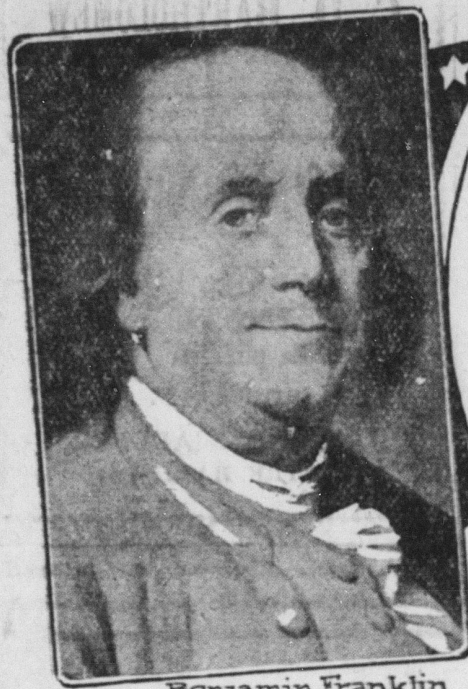


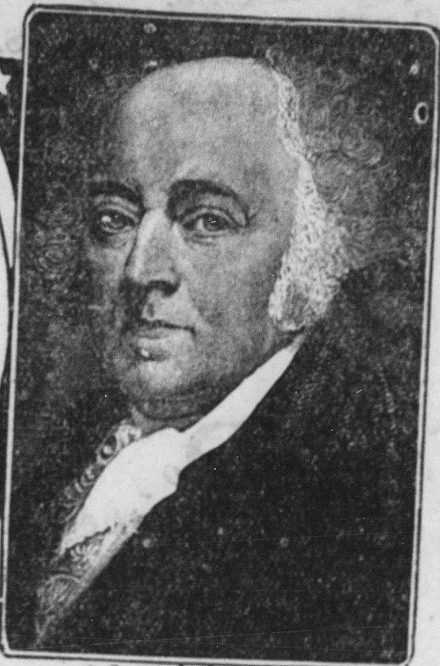
The Great Seal of the United States



Benjamin Franklin



Thomas Jefferson



John Adams



First Great Seal of the United States



Second Great Seal of the United States

By ELMO SCOTT WATSON

WHENEVER President Hoover signs an important state document, there is another ceremony which is necessary before the document becomes official. That consists of affixing to it the great seal of the United States, which is in the safekeeping of the secretary of state, a metal disk two and a half inches in diameter and engraved with the coat of arms of

this nation. And when that is done, the document bears the imprint of the oldest national arms in the world, despite the fact that the United States is a "young" nation. For our coat of arms has retained its original design for nearly 150 years, longer than has that of other nations which are much older than ours.

The history of the great seal goes back to the founding of the republic. Soon after the adoption of the Declaration of Independence in 1776, a resolution was passed by the Continental Congress naming Benjamin Franklin, Thomas Jefferson and John Adams as a committee to design a coat of arms for the new nation. The original suggestion for the coat of arms was that the shield should be divided into six quarters, each bearing the emblem of these countries whose colonists made up the greater part of the population of the United States. Two of the features included in this committee's design were later included in the present coat of arms, but nothing definite was accomplished at that time.

On March 25, 1779, the matter was again brought up for consideration and a second committee submitted a design in which the "radiant constellation of thirteen stars" first made its appearance. It also provided for thirteen alternate red and white stripes which were to be placed diagonally across the shield. But this committee's design was not accepted. Then a third committee tried its hand at the job and the members of this one called to their assistance a noted authority on heraldry, Dr. William Barton of Philadelphia.

The design submitted by this committee was a complicated one. It provided for thirteen stripes or pales, a constellation of thirteen stars, an eagle poised on the summit of a Doric column, a helmet of gold on which was a cap of dignity, surmounted by a cock armed with gaffs; on the right side was a figure of the genius of America and on the left a man in armor. Over all gleamed the eye of Providence and below the shield was the motto "Deo favente" (Favored by God). Above the crest was another motto "Virtus sola invicta" (Virtue alone is unconquerable).

Finally out of the suggestions put forth by the three committees the coat of arms in its present form, proposed by Doctor Barton and making use of some of the elements contained in the previous designs, was adopted by congress on June 20, 1782. By this time the seal had been stripped of every emblem that suggested monarchy and included those which emphasized the idea of democracy. The outstanding features were the eagle, the shield and the stars.

