ORROW GAGE BROWNE

will hold in her outhand our Yesterday's seeds; n your garden with a harvest of weeds.

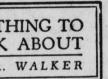
roday is Tomorrow's

igh you delve in clay; rose from Tomorrow's

rose-seed Today! ur planting then each

a purpose true: sow you shall aiso

DEPENDS ON YOU! opyright.)



AND BABIES

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hen he could just as mothers, if this coun-

ig to anybody it owes

America's 56 Immortals Shit. Livings You gettenon_ Benj Harnsong: The Nelson f. Francis Lightfort Les Snan! Lenvis Garter Braxton Lewis Mom Gym Hooper Buch Stockton Joseph Huver John Pinn no Withompoorle Fra! Hopkinson Edward Ruttedge That Way war to Jun! Thomas Lynch Jun Abra Clark Athun Middleton How morris Button Gwinnit Benjamin Rush Lyman Hall Franklin

John Morton

By ELMO SCOTT WATSON MERICA'S 56 Immortals-who are they? They were the men whose autographs are shown above, but you don't necessarily have to be a collector of auto-graphs to be interested in them. If you are a real American to whom Independence day means something more than taking a holiday from your everyday job or enjoying the opportunity of engaging in an annual noise-making orgy, dear to the heart of Young America, you should be interested in them and what they stand for. They represent a certain handwriting activity which

100 Walton

took place 151 years ago and which, it is safe to assert, changed the whole course of human history. For these are the autographs of the signers of the American Declaration of Independence and those signers are America's 56 Immortals, whose deed we commemorate on the Fourth of July.

Considering the importance of what they did, it is a bit strange that we Americans know so little about these signers. Of course, the names of some of them are familiar. From our school histories we know John Hancock, who put down his name in such a "bold handwriting that even King George the Third could read it without his spectacles," and who has given us the by-word of "put your John Hancock on that" as a synonym for "sign on the dotted line." From our school histories, too, we know Thomas Jefferson, the "Author of the Declaration of Independence," whose original draft of it, bearing also the corrections in the handwriting of Benjamin Franklin and John Adams, is one of our most precious national heirlooms. We know the names of some of the others who were prominently connected with Revolutionary events and with the founding of the new nation-Samuel Adams, Robert Treat Paine, Richard Henry Lee, Robert Morris, Philip Livingston, Francis Lightfoot Lee, Elbridge Gerry, Roger Sherman and Charles Carroll of Carrollton.

We also know Button Gwinnett, but not for the same reason. His rise to fame has been a more modern development and has come about because his signature is one of the greatest rarities known to autograph collectors. Two years ago Button Gwhnett, dead these 150 years, won a place in the newspaper headlines because a New York collector had paid \$22,500 for his autograph. Last November another specimen of his signature was sold for \$28,500, and this fact was widely heralded as the highest price ever paid for an autograph. Then in March, 1927, a new record was established when "the only known example of a letter with a Button Gwinnett signature attached" sold for \$51,000. The fact that the signatures of five other signers of the Declaration of Independence also appeared on this letter may have had something to do with the high price, but the principal reason was the appearance thereon of the handwritnig of this Continental congress delegate from Georgia who was killed in a duel a year after he had placed his signature on America's Magna Charta. And this man whose autograph is worth a fortune today, because it is the rarest of all of those of the signers, once saw his property sold to satisfy an indebtedness of \$1,500

So Button Gwinnett's name at the present time is probably the b known of all the signers, even if many of the others had longer and more distinguished careers. But take out the dozen or more named above and consider the remaining forty. Not only do few of us know their names, but what do we know about the men themselves? More than a hundred years ago a historian set to work to preserve for future generations some of the facts about these men. It is this book, Sanderson's "Biography of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence," published in Philadelphia in nine volumes from 1820 to 1827, which gives us most of our knowledge of them. Here are some of the facts about them:

James Wilson John Adamo Gro. nots Rot Freak Painle Elbridge Gerry Casar Rodney biah Bartlets Guthead 6 M. Whipple Mathew Thornton_ Thom hear The Para William Ellery 6 The Stone Roger Sherman Charles findl Mansollton Jam " Huntington George Wigthe Man William Step Hopkins Ruchard Kenry Lee Oliver Wollott

