

LIBERTY BELL CALLED FRAUD

Never Was Rung to Proclaim Independence In 1776.

HISTORIAN JACKSON'S CLAIM.

He Says the Famous Relic Was Cracked in 1833 at the Death of Chief Justice Marshall—Produces Data Supporting His Statement.

Six hundred thousand loyal Americans on an average have traveled hundreds of miles annually, shed numerous tears and believed themselves to be looking at something wonderful when they gazed upon the Liberty bell, which is on exhibition in Independence hall, Philadelphia.

Now, Joseph Jackson, a well known Philadelphia historian, after years of study and research comes forward with the statement that all those pretty sentiments regarding the cracked bell are myths and that for years the old bell simply has been fooling the public.

Not only have thousands come to visit the old bell, but it has been lugged around the country to numerous exhibitions, it has had a bodyguard, and it has been treated as a member of the family.

According to Historian Jackson, the old bell never proclaimed liberty throughout the land, a little boy never stood at the foot of the tower and yelled to the gray haired old man in the tower, "Ring, grandpa, ring," as the Declaration of Independence was proclaimed. This, too, according to Historian Jackson, is another beautiful myth, and he produces the data to prove his statements.

He takes everything up in chronological order and one by one shatters the dreams of other historians who have accepted all these dreams about the Liberty bell without question.

History of the Bell.

Historian Jackson starts his denial with an explanation of how the bell first happened to be made. The records in his possession show that a resolution passed by the house of representatives on Oct. 16, 1752, instructed the superintendent of the statehouse to procure a bell for the use of the assembly and that on Nov. 1 of the same year a letter was dispatched to Robert Charles of London ordering a bell of about 2,000 pounds which was to be cast with the following words, "well shaped in large letters, round it."

"By order of the Assembly of the Province of Pennsylvania for the Statehouse in the City of Philadelphia, 1752." And underneath: "Proclaim liberty through all the land to all the inhabitants thereof.—Levit. xxv. 10."

Mr. Jackson takes up the alleged ringing of the bell and the claim that it proclaimed liberty on July 4, 1776. So far as he has been able to discover after years of research, this misleading statement is directly traceable to "Watson's Annals of Philadelphia," which was published in 1830.

Prior to the publication of that work the bell was known as the statehouse bell and not the Liberty bell, and nothing had been said about its use in proclaiming independence. Even as late as 1830 it was known as the statehouse

bell, even after that building had ceased to be the assembly and title had passed to the commonwealth of Philadelphia.

"So little was thought of the bell," says Mr. Jackson, "that during the discussions in city councils in 1828 regarding the restoration of the statehouse and the introduction of a clock in a proposed tower a new bell was ordered, and the old one—the now famous myth bell of liberty—was to be given in part payment."

How It Was Cracked.

Mr. Jackson takes up the crack in the bell, which recently has widened so that the old piece of metal no longer may be taken on trips around the country, as it was for several years. He declares that the bell was cracked when it was taken from its quarters in the old tower and tolled for the death of Chief Justice Marshall in 1833.

Mr. Jackson quotes an entire chapter from the work of George Lippard, a fiction writer, whom he blames for many of the historic myths, in which the story of the ringing of the bell is told. He then retraces his steps and makes the assertion that the bell was not rung on July 4, 1776. He gives as his authority Thomas McKean, who declares that the draft of the Declaration of Independence was not adopted until very late in the evening of July 4, 1776, and it was not until twenty-four hours later that it was decided to make known the fact of the adoption of the Declaration.

"Therefore," says Mr. Jackson, "it is not reasonable to suppose that the bell was rung on July 4, 1776, when very few persons knew anything about the adoption of the Declaration until July 5, 1776. Had the bell been rung on July 4 every person in Philadelphia would have known of the action taken by congress."

Not satisfied with this, Mr. Jackson also quotes from the diaries of Charles Biddle and Mrs. Deborah Logan, and in neither of them is any mention of the Liberty bell or the statehouse bell having proclaimed liberty or even having been rung.

Mr. Jackson declares that the Liberty bell received its first real baptism in the early seventies, during preparations for the Centennial celebration.

TAFT'S OLD HOME SOLD.

House Where President Took Bride Brings \$8,550.

President Taft's former Cincinnati home was sold recently at public auction, the price paid being \$8,550. It was in this home that the president, who was then Judge Taft, and Mrs. Taft began housekeeping.

The house, erected over twenty-five years ago, stands in a beautiful plot of ground on the brow of a hill overlooking the Ohio river, from which point an unobstructed view up the river as far as ten miles can be secured. The last occupant of the house was J. W. Zarro, a constructor of theaters.

The price paid for the property is considered good considering the time it has stood. Shortly after it was ready for occupancy Judge Taft took his bride there and started housekeeping.

The dove of peace o'er Tripoli
In awe a moment hung,
And then it hurried on its way,
Just one word crying—"Stung!"
—Baltimore Sun.

"My wife can't decide on a car."
"This model is the last word in touring cars."
"The last word, eh? Then she'll have it."
—Seattle Post-Intelligence.

BRITON WOULD RECLAIM THE GARDEN OF EDEN.