The eagle, typical of those found in this country and unlike those which appear on the imperial arms of Austria, Germany and Russia, stands for power and authority. In its right talon it holds an olive branch and in its left a bundle of thirteen arrows, these denoting power in peace and in war. The ancient symbol of peace, the olive branch, was placed in the right talon to indicate that the first gesture of the new republic should be peace instead of war, but the arrows in the left talon indicate that the nation stands ready to defend itself if need be. The escutcheon was set across the breast of the eagle without any other support to show that the United States was to rely on its own strength.

The Journals of the Continental Congress afford an interesting analysis

of the coat of arms. This tells of the significance of the escutcheon in the relationship between the individual states and the federal Union. In terms of heraldry it is composed of a "chief" and thirteen "pales," that is, an "azure" (blue) crossbar resting on stripes of "gules" (red) alternated with "argent" (white).

"The pieces pale," reads the old text, "represent the several states all joined in one solid compact entire, supporting a Chief which unites the whole and represents congress. The Motto alludes to this Union. The pales in the Arms are kept closely united by the chief and the chief depends on that Union and the strength resulting from it for its support to denote the Confederacy of the United States of America and the preservation of their Union through congress."

The colors of the escutcheon are the same as those adopted for the flag in the famous Flag resolution of June 14, 1777—white for purity and innocence, red for hardiness and valor and blue for vigilance, perseverance, and justice. In its beak the eagle holds an unfurled scroll on which on a crimson ground are the words "E Pluribus Unum" (One out of many). Above this is the "glory" or the constellation of thirteen stars on an azure field, breaking through a surrounding halo of clouds—symbolical of the new nation emerging from the storm and stress of the Revolution. The white stars against the background of blue also point to the unity of the states, since if a line be drawn between the outer ones it forms a perfect six-pointed star.

At the same time that this seal was adopted another one, intended to be the reverse of the coat of arms and to be used for stamping the wax on a ribbon attached to an important state paper, thus making a hanging seal, was also adopted. On it is a pyramid of thirteen steps with a culminating triangle suspended above it. On this is the all-seeing eye of Providence looking down upon the unfinished pyramid, by which it was intended to indicate that the United States had not attained a final state of spiritual perfection, a goal toward which it must strive. According to heraldry, the pyramid stands for strength and durability. The eye is the symbol of the eternally vigilant Providence which had favored the American cause so many times and this thought is carried out in the Latin motto "Annuit Coeptis" (God has favored the work) across the top of the seal. The date MDCLXXVI at the base of the pyramid is 1776, when the nation was founded, and the Latin motto beneath "Novus Ordo Seclorum" declares that then began "A New Order of Ages."

The original seal was cut in brass and is believed to have been used for the first time on a commission dated September 16, 1782, in which congress granted Washington the power to arrange with the British for an exchange of prisoners of war. This was signed by John Hanson, president of the congress, and countersigned by Charles Thomson, secretary. The design of the seal remained unchanged in any particular for more than fifty years. During the time Daniel Webster was secretary of state a second seal was cut. On this occasion the artist placed six instead of thirteen arrows in the eagle's left talon. This seal was used until 1855 when a new

one was made and the traditional number of arrows was restored to the seal. Not only is the American seal the oldest national seal but it is also said to be the most perfectly balanced and most beautiful of all national insignia.

It has often been remarked that the makers of the seal were unaffected by the superstitious fear of the number thirteen. Instead, thirteen is the keynote of the whole design. Not only are there thirteen stars and thirteen stripes, but there are thirteen arrows in the eagle's talon and thirteen stars in the glory. The motto E Pluribus Unum contains thirteen letters, there are thirteen leaves on the olive branch and the same number of berries on the branch. The eagle has thirteen feathers in each wing and thirteen in its tail. The title "The Coat of Arms of the United States of America" contains 39, or three times thirteen, letters, and if one counts all these he will discover that the number thirteen is repeated thirteen times in the whole design.

Since the great seal contains several emblems which symbolize the fact that the nation was founded by rebellion against the tyranny of England, it is worthy of note that one of them, the eagle, is of English origin, in that it was suggested to John Adams by Sir John Prestwich, an eminent British antiquary. The choice of this bird, which came to be popularly regarded as the national emblem, was very distasteful to another member of the national great seal committee, Benjamin Franklin. In a letter to his daughter, Mrs. Sarah Bache, written on January 26, 1784, while Franklin was in France, he said:

"For my own part, I wish the bald eagle had not been chosen as the representative of the country; he is a bird of bad moral character; he does not get his living honestly; you may have seen him perched on some dead tree where, too lazy to fish for himself, he watches the labor of the fishing hawk; and when that diligent bird has at length taken a fish and is bearing it to his nest for the support of his mate and young ones, the bald eagle pursues him and takes it from him. With all this injustice he is never in good case, but like those among men who live by sharpening and robbing, he is generally poor and often very lousy. Besides, he is a rank coward."

