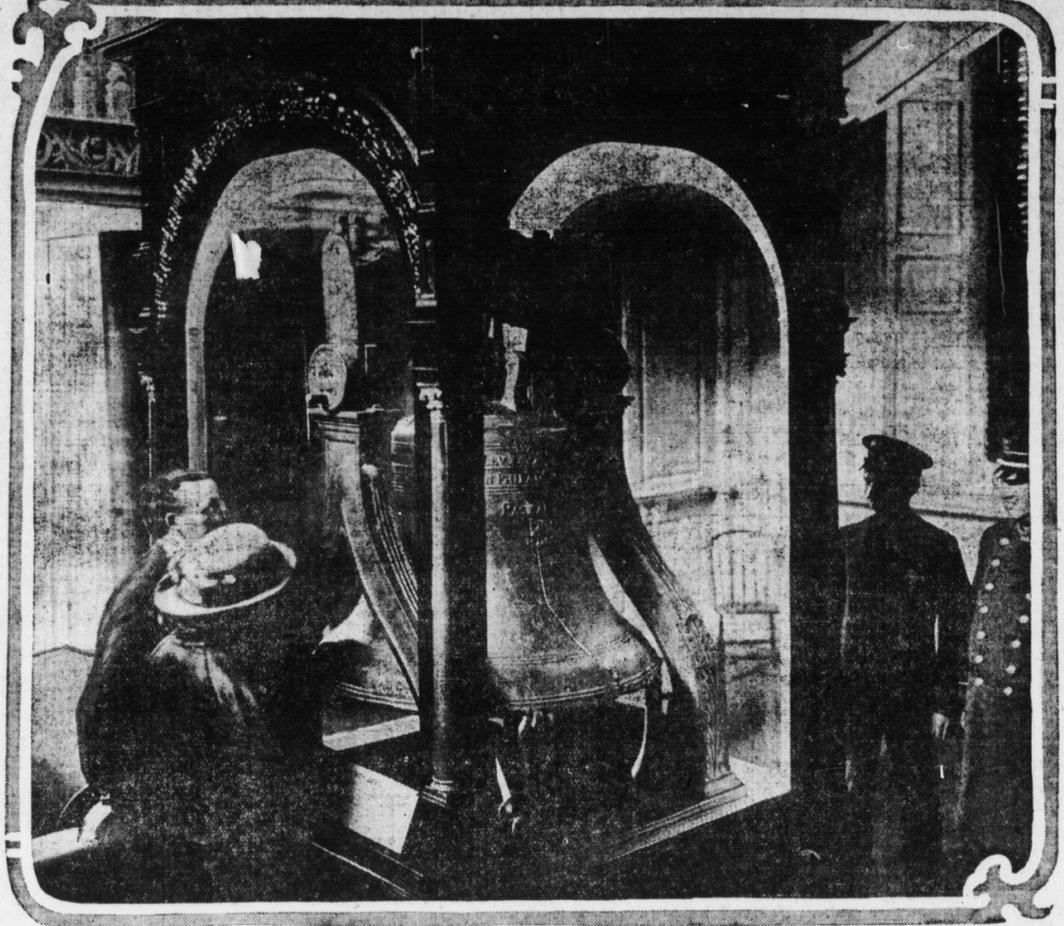


LIBERTY BELL, HERE ON MONDAY, IS NATION'S MOST BELOVED RELIC



THE FAMOUS LIBERTY BELL AS IT APPEARS IN INDEPENDENCE HALL, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

REVERED SYMBOL'S ROMANTIC HISTORY

Old Bell Used on Numerous Historic Occasions in Addition to Its Announcing of Declaration Signing

MORE intimately connected with the greatest events in the history of this country, those of the Revolutionary period, than any other relic which remains to the Nation, the Liberty Bell today occupies a unique and impregnable position in the minds of the people of the United States.

That first testing inaugurated the series of accidents which have followed it to the present day. Early in September, while still on the trusses, a stroke of the clapper caused it to crack.

Silent since July 1835, when it cracked while being tolled for the funeral obsequies of John Marshall, Chief Justice of the United States, the Liberty Bell nevertheless reflects more vividly than anything else the days of the struggle of the thirteen Colonies against Great Britain, and of the stirring day in July, 1776, when it sent great waves of sound booming across the length and breadth of Philadelphia, and incidentally the entire country, as it announced the adoption of the Declaration of Independence.

The third and present Liberty Bell was the result. Like the original, it was lettered in a line encircling its crown with this sentence: "PROCLAIM LIBERTY throughout all the LAND unto all the Inhabitants thereof."—Lev. XXV. V. X.

