Workings of Lie Detector. When your husband comes home rather late and tells you he had an important business engagement all you have to do is to try it on the sphygomanometer. The sphygomanometer is an invention by William H. Marston of Harvard, by which he asserts a lie can be detected. Professor Marston says that when a person tells a lie, especially if he is under oath, there is an emotional reaction. affecting the breathing and the blood pressure. . . The breathing of married men is seldom affected by a mechanical lie.—Syracuse Herald.

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Definition of Flatterer.

Young Miss Betty, like all youngsters, had found a new word and it had to be put into service immedi-

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"Foolin' him," Betty flashed back.

Poser for Dad. Studious Youngster-Pa, how many times what makes eleven?



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SIGNING THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE (From Painting by Sarah Ball Dodson)

By JOHN DICKINSON SHERMAN. HEN in 1 76 the president of the Second Continental Congress put his 'John Hancock" to "A Declaration by the Representatives of the United States of America in General Congress Assembled" he wrote it so large and so plain that he then and there gave to the American language a new and enduring synonym.

"There!" said the delegate from Massachusetts, "George III will be able to read that without his spectacles." And as he touched it up and blackened the heavy strokes of the quill he remarked to his fellow delegates:

"But we must be unanimous; there must be no pulling different ways. We must all hang to-

"We must indeed all hang together," replied Benjamin Franklin of Pennsylvania, "or most assuredy we shall all hang separately."

We Americans of 1921 can read a lot between the lines of these two historic utterances, if we do a little digging into before-the-Revolution American history-enough digging to get a clear idea of what brought about the Declaration of Independence. And it is every good American's patriotic duty to do that same digging-and do it now. Of course we're not all tarred with the same brush but-to use more time-honored American similes-it's dollars to doughnuts that the average American doesn't know enough to last him across the street about the causes leading up to the Revolution. And as for the Declaration itself he couldn't to save his life tell what half of it means. This is a bad business in itself and it's especially bad right now.

For we are going to have a new kind of Fourth of July celebration in the United States of America. The Fourth has quit being the day of fireworks and casualties. And in the new kind of Fourth of July celebration the Declaration of Independence will come to its own as the crowning touch of public observance. The American Revolution is the greatest stepping-stone in the march of the centuries toward freedom and the Declaration of Independence is its symbol.

Though the Declaration of Independence is to come back to its own, the new Fourth will not be the day when the American Eagle screams and the orator bawls because Uncle Sam handed John Bull a K O a century and a half ago. There are two reasons for this.

One is the World war. John Bull and Uncle Sam now stand shoulder to shoulder in defense of all that our common race holds dear of personal freedom and political ideals.

The other is the fact that the Revolution was not a quarrel between two peoples-the British people and the American people. It was, in its earlier stages at least, a strife between two different political and economic systems. It was no unrelated event, but formed a part of the history of the race on both continents. There was a British revolution at the same time there was an American Revolution. The British revolution was to regain liberty. The American Revolution was to preserve liberty. On both sides of the Atlantic the king's prerogatives were the aim of revolutionary attack.

Now, as to the many things that may be read between the lines of what Hancock and Franklin said, here's just a hint: Hancock was a rich merchant. It was part of the purpose of the British troops at Lexington and Concord to capture Hancock. At that time Hancock was respondent in the Admirafty court in suits of the crown to recover nearly half a million dollars as penalties alleged to have been incurred for violation of the laws of navigation and trade. Hancock had inherited his fortune from his uncle, Thomas Hancock, who had become wealthy smuggling tea. So it was no more than right that John Hancock should sign his name large and plain to the document which, if made good, would save him from financial ruin and give him free commerce with all the world.

Benjamin Franklin, publisher, printer, philosopher and statesman, seventy-one years of age. the oldest member of congress, was more concerned with the political than with the commercial aspects of the situation. He made a clever jest, but no man there knew better that there is many a true word spoken in jest,

So the truth is that on our side of the ocean the fundamental causes leading up to the Revolution were both political and economic-and possibly quite as much economic as political. To arrive at the main features of the situation, the following chronology is helpful:

1760-Accession of George III. Conquest of Canada by British.

1761-Revival of navigation and trade laws of 1660 and 1663. Issues of "Writs of Assistance." 1764-Parliament demands that colonies pay

a Dicharation by the Representatives of the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, in General Congress assembled.

among the powers of the earth the monde high the laws of nature & of nature's god ontitle them, a account respect

FAC SIMILE OF FIRST PART OF ORIGINAL DRAFT

part of debt incurred during French and Indian war. Colonial assemblies refuse. Parliament asserts right to tax colonies. Issue of "taxation without representation" raised.

1765-Parliament passes "Quartering Act," requiring colonies to supply quarters for British army of defense. "Stamp Act," putting tax on newspapers, and legal documents. Stamp Act Congress issues "declaration of rights." 1766-Repeat of "Stamp Act." "Declaratory

intains right to tax. 1767-Townsend, British chancellor of exchequer brings in bill for taxes on tea, glass, wine, oil, paper, lead, etc.

1768-Non-importation agreement adopted by Boston and spreads to other colonies. Massachusetts legislature dissolved by George III. British soldiers quartered in Boston.

1769-Lord North repeals all taxes except on tea, retained for sake of principle.

