

COMMERCIAL CLUB NOW
ENTERS UPON A NEW ERA

The Corner Stone of Its Own Home Laid This Morning
On Exchange Place With Impressive Ceremonies.

The Commercial Club of Salt Lake marked a new milestone in its career this morning, when, with impressive ceremonies, the corner stone of its new building was laid on Exchange Place.

It was Lower Main Street's day to be heard, and Lower Main made the most of it. With two red letter events to celebrate, Independence Day, and Corner Stone Day, the business places around Exchange Place made it the occasion for blossoming forth in a display of color and enthusiasm such as the town has not seen for many a day past. The stately Newhouse and Boston buildings, the Federal building, the Walker block, the Judge building and many of the smaller stores hung out flags and bunting in profusion, and as the procession came down main street from Second South the sidewalks were thronged with spectators and every window on the street was filled with people who seemed to be extending the glad hand to the latest and biggest acquisition to that enterprising section of the town.

Nearly 200 members of the club were on hand at 9:30 at the rooms on West Temple, and with Dick Gray and Dr. Ned Hewett as marshals, the procession was formed, the members two and two about 10 feet apart, led in behind Held's band, and the march to Exchange Place began. Mayor Bransford and President Halloran were in the front rank and they, with Fisher Harris, viceless but omnipresent, expressed their pleasure that so large a representation of the membership should have turned out in spite of the heat, the holiday and counter attractions.

The procession marched north to Second South, east to Main, south to Exchange Place, and there wound eastward into the spaces around the new building which were already occupied by waiting crowds. A covered platform had been erected on the floor joists, and this afforded room for the speakers, the governing board of the club, Gov. Spry, Rev. Mr. Simpkins, and several special guests. The members of the club mingled with the throng in the street below the platform, which was erected around the corner stone, at a height of about eight feet from the ground.

The Rev. Peter Simpkins opened the proceedings with an eloquent invocation.

DOWN IN NEWHOUSE CANYON.
Down in "Newhouse canyon," as Orlando W. Powers aptly expressed it today, where the skyscraper rises to its head, was laid the cornerstone of the Salt Lake Commercial club building this morning. Addresses and music made up the program that led up to the laying of the stone, which was done by the laying of the rock for the \$200,000 structure. Among the addresses made by the representative men of the club, the general expression of goodwill for a better advancement of the Beehive state, the burying of petty jealousies and the call for the fulfillment of the onward slogan "Boost."

At a large crowd that gathered about the corner of Cactus street and Exchange place this morning, every address following the feeling inspired by Rev. Peter A. Simpkins but none more so than that of Mayor Bransford, who followed by Mr. Halloran, who in a few short sentences expressed the future hopes of the organization. He said:

WM. J. HALLORAN.
In calling this gathering to order for the purpose of proceeding with the ceremony of laying the corner stone of our new building, I cannot refrain from the pleasant duty of congratulating the board of governors, the building committee and the members of the club, upon this auspicious occasion in the history of the organization.
This is a day towards which we have all looked for many years and the fact that it is here now and that in a few brief months we will enter into our new building, I cannot refrain from the pleasant duty of congratulating the board of governors, the building committee and the members of the club, upon this auspicious occasion in the history of the organization.
There is indeed no limit to the usefulness of this organization, provided the public support which it receives for the public justly entitles it to receive.
Every reputable citizen of Utah is entitled to become a member of the Commercial club, and every citizen who is the beneficiary of the club's public work should rally to its moral and financial support.
The club has no complaint to make concerning the encouragement it has received in the past from the commercial conditions of our people. Indeed, that encouragement has been generous and liberal; but with the added obligation of the new home, the maintenance of the club's field of public usefulness, it will require, and it feels that it deserves a much larger membership than it now has. It is manifestly unfair and just a trifling selfishness to ask a few men to bear all the burden of the work of an organization whose sole mission is for the betterment of all.
We feel that every citizen should help. We are sure every citizen will confidently count on a membership of more than 1,000 when the doors of this building are thrown open next December. Every member of the club should constitute himself a committee on one membership and thus aid in bringing about a result that will make this the most effective business organization in the West.

