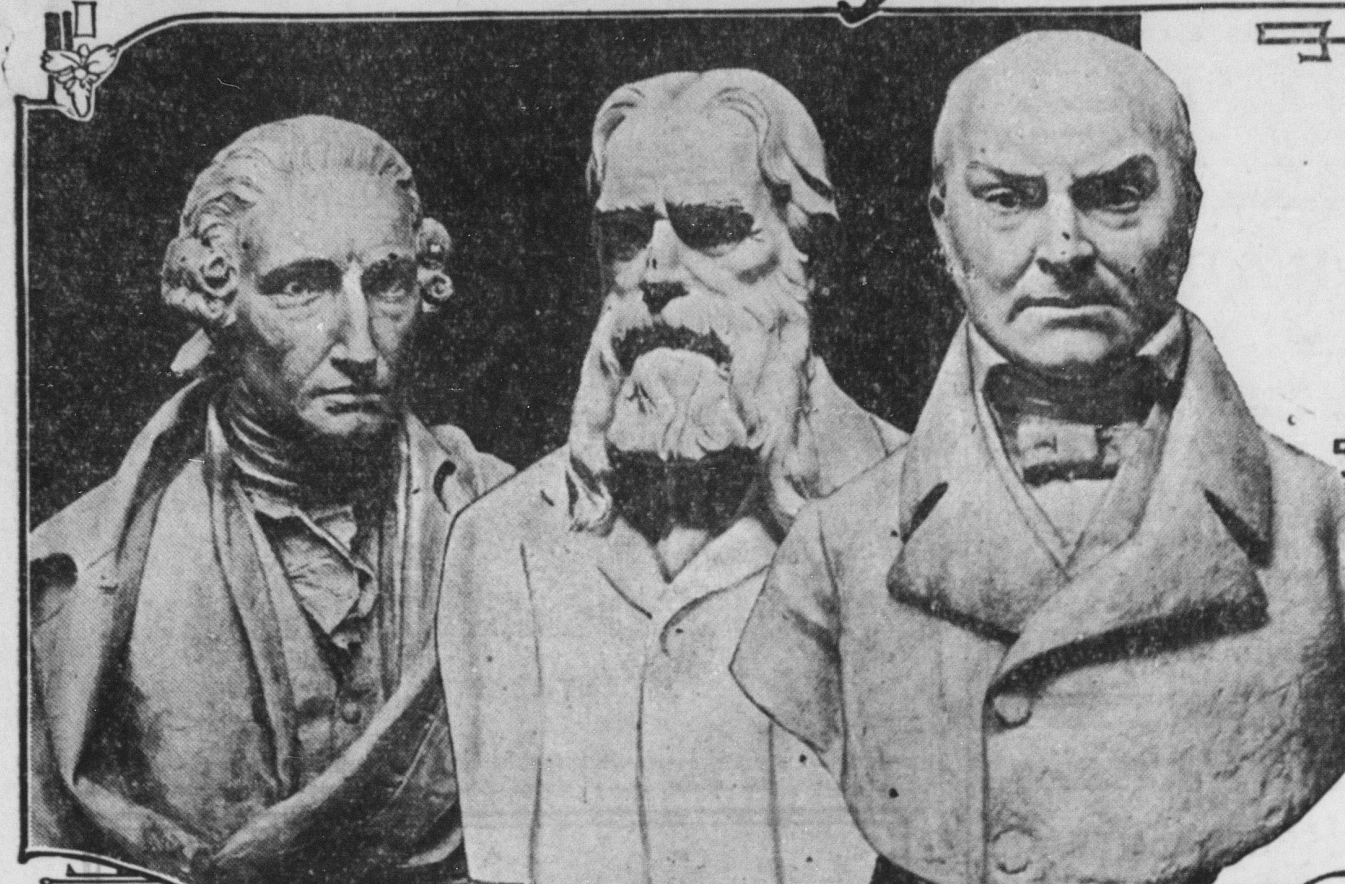


Into the Hall of Fame



PATRICK HENRY
by Charles Keck
Wide World Photos

JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL
by Allan Clark

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS
by Edmund T. Quinn

By ELMO SCOTT WATSON

RECENTLY there were unveiled in the Hall of Fame on the campus of New York university, busts of nine great Americans. It is a remarkable fact that these nine immortals who have thus taken their places in this American Valhalla, seven were natives of the same state and five of them were graduates of the same university. Insofar as Massachusetts this year is celebrating its tercentenary and honoring the men who helped add to her renown as a colony and a state, the ceremony at the New York Institution might properly be regarded as a part of the tercentenary celebration. For those seven men all sprang from the soil of the Old Bay state and five of them were graduated from Harvard!

