

## PENNSYLVANIA STATE ITEMS

**Lewisburg.**—The senior class of Bucknell College has made a public apology to the borough for depredations committed last week, which included the ducking of the burgess and breaking numerous light standards and other property. The apology says in part: "Our deepest regret and most sincere apology are offered as partial atonement for what has happened. We hope that in some way the citizens may accept this as the student body's real thought."

**Washington.**—I. L. McCullough has rounded out 25 years of service as a rural mail carrier from this postoffice.

**Hollidaysburg.**—About 900 inmates of the Huntingdon Reformatory, Blair Memorial Hospital and county jail received bouquets with greetings attached from the W. C. T. U.

**Harrisburg.**—Action to make available for road construction proceeds of \$50,000,000 highway bond issue approved by the voters last November was announced by Governor Pinchot. The governor, in letters to Auditor General Leeds and State Treasurer Snyder, proposed the issuance of \$15,000,000 in bonds, to bear 4 1/2 per cent interest, payable semi-annually, with the exception that the first payment would be for one year and be due May 1, 1925. The governor proposed that the sale of bonds be held July 22.

**Uniontown.**—Two Connellsville boys were killed when a Uniontown express struck the truck in which they were sitting after it had stalled on a crossing of the Pennsylvania railroad at Shady Grove. Justin Ashe, aged 18, was almost cut to pieces and Felix Presta, aged 14, suffered a fracture of the skull. Ashe was a son of the president of a candy company and Presta was helping him in making deliveries.

**York.**—Mrs. Amelia Reiber, 73 years old, Harrisburg, and her grand niece Miss Catherine Burtner, Franklinton, were killed in an automobile accident here. Mr. and Mrs. John Burtner were injured. Burtner, who was driving, says he lost control of his car when another machine crowded him off the road. He hit a telegraph pole.

**Shenandoah.**—A most peculiar spectacle was witnessed here when a swarm of bees lodged on the fender of an automobile owned by a Ringtown farmer. They practically covered the front of the machine, the farmer stating the hive followed him from his home in Ringtown Valley. Securing a large packing box, the farmer smeared the inside with molasses. After waiting sometime the queen bee entered the box, followed by all the others. The box was sealed and the owner left for his home with the bees.

**Easton.**—The big campaign for a new hotel for Easton opened with a luncheon, at which preliminary reports were presented, which showed \$280,000 to be raised. The hotel is to cost \$125,000.

**Lancaster.**—Forced down by a disabled motor, Major E. L. Watkins, of the Canadian flying corps, was compelled to spend the night under his machine because he was refused lodging at a local farm house. He and his mechanic were drenched to the skin by a storm.

**Harrisburg.**—The first state convention of the Pennsylvania I. B. P. O. E. W., a negro organization, closed a two-day session here with the election of officers and the selection of Washington as the place to hold the 1925 convention. The officers elected included: Edward Henry, Philadelphia, president; C. W. Gant, Pittsburgh, first vice president; Albert Davis, Pittsburgh, secretary; and Robert L. Henderson, Harrisburg, treasurer.

**Media.**—Coroner Frankfield and the county detectives are investigating the discovery of the body of a fully developed white male baby which was found lying in bushes along Providence road, Seaside, by William Thompson, a Seaside boy. The body was contained in a pillow slip, wrapped in a number of newspapers. Coroner's Physician Hutchings made an autopsy and found that the child had died from a blood clot on the brain, produced from blows probably from some blunt instrument. The coroner said the child had been murdered before its body was thrown in the bushes.

**Connellsville.**—Falling into the deep water of the Layton reservoir, 30 feet from her home, Emma Orsini, aged 18 months, was drowned.

**State College.**—The results of the annual election of officers of the College Alumni Association were announced as follows: President, Harry W. Montz, Wilkes-Barre; third vice president, David K. Sloan, Bradford county; secretary, E. N. Sullivan, State College; directors, H. D. Mason, Jr., Pittsburgh, and Emerson F. Davis, New York.

**Altoona.**—With a bullet hole through his head and a revolver by his side, the body of K. H. Norton, Pennsylvania railroad engineer, was found near Spruce Creek.

**Berwick.**—When his clothing became caught in a drill press in the American Car & Foundry Company's plant, Charles Shultz suffered several broken ribs and a puncture of his right lung.

