

Rann-dom Reels

By HOWARD L. RANN

THE COLD SORE

THE cold sore is a small, pink growth on the human lip which is more painful to a sensitive, shrinking nature than upsetting the consommé at a six o'clock dinner. It is one of nature's efforts to humble pride, and is sometimes so successful that the victim will not appear at the moving-picture show for a week.

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locate than the relation of the average sermon to the text. Some investigators declare it is caused by the same germ which brings on the hot-riveted hay fever, while others say that it is due to eating the self-rising pancake. This latter theory seems to be disproven by the fact that thousands of people eat layer after layer of pancakes every morning in the year without incurring a solitary blemish, while others who live an abstemious life on oatmeal crackers and last night's milk are oftentimes stricken with a cold sore which resembles a blushing young onion.

The cold sore chooses its own time

Last Night's Dreams

—What They Mean

QUARRELING.

DOCTOR CORIAT says "Everybody dreams and ridiculous it may appear." But with regard to the prophetic quality of dreams he says: "From a strictly scientific standpoint such an interpretation would be very superficial in that it did not take into full cognizance all the complex facts which may produce a dream." For instance it must be proved what the event "foretold" in the future never existed as a wish in either the conscious or unconscious thought of the dreamer. In my experience I have yet failed to find one genuinely prophetic dream.

Yet all the scientists agree that the study of dreams from a scientific standpoint is still in its infancy and one scientist goes so far as to suggest that as our waking thoughts frequently contain the germs of our future actions so our dream thoughts may have in them similar germs.

Dr. Charles Mackay, in his well-known book, "Extraordinary Delusions," scoffs at the belief in the prophetic quality of dreams but remarks: "It has subsisted through all the changes that normal or physical revolutions have operated in the world and the record of five thousand years bears testimony to the universal diffusion of the belief."

The scientists would explain a dream of quarreling with a friend as the springing to life of some dormant idea regarding that friend lurking in the subconsciousness. Given the whole

MOTHER'S COOK BOOK

by Nellie Maxwell

Emerald earth and azure sky,
Busy bee and dragon fly,
Bobolinks singing in the grass,
Daisies nodding in a mass.

Fruit Cake Baked in Fireless Cooker.
Use any preferred fruit cake; place in round pans or use the shallow cooker kettle. Bake for two hours between two soapstone radiators, heated 20 minutes over an ordinary gas flame. Open the cooker the first 15 minutes to allow the first heat and steam to escape. Fruit cake thus baked has something of the old brick-oven flavor. This method can be used for wedding cakes or for any dough mixture which requires long slow cooking.

Seasonable Dishes.

A change for the always good strawberry shortcake will be found in the following:

Strawberry Dumpling.

Put one pint of flour into a bowl; add to it half a teaspoonful of salt and a teaspoonful of baking powder; rub in carefully a tablespoonful of butter and add sufficient milk to moisten. Knead lightly, and roll out into a sheet about a sixteenth of an inch in thickness. Cut with a large round cutter, put three large berries in the cen-

ter of each round; fold over the dough, rolling it carefully so that the opening is closed, stand in a greased baking pan, brush the top with milk and bake in a quick oven for 15 minutes. Serve with strawberry butter, made by beating to a cream two tablespoonfuls of butter and adding one cupful of powdered sugar gradually. Add one mashed berry, beat well; add another until four good-sized berries are added. Dish and stand aside to harden.

for budding. It is very particular to put in an appearance the day before some voluptuous social event, and when worn with a decollete gown and pink carnations makes a captivating color scheme. Every once in a while we read in the newspapers of some high society wedding having to be postponed on account of the groom's absence, but in nearly all of these cases it will be found that the bride-elect has come down with a luminous cold sore which cannot be hidden behind a tulle veil with any degree of success. It requires great fortitude and will power for an enraptured groom to stand up at the altar and run his neck through the yoke, under such circumstances, but it has been done.

There is no known cure for the cold sore except patience and hope. Some victims carry a camphor bottle and apply the contents in a stealthy manner, while others go forth defiantly into the world wearing a quarter section of black court-plaster. When a cold sore settles on the upper lip of man he can always circumvent it by growing a thick, branching mustache, but woman is denied this precious privilege and is obliged to suffer in silence.

The cold sore is probably given so that we will not become too proud of our looks. The man who can show pride with a bulbous cold sore on his lower lip has reached the point where any further inflation would result in a blow-out.

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SCHOOL DAYS



dream Freud would, doubtless, see it tinged with neurosis.

What say the mystics? They say that to dream of quarreling with your sweetheart means that you are going to love each other better than ever. To quarrel with a friend means that your friendship is secure and that you will shortly enjoy yourself in his company, though some of the mystics are unkind enough to add that it also means loss of money. If you quarrel with a stranger it is an omen that you will soon make the acquaintance of an undesirable person. Any dream of quarreling signifies the reconciliation of estrangements and constancy in friendship. So quarrel all you want to in dreamland and keep the peace in the waking world.