1773—"Committees of Correspondence" formed to enable colonies to keep in touch. "Boston Tea Party."

1774-"Boston Port Bill," closing Boston to shipping and removing seat of government to Salem. General Gage, commander of British soldiers in Boston, made governor of Massachusetts. "Regulating Act," remodeling charter of Massachusetts. "Quartering Act." "Quebec Act." First Continental Congress at Philadelphia, Massachusetts Provincial Congress meets and calls for 12,000 "Minute Men."

1775-Parliament declares Massachusetts to be in a state of rebellion. Armed clash at Lexington and Concord begins hostilities. Capture of Ticonderoga and Crown Point. Battle of Bunker Hill. Slege of Boston. Canadian expedition under Montgomery. Second Continental Congress at Philadelphia votes to raise army of 20,000 and chooses George Washington commander-in-chief.

1776-Evacuation of Boston by British, accompanied by 1,500 loyalists. Repulse of British fleet and army at Charleston, S. C. Battle of Long Island and occupation of New York by British. Battle of Trenton, Continental Congress provides for the establishment of state governments and state conventions adopt constitutions. Congress adopts Declaration of Independence.

The most casual glance at this skeleton chronology shows it to be literally loaded to the muzzle with the eighteenth century equivalent of political and economic TNT. The American Revolution was inevitable, sooner or later. The marvel is not that it came, but that out of the conditions grew a nation.

What a chaos it was! The title to the colonies was not in the people of England or in the state, but in the crown. The crown could make and repeal laws; could appoint rulers and remove them. The colonists were not citizens of the realm, but subjects of the crown, having only such rights as granted them in their charters. The crown claimed and exercised the right to amend or revoke these charters. Such rights and no more did the American colonists have, according to the view of the party in England which stood for legal and constitutional prerogatives of the crown. These claims of the crown were resisted by every colony as incompatible with its essential rights and by the anti-prerogative party in England.

Of the thirteen colonies seven were royal colonies, three charter and three proprietary colonles. Each colony was related to the others only through the crown. All the conditions tended rather to intercolonial hate than love. Find the causes that drove the colonies together and there

are the causes of the Revolution. George III was a stickler for the king's prerogatives. One of his first acts in relation to the colonies was to revive the navigation and trade laws which had been only nominally enforced for a century. As a matter of fact all the colonies were technically smugglers, in that their evasion of these laws gave them practically free trade.

These laws were comprehensive and strict, being designed to give British merchants a monopoly of trade with the colonies and to protect British manufacturers against colonial competition. Warships were now placed along the coast to stop the colonial trade with France and Spain and their West Indian colonies, The "Writs of Assistance" were general search warrants given to customs officials to enable them to break into and search any premises at any time. James Otis, the famous Boston lawyer, opposed the right of the British government to issue the writs or even to pass an act of trade imposing a tax on the colonies. John Adams said of Otis' celebrated speech: "It breathed into this nation the breath of life." Undoubtedly this situation was one of the contributing causes of the Revolution.

Then King George demanded that the colonies pay the expense of a British army of about 20.-000 men to be quartered in America to protect the colonies against the Indians. The colonies suspected the purpose of this army and would have none of it. Here was the beginning of real trouble a little later.

The "Boston Tea Party" was a serious affair, not in itself, but because parliament immediately took measures to punish Boston and Massachusetts. The closing of the port of Boston, the removal of the sent of government to Salem, the appointment of General Gage as governor of Massachusetts and the remodeling of the charter of Massachusetts constituted a warning to all the colonies that free government was in imminent danger everywhere. On top of this came the act providing that British officers or magistrates charged with murder or other capital crime should be tried in some other colony or in England; the act billeting soldiers on people who failed voluntarily to provide quarters and the act extending the boundaries of Quebec to the Ohio river and establishing an arbitrary form of government.

This cumulation of activities on the part of the crown seems to have convinced the colonies that their only salvation lay in getting together for united action. So the First Continental Congress met. This congress was merely deliberative and advisory; it issued a declaration of rights; it formed an association for carrying out the nonimportation agreement; it forwarded a petition to the king and set out an address to the colonles; it provided for another congress to meet in 1775. Still there was no open discussion of independence.

It was Massachusetts which finally set off the powder barrel. General Gage summoned the provincial congress to meet in Salem, but put off the date of assembling. The delegates met without him and his counsellors. They provided for the appointment of a committee of safety and issued a call for 12,000 "Minute Men." Parliament then declared Massachusetts to be in a state of rebellion. Next was the expedition out of Boston to seize powder and to arrest the two chief "trait-

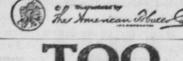
Then came the "shots heard 'round the world" and bloodshed. The fight was on. And still there was no open movement for independence until after a year of bloody fighting. It was not until June 7, 1776, in the Second Continental Congress, that Virginia's instructed delegate, Richard Henry Lee, introduced the resolution beginning, "That these united colonies are, and of right ought to

be, free and independent states-" The Declaration of Independence, as drafted by Thomas Jefferson with the aid of John Adams, Benjamin Franklin, Roger Sherman and Robert R. Livingston and amended by congress, consists of two principal parts: A statement of American political theories in justification of independence and a list of abuses by King George III that had operated to absolve the united colonies from all allegiance to the British crown. The facts herein set forth make clear most of the abuses as outlined in the Declaration.



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