**Weatherly.**—B. L. Clarke, of Johnstown, has been elected principal of the schools here to succeed F. S. Noetting, who has gone to Watson-

**Scranton.**—Five-year-old Jane Weston died in the State Hospital from injuries suffered when she fell from a railroad bridge at Pine Brook.

**Bedford Springs.**—Charles E. Gunzenhauser, of Lancaster, was elected president of the Pennsylvania Bakers' Association at the close of the sixteenth annual convention. Other officers chosen were S. S. Waters, of Pittsburgh, vice president; George W. Fisher, of Huntingdon, treasurer, and C. G. Latta, of Pittsburgh, secretary. The two latter were re-elected. The 1925 meeting place will be decided by the executive committee. Three new members of which are William J. Frehofer, of Philadelphia; John E. Schable, of Easton, and Benjamin Apple, of Sunbury.

**Easton.**—John Nemph, a Bethlehem liquor dealer, convicted of violation of the liquor laws, was fined \$500 and given 30 days in jail. In February he pleaded guilty to a similar charge and was fined \$100. Kalman Szabo, of Bethlehem, convicted of arson and larceny, was given a penitentiary sentence of from five to ten years.

**Connellsville.**—Two boys were killed and four others injured, one probably fatally, when they were struck by a Pennsylvania railroad passenger train near here while returning from a creek where they had been swimming. John Barclay, 16, and Onnil Bramley, 11, were the two killed. They were walking along the right of way and stepped from behind a string of box cars into the path of the speeding train.

**Bethlehem.**—On the first day that he was employed at the Wyandotte Hotel as night clerk, Gerald Walter, of Philadelphia, is alleged to have vanished with a seven passenger sedan and \$45 from the cash register. The car was the property of William J. Metzner, of Wheeling, W. Va., who came to Bethlehem with his son, Robert B. Metzner, who was a member of the 1917 class at Lehigh. The latter registered at the hotel and the machine was placed in the basement. In the morning it was discovered that the machine had disappeared. Later it developed that the night clerk also had disappeared, as had all the money in the cash register.

**Norristown.**—Sentencing Arthur Bryant, of Ardmore, for reckless automobile driving to nine months' imprisonment, Judge Solly said: "I want it known throughout the length and breadth of this county that the reckless driver is going to be punished by the judges sitting in this court. It must be stopped and is going to be stopped."

**Coatesville.**—During the absence of the B. W. Boyd family, Vellej township, near here, a swarm of honey bees went through an opening leading to the dining room and took possession. Mrs. Boyd was surprised to see a centrepiece on the dining room table. The bees had piled up and formed an object the size of a peck measure. Mrs. Boyd gathered up the tablecloth and carried it to the lawn and the hive of bees dispersed.

**Sunbury.**—The latest incident in the Black Hand feud at Shamokin occurred when Mrs. Veto Feddale, whose husband is now in the Shamokin hospital, received a threat that unless she paid \$500 her head would be cut off. It was signed by Dominick Duda, who has just been released from the county jail. The letter was turned over to the police and Duda will now face federal prosecution for sending threatening letters through the mails.

**Harrisburg.**—Training of midwives in cities having a large foreign population will be undertaken by Dr. Alla Nekrassova, whose appointment as field assistant in midwifery has been announced by Dr. Charles H. Miner, health secretary. Health department authorities have found the infant mortality rate especially high in sections of the state whose foreign population is dense, where often the only person attending the mother is an unschooled midwife. Dr. Nekrassova, who speaks several languages, will go into foreign settlements, seek out the midwives and have them attend classes in sanitation and the care of children.

**Uniontown.**—Two mysterious deaths are being investigated by the police of two nearby places. At Tower Hill No. 1 the badly mutilated body of Fred Sales was found on a bed in his home by neighbors, who went to investigate because he had not been seen as usual and because a light was burning in the house. His head had been badly torn by a pick and his throat had been cut. At Bitner, Mrs. Elizabeth Bogart died as the result of being thrown down stairs, according to the police, who say they are searching for her husband, John Bogart, who disappeared after starting to obtain a priest when his wife's condition became critical.