Sir William Willcocks' Plan Would Entail \$30,000,000 Expenditure.

Plans for the reclamation of the site of the Biblical garden of Eden have been completed by Sir William Willcocks, who has estimated the cost of the undertaking at \$30,000,000. Speaking before the Royal Geographical society in London, Sir William outlined his scheme. His theory is that the actual garden lies in the vast tract forming the delta of the Euphrates and Tigris and that these two rivers must be controlled by dikes and barrage.

"The Tigris," says Sir William, "is the more difficult problem. Provisionally I have suggested to the Turkish government to sacrifice the left bank of the river to the floods and to create a very massive canal and dikes along the right bank. On the other hand, an escape could be constructed.

"If we could overcome the objections of the Shammur Arabs we could utilize a salt pan southwest of Samara, in which, as we have discovered, the river Tarrhar terminates. We should have to raise the level of the Tigris in flood by eight meters, and the two barrages and canal needed would cost \$30,000,000.

"But there would be a splendid return. The value of every acre of land in the delta would be doubled; it would be a godsend to Bagdad and allow the Bagdad railway to traverse the cultivated land instead of the desert.

"The delta of the two rivers would be richer than the delta of the Nile and a safer place for the investment of capital. Indeed, I should say that, as the Egyptians are so eager to return to the protection of Turkey, England would make a good financial bargain to exchange Egypt for Babylonia.

"The first direct irrigation works to be carried out will be the Feluja and Hindie barrages on the Euphrates and the canals and drains dependent upon them. On the Tigris the canals to irrigate the country northwest of Bagdad will be taken off above the proposed barrages near Nimrod's dam, which are, I hope, to provide the escape into the Tarrhar depression.

"The second barrage on the Tigris will be made at Koot, to convert the Hai branch of the river into a permanent canal. Farther down, at the juncture, regulating work, dikes and canals are proposed to reclaim the land from Basra to Khor Abdalla."

WYOMING SOON TO BE TRIED.

New Dreadnought to Be Flagship of Atlantic Fleet.

The new 23,000 ton Dreadnought Wyoming, the great all big gun battleship that is destined to be the flagship of the United States Atlantic fleet, will go to sea for her trials shortly and within the next two months, with her sister ship, the Arkansas, will be commissioned and assigned to the fleet under Admiral Osterhaus. The Arkansas takes the place of the Dreadnought Michigan in the first division, and the Wyoming supersedes the battleship Connecticut as the independent flagship of the fleet.

These two vessels, the largest and ried on any battleship ever built for the American navy, will add 52,000 tons of fighting strength to the navy, and each will carry twelve twelve-inch guns as their main batteries—two guns more of that type than were ever carried on any battleship ever built for the government. In addition to their powerful twelve inch batteries, each ship will carry a secondary battery of twenty-one five-inch guns and about a dozen other guns of the three inch, three pound and one pound types.

The Arkansas has already had her preliminary trials and, steaming over the Rockland (Me.) measured course, averaged a speed of over twenty-one knots an hour, which exceeds by a knot the speed called for in the builders' contract. Those in charge of the Wyoming during her trials will bend every effort to equal and to exceed if possible the record of the Arkansas.

The addition of the Arkansas and Wyoming will make eight vessels of the Dreadnought type in the Atlantic fleet. These eight vessels carry a total of eighty guns of the twelve inch type, every one of which can be fired simultaneously in either the starboard or port broadside. The total displacement of the Atlantic fleet Dreadnoughts when the Arkansas and Wyoming are added will be 167,650 tons. To man these eight Dreadnoughts 7,348 officers and men will be required.

NEW INSULAR BUREAU CHIEF.

Colonel Frank M'Intyre Appointed With Rank of Brigadier General.

President Taft has appointed as chief of the bureau of insular affairs, with rank of brigadier general, Colonel Frank McIntyre, U. S. A.

Colonel McIntyre succeeds General Clarence R. Edwards as chief of the bureau, the latter having recently been appointed a brigadier general of the line of the army. The new chief is a major in the infantry arm and has been assistant to General Edwards since March 24, 1910. He is a graduate of the Military academy at West Point of the class of 1886 and reached the rank of major of infantry on July 18, 1908.

King is Richest.

The richest man in the kingdom of Saxony is King Frederick August. According to a statistical book on the wealthiest persons in Saxony, he is worth about \$3,250,000. His income, including his salary, is \$1,250,000 a year.

JUDGE R. W. ARCHBALD.
House Committee Reports in Favor of His Impeachment.



Impeachment of Judge Robert W. Archbald of the United States commerce court "for misbehavior and for high crimes and misdemeanors" is recommended in the report of the committee on the judiciary submitted to the house of representatives by Chairman Clayton. The report is signed by the Republican as well as the Democratic members.

SPENCER

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"Guaranteed articles only sold."

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

Wayne County Savings Bank

HONESDALE, PA.,

1871 41 YEARS OF SUCCESS 1912

BECAUSE we have been transacting a SUCCESSFUL banking business CONTINUOUSLY since 1871 and are prepared and qualified to render VALUABLE SERVICE to our customers.

BECAUSE of our HONORABLE RECORD for FORTY-ONE years.