On many occasions, before and after that date, its tones sounded over the city, each time marking some important event in the life of the new States. Washington, Jefferson, Franklin, Lafayette and other famous figures in the country's history were laid to rest while the great Bell tolled a final prayer.

Immediately under this sentence, also in a line encircling its crown, is the inscription: "By Order of the Assembly of the Province of Pennsylvania for the State House in Philadelphia."

Most Famous Bell in World

No other bell in the entire world is so closely associated with events of such momentous import to the human race. From the trials of the Revolution the Colonies came forth as a united and a free country, with a Constitution which amplified and emphasized that inscription upon the Bell which had sounded as the Proclamation of Independence was adopted.

Thousands of persons, visitors not only from all States of the Union, but from all countries in the world, annually go to Independence Hall that they may see the famous emblem of Liberty, occupying the most prominent point in the building, which has been characterized as "the Cradle of Liberty." Reverence, respect, awe, and patriotism are kindled in hundreds of persons as they stand in front of the Bell, and think of the events in which it played a prominent part.

The Liberty Bell was ordered that the need of the Assembly of the Province of Pennsylvania for a great bell to sound on public occasions might be filled. In 1751 the fiftieth anniversary of the granting of the second charter to the city of Philadelphia by William Penn was celebrated, and on that occasion the Assembly decided that a new and larger bell was needed. A committee was appointed to secure such a bell, which was to be properly inscribed and dedicated to Pennsylvania's half-century of prosperity under Penn's second charter.

Inscription a Prophecy

To Isaac Norris, Thomas Leach and Edward Warner was assigned the task of procuring a bell suitable for the purposes of the Assembly. Norris, a student of the Bible, selected the inscription which in after years was symbolic of the greatest occasion in the country's history, when the Bell indeed proclaimed "Liberty throughout all the Land." In Norris' day it was placed on the Bell as a testimony that at that time had proved to be the most successful foundation of Universal Liberty in the world.

The Liberty Bell was first cast, in accordance with the order of the Superintendents of the State House, in London 1752. Lester and Cist, of Whitechapel, were the makers. The Bell reached Philadelphia in August, 1752, and was erected on trusses in the State House yard, so that it might be tested.

On August 23, 1753, the bell called the Assembly together in the State House for the first time, and thereby inaugurated its more than eighty years of service. Public occasions, the announcements of proclamations of war and treaties of peace, welcomes to notables, proclamations of accessions of the English royal family and the host of other events were marked by the tolling of the great bell. Its chief use in the early part of its history, however, was to call the members of the Assembly together and to announce the opening of the courts.

When, on May 17, 1756, the Assembly declared, they would not make laws by direction, the Liberty Bell rang out, announcing to the residents of the city that the Assembly had taken important action. It sounded again when the province "Mr. Franklin's 'Home to England' to solicit redress for their grievances on February 3, 1775.

Franklin, on October 26, 1764, was bidden "Bon voyage" by the bell when he was sent to "Great Britain" to transact the affairs of the province.

On September 9, 1765, when the Assembly considered a resolution for a congress of the colonies, one of the most important stages in the preliminary events leading up to the Revolution, the bell sounded again. It called together the meeting when the ship Royal Charlotte, bearing stamps for Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware, reached Philadelphia, on October 3, 1765.

For this occasion the bell was "muffled and tolled." At the meeting the demand was made and enforced that the stamps should not be landed but transferred to his Majesty's royal man-of-war, the Sardinia, to be returned to England.

Mourned Over Stamp Act

the first anniversary of the passage of the Declaration, while the armies fighting for the very life of the independent Nation were battling against the forces of the King.

With its tones muffled a second time, the bell was tolled all day long on October 31, 1845, when the Stamp Act was put in operation. Some of the people of the city stayed in their houses mourning the death of liberty, while others in the street met together and burned the stamp papers at the coffee house.

On the 18th of September of that year, however, the Liberty Bell was hurriedly removed from the steeple of the State House, and with the chimes of Christ Church and St. Peter's, was carried by the Colonial soldiers to Allentown, to prevent their capture by the British. On its first trip, escorted by 200 North Carolina and Virginia soldiers, the Bell traveled from Philadelphia to Germantown, to Bethlehem, to Allentown. While at Allentown it was kept in Zion's Church.

The people of the city were assembled by the ringing of the State House bell on April 25, 1776, to protest against the acts of Parliament that closed the plantings and splitting mills and stopped the manufacture of iron and steel in Pennsylvania, the affixing of the King's arrow on pine trees and the cutting off the trade of the colonies in all parts of the world.