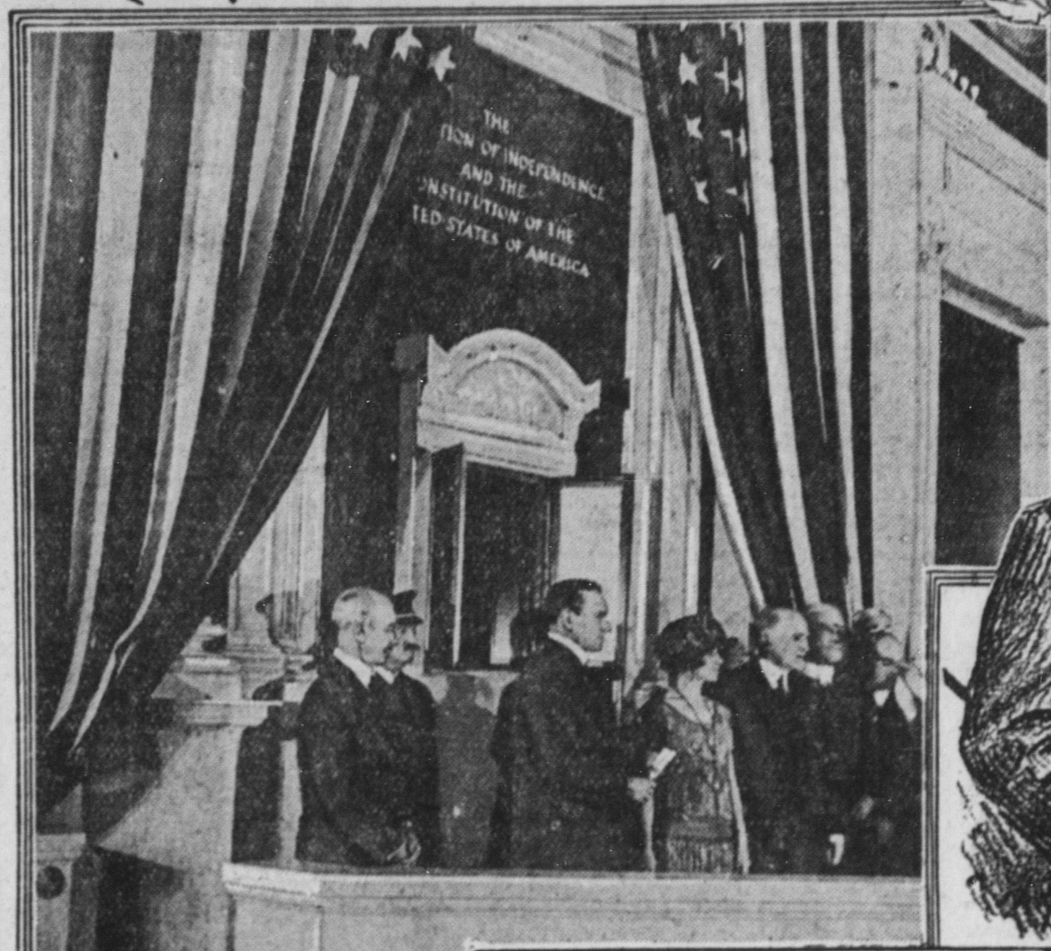
**Philadelphia.**—William Hultz, 21 years old, was found hanging from the dining room door of his residence when found by Police Lieutenant Atkins. Hultz had slipped the rope about his neck and jumped from a chair. He was taken to the Women's Homeopathic Hospital, where it was said that he has a broken neck and will probably die.

**Watsonville.**—Chief Burgess W. Dean McFarland has offered a reward of \$500 for information that will lead to the arrest of the person or persons guilty of causing several fires that have recently occurred here.

**Sunbury.**—Stricken with paralysis while walking on a Sunbury street, Philip Murphy, for many years a hotel man, died at the Packer Hospital.

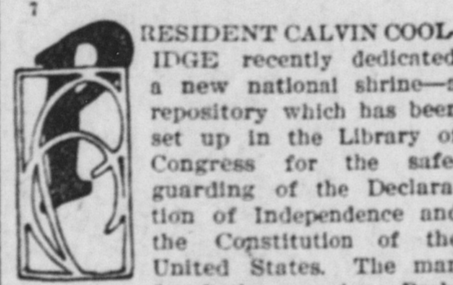
**Carbondale.**—When her clothing caught fire while she was standing near burning rubbish, Helen Bedgash, aged 4, suffered burns which caused her death.