The nine who were thus honored in this year's ceremony included two statesmen, two historians, an author, a poet, an educator, an inventor and a jurist. Their names and their records of achievement are as follows:

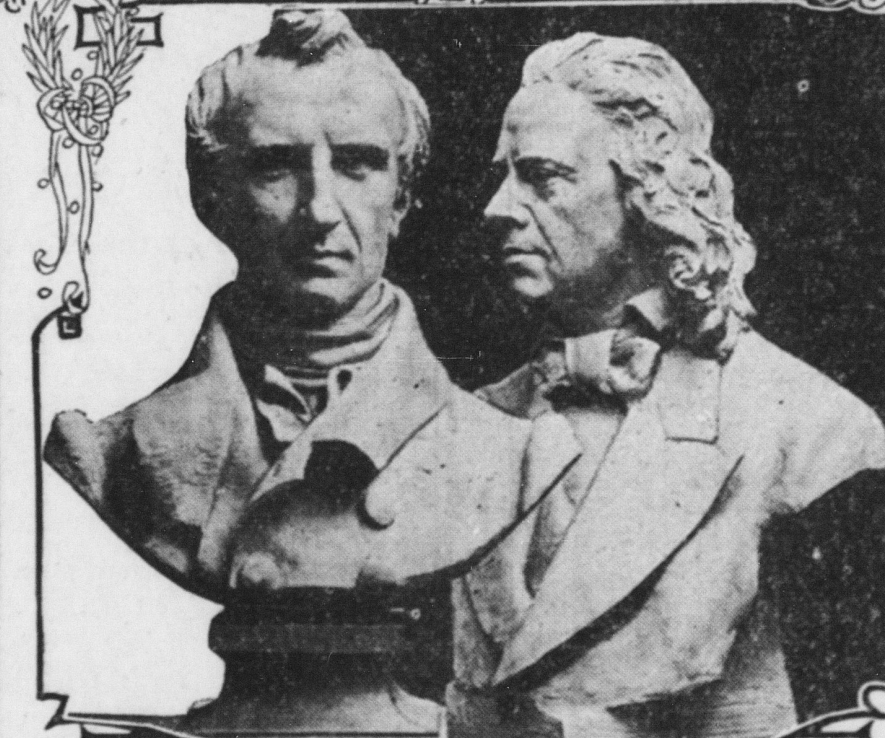
John Quincy Adams was born in Braintree, Mass., July 11, 1767. After graduation from Harvard he practiced law in Massachusetts and first entered public life in 1794 when President Washington appointed him minister to Holland and two years later minister to Prussia, and at the end of his career in that post returned to Massachusetts where he was elected to the state senate in 1802. The next year he was elected to the United States senate. President Madison appointed him minister to Russia in 1809 and he played an important part in arranging the treaty of peace which ended the War of 1812 between Great Britain and the United States. Adams was next appointed minister to England, and after an absence of eight years abroad he was called back to America to serve as secretary of state under President Monroe.

Adams' principal achievement as secretary of state was the treaty with Spain, whereby Florida was ceded to the United States for \$5,000,000. In the campaign of 1824 he was elected President over Andrew Jackson when the election was thrown into the house of representatives, but in the election of 1828 Jackson was the victor. However, the ex-President did not long remain in private life. In 1831 he was elected to congress where he remained, representing the same district of Massachusetts, until his death in Washington February 23, 1848.

George Bancroft, born in Worcester, Mass., October 3, 1800, was also a Harvard graduate. After studying abroad he selected history as his special branch and soon became widely known, both in Europe and American as a historian and teacher. The first volume of his greatest work, "History of the United States," was published in 1834. When James K. Polk became President he appointed Bancroft secretary of the navy and his greatest achievement in this position was to win the title of "founder of the United States Naval academy" by establishing the training school for our future sea captains at Annapolis, Md. Bancroft died in Washington, January 17, 1891.