Happily for Salt Lake the deep seated love of her people for her has arisen to dominate and direct her future. Under the gentle influence of that love, hands are clasping and hearts are beating in unison whenever her pride and her progress are involved.
When this structure shall be completed there will mingle within its walls the followers of every calling, and no creed, no religion, no political affiliation will follow to hinder and delay the great purpose of the Commercial club to achieve for Salt Lake the wonderful destiny which is guaranteed to her by a tributary domain of vast area and wealth.

When I recall how recently was organized this club, how potent it has been along every line of endeavor for state and city progress, how rapidly its membership has increased, how comprehensive of our business interests that membership is, and when I think of the generosity that made its beautiful future home possible, I am thankful that I have had some little part in its development and direction.

WM. J. HALLORAN.
Fellow citizens, I congratulate you most sincerely on the occasion which has brought you together this morning. In the laying of this corner stone, we agree with me in the assertion that the word "boost"—that modern slogan for sectional enterprise and municipal progress—finds its fullest exemplification in the laying of this corner stone. Measured by that test, Salt Lake City is being "boosted" and more than a fair share of the spirit is being injected by an organization known as the Salt Lake Commercial club.

This gathering and its purposes are representative of the progressive spirit of the west. The occasion which brings you together is significant and full of meaning. In so far as it testifies to a civic pride and proof of a concerted, well defined, movement toward the uniform exploitation of all that our state and city has to offer in the way of attractive business opportunities, for I regard the Commercial club of Salt Lake City as one of the greatest factors in bringing to the public attention the wonderful resources of our state.

As I stand in the shadow of the towering walls which adjoin this site—these magnificent testimonies of civic pride, these dumb evidences of an abiding faith in the future of this city, I am reminded of the fact that, lacking but a few short days, it is 62 years since a handful of pioneers pinned their faith and hope to a sagebrush plain, and that, in the meantime, they have built up a city of 62,000 people, a city of strength and vigor; that while many of the leading cities of the country have been endeavoring to retrench Salt Lake and Utah has been growing with the same rapidity, and that the growth of this city has been characterized by the entire history of our city.

On numerous occasions during the past few months I have expressed in the public press my sincere desire for a better understanding between the people of our state, and particularly those residing in Salt Lake City, Utah, with her great natural resources and the opportunities which are available for the development of the future of the state. I believe the time is ripe when this better understanding of which I have made mention may be cultivated with the same rapidity and energy with which the Salt Lake City Commercial club is one of the vehicles through which the end is being and will be accomplished.

In the placing of this corner stone as the principal object in the club's career, the thought occurs to me that no more laudable effort can be put forth by the members of this club than the aim that this organization may prove in approximate the immediate future commercial value of all that nature and a wise stewardship have made us heirs to.

Every word that goes forth to a listening outside deprecatory of our city and her people lessens the commercial assets of this great inland empire.
I believe the time is ripe when this better understanding of which I have made mention may be cultivated with the same rapidity and energy with which the Salt Lake City Commercial club is one of the vehicles through which the end is being and will be accomplished.

With the conclusion of Governor Spry's address patriotic airs were played by the band and Mayor John S. Bransford was introduced. The same feeling of good cheer as was expressed by Governor Spry was voiced in his address. He spoke as follows:

MAYOR BRANSFORD.
I am greatly pleased to be with you this morning and to take part in the ceremonies incident to the laying of this corner stone. I regard this as a most significant event in the history of this historic intermountain metropolis, for in my judgment it marks more fully and accurately the material and substantial advancement of the city of Salt Lake, than does

(Continued on page six.)

LITTLE CHILD IS
TERRIBLY BURNED

Daughter of J. M. Saville in Precarious Condition and May Not Survive.

CARELESS BOY IS BLAMED.

When Throwing Away Burning Match He Sets Fire to the Girl's Dress.

Death came to Mary Saville shortly before noon, the result of the painful burns she received yesterday. The arrangements for the funeral are not completed.