# The American Revolution



**Prize Essay by Calvin Coolidge when a Senior in Amherst**

RESIDENT CALVIN COOLIDGE DEDICATING A NATIONAL SHRINE



RESIDENT CALVIN COOLIDGE DEDICATING A NATIONAL SHRINE

against the military despotism of George III and struggling to change the foundation of government from force to equality.

The essayist next points out that the condition of England at the close of the French and Indian war in 1763 forced a new colonial policy looking toward the raising of revenue in America. The Colonists, on the other hand, instead of wanting new taxes and new restrictions upon their commerce, were already breaking away from the old restrictions by their systematic evasion of the navigation acts, which were commercial regulations and not for revenue. Grenville, ignoring these tendencies, proposed to enforce the trade laws, to quarter soldiers in the colonies and to raise a tax upon the authority of the British parliament. This tax meant the disfranchisement of 3,000,000 English subjects and the surrender of all those rights laid down in the Magna Charta.

The essayist next tells about the Stamp act and the protest that forced its repeal; the Dependency act, which declared that the repeal did not include the principle involved, and the Townsend revenue act, laying duties on imports. Finally all the revenue taxes were repealed, except the one on tea. During the four years that followed, 1770 to 1774, there were several acts of violence on the part of the Colonists in resistance, including the Boston Massacre, the burning of the Gaspee and the Boston Tea Party.

When history looks beyond the immediate cause of the American Revolution for the justifying principles, it is very soon brought back to the spirit of English liberty. It is the same genius for freedom that has led the race from the primeval forests of Germany to the Thirteenth Amendment of the Constitution.

The essayist then points out how this spirit of liberty came to the surface on great occasions like the tortion of the great charter of human rights from King John in the Thirteenth century and the confirmation of Magna Charta by Edward I. He states that Englishmen drove out one king, rebelled against two and executed three and says:

Precedents, then, are by no means wanting among Englishmen for the successful resistance of arbitrary despotism whenever it encroached upon their liberties.

Sketching the characteristics of the Puritans of Massachusetts, he says of them, "Of all the races they were the most tenacious of their rights and the most jealous of their liberties." Then he says:

The American Revolution was not, then, any struggle for emancipation from slavery; and the colonists were free men. Nor was it at first so much for gaining new liberties as for preserving the old.

Nor can it, as is often thought, be called a war between different nations. Both sides were Englishmen who glorified in the name of England. William and Mary had, moreover, given the colonists a full share of the rights of British subjects. . . . The real object of resistance was to gain security from parliamentary encroachments. . . . The colonists were contending for the principle of a representative government of chartered rights and constitutional liberties. They were defending themselves

### When the Old Bell Pealed Liberty to All

Fifteen days after the battle of Brandywine the British occupied Philadelphia (September 26) and passed there a joyous winter.

But on the following October 17, after several furious engagements, the Americans captured General Burgoyne and his entire army of 6,000 troops at Saratoga—and what was of great importance just then, the patriots acquired a lot of perfectly

Though the injustice of taxation without representation made a good war cry, it is, in the last analysis, a dangerous principle, says the essayist. But it is easy to grasp, and the common people no doubt fought the war largely on that issue. The fact is, it is a duty to the state to pay taxes, and it is equally a duty to vote. It does not follow that because the state requires one duty it shall require the



CALVIN COOLIDGE AS A SENIOR AT AMHERST

second. And he continues:

But there is another side where the requirement of the state runs over into tyranny. Only on this ground can resistance to taxation be justified. So long as the colonies were a part of the state of Great Britain—and they were so by their charter and by the action of William and Mary—that state had the right to demand not only their property, but their service in the army and, in the last extremity, their lives. It cannot be, then, that the American Revolution was fought that colonists might escape paying taxes. The great struggle that they passed through must make such a duty seem insignificant. The real principle was not one of the right of the state or the duty of the citizens. It was a question of representation, a question of form and method.

It is this that is meant above, in the statement that the struggle was not between nations or for new principles. It was not so much a revolution, a propagation of new ideas, as the maintenance of the old forms of representative government of chartered rights and constitutional liberty. England had fought for this in 1688 and imagined it was secured. But it was only so in name.

George III was by nature a despot; at heart he was another Stuart. He had the parliament almost completely under his control in its legislation upon English questions, but in regard to the king's colonies his will was supreme.

He forced a policy of government upon America that he could not and dared not force upon England, though his disposition was strong enough. Were the descendants of Cromwell's Puritans going back to submit to a Stuart regime?