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Pioneers

By GEORGE MATTHEW ADAMS

WHAT you are and what you have you owe largely to the blood-sweating efforts of Pioneers. Every notable name in History, since Time started, represents Pioneering of some sort. Not all were Finishers, but all were Starters. If you want to be a Pioneer—

Start Something.

Watt was a Pioneer in revealing the powers of Steam. He got his first Ideas from his Mother's stove kettle! Sir Isaac Newton evolved the Idea of Gravitation from throwing an Apple into the air. Today he is recognized as one of the world's greatest Pioneers in the field of Science. Thus it has always been. By Thinking, even YOU may—

Start Something.

Woolworth, the Pioneer in Five and Ten cent stores, received his Idea from a conversation in a small New York country store, where he was at the time a Clerk. The idea was free to everyone—but Woolworth had the Nerve and Initiative to—

Start Something.

Remember this: if an Idea comes to you that you consider valuable and you don't work it out, some one somewhere at some time is almost sure to do so—and receive the Glory for it! So, day by day, keep the Pioneering instinct alive. Be known as one not afraid to—

Start Something.

THOUSANDS of anxious citizens had gathered in the streets of Philadelphia where congress was assembled, for it was known that the final vote on the Declaration of Independence would be taken that day. Since the hour of the assembly of congress the old bellman of the Liberty Bell in Independence Hall had been in the steeple. He had placed his little grandson at the door to give him the word when the announcement should be made. As hour after hour passed by and no announcement came the old man shook his head and said sadly, "They will never do it."

Suddenly a shout came up from below and there stood the little blue-eyed lad clapping his hands for joy and shouting, "Ring, grandfather, ring!"

So the old grandsire swung the big iron tongue and the Liberty Bell, clanging 100 times, sent its brazen notes throughout the land proclaiming that the United Colonies were and of right ought to be free and independent, and there was a tumult of rejoicing in the city.

This in effect is the first Fourth of July, as many an American schoolboy has been taught it. It reads well and there is a thrill in it. But it has one large fault—it isn't true. As a matter of fact there wasn't any real "Fourth of July Celebration" at all in 1776. There couldn't be, for the reason that the Declaration of Independence was a continuing operation that lasted pretty much the whole summer of that year. Incidentally, its culmination was July 2, instead of July 4. Moreover, it was not until 1777 that July 4 was fixed upon as "the day we celebrate." And it was in 1777 in Philadelphia that the first Fourth of July celebration was held.

To get the history of the Declaration of Independence straight, we must start with the fact that the American Revolution was not begun for the achievement of independence. The American colonists began with the idea of securing the right guaranteed them as Englishmen by Magna Charta, the Bill of Rights, and their own charters. The idea of separation and independence was an afterthought and an outgrowth of the hostilities faced by the British at Lexington and Concord.

The historic declaration of the citizens of Mecklenburg county, North Carolina, in May, 1775, was one of the earliest manifestations of the trend of public opinion. In January of 1776, Thomas Paine's pamphlet "Common Sense" appeared and gave the movement a tremendous impetus. June 7, 1776, Richard Henry Lee, under instructions from Virginia, presented to the continental congress his famous resolution which reads:

"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 consideration and approbation."

Here, in fact, was the Declaration of independence in a nutshell. June 8, congress went into a committee of whole to consider the resolution. For various reasons the delegates were not

Just Folks

By EDGAR A. GUEST

SINCE JESSIE DIED.

We understand a lot of things we never did before, And it seems that to each other Ma and I are meaning more. I don't know how to say it, but since little Jessie died We have learned that to be happy we must travel side by side. You can share your joys and pleasures, but you never come to know Just the real depth of loving till you've got a common woe.

We're past the hurt of fretting—we can talk about it now, She slipped away so gently and the fever left her brow So softly that we didn't know we lost her, but instead We thought her only sleeping as we watched beside her bed. Then the doctor, I remember, raised his head, as if to say What his eyes had told already, and Ma fainted dead away.

Up to then I thought that money was the thing I ought to get And I fancied, once I had it, I should never have a fret. But I saw that I had wasted precious hours in seeking wealth, I had made a tidy fortune, but I couldn't buy her health.

And I saw this truth much clearer than I'd ever seen before: That the rich man and the poor man have to let death through the door.

We're not half so keen for money as one time we used to be I am thinking more of mother and she's thinking more of me. Now we spend more time together, and I know we're meaning more To each other on life's Journey, than we've ever meant before. It was hard to understand it! Oh, the dreary nights we've cried! But we've found the depth of loving, since the day that Jessie died.

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all ready to vote on it. June 10, congress postponed final consideration for 3 weeks. June 11, congress appointed a committee of five to draw up the Declaration of Independence. Lee would naturally have been made chairman, but he had been called home by the illness of his wife. Thomas Jefferson of Virginia was made chairman and his colleagues were John Adams of Massachusetts, Benjamin Franklin of Pennsylvania, Roger Sherman of Connecticut and Robert L. Livingston of New York. The committee instructed Jefferson to write out a draft of the Declaration. Jefferson did so. The committee made some changes and Jefferson then made a clean copy. Congress reassembled July 1, and the Lee resolution was passed July 2. How this action was then regarded is shown by John Adams' letter to his wife, in which he said:

"The second day of July, 1776, will be the most memorable epoch in the history of America. I am apt to believe that it will be celebrated by succeeding generations as the great anniversary festival. It ought to be commemorated as the day of deliverance by solemn acts of devotion to God Almighty. It ought to be solemnized with pomp and parade, with shows, games, sports, bells, bonfires, and illumination from one end of this continent to the other, from this time forward forevermore."