James Fenimore Cooper, born in Burlington, N. J., September 15, 1789, was the author who immortalized the American Indian in his "Leatherstocking Tales," and whose sea stories revolutionized the literature of the sea.

One day while reading an English novel he made a remark which has become a classic of would-be authors: "I believe I could write a better story myself." Encouraged by his wife, he attempted it, and in 1820 his first novel "Precaution" was published anonymously. It attracted some attention in England and it encouraged him to continue his writing. The result was "The Spy," published a year later, and "during the winter of 1821-22 the American public awoke to the



JAMES FENIMORE COOPER
by Victor Salvatore

ELIAS HOWE
by Charles Keck

fact that it possessed a novelist of its own." Cooper died in Cooperstown, N. Y., September 14, 1851.

One phrase, "Give me liberty or give me death!" is synonymous for the name of Patrick Henry, "the Orator of the Revolution." Born at Studley, Va., May 29, 1736, the future advocate of freedom was an indolent pupil in school and a failure in business. But when he took up the study of law he found himself and soon became known as one of the most brilliant lawyers in a state noted for its legal luminaries. By 1763 he had acquired renown as an orator and this was increased in the famous "Parson's Case" when he denied the right of the British king to abrogate acts of the colonial legislature.

Henry was an influential member of the Continental congress from 1774 to 1776 and a signer of the Declaration of Independence. In 1776 he was chosen governor of Virginia and served until 1779. He sat in the legislature from 1780 to 1784, again served as governor from 1784 to 1786, and once more, from 1786 to 1790, was a member of the state assembly. He declined to serve in the Constitutional convention and opposed the ratification of the Constitution. Again in 1799 he ran for the legislature and was elected but died in Charlotte county, June 6, 1799, before he could take office.

Elias Howe, inventor of the sewing machine, was another Bay State product, having been born in Spencer, Mass., in 1819. In 1843-45 he experimented with a lock-stitch sewing machine and finally perfected it, securing a patent in 1846. For years he vainly sought recognition of his invention, both in this country and in England, where he sold his rights in 1847 for 50 pounds sterling. While absent abroad his patent was infringed upon by others, but eventually the courts decided in Howe's favor, and after years of wretched poverty Howe suddenly found himself wealthy. In 1863 he erected a large sewing machine factory at Bridgeport, Conn., where he died in 1867.

James Russell Lowell, born in Cambridge, Mass., on February 22, 1819, was one of the famous groups of writers which Massachusetts gave to the nation during the middle half of the Nineteenth century, and of them all Lowell was undoubtedly the most versatile. Having been graduated from Harvard in 1838 he immediately entered the Harvard law school, took his degree in 1840 and began to practice.

After several years abroad Lowell returned to become a teacher in Harvard and to enter upon an epoch in his life as a scholar and critic. He became the first editor of the newly established Atlantic Monthly in 1857, resigning in 1861 to become associated with the North American Review in 1864. He resigned that position in 1872 and again went abroad, where the famous English colleges of Oxford and Cambridge conferred degrees upon

him. In 1877 he was named United States minister to Spain and in 1880 was transferred to England, returning to America in 1885. On August 12, 1891, he died in Cambridge.

Horace Mann, born in Franklin, Mass., May 4, 1796, after his graduation from Brown university became a teacher, and then a lawyer. He was a member of the Massachusetts legislature from 1827 to 1837, and from 1837 to 1848 served as secretary of the Massachusetts board of education.

Mann visited Europe in 1843 and brought back with him reports on foreign school systems which attracted wide attention. Due to his efforts the school system of Massachusetts was entirely reorganized and became a model for many other states. From 1848 to 1853 Mann served as a member of congress. After his term was over he became president of Antioch college in Ohio and served there until his death in 1859. History has preserved his fame as the founder of the normal school system in this country and "father" of the American public school system.

John Lothrop Motley won his fame as a historian of a European country. He was born in Dorchester, Mass., April 15, 1814, and was graduated from Harvard in 1831. He then went to Germany to study, and upon his return to this country studied law, although literature was more to his taste. He published an American novel in 1839, but it attracted little attention. After a short career at the American legation in Russia he returned to America again to serve a term in the Massachusetts legislature.

