling system this year, including Sam Thompson, David H. Nelson and Jesse Hales.

Eleven dollars and thirty-two cents was the average profit last month for each cow in a herd of 16 head owned by A. S. Mobry, operating a farm near Eugene, according to a report made by L. N. Ross, tester for the Junction City Cow Testing association.

The State Board of Control has officially sanctioned the plan for state institutions to care for at least 100 of those who may return to this state suffering from nervous or mental diseases as a result of war conditions. The Social Hygiene society has been so notified.

Former President Theodore Roosevelt has responded to a request from the Eugene High School for his picture by sending a large photograph of himself upon which is written: "Good luck to the Eugene High School, 1917. Theodore Roosevelt."

The cranberry growers of Clatsop county are making preparations to engage in bee culture as a side line. This is not so much on account of the honey, but rather for the help the insects would give the grower during the blossoming season in the pollination of the blossoms.

What the FOURTH Signifies

IN VIEW OF THE FACT THAT THE 48 STATES OF THE UNION, TOGETHER WITH PORTO RICO, HAWAII AND ALASKA, CELEBRATE THE FOURTH OF JULY AS INDEPENDENCE DAY, IT IS INTERESTING TO NOTE HOW THIS NATIONAL HOLIDAY CAME TO BE CELEBRATED, AND WHAT IT SHOULD SIGNIFY TO ALL AMERICANS.

July 4 is now a holiday commemorating the birthday of the nation, for on that day in 1776 the Continental Congress of the 13 colonies of America adopted the Declaration of Independence which proclaimed them free and independent states, absolved from all allegiance to the British crown. The original of this "birth certificate," written by hand on parchment and now much worn and faded, is preserved carefully in an air-tight and lightproof case in the library of the department of state. Only facsimiles are exhibited today, the original being far too precious a document to risk in the light and air.

Declaration of Independence.

A facsimile of the Declaration of Independence is on exhibition in the division of history in the older building of the National museum at Washington, where there are also preserved personal relics and mementos of several of the members of the second Continental Congress who signed this great resolution.

The history of the origin and drafting of the declaration is of considerable interest. In the second Continental Congress, which was meeting in Philadelphia, Richard Henry Lee of Virginia, on June 7, 1776, introduced the following resolution, which was seconded by John Adams:

"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.

Foreign Alliances Urged.

"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 approbation."

Consideration of this resolution was postponed, and on June 11 Thomas Jefferson, John Adams, Benjamin Franklin, Robert Sherman, and R. R. Livingston were appointed a committee to prepare a declaration to serve as a preamble to this independent resolution. This committee, known as the Jefferson committee, submitted a draft of the declaration on June 28, which was laid on the table for later consideration. On July 1 congress, sitting as a committee of the whole to consider the resolution respecting independence, agreed thereto, and reported it to congress.

On July 2 the resolution itself was adopted by congress, and the declaration was considered by the committee of the whole, being again taken up the next day, July 3.

The Big Day.

On July 4 the declaration, which included the first paragraph of the resolution, was agreed to by the committee of the whole, reported to congress, and adopted. The independence of the United Colonies was thus declared, and thereupon congress immediately ordered that the declaration be authenticated and printed under the supervision of the committee previously appointed to prepare it, and that copies thereof be distributed to all state assemblies and the commanding officers of the army.

In accordance with the above order, the declaration was issued as a printed broadside on July 5, with the heading: "In Congress, July 4, 1776. A Declaration by the Representatives of the United States of America, in General Assembly."

Damages of the Fourth.

They made his Fourth a night of joy With Roman candles and sky-rockets Which, while they did not burn the boy, Bubbled large holes in his father's pockets.

That's Why. "Why do some women talk so much do you suppose?" "Because they've got nothing to say I suppose."