BECAUSE of SECURITY guaranteed by our LARGE CAPITAL and SURPLUS of \$550,000.00.

BECAUSE of our TOTAL ASSETS of \$3,600,000.00.

BECAUSE GOOD MANAGEMENT has made us the LEADING FINANCIAL INSTITUTION of Wayne county.

BECAUSE of these reasons we confidently ask you to become a depositor. COURTEOUS treatment to all CUSTOMERS whether their account is LARGE or SMALL. INTEREST allowed from the FIRST of ANY MONTH on Deposits made on or before the TENTH of the month.

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HON. A. T. SEARLE, Vice-President. W. J. WARD, Asst. Cashier.

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NOTICE TO WATER CONSUMERS

The use of water for sprinkling lawns, gardens, streets, etc., is hereby prohibited EXCEPT between the hours of 6 & 8 a. m. and 6 & 8 p. m.

Honesdale Consolidated Water Co.

IT GIVES THE BEST RESULTS.

THE "SMITHSONIAN" TRUSS

TRADE MARK

ACROBATIC EXERCISE No. 28.

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FOR SALE BY
C. C. JADWIN

D. & H. CO. TIME TABLE---HONESDALE BRANCH

In Effect June 15, 1912.

A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	STATIONS	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
8:30	10:00	10:00	4:30	4:30	Albany	2:00	10:50	10:50	9:00	10:50	8:27
10:00	10:00	10:00	4:05	4:05	Binghamton	12:40	8:45	8:45	9:00	10:50	8:17
10:00	2:15	12:30	2:15	2:15	Philadelphia	4:09	7:45	8:12	7:45	8:12	8:06
8:15	7:10	4:40	12:30	7:10	Wilkes-Barre	9:35	2:55	7:25	12:55	10:05	7:56
4:05	8:00	5:20	1:19	8:00	Scranton	8:45	1:15	6:30	12:05	9:12	7:46
P. M. <td>A. M.<td>P. M.<td>P. M.<td>A. M.<td>Lv<td>Ar<td>A. M.<td>P. M.<td>P. M.<td>P. M.<td>P. M.</td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td>	A. M. <td>P. M.<td>P. M.<td>A. M.<td>Lv<td>Ar<td>A. M.<td>P. M.<td>P. M.<td>P. M.<td>P. M.</td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td>	P. M. <td>P. M.<td>A. M.<td>Lv<td>Ar<td>A. M.<td>P. M.<td>P. M.<td>P. M.<td>P. M.</td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td>	P. M. <td>A. M.<td>Lv<td>Ar<td>A. M.<td>P. M.<td>P. M.<td>P. M.<td>P. M.</td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td>	A. M. <td>Lv<td>Ar<td>A. M.<td>P. M.<td>P. M.<td>P. M.<td>P. M.</td></td></td></td></td></td></td>	Lv <td>Ar<td>A. M.<td>P. M.<td>P. M.<td>P. M.<td>P. M.</td></td></td></td></td></td>	Ar <td>A. M.<td>P. M.<td>P. M.<td>P. M.<td>P. M.</td></td></td></td></td>	A. M. <td>P. M.<td>P. M.<td>P. M.<td>P. M.</td></td></td></td>	P. M. <td>P. M.<td>P. M.<td>P. M.</td></td></td>	P. M. <td>P. M.<td>P. M.</td></td>	P. M. <td>P. M.</td>	P. M.
5:40	8:45	6:30	2:05	8:50	Carbondale	8:05	1:35	5:50	11:25	8:27	7:41
5:50	8:55	6:30	2:15	9:00	Lincoln Avenue	7:50	1:25	5:40	11:14	8:17	7:31
6:00	9:05	6:30	2:25	9:10	Whites	7:40	1:15	5:30	11:04	8:07	7:21
6:05	9:12	6:45	2:31	9:17	Gallegos	7:30	1:05	5:20	10:50	8:00	7:11
6:11	9:18	6:52	2:37	9:25	Parview	7:20	1:00	5:10	10:40	7:50	7:01
6:17	9:24	6:58	2:43	9:32	Canaan	7:10	1:00	5:00	10:30	7:40	6:51
6:23	9:30	7:05	2:49	9:40	Lake Lodore	7:00	1:00	4:50	10:20	7:30	6:41
6:29	9:36	7:12	2:55	9:47	Wynant	6:50	1:00	4:40	10:10	7:20	6:31
6:35	9:42	7:19	3:01	9:55	Keene	6:40	1:00	4:30	10:00	7:10	6:21
6:41	9:48	7:26	3:07	10:02	Stevens	6:30	1:00	4:20	9:50	7:00	6:11
6:47	9:54	7:33	3:13	10:10	Proton	6:20	1:00	4:10	9:40	6:50	6:01
6:53	10:00	7:40	3:19	10:17	Forten	6:10	1:00	4:00	9:30	6:40	5:51
6:59	10:06	7:47	3:25	10:25	Seelyville	6:00	1:00	3:50	9:20	6:30	5:41
7:05	10:12	7:54	3:31	10:32	Honesdale	5:50	1:00	3:40	9:10	6:20	5:31
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