After ten years of hard labor, during which he returned to Europe and found it necessary to rewrite much of that which he had already written, he published his "History of the Dutch Republic" in 1856 and was immediately acclaimed both in America and abroad. Along with these literary honors came a call to public service, and from 1861 to 1867 he served as American minister to Austria, and from 1869 to 1870 to Great Britain. Motley died in Dorchester, England, May 29, 1877.

A statesman, a writer, an educator and inventor and two historians—such was the contribution of Massachusetts to the 1930 Hall of Fame ceremonies. To make it complete, she also provided a great jurist—Joseph Story. He was born at Marblehead, Mass., in 1779. Harvard graduated him in 1798 and Salem saw him begin practice as a lawyer in 1801.

He was elected to congress in 1808 and in 1811 became speaker of the house. Soon afterwards President Madison appointed him associate justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, and during his long career of 34 years on that high tribunal he assisted in the development of American constitutional law and in fixing the status of the American admiralty, patent and equity jurisprudence. He died in Cambridge in 1845.

Community Building

Why Living in Small Town Has Advantages

Prof. Walter B. Pitkin bases a prophecy as to the rosy future of the small town, which he makes in the Household Magazine on four things: The healthier living conditions in small towns, the realization that the majority of city dwellers are as poor as their country brethren, the new shift of industry away from big cities, and the better opportunities for occupying one's leisure in the country. Small towns, he says, have sunshine, quiet and freedom from smoke. Out of every thousand inhabitants of the big towns, you cannot find more than three or four who are better off in their jobs than the people you meet in Main street or around by the post office. And now comes the new American revolution! Industry begins shifting to the small towns. No man in his senses thinks of starting a factory in a metropolis nowadays unless he is making something which cannot be made elsewhere. And, finally, concludes Doctor Pitkin, "If you live far from the clamor of Broadway, you can pick and choose your leisure pursuits effectively. And, having picked them, you can hold to your course with fewer distractions. And that, I maintain, is half of happiness. To do what you like, in the way of exercise, play, rest, reading, music, inventing, dreaming, or what not, without having a mob of peddlers yelling at you to do something else."

Development of City Depends on Planning

It was only ten or fifteen years ago that planning, and along with it zoning, came to be regarded as absolutely necessary in the larger cities of this country. It was soon evident that only by such means could haphazard growth be replaced by orderly development in the interest of rapidly increasing numbers of urban residents. The desirability of the same protection for suburban areas and smaller centers is a product of more recent years. The spread of this enterprise is an indication of the improved conditions which are a part of the modern city.

In giving the result of a recent survey of the situation, the Department of Commerce, through its division of building and housing, notes this fact: "Cities having planning commissions are believed to be more apt than others to exercise foresight and true economy in the laying out and improvement of streets, the location of parks, playgrounds and public works, the development of transit and transportation, provision for street traffic and in the equitable regulation of private use of land through zoning ordinances."

Good Citizen Defined

Good citizenship is loyalty toward community, state and country. It begins right at home. A citizen who delights in keeping his own premises cleaned up and developed, who cooperates with each worthy cause or development that promises improvement, advancement, or uplifting of his community; who supports his home institutions and enterprises so far as economics permit; who obeys the law, who loves order and peace; who takes pride in helping to develop and maintain these conditions, with a similar spirit and attitude prevailing for state and country, is an example of what constitutes good citizenship.—Ruth Adele Barr, in Grit.

Must Speed Up Planting

During recent years tree planting has received great stimulus in the states largely because of the help that the federal government has been able to give. In 1925 only 13 states were distributing planting stock to its citizens, says the American Tree Association. Thirty-two states are now engaged in this activity. Nevertheless, it is going to be necessary to speed up America's planting program at least ten times in order to reforest our denuded lands with reasonable promptness.

Makes for Civic Good

Just as the improvement in the home influences the family, the modernization of a house does a certain amount of good for the community. In the last analysis, a city is but a collection of homes and anything that improves a part is working for the good of the whole. Modernizing lifts up a city out of its ordinary commonplace position and transforms it into a live progressive community, filled with busy individuals striving for their betterment.