That is what is meant when we hear that America fought at once the battle of freedom in the colonies and in England. That is what England's great statesman meant when he declared on the floor of parliament that he rejoiced in the resistance of the colonists. The earl of Chatham knew that the government of Great Britain and bringing the state back to the forms of monarchy that had existed in the times of the Stuarts and the Tudors.

If the leading principle was the preservation of English constitutional government from the encroachments of king and parliament, says the essayist, there is another principle as far-reaching as the development of the state in government. Sovereignty is always finally vested in the people. And he goes on:

If the king could have accommodated himself to the existing state of affairs for America as he managed to do for England, there would have been the limited constitutional monarchy that Great Britain finally reached in 1832. But this was impossible, and so the colonies were driven to assert by war what the commons of England partly gained by legislation sixty years later. There was further gained in the United States a recognition that quality, not quantity, is the basis of the peacage of man and accordingly all men were declared free and equal.

Still, there is another factor that must have eventually led to separation. The great land of America had a part to play in the history of the world that could best be performed by making it an independent nation.

England's great work was to plant colonies. America could not aid in that work. It was her place to found a great nation on this side of the Atlantic and bring out the conception of free government.

And when this was done, concludes the essayist, then America stretched out her hand over the sea to aid the oppressed of Europe, to furnish them a place of refuge, and as soon as they could assume the duties, make them citizens, not alone of our United States, but of the world.

Finally the situation of the British grew perilous, and on the night of June 15 the army evacuated Philadelphia. Congress came back to Independence hall on July 2, and some time in the following October the great old bell, which had been removed to a place of safety during the British occupation of the city, came trundling back home after an absence of more than a year.

And the prophetic text came with it:

## CAP AND BELLS

SOMETHING JUST AS GOOD

Katherine's father is not a demonstrative man, and one day the child, after a visit to a little friend, complained to her mother that "papa never calls us children 'dearies,' like Mary Parker's father calls her."

Her younger sister was standing by, and, quick to defend her daddy, she said: "Well, I don't care if he doesn't call us 'dearies'; just plenty of times he calls us 'dummies.'"—Boston Transcript.

**Oh, Dear!**

Mrs. Silo—I'm surprised to find you have charged me much more than we agreed upon.

Carpenter—Yes, but the work was more than I expected.

Mrs. Silo—Then you are dearer to me now than when you were first engaged.

**Out-Banking J. B.**

Londoner—What do you think of that tower for height?

New Yorker (abroad)—Do you call that tower high? Say, in our ninety-first floor bedrooms we have to close all the windows at night to keep the clouds from rolling in.—London Opinion.

**A MAN'S ASHES**

"A man makes two pounds of ashes when he's cremated."

"But when you get him to build a simple little fire he makes a bushel or more."



**That's the Question**

Here is the message for you—Hard on de head it may hit you; Ef you will give de devil his due, Ain't you afraid he will git you?

**Alternative**

Customer—I want two pounds of four-penny nails.

New Clerk—We're out of four-penny nails, but I can let you have four pounds of two-penny nails.—Good Hardware.

**A Backward Student**

Mr. L.—How is your boy getting along in high school?

Mr. S.—Ach! He's halfback on the football team and all the way back in his studies.

**Quality**

Alice—I had ten proposals this week.

Virginia—Gracious! From whom?

Alice—Dick.

**Forgot His Troubles**

"Did you enjoy yourself at your wedding, Sam?"

"Yais, sah. Ah had sech a good time Ah forgot dat Ah wuz de groom."

**Fly Stuff**

Mrs. Benham—You stick to that paper as if it were fly paper.

Benham—It is; it is an aviation journal.

### IN CONFIDENCE



"Was there anything in that story about you and Mr. Fritters?"

"Nothing to speak of."

"Fine! Tell me all about it and I'll not speak of it to a soul."

**Rare Birds**

Some folks we know have taking ways. But, oh! alas! alas! There are but few we know of who Have ways of bringing back.

**Something to Worry About**

"You look blue, old man."

"I am blue. I've been rejected."

"Oh, cheer up! There are plenty of other girls, you know."

"Girls he hanged! It's an insurance company that has done it."

**His Aim Was Deadly**

Prison Visitor—And I dare say you miss your wife more of all?

Culprit—If I 'ad missed 'er, mum, I shouldn't never 'ave bin 'ere!—London Passing Show.