Modern science, however, has refuted some of these charges, especially the one of cowardice.

The eagle as a symbol of racial and national power dates back to the time of the Etruscans, the race that preceded the Romans. Rome, after the days of Marius, also adopted the eagle as its standard of legions. It was represented with outspread wings. Later the Byzantine emperors adopted the double-headed eagle, which symbolized their claim to the eastern and western empires.

In the fourteenth century the German emperors adopted the eagle as their national emblem. Other European countries followed Germany's lead. Prussia's emblem was distinguished by the black eagle; Poland's by a white eagle. Napoleon made the eagle represent imperial France. The emblem was dropped by the Bourbon rulers, but was restored by Louis Napoleon on January 1, 1852.

Community Building

Good Roofing Material

Less Costly Than Poor

It is only natural for you to want your home to look beautiful. You want it to be the best looking house that money will buy. Even if it be a small bungalow, your pride demands that it should look well. You don't want to feel ashamed of it and you don't want it to look shabby after a year or two.

The roof usually has the largest and most prominent surface in the building, and therefore its color should strike the dominating note, says a writer in the Chicago Post. A roof of dull black or uninteresting gray gives a shabby appearance and destroys a beautiful effect that might otherwise be produced in harmony with properly designed walls and architectural ornaments.

The roof is the point where so many otherwise good looking and well built houses fail. So often the home builder cuts the corners on his roof, thinking that he will save money. In the end he usually finds his saving to be costly.

He ruins the beauty of his home through the use of roofing material which is flat and uninteresting, which lacks distinction and which soon loses its original color and freshness. Incidentally, it might be mentioned that he soon finds that the cost of repairing and replacing this roof costs more than a roof of beauty and permanence would have cost him in the first place. He has not only sacrificed beauty but has spent more money in doing so. This thing has happened time and again.

Good Business Reasons for Beautiful Factory

The successful factories of the future will not be a sprawling mass of unsightly brick and metal, but, for good business reasons, will tend toward the esthetic, according to Frank D. Tomson of Lincoln, Neb., who spoke before the twenty-first semiannual meeting of the American Railway Development association, at Chicago.

"Nice looking factories, especially those with parks and beautiful grounds, will be the rule for the future," he said.

"In building an architecturally beautiful factory the builder helps develop the property near his location, brings other business sites to the place and establishes a small commercial city. In the end he will benefit by his thoughtfulness for the beauty of his city."

Lessening Fire Losses

One of the most important ways in which our tremendous annual fire loss (which now exceeds 500 million dollars) can be reduced is through better building construction, says S. H. Ingber, chief of the fire resistance section of the bureau of standards, Department of Commerce. While this method of reducing fire losses necessarily takes some time in yielding apparent results, it is nevertheless, one of the most effective ways of combating this destructive element in the long run.

It is to be hoped that as old buildings are replaced, and as the new construction reflects to an increasing extent the knowledge gained in the laboratory and through studies of actual fires, the destruction of property will decrease.

Would Extend Zoning Limits

All land lying within five miles of the corporate limits of a municipality would be included in that municipality's jurisdiction for the purpose of establishing proper control over subdivision platting, according to the preliminary edition of the proposed standard city planning enabling act, which has just been issued by the United States Department of Commerce. The preliminary edition has been issued in order that the act may receive the criticism of associations and individuals familiar with city planning problems before its final form has been determined upon.

Color Combinations

Besides the snow white and gray cement stuccos there is a wide range of colored stuccos requiring neither finishing nor recasting, and affording you an opportunity for the most artistic color backgrounds in stucco finish. You may have a solid color, relieved, perhaps, by a contrasting roof or trimmings. Also most charming combinations of colors may be worked out, permitting the widest individual expression.

A Nail in Time

The want of a nail on the exterior of a house may lead to serious consequences. A shingle gets out of place, or a clapboard or siding warps and springs up at one end. The result is that the next rain drives in its moisture and starts rot on the inside wood.

Reveals Cause of Leaks

Most of the leaks which develop in roofs are due to faulty construction or the corrosion of the metal used in flashing. The roofing material itself is not very often to blame.

Good Home Worth Cost

A good home is worth all you pay for it, in time and effort and money.