Be Liberal With Paint

Paint has many virtues. Besides beautifying your home, it will increase its sale value and, in fact, the valuation and desirability of the entire neighborhood. Particularly applicable in this connection is the oft-quoted but very true Dutch proverb: "Good paint costs nothing for it saves more than its cost."

Fewer, Better Schools

Cook county (Ga.) decreased its schools from 50 to 11 in less than a decade, replacing old buildings with consolidated schools.

Odd Situation Caused

by Old Chinese Calendar

If winter comes can spring be far behind? The question has found an unusual answer by a Chinese student in a Shanghai newspaper, who states and proves his point that in 1929 spring actually came on the calendar before New Year's day.

The old Chinese calendar, which was the lunar calendar of 1929, announced the festival of Li-chun, or spring's commencement day, on the twenty-fifth day of the twelfth moon, which was equivalent to February 1 on the solar calendar; whereas Chinese New Year did not come until February 10.

Since New Year's day is generally considered the commencement of the cold weather, it can safely be said that in China in 1929 spring came before winter. It is not likely to happen again, though, for the Nanking government has decreed that in future the lunar calendar is to be abolished, the foreign style calendar taking its place.

Guards Animal Feed

Uncle Sam, who watches over the food of the nation so carefully to see that the consumer is not cheated, is just as particular in the character of the food that is shipped for the animal population. During 1929 there were twenty-six seizures of stock feed on the ground of being below standard in protein and fat, and being overblessed with crude fiber. The feeds seized included cottonseed meal, mixed feeds and beef scraps.

FAMILY DOCTOR MADE MILLIONS OF FRIENDS



Fifteen years after his graduation, Dr. Caldwell became famous for a single prescription which now, after forty years, is still making friends.

Today Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin is the world's most popular laxative. Millions of people never think of using anything else when they're constipated, headachy, bilious, feverish or weak; when breath is bad, tongue coated, or they're suffering from nausea, gas, or lack of appetite or energy.

Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin is made today according to the original formula, from herbs and other pure ingredients. It is pleasant-tasting; thorough in the most obstinate cases; gently effective for women and children. Above all, it represents a doctor's choice of what is safe for the bowels.

War on Bald Eagles

During the past ten years 35,000 bald eagles have been killed in the Northwest. Spurred on by the bounty offered by the government, one dollar per pair of talons, Indians, fishermen, hunters and boys have combined to carry out the war against the birds. Not only do they prey on salmon, small animals and wild birds, but very young blue fox pups are carried off by them.

Daily routine is subject to so many interruptions that few get a chance to spend "thirty minutes every day with a good book."

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Kill them off quick!

Spray clean smelling

FLIT

Largest Selling Insect Killer

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Cuticura Preparations

Cuticura Soap—fragrant and pure, to cleanse and purify. Cuticura Ointment—antiseptic and healing, to remove pimples, rashes and irritations which mar the beauty of the skin, and finally Cuticura Talcum—so smooth and pure, to impart a pleasing fragrance to the skin.

Preparations: Cuticura Soap & Ointment, Cuticura Talcum, Cuticura Cream, Cuticura Lotion, Cuticura Powder, Cuticura Shampoo, Cuticura Sunburn Lotion, Cuticura Baby Lotion, Cuticura Baby Soap, Cuticura Baby Ointment, Cuticura Baby Talcum.

At home or away

Feen-a-mint is the ideal summertime laxative. Pleasant and convenient. Gentle but thorough in its action. Check summer upsets with Feen-a-mint at home or away.



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Feen-a-mint
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ASTHMA REMEDY

Scotch Women Curling
Curling, long considered a man's game, has become a feminine pastime in Scotland. Some women have become experts at the game, and many new curling clubs for them were formed during the winter. The famous Scottish organization, the Kinross Curling club, is the latest to form a women's section, which is already flourishing.

Gem of Thought
There is no credit in knowing how to spell, but positive disgrace in being ignorant on that point. So there can be no credit in doing right, while it is infamous to do wrong.—G. F. Train.

Once Home Industry
All nails were originally made at home. In the fifteenth century there was a guild of nailsmiths in Augsburg.