With the barest chance of recovery, her life hanging in the balance, a portion of her little body burned almost to a cinder. Mary Saville, the 6-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Saville, 340 C street, is lying on a cot at her home, while frantic parents and an anxious physician are watching over her, hoping and praying for her recovery.

The condition of the child is the result of carelessness on the part of a boy who was shooting firecrackers. The youth touched off a cracker and after it exploded he threw the lighted match in the direction of the little girl. It struck her dress, made of flimsy material, and immediately her clothing was a mass of flames.

The child screamed and ran across the street toward the residence of John M. Reynolds, who was washing his bulldog. Mr. Reynolds saw the child's dress aflame and quickly seizing the hose he turned the water on the girl but was unable to extinguish the flames before the little one was terribly burned. In the meantime, the child's father rushed to her rescue and in trying to put out the fire was fearfully burned about the hands and arms.

Neighbors rushed to the place and screamed a thousand instructions as to what to do. Mrs. Saville was frantic with fear. Dr. Ross Anderson was summoned and hurried to the scene as quickly as possible and did all he could for the little sufferer.

So badly was the child burned that pieces of the flesh dropped from her back, hips and legs. She suffered terrible agony and her screams were most terrifying.

Dr. Ross Anderson stated this morning that the child was in a most serious condition and there are grave fears she will not recover.

Andrew Headlee, residing on Camp street, was seriously injured while returning from his work about 10 o'clock last night. Some one threw a giant cracker at his feet and when the cracker exploded both of Headlee's legs were lacerated. He was taken to the emergency hospital where Dr. P. B. Steele dressed the wounds.

Louis Robinson, the 5-year-old son of Dr. Robinson, received a gash in the chin which took four stitches to close. The child threw a lighted firecracker to the pavement but it did not explode at once and the little fellow began to play with it. He was taken to the emergency hospital where Dr. P. B. Steele dressed the wounds.

Clyde Worthing, living at 786 east Ninth street, was the victim of a premature explosion yesterday afternoon. A giant firecracker exploded when he expected to and both of Worthing's hands were badly cut and burned. The wounds were dressed and he was removed to St. Mark's hospital where he is getting along as well as could be expected.

A cannon cracker placed under a box and lighted did a bit more than expected. It exploded in front of 23 Commercial street yesterday. The explosion blew out the front window of Zeiler's store, doing about \$12 damages. John Czell was arrested for the offense but upon his promise to pay for the window was released.

Milton Frumkin, aged 3 years, son of I. Frumkin who conducts a cigar store at 50 east Third street, was not to be denied a celebration via the fireworks route yesterday afternoon. In front of the cigar store was a stand upon which about 100 worth of explosives were on display. While Mr. Frumkin stepped into the store for a moment the little fellow threw a lighted match into the fireworks. The result was a celebration to his heart's delight. The fire department saved the building from a serious blaze.

YESTERDAY'S STORM DID
GREAT DAMAGE IN COLORADO

Denver, July 5.—Property damage estimated at \$400,000; railroads demoralized and thousands of pleasure seekers, who left the city yesterday with the prospects of two days' recreation, marooned in the mountains, are some of the conditions resulting from yesterday's heavy rain and electrical storm. A deluge of water fell in Denver and vicinity, transforming streets into rivulets and causing considerable damage to manufacturing plants. Two bolts of lightning struck a powerhouse of the Denver Gas & Electric company, leaving the city in darkness for several hours and completely tying up the street car system. Several branches of the Colorado & Southern railroad and the Denver & Rio Grande railroad experienced washouts. A number of excursion trains containing delegates to the Elks convention at Los Angeles and the convention of the National Educational association at Denver, are stalled in the mountains.

RANELAGH ACCEPTS
MEADOWBROOK'S CHALLENGE

London, July 5.—The Ranelagh Polo club has accepted the challenge of the Meadowbrook L. I. team to play a game of polo under the American rules, which do not permit of outside play. The Meadowbrook men are giving a silver trophy for the game, which will come off July 10.