The Liberty Bell was away from this city from September 18, 1777, to June 27, 1778. During the period of absence the headquarters of the British army was at the State House, and the Artillery Park was in the State House yard.

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Announces Surrender of Cornwallis

Continuing its work during the next fifteen years the Bell's tolling proclaimed some important event in the history of the new country. Then, at the death of Washington, it was again muffled as before the Revolution, and rung during the funeral solemnities on December 26, 1799.

Once more back in its place in Independence Hall, the Liberty Bell announced to the city the surrender of Lord Cornwallis at Yorktown on October 24, 1781. On November 27 of the same year it welcomed the Commander-in-Chief of the armies of the Free States, General George Washington, to the city. On April 16, 1783, it proclaimed the Treaty of Peace between the United States and Great Britain.

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After having done duty at almost every important event which led up to the Revolutionary War, the Liberty Bell called eight thousand of the citizens of Philadelphia to the square on April 25, 1776, after the Battle of Lexington. There the men pledged themselves to the cause of liberty.

Despite the pretty legend which was built around the story of the blue-eyed boy waiting outside the door of Independence Hall, ready to signal to the man in the bell-tower as soon as the Declaration of Independence was adopted, history shows that this famous old Bell did not crack when sending forth the news of the declaration of liberty, but served for many important occasions until 1835.

From then on the bell rang almost daily to assemble the Continental Congress to its sessions, first in Carpenters' Hall and later in Independence Hall.

Whether the Liberty Bell is suffering from a disease of the metal, due to inequality in mixing, and this ailment was responsible for the parting of the Bell in the side, as some metallurgists contend, or whether the strain of service on so many occasions caused the break, there exists a difference of opinion. In 1840 a scheme was connected to drill out the crack, and this was done.

Finally, on July 8, 1776, the bell pealed forth on the great occasion whereon it justified the action of Norris and his associates in having inscribed upon it the inscription "Proclaim Liberty throughout all the land unto all the inhabitants thereof" and lived up to the expectations of the old Assembly.

The large, rugged fissure was made with the hope of restoring its sound, but this effort failed. The Bell was thereupon abandoned and put aside in an attic room, its work done, its part in important scenes ended. It was not even shown as a relic for many years.

Truly the Liberty Bell earned the title bestowed upon it that occurred, though only about 300 attended the historic and momentous meeting at which the Declaration of Independence was given to the world. There John Nixon read the proclamation, as first introduced by Richard Henry Lee on June 7, 1776, in the resolution which has since become famous.

Then, in 1876, it was placed in the old frame in the hallway. There it remained until 1877, when it was hung from the ceiling of the hallway by a chain of thirteen links. The following year it was placed in a case and in 1896 was taken back to the hallway, where it still remains.

Achieved Lasting Fame

For the eighth time since it was first hung in Independence Hall, the Liberty Bell will be taken from its home on July 5, when it will start on the cross-continental trip to San Francisco, there to form the principal exhibit in the Panama-Pacific Exposition. Noted metallurgical engineers have declared that the Bell is liable to return in pieces, but Councils and the Mayor had answered that patriotic duty to the citizens of the West, who demand that the relic go, and it is going. Precautions unique in the history of the Bell trip will be taken and the Bell will be more carefully cared for than on any of its former trips to exhibitions in the East and South.

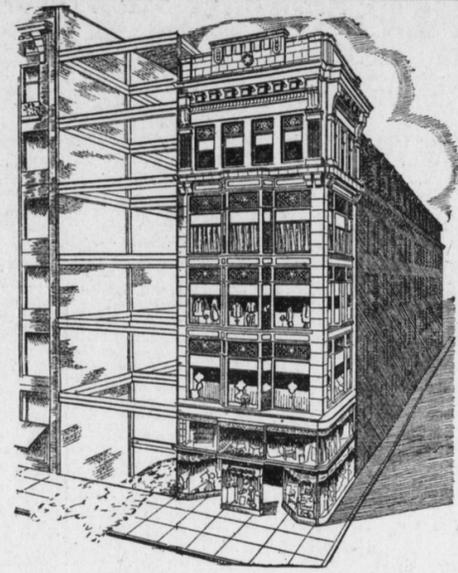
This was the greatest occasion upon which the Liberty Bell was sounded, even as the reading of the proclamation of the Declaration of Independence was the most important event in the history of this country, and of Liberty. Here the old Bell, now the most famous relic in the country, achieved everlasting fame as the agency by which the people were drawn together, and by which the Declaration of Independence was proclaimed and adopted was sent broadcast over the city.