Jefferson then presented the report of the Declaration committee, the document now known as the Declaration of Independence. It was adopted the afternoon of July 4. John Hancock, as president of the congress, affixed his signature. Charles Thompson countersigned as secretary. It was then printed and sent off to the several colonies. July 15, the clerk was instructed to prepare the document for signatures. Properly engrossed, it was signed by all who were present—50 members. Others signed in September and one member, Colonel McKean, did not sign until 1781. Seven members, for one reason or another, never did sign it.

Pennsylvania, being the first colony to receive its Declaration of Independence, was the first formally to make public the action of congress. July 8, a general election day in Pennsylvania, was chosen as the time. A crowd of about 1,000 gathered near the platform erected by the Philosophical society seven years before from which Rittenhouse observed the transit of Venus. Mounted upon this, Colonel John Nixon read the document in his big voice and winsome Deborah Logan, leaning over the wall of the Norris homestead, which was upon the present site of the customs house, heard him quite plainly. Both she and Charles Biddle, writing of the scene in their diaries, make the comment that "few respectable persons were present." This was not remarkable, for Philadelphia's wealthy class of that day was outright Tory in its sympathy and John Dickinson, Edward Biddle, Thomas Willing and the others expressed its sentiments accurately when they voted against the Lee resolution.

After the reading the crowd gave three huzzas and took down the king's arms from the state house. The bell

in the tower boomed its message. Christ church bell keeping it company and the funny old guns of the Association battery down at Old Swedes' church, roared out their salute.

The Philadelphia Fourth of July celebration of 1777 was a public demonstration, planned in advance. Fortunately we have a short contemporary account of what took place. The Pennsylvania Gazette, published weekly by John Dunlap, tells in its issue of July 9, 1777, of this first of a long line of Independence day celebrations. Here is the full account:

"Friday, the fourth instant, being the anniversary of the Independence of America, was celebrated in this city with demonstrations of joy and festivity.

"About noon, all the armed ships and galleys in the river were drawn up before the city, dressed in the gayest manner, with the colors of the United States and streamers displayed. At 1 o'clock the yards being properly manned, they began the celebration of the day by a discharge of thirteen cannon from each of the galleys in honor of the thirteen United States.

"In the afternoon an elegant dinner was prepared for congress, to which were invited the president and supreme executive council and speaker of the assembly of this state, the general officers and colonels of the army and the members of the several continental boards who were in town.

"The Hessian band of music taken in Trenton the twenty-sixth of December last attended and heightened the festivity with some fine performances suited to the joyous occasion, while a corps of British deserters taken into the service of the Continent by the State of Georgia, being drawn up before the door, filled up the intervals with feux de joie.

"After dinner a number of toasts were drunk, all breathing independence and a genuine love of liberty and commemorating the memories of those brave and worthy patriots who gallantly exposed their lives and fell gloriously in defense of freedom and the righteous cause of their country.

"Each toast was followed by a discharge of artillery and small arms and a suitable piece of music by the Hessian band. The glorious Fourth of July was reiterated three times, accompanied with triple discharges of cannon and small arms.

"Toward evening several troops of horse and corps of artillery and a brigade of North Carolina forces which was in town on its way to join the grand army were drawn up in Second street and reviewed by congress and the general officers.

"The evening was closed with the ringing of bells and at night there was a grand exhibition of fireworks, which began and concluded with thirteen rockets on the common, and the city was beautifully illuminated.

"Everything was conducted with the greatest order and decorum and the face of joy and gladness was universal.

"Thus may the Fourth of July, that glorious and ever-memorable day, be celebrated through America by the hosts of freedom from age to age till time shall be no more. Amen and amen."

"Scientific" Legislators

For lack of technical knowledge, legislators are sometimes guilty of passing measures that are soon found open to severe criticism and sometimes fail to accomplish the end which was intended and desired. To overcome this condition an Australian doctor has come to the fore with a scientific first aid for legislators. He suggests that "royal commissioners of science" be appointed in each house of the Aus-

tralian parliament, who should have the right to be heard at the bar of the house on any matter in which science plays a part. They would devote their whole time to this work and be paid such salaries as would attract men of the highest talents.

Roman Way With Peace Negotiators.
In the brave days of the early Roman republic the consuls might indeed negotiate and sign treaties of peace on their own responsibility. But

if the senate and people failed to ratify, the correct practice was to surrender the consuls to the enemy. Thus, according to Cicero (De Officiis III, 30) Titus Veturius and Spurius Postumius were delivered up to the Samnites, with whom they had negotiated an unsatisfactory peace. And on a much later occasion Cains Mancinus, who had negotiated a peace treaty with the Numantini which the senate failed to ratify, was on his own motion surrendered to the enemy.—New Republic.