Way to Happiness Simple says California Physician

After 28 Years' Practice Describes Natural Treatment which Keeps People Well

"AFTER over 28 years of the study and practice of medicine, during which time I have treated and supervised the treatment of almost every variety of human illness," writes Dr. Martin J. Dobson of Los Angeles, "I believe I have discovered the greatest blessing that has been bestowed upon the human family. Statistics show that of all classes of persons, physicians and nurses live to a ripe old age than any other class of people. I believe this is no doubt due to the fact that they know more about the importance of daily elimination.

Dr. Dobson's Discovery
"The remedy I am speaking of is colorless, tasteless, harmless to the most delicate alimentary tract, from infancy to old age. It is non-habit-forming, and it is essential to the smooth running efficiency of the human body, which needs lubrication just like any other machine. This remedy is Nujol."
"Most human ailments can be traced to the alimentary tract for either the main or the contributing cause, and most of these disorders can be prevented or cured through proper cleansing and regulating by the administration of Nujol as per instructions on the bottle and wrapper, or as ordered by the physician or nurse."

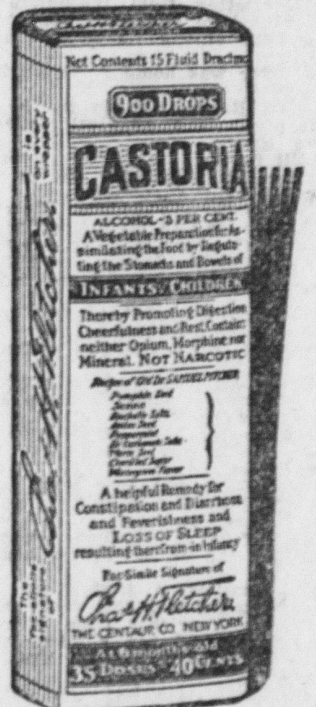
What This Should Mean to You
In the last few weeks we have had over 5,000 letters from people all over the world, telling us how Nujol has helped them to happiness and success by keeping their bodies internally clean. You can buy Nujol in sealed packages at any drug store. It costs but a few cents, and it will make you feel like a million dollars.
Start Nujol tonight. Use it regularly for two weeks, and learn the joy and the happiness that comes from buoyant, zestful health!

This is the first century in history in which writing men have got rich in considerable numbers.

Majority of people resent being called to account because they are not perfectly good.

Physicians and nurses themselves use and advise you to use Nujol regularly to clean the poisons out of your body (we all have them), because these poisons are what make us feel headachy, depressed, low in our minds.

It is always safe to use Nujol, because it is not a medicine; it contains absolutely no drugs; it cannot hurt even the littles; it forms no habit; it is non-fattening. Nujol is harmless internal lubrication.



An Ailing CHILD

Are you prepared to render first aid and quick comfort the moment your youngster has an upset of any sort? Could you do the right thing—immediately—though the emergency came without warning—perhaps tonight? Castoria is a mother's standby at such times. There is nothing like it in emergencies, and nothing better for everyday use. For a sudden attack of colic, or the gentle relief of constipation; to allay a feverish condition, or to soothe a fretful baby that can't sleep. This pure vegetable preparation is always ready to ease an ailing youngster. It is just as

harmless as the recipe on the wrapper reads. If you see Chas. H. Fletcher's signature, it is genuine Castoria. It is harmless to the smallest infant; doctors will tell you so.
You can tell from the recipe on the wrapper how mild it is, and how good for little systems. But continue with Castoria until a child is grown.

The Dilemma
The trouble is most of us know hundreds of ways to spend money and only one way to make it.—Life.

Sonstruck
Ma—What's the matter, dear—sick? Pa (waving telegram)—Just a slight touch of the son.



That COLD

Colds come suddenly. You can often end them just as quickly! Take Bayer Aspirin the moment you've caught one. A single sneeze should be the signal, or the first sign of congestion or headache, or soreness. Exposure to cold and wet isn't half so serious when you've learned to protect yourself with Bayer Aspirin. For the speedy relief of colds, headaches, neuralgia or neuritic pain, and even the acute suffering caused by rheumatism, there is nothing so sure and so safe as genuine Aspirin tablets stamped Bayer. They make a marvelous gargle, too. See proven directions in every package.

BAYER ASPIRIN

Aspirin is the trade mark of Bayer Manufacture of Monocetate of Salicylic Acid

Cuticura

Are you satisfied with what your mirror reflects? Does it show a skin clear, healthy and beautiful? Consistent use of Cuticura assures you such a satisfying reflection. Cuticura Soap is cleansing and antiseptic; Cuticura Ointment keeps the skin soft and smooth and the scalp healthy; Cuticura Talcum imparts a dainty and refreshing fragrance.