But the work of the Liberty Bell will still far from ended. One year later, on July 4, 1777, it was rung to commemorate

Bowman's

CALL 1991—ANY PHONE

FOUNDED 1871



A Massive Skeleton Of Steel

Imposing in its towering height and significant of permanent strength and continual service. Its six stories illustrate the imperative need of, and the important increase of floor space, and if it were possible, we'd delight in picturing the numerous other features that have been planned for a Greater Bowman Store. Construction is going rapidly forward.

Store will remain closed all of Monday July 5th, while we observe the anniversary of "Independence."

HERSHEY'S BIGGEST FOURTH WILL BE GAY AND BRILLIANT

Every preparation is being made to entertain the largest crowd that ever assembled in Hershey Park on Independence Day. Since Hershey showed its ability to entertain and feed forty thousand people on one day last month, without a single complaint or any disorder, there is absolute assurance that all who visit the model town and its enlarged Park will have attention, comfort and satisfaction.

Next Monday there will be excursions by trolley and by railroad to Hershey and plenty of extra cars. The town and the Park have abundant shelter and there are five cafes and restaurants with moderate prices. There will be dancing morning, afternoon and night, with orchestras. The Hershey band of forty pieces will give free concerts. The concrete pool accommodating 2,000, the new shoot-the-chutes and the boating on Spring Creek and lakes will be open all day. The conservatories will be accessible to the public—admission free. There are the grounds and courts for all games. The all-steel apparatus for the children will be free.

At the Hershey Park Theater will be high-grade performances by the Grand Opera Company, with Charles Chaplin pictures between the acts—the best show in the State with the admission price only five cents. There will be a league game of base ball between the Hershey and Lebanon clubs on the improved diamond, and it is expected that five thousand will see the contest.

Thousands of Lights

The Illumination of Hershey Park next Monday will be on a scale never before attempted. From all the high points of the town will be great streams of illumination. From the 15-foot tower of the Hershey Press Building will be a searchlight that will send its beams fifteen miles or more. People in the mountains on both sides of the valley will probably be wondering what it is.

From the four towers of the new Hershey Convention Hall there will be great floods of light from 150 electric lights.

Called MORGAN'S INTERLOPERS

By Associated Press London, July 2.—The British Government's arrangements with the banking firm of J. P. Morgan & Co. for financing purchases in the United States was again debated in the House of Lords Friday. Lord Grathorpe, who is a banker, urged that Canada should have the preference in the order for shells and added that "one reason why more orders are not going to Canada is that the big shadow of an interloper stands between her and ourselves."

SHAFT TO INDIAN FIGHTERS

By Associated Press Ligonier, Pa., July 3.—A granite shaft bearing a bronze tablet erected by the Sons of the American Revolution in Western Pennsylvania in memory of the pioneers who dispersed the French and Indians while on their way to the relief of Fort Pitt, now Pittsburgh, and to those who participated in the battle of Bushy Run when the Indians under Chief Guyasuta were defeated, was dedicated here today.

LA REVANCHE—THE REVENGE

The French General Joffre does not talk much about anything and not at all about himself, but the formula for him, nevertheless, is easy to find. It is a number; it is a date; it is 1870. When the war 1870 broke out Joffre, a young fellow 18 years old, was a student in the Ecole Polytechnique. He

served through the war as lieutenant of artillery and suffered all the deceptions and sorrows of the invasion. Since then Joffre has never lost sight of the danger that lay across the Rhine. He said once: "I have seen 1870. I have given my life utterly to see that it did not happen again. I have lived for The Revenge."—The World's Work for July.

High Honors Awarded to Libby's Food Products Panama-Pacific Exposition

The Libby Exhibit at the Panama-Pacific Exposition embraced almost every conceivable variety of prepared foods. It was in direct competition with the foremost food purveyors of the entire world, and won the following verdicts on 101 varieties.

- Grand Prize—Libby's Canned Meats
Grand Prize—Libby's California Asparagus
Medal of Honor—Libby's Vegetables
Gold Medal—Libby's Evaporated Milk
Gold Medal—Libby's Salmon (In cans)
Gold Medal—Libby's Mince Meat
Gold Medal—Libby's Pickles
Gold Medal—Libby's California Fruits
Highest Award—Imported Spanish Olives

These awards have been foreshadowed by the verdict of the entire American public which, for more than a generation, has accepted the name "Libby's" as a national standard of highest food quality.

Libby, McNeill & Libby, Chicago

RUSSIA ISSUES \$500,000,000
Petrograd, July 3, via London, 11:35 a. m.—The official Journal to-day publishes an imperial edict authorizing the Russian minister of finance to make the issue of treasury obligations of \$500,000,000 each. The issue is to be in the shape of five per cent. short term notes, free of income tax.