Jal Smith

420 Jaylor

THE PATTON COURIER

Tohn Hancock

Jam' Adams

In Congress theor. 4: 17-Ruded That every member of this Congress confises hemself under the lies of vorter honor & love of his Country not to Divulge derectly or endirectly any matter or thing a gitated or Debated in Congress before the jame that have been determined, without leave of the Congress : nor any matter or thing determined in Congress which a majority of the Congress Shall over lobe kept first, and that if any member Shall violate this agreement he shall be expelled this Congress Samed an enemy to the liberties of america + leable tobe healed as fuch + Rel every member fignify his confinit to this agreement by figning the fame Ja Dueneo. John Hancock To Duanes Josiah Bartlett Sewert Morry From Jenris John Parydon Thomas Cushing Sol B. Swange hon gin ? Sonry Wiener Jam"Adams ohn Adams Grane Rot Frat Paine, Wit Surngston Staf Hopkins That Willing Jan. Hard Elyh Byer Toger Sherman Alai Deane monto

THE OATH OF SECRECY

independence was not yet unanimous throughout the colonies. Remember that they still felt a certain loyalty to the mother country, even though the people they represented had suffered from the stupidities of the king of that country. They realized that membership in the Continental congress was a position of peril as well as a position of honor. During November of the previous year 87 members of congress, 50 of whom later signed the Declaration, had signed the famous oath of secrecy which read:

Resolved, that every member of this Congress considers himself under the ties of virtue, honor and love of his country not to divulge directly or indi-rectly any matter or thing agitated or debated in Congress; nor any matter or thing determined in Congress which a majority of the Congress shall order to be kept secret and that if any member shall violate this agreement he shall be expelled from this Congress and deemed an enemy to the liberties of America avd liable to be treated as such and that every member signify his assent to this agreement by signing the same. assent to this agreement by signing the same



Oh! if the berry that stains my lips Could teach me the woodland chat, Science would bow to my scholarship, And theology doff the hat.

WINSOME DELICACIES

To dine regally and well, try some of these dishes occasionally Ham With Mushrooms, Shrimps and Peas.-Fry a half-inch slice of ham

for about ten minutes over a slow fire. Turn the ham and cover the cooked side with a dozen shrimps which have been boiled and cleaned and

one-half dozen mushrooms cut into thin slices. As soon as the second side of the ham is cooked (about seven minutes) take it out and place on a warm dish in the oven. Cook the shrimps and the mushrooms about two minutes in the hot fat, then turn them onto the ham and surround the whole with cooked fresh peas

Coddled Steak. Take about two pounds of round steak cut an inch thick, season well with salt and pepper and flour. Have ready one small onion chopped fine, two tablespoonfuls of butter or beef drippings heated very hot. Put the meat into a hot pan to brown evenly on both sides, then add enough water to cover well. Season with salt and pepper and worcester-shire sauce to taste. Cover tightly and simmer steadily until the steak is tender. The meat must be basted and turned frequently. Serve on a hot platter with some of the gravy. Garnish with parsley or water cress.

Iron Mountain Muffins .- Take onefourth of a cupful of sugar, one third of a cupful of butter, two cup fuls of flour, four teaspoonfuls of baking powder, one egg well beaten, three-fourths of a cupful of milk and oue-half teaspoonful of salt. Cream the butter and sugar. Add the wellbeaten yolk, the flour mixed and sifted with the baking powder, then add the milk and the egg white beaten stiff. Bake in a quick oven. This makes one dozen muffins. Salmon Souffle .- Take one can of

salmon, remove the skin and bones and flake, add the yolks of two eggs, one cupful of rich milk or cream, then seasoning desired and fold in the stiffly beaten whites of the eggs. Bake 20 minutes in a well-buttered pan set in hot water. Serve at once when nicely puffed.

Something to Eat. It is the everyday food which we are most interested in, as that is a daily problem. For the occasions when we entertain are countless good things which are

limited only by the purse. Those who enjoy the palatable eggplant may like to try this method