LAFAYETTE

(Read by its author at Lafayette Day celebration, New York, September 6)

Author of all Days! There lived a youth, A tall and slender boy, of flaming crown, A son of France, but dear to ever son Of own could be to one whom I have heard A people call their country's father. He, He was a gallant youth, noble of birth, But noble also in the noblest use Of that high word. He risked his all: His fortune, home, and life; not for his king Or country; not for rank or rich reward; But for an alien and a kingless land, Struggling despairfully but with just cause For that sweet liberty through which alone Mankind can rise. And by the unbought aid Of this French youth, this boy of flaming crown And flaming heart, came victory at last, Came victory and liberty for us. He could not bid his fortune and his life— We add to his brave all, what we, in turn, A great, frank, youth republic, now may give In kind, and do of love engage to give. So long as Thou, who didst appoint the lights Of heav'n for signs and seasons, days and years, Shalt yearly bring September sixth to bless In endless calendar this warring earth.

—JOHN FINLEY.

AN INDEPENDENCE MESSAGE

Out from the east when daylight is breaking, Marshaled by salvos and beating of drums, Fresh from her annual slumbers awaking, Bringing her message, Columbia comes! Never again shall oppression bear down! Never submission to scepter and crown!

Boys of today—you, the men of tomorrow— Mischievous girls—you, the mothers to be— Miss not the lesson of War's blighting sorrow, Guard well your country by land and by sea; Let no invader approach ere you know, Bringing destruction and infinite woe.

Maintain that freedom that Puritans sought for, Protect the land where the patriot bled; Honor the flag that they eagerly fought for; Battle, if need be, on fields stained blood red; Keep independence on Liberty's sod— Freedom is man's greatest guardian from God.

Harlowe R. Hoyt.

Memory of Signers Should Be Honored

The erection of a memorial in Washington to the signers of the Declaration of Independence is a proposition worthy of promotion and execution. The memory of these men should be preserved and their names should be so displayed that all Americans may read them. The signers were a select body of patriots whose service to the country and the world was of a most distinguished kind, yet few Americans of average education know very much about them. It is generally the soldiers on whom the spotlight of history shines.

Many of the signers, in fact a great majority of them, were men whose memory the average American does not preserve. A man may know that the Adamses, Charles Carroll, Samuel Chase, Benjamin Franklin, Elbridge Gerry, John Hancock, Benjamin Harrison, Thomas Jefferson, Richard Henry Lee, Francis Lightfoot Lee, Philip Livingston, Robert Morris, William Penn, Robert Treat Paine, Edward Rutledge, Roger Sherman, John Witherspoon and Oliver Wolcott were signers, but what of all the others? How many men can recall the names and service of such gallant Americans as Bartlett, Braxton, Clarke, Clymer, Floyd, Gwinnett, Hall, Walton, Whipple, Williams, Wilson, Wythe, and all the others?

Of the fifty-six signers, eight—Gwinnett, Howes, Livingston, Lynch, Morton, Ross, Stockton, and Taylor—died before the independence of the United States was won and acknowledged by England, while two of them, Thomas Jefferson and John Adams, lived until 1826, both of them passing away July 4, and Charles Carroll lived until 1832. Adams died at the age of ninety-one, Jefferson at the age of eighty-three, and Carroll at the age of ninety-six. Thomas Lynch of South Carolina, who, like Edward Rutledge of the same state, was only twenty-seven years old when he signed the immortal document, died at the age of thirty. In 1770, while Button Gwinnett of Georgia and John Morton of Pennsylvania died in 1777. Only one other of the signers lived to be as old as Charles Carroll, and he was James Smith of Pennsylvania, one of the three Irish-born signers, who died in 1805 at the age of ninety-six.

In that brave and patriotic body of signers were lawyers, merchants, farmers, physicians, soldiers, a minister, a surveyor, and a printer, and two who gave their occupations as a shoemaker and a sailor. Roger Sherman of Connecticut being the shoemaker, and William Whipple of the same state the sailor. The names of the signers should be preserved in stone and bronze. They should have a temple at the capital of their country.

Monuments Tell of Glorious Deeds.

The story of the Revolution, and the great deeds of the founders, can hardly die from our memory when from the monuments on its battlefields it would be possible for a schoolboy to construct an accurate and fairly detailed account of the eight years' struggle, beginning with Lexington and ending with the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown.

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