JAPANESE DEBT TO
UNITED STATES

Was Introduced Into Community Of Nation's Through American Diplomacy.

HER FIRST AND FAST FRIEND.

Ambassador Takahira as Orator of Day in Independence Hall, Tells of Their Relations.

Philadelphia, July 5.—Baron Kogoro Takahira, Japanese ambassador to the United States, was the orator of the day at the Fourth of July exercises at historic Independence hall here today. Speaking of the great powers of the world and their responsibilities, the Japanese ambassador said:

"As for Japan, she was not only introduced into the community of nations through the agency of American diplomacy but has been always encouraged by it in various ways as she advanced in her progressive move, as her intentions were to apply the principle of equality the same to nations as to individuals, and she was only a Great Britain, our honored ally, in taking the initiative in 1904, to abolish her extra territorial jurisdiction in Japan, which might be called our international emancipation. Thus, strongly encouraged by the friendly action and attitude of the United States, Japan has been continually endeavoring to improve herself in politics and social conditions so as to make herself worthy of her position as a member of the community of civilized nations.

"We are using every effort in our power, however limited it may be, to help our neighboring countries to improve themselves and to enjoy the benefits of modern civilization. We shall therefore be happy to see the United States act toward them as she acted toward us."

WOMAN SUFFRAGE TO
THE FORE AT DENVER

Denver, July 5.—Woman suffrage came to the fore for a moment in the National Educational association this morning when John MacDonald, editor of the Western School Journal of Topeka, Kan., took up arms for the women before the National Council of Education. This gathering being the only department meeting today with the exception of the Indian department, attended by the boards of directors but did not extend beyond smiles and audible whispers.

Mr. MacDonald was comparing the ease of the present day county superintendent with the difficulty of the old time circuit rider of former superintendents, when he suddenly left his subject and shook a finger at his audience.

"In Kansas," he said, "55 out of an approximate 100 county superintendents are women. Now then, what a narrow being a man is. He is willing to let more than half the political school of his time be ruled by a woman, thereby acknowledging that she knows more than he, but he is not willing to admit that she knows enough to vote for the incumbent of the office."

In the general discussion which followed an address by Edwin G. Cooley of Boston, former superintendent of schools of Chicago, James A. McLean, president of the University of Idaho, said that the twentieth century will be the century of the individual as a future member of various social, economic and political groups and the adjustment of the schools to this condition.

Dr. Nicholas M. Butler, president of Columbia university, made a few remarks before the department of Indian education.

TROUBLE BETWEEN
CHINESE TONGS EXPECTED

New York, July 5.—Acting upon information received from the Chinese minister at Washington today that immediate trouble was expected between the rival Chinese societies, the Hoping tong and the On Leong tong, Police Commissioner Baker dispatched 20 policemen and 30 detectives to Chinatown.

WILFUL MURDER.

Verdict in Case of Lt. Col. Wylie, Killed by East Indian Student.

London, July 5.—A verdict of wilful murder has been rendered in the case of Lieut. Col. Sir Williams Hutt Curzon Wylie, political aide to Lord Morley, who was shot by an Indian student, Madaral Al Hinderji, an Indian student, on the night of July 1 at the conclusion of a public gathering at the Imperial Institute in London.

That the student had contemplated an attack on the gathering for some time was indicated by records found in his room showing that he had been practicing the steady use of a pistol since last January. The notebook gave the results of his shots at varying distances.

STEAMSHIP BURNED
TO WATER'S EDGE.

149 LIVES LOST
Victoria, B. C., July 5.—When the Japanese steamship Nahrakai Maru was burned to the water's edge six miles off Ammiral, on the Chinese coast on June 14, 149 lives, including those of the entire crew of 16, were lost, according to advices received here yesterday.

NOT A CASUALTY,
AN ASSASSINATION

Joseph Pagano, a New York Cigar Maker, Shot Dead as He Was Retiring for the Night.

FOUR MEN PUT UNDER ARREST

Were Found on Roof of Building Across the Street, Hiding Behind a Light Shaft.