of cooking and serving it: mouth shut." Eggplant Pot Pourri .--- Boil an eggplant, without peeling, for 20 minutes, or until nearly done. Drain, cut into half lengthwise and scoop out the centers and chop fine. Simmer one-third of a cupful of chopped green pepper and one cupful of chopped onion in two tablesp onfuls of butter about 12 minutes. Add one cupful of chopped fresh tomatoes and the egg plant. Season well and cook for ten minutes, add one egg yolk well beaten, stir and cook until thick. Fill the eggplant shells, sprinkle with buttered bread crumbs and brown under the broiler flame. This dish is rich in vitamines A, B and C, and can be eaten by one wishing to reduce or to main-tain weight. It is also a good laxative because of the vegetable fiber. New Carrots .- Wash and scrape carrots and cut into finger-sized pieces. Put on to cook in a thick aluminum dish tightly covered with no water. Add butter, a tablespoonful or two, seasoning of salt and pepper and cook for an hour. Serve as a garnish for mutton stew. This dish is rich in tron and vitamines. Lemon Sauce .- Cook together one tablespoonful of cornstarch well add two cupfuls of boiling water. grated rind and juice of a lemon: lastly one tablespoonful of butter. Pineapple Salad With Honey Dressing .- Arrange slices of fresh pineap ple on lettuce and pour over the fol-Beat together three table lowing: spoonfuls of olive oil, two tablespoor fuls of honey, a tablespoonful of lemon juice, a dash of salt and cay-

ANSWERED:

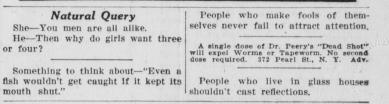
three vital questions you have asked about used car allowances

- 1 "What is my present car worth?" Answer: Your used car has only one fundamental basis of value: that is what the dealer who accepts it in trade can get for it in the used car market.
- 2 "Why should dealers in different makes of cars offer me allowances that differ materially?"
 - Answer: Your used car has seemingly different values because competitive dealers are bidding to sell you a new car.
- 3 "Is it true that the largest allowance offered means the best deal for me?"
 - Answer: The largest allowance is not necessarily the best deal for you. Sometimes it is; sometimes it is not. An excessive allowance may mean that you are paying an excessive price for the new car in comparison with its real value.

First judge the merits of the new car in comparison with its price, including all delivery and finance charges. Then weigh any difference in allowance offered on your used car. Remember that after all you are making a purchase, not a sale.

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BUICK , LASALLE , CADILLAC GMC TRUCKS , YELLOW CABS AND COACHES FRIGIDAIRE—The Electric Refrigerator





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that needlessly dies to a new citizen is a charity, decency and very other dweller in

what is respectable to provide for the

as to what is profiter emotion urges us, to make life and tain for the children. Newspaper Syndicate.)





across the way says tell by a young man's e has a cold in the Newspaper Syndicate.

Of the 56 signers of the Declaration of Independence, nine were born in assachusetts, eight in Virginia, five in Maryland, four in Connecticut, four New Jersey, four in Pennsylvania, four in South Carolina, three in New rk, three in Delaware, two in Rhode Island, one in Maine, three in Ireland,

in New Jersey, four in Pennsylvania, four in South Carolina, three in New York, three in Delaware, two in Rhode Island, one in Maine, three in Ireland, two in England, two in Scotland and one in Wales. Twenty-one were attorneys, ten merchants, four physicians, three farmers, one clergyman, one printer; sixteen were men of fortune. Eight were grad-untes of Harvard college, four of Yale, three of New Jersey, two of Philadel-phia, two of William and Mary, three of Cambridge, England; two of Edin-burgh, and one of St. Omers. At the time of their deaths, five were over ninety years of age, seven between eighty and ninety, eleven between fifty and sixty, seven between forty and fifty; one died at the age of twenty-seven and the age of two is uncertain. At the time of the signing of the Declaration, the average of the members was forty-four years. They lived to the average age of more than sixty-five years and ten months. The youngest member was Edward Rutledge of fifty-one. The next youngest member was Thomas Lynch of the same state, who was also in his twenty-seventh year. He lived to the age of fifty-one in his twenty-seventh year. He was in his seventy-first year when he signed the Declaration. He was in he fall of 1776. Benjamin Franklin was the oldest member. He was in his seventy-first year when he signed the Declaration the died in 1790 and sur-vived sixteen of his younger brethren. Stephen Hopkins of Rhode Island, the next oldest member, was born in 1707 and died in 1785. Charles Carroll attained the greatest age, dying in his ninety-sixth year. With years whot of whom later became President, died on he same day exactly fifty years later, July 4, 1826. They were Thomas Jefferson and John Adams.

Interesting as these statistics may be to some persons-at least, they were considered of sufficient moment for some industrious compiler to dig out those facts-they do little more than hint at the real "human interest" that lies in the careers and characters of these men and that "tremendous event" with which their names are associated. The years that have passed since they signed the Declaration of Independence have thrown such a haze of romance around them and their deed that it is difficult for us to see this event in a clear light. We look at Trumbull's painting and see an act in the dramatic pageantry of History Making. But who were these bewigged, white-stockinged patriots shown in that picture? Not diplomats, nor plenipotentiaries nor such men of high degree as the world was then accustomed to think of as being associated with history-making events. Instead they were "twenty-one attorneys, ten merchants, four physicians, three farmers, one clergyman, one printer" and only "sixteen men of fortune." Thus the majority of them were men who worked for their living at some occupation or profession-surely an appropriate group to lay the foundations for a democracy in which "all men are created equal"!