New York, July 5.—What was at first thought to have been a Fourth of July casualty, the police now believe was a successful plot to murder. Joseph Pagano, a cigar maker, was shot through the heart by a rifle ball as he was about to climb into his bed in a rear room on the third floor of his home at 223 Christa street, early today. His wife did not hear the report of a shot and it was not until his clothing was removed that the bullet wound was discovered. The first police on the scene attributed the death to a bullet fired by persons celebrating the holiday, as there was much shooting immediately after midnight.

Later, however, Mrs. Pagano declared that the life of her husband had been threatened because of troubles among certain Italian secret societies. Then the police investigated further and found that Pagano had been shot by a rifle and not by a pistol. A number of detectives were placed on the case and before daylight four men were found on the roof of a building across the street. They were hiding behind a light shaft and were arrested. In a room occupied by two of the men on the fourth floor of the building was found a rifle which had been discharged recently.

MAMIE GATES YOUNG DEAD.

Beloved Woman is Summoned After Illness of One Week.

The visits of the grim reaper in the family of H. S. Young have been many and frequent within the last year and this morning the family was again called to mourn the loss of a kind mother and relative in Mamie Gates Young, wife of Hyrum H. Young, and daughter of Jacob and Mary Ware Gates. Mr. Young suffered the loss of his mother, the wife of H. S. Young, early in June, and many other deaths in the family have caused unremitting mourning. Mrs. Young died after a week's illness at a clock after an attack of pneumonia, with which she was seized one week ago. She was 55 years of age and was survived by two daughters, one, Doris, seven years of age, and Katherine, eight months. The funeral will be held at the residence, 225 east Eleventh street, Wednesday, at 2 p. m.

Mrs. Young was the sister of Dr. Arthur H. Young, and the wife of Mr. Lillian J. Knight. She was esteemed by a wide circle of relatives and acquaintances. She was known as a woman devoted to her husband and children with a stronger attachment for her mother. She was a devoted wife of Mr. Young, whose former helpmeet was summoned several years ago.

SKYSCRAPERS DO
THINGS TO BUTTE

Take Morning Game of a Double Header by Score of 6 to 3—
Afternoon Clash at 4 O'clock.

Morning game—Salt Lake, 6; Butte, 2.
The Skyscrapers and the Butte Miners play the second game this afternoon beginning at 4 o'clock. Hall pitches for Salt Lake, and Marshall for Butte.

Salt Lake goes to Helena tonight; Butte and Boise at Butte.

Tally one more for Salt Lake.
This morning the Skyscrapers again took the Butte Miners into camp by a score of 6 to 3, and if you are a good guesser you can tell what will happen to the visitors this afternoon when the teams line up at Walker's field at 4 o'clock. Today's games close the home series and the local push for the Helixes is expected to open there Wednesday. Boise will be at Butte. Then the teams switch.

In this morning's game Amos pitched for Salt Lake and Osburn for Butte. Both were quite freely hit. Salt Lake made four errors and Butte two.
Runs—Salt Lake 10, Butte 2. Inning when two hits, a sacrifice, a walk and a two-bagger brought in four runs. McCann was first up and was thrown out at first. Amos followed with a safe single and Goodman did likewise. Both were advanced a base by a sacrifice by Hammond. Head walked, filling the bases and "Butch" Lussl was there with a nice double-bagger, bringing in the three runs. Kelly's hit scored Lussl and Kelly died while trying to steal.

Butte.....S. S. McQuaid
Campbell.....2 B. Flick
Nehring.....B. B. Lussl
Dunn.....C. F. Kelly
Fitzgerald.....L. F. Head
Hoon.....L. F. Goodman
Porter.....R. F. Hammond
Gavens.....P. E. Whaling
Osburn.....P. E. Annis
Following is the score by innings:

Butte.....1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
Hits.....2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Errors.....1 0 2 1 1 2 0 0 0
Salt Lake.....0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0
Hits.....2 4 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Errors.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

MAY LOAN COTS TO
G. A. R. VETERANS

(Special to the "News.")
Washington, July 5.—Senator Warren from his committee on military affairs made a favorable report today on the joint resolution authorizing the secretary of war to loan coats, tents and appliances for the use of the Forty-third National encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic at Salt Lake in August.

(By Associated Press.)
Washington, July 5.—The secretary of war is authorized by a house resolution adopted by the senate today to loan coats and tents to the Forty-third National encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, to be held at Salt Lake City.

CHILDREN CELEBRATE
WITH A SANE FOURTH

Impressive Ceremonies Participated in by Fifteen Thousand People in Liberty Park—Address by B. S. Hinkley.

With all roads leading to Liberty park today, 15,000 children and their parents celebrated a "safe and sane" Fourth of July. Under the auspices of Liberty stake, Independence Day was commemorated there without a serious mishap and in the spirit of a century ago. The advocates of the suppression of unnecessary noise won a signal victory for they succeeded in diverting American patriotism from expressing itself by explosives and dangerous noise-making devices. Scores of children got lost but they found themselves again on the green shady lawns. After the program and the circus parade, the park was turned into a picnic ground and the majority of the crowd spent the afternoon there enjoying the beautiful day in the shade and listening to the band concerts.

Before sunrise this morning, the first pleasure seekers took possession of the grounds. The flag was being hoisted to the top of the new steel pole which was authorized last week by the city council. Park Keeper Heath called upon the party of young girls to raise the flag. This party consisted of Mary Higgins, Emily Higgs, Irma Sims, Alice Hillman, Maud Tuckfield, Phyllis Jacobson, Winnie Blomquist, and Lucile Van. Long before the usual breakfast time, there were children in the park, and they kept coming, anticipating the best time of their lives—and most of them had it. About 9:45 o'clock the Sunday school classes of the Liberty stake began to arrive in divisions on Sixth East street. There they formed into line—2,000 strong. They were dressed in their best clothes, armed with flags and flowers and national colors.

Headed by Held's band, they marched down the main driveway of the park. Each ward Sunday school was represented by 200 children, and teachers. The parents joined in the parade, which made it more than a mile in length. In this parade were many pretty and interesting sights. There was one entire class dressed in the style of Martha Washington's day. They wore powdered wigs, little dresses made in an old fashioned way and carried fans. There was a George Washington who rode a white charger and bowed and saluted the cheers of the crowd which lined the driveway from one end of the park to the other. Behind him rode his staff dressed in the military style of the colonial days and they carried a huge silk flag. The "Goddess of Liberty," draped in national flags, rode in an automobile. There were many other floats, picturesque and interesting.

SOLDIERS IN LINE.
The Fifteenth infantry brought up the rear of the parade, accompanied by its band and field officers. They were cheered and applauded as they marched gracefully around the park.

After the parade, the children marched in from the band stand under the trees where they found seats to rest themselves. Many of the little tots were almost exhausted but there in the shade and an invigorating breeze they soon recuperated.

After the children were seated the Rev. Herbert E. Hays gave the invocation. When Held's band struck up the "Star Spangled Banner," the entire assembly arose and saluted the flag. Then the children sang the national song in a splendid manner.

Dressed in a powdered wig and a colonial costume, the band read extracts of the Declaration of Independence. With an old quill pen, he signed it. Then 10 other boys, similarly dressed, re-enacted the scene in Independence Hall, when the Declaration was signed. The boys, dressed in the style of the Thirty-third ward; Verner Hewlett, Third ward; George A. Faust, Thirty-first ward; David W. Smith, Tenth ward; Kenneth B. Smith, Tenth ward; Godfrey Whitaker, First ward; Alfred Miller, Emigration ward; Clyde Christensen, Eighth ward; Harold Brown, Ninth ward, and Paul Ludwig, Liberty ward.

Prof. Bryant S. Hinkley concluded the program with an oration. Just after he had concluded the circus parade arrived. Held's band struck up "America," and the crowd went mad. They rushed out on to the driveway to see the crowning feature of the day's celebration. The squad of police had their hands full keeping the roadway clear. The parade passed the entire driveway, giving the entire crowd a chance to see the crowds, the beautiful horses and the animals which were in full view.