Such were America's Immortals. Perhaps they realized that they were actors in a mighty pageant-drama, but it is doubtful if they regarded it as we are accustomed to think of it. We think of them as coming forward to take their places in the picture, posing for a moment in the historic scene and then stepping forth to receive the plaudits of the world. But how different must it have been for them ! What misgivings must have troubled them as they took the decisive step. Remember that the sentiment for

This indicates that they realized fully the seriousness of the business. But what was even more serious was taking the final step of severing all tles with England and declaring for independence. They were rebels against what by tradition and training had always been recognized as the properly constituted authorities. If the revolt failed, if the conflict, which had already been precipitated and which this declaration of independence necessitated seeing the thing through to the end, went against the patriot cause there was for them the promise of the treatment which history has usually dealt her unsuccessful rebels-imprisonment and perhaps the rope. Even if the revolt succeeded there was no certainty that the jealous and discordant colonies could come together under any stable form of government. So they were taking a fearful responsibility upon themselves, these attorneys and merchants, these farmers, a clergyman and a printer. As for the "men of fortune," they had even more to lose in material wealth, in social position and in civic post of trust than did the others if the rebellion failed. For that reason, more honor to them because they did what they did!

So it is well to remember America's Immortals on Independence day mixed with one cupful of sugar, then this year and to pay their memories the respect due them. Despite a modern tendency to examine critically the events of the past with the evident | Cook slowly ten minutes, then add the effort on the part of some historians to "show up" national heroes and prove that they were something less in historic stature than we have been thinking, and despite the fact that it has become a fashion to question the motives of the Fathers of the Republic, the estimate of one historian (George E. Ellis in Windsor's "Narrative and Critical History of America") may still be accepted as an adequate characterization of the signers:

"We have become accustomed to associate with the term congress the idea of a legally constituted organic body, with defined powers authoritatively assigned to it, the exercise of which is binding on its constituents. Our Continental congresses were of quite another sort, and had no authority save what might be granted to the wisdom and practicability of the measures they advised. Most certain it is that only a very small minority of the people of the colonies were concerned in calling the early congresses. As certain, also, is it that a very large preponderance of the people of all classes were then strongly opposed to any violent measures, to sundering ties of allegiance, or to seeking anything beyond a peaceful redress of grievances. On the whole, while it must be admitted that congress was generally in advance of its constituency, it knew how to temporize and to give intervals of pause in steadily working on to its ultimate declaration. Natural leaders' always start forth in such a cause, and they learn their skill by practice.

by practice. . . . "When we consider the distractions of the times, the overthrow of all previous authority, the presence and threats of anarchy, the lack of unanimity, and the number and virulence of discordant interests, and, above all, that congress had only advisory, hardly instructive, powers, we can easily pardon excesses and errors, and heartily yield our admiration to the noble qualities and virtues of those who proved their claim to leadership. When we read the original papers and the full biographies of these men, we are impressed by the balance and force of their judgment, their power of expressing reasons and convictions, their calm self-mastery and the fervor of their purpose,"

enne. Serve at once. Bermuda Salad .- Cut into fine cubes a small southern onion, add twice the quantity of tart apple also cubed, season well with salt and add a little minced green pepper. Mix well with salad dressing and serve on lettuce. Stuffed Dates Salad .- Stuff dates with nuts and cover with finely cubed apple on a nest of lettuce. Serve with a mayonnaise dressing.

Coconut, Apple and Onion Salad .-Prepare two cupfuls of cubed apple, add a tablespoonful or two of finely chopped onion and a tablespoonful of finely minced fresh red pepper, mix with a cupful of grated, fresh coconut and add enough dressing of any kind to moisten. Serve on lettuce.

Nellie Maxwell

"Butch" Bedbug, burglar, starts his night's work

r four?

Millions of others are starting, too! Be ready for them!

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Bedbugs are in the woodwork, along the base-boards—not in the bed clothes, as you may have thought. Don't waste time using a powder. Bedhugs don't eat. They suck. That's why only a liquid can exterminate them.

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