The oration of Prof. Hinkley, delivered by Prof. Hinkley, follows:
In the sweep of centuries there is not a single political event of such commanding significance as the Declaration of Independence. From the iron grasp of King John the great charter, until that memorable July day, when Lee's motion was adopted by the "Continental Congress," the cause of liberty has moved steadily forward. But from the dawn of time to this present hour, the struggle for human emancipation has met with the most stubborn and relentless opposition. Here and there intrepid souls have arisen, divinely cherishing a love of liberty, and wrapped in those glorious visions that come to martyrs. They have willingly braved the dangers of the cross, breathed the damp air of the dungeon, faced the lurid glare of the torch, for their convictions, and have brought to us the best government bequeathed the sun.

Standing upon the summit of the ages, we are the proud inheritors of all the splendid victories and glorious achievements that stand to the credit of the race. From these heights, as we look down the pathway of advance, freedom, our hearts are moved to paths when we see the blood-stained snow in the streets of Boston, the sacrifice at Bunker Hill, the suffering at Valley Forge, the intrepidity of Gates and the conspiracies of Lee and Arnold, the work was not finished when the 55 men who attached their names to this document, dared to fling defiance to a tyrant king, and confidently submitted to a candid world the causes which impelled them to a separation.

In the years of blood and struggle stretching from Bunker Hill to Appomattox, every sentence in this document was purchased at the cost of human sacrifice. We are not a united nation, but happily behind all the differences of climate, products, habits, thoughts, and religion, that marked the separate colonies, there ran a deep and holy conviction to build upon the virgin soil of

WASHINGTON TAKES OATH.

On the 30th day of April, 1789, in New York City, Washington took the oath of office, must have been the first of the United States began its major history. This great document, the greatest ever struck off by the brain and purpose of man, gave to us, under the wise and liberal interpretation of Hamilton and Marshall, a simple chart which guided the destiny of this republic and given to us a government which is today the pride of the world and the hope of mankind.

The principles upon which it was founded were not new; they were proclaimed by thinkers and philosophers in other times and in other lands; but it just judgment awards the credit to American statesmen for having translated theories to principles of practice. This wonderful and ingenious adaptation, this fine adjustment of political theory to human conditions, this judicious working out of the glorious doctrine that all men are entitled to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, must forever distinguish the founders of this republic. The brilliancy to conceive, the patience and skill to solve a problem fraught with such mighty human significance must stand as a lasting proof of their high genius.

When the orderly lines of government were established, the thoughts of men and nations were turned toward America. The land was vast, air and sea began to cast their treasures at her feet, then came the army of conquering husbands, a million soldiers were sent to subdue and plow the prairies, to conquer a land to fertility and wealth, to establish order, to bring forth happiness. No other order that ever dwelt upon the globe could have accomplished this work in the same time, nor half of it. They covered the land with roads and the streams with bridges; they dotted the landscape with schools and schoolhouses, and brought comfort and decency out of chaos and confusion. The work was not finished, but the land was a land of order, the subduing of the land and the conquering of the wilderness. In the face of this unparalleled national property, the ever vexing and ominous question of slavery could have been settled only by resort to arms. Less than four-score and ten years had passed away when this fair land was the scene of a great battle, to test whether this nation or any nation so conceived and so dedicated could long endure. Then came four years of black and white the temper of war when youth was mired against patriarchy, when brother fought against brother, son against father, and the mighty scourge of a civil war started a new era. The war was a battle field, to test whether this nation or any nation so conceived and so dedicated could long endure. Then came four years of black and white the temper of war when youth was mired against patriarchy, when brother fought against brother, son against father, and the mighty scourge of a civil war started a new era. The war was a battle field, to test whether this nation or any nation so conceived and so dedicated could long endure. Then came four years of black and white the temper of war when youth was mired against patriarchy, when brother fought against brother, son against father, and the mighty scourge of a civil war started a new era. The war was a battle field, to test whether this nation or any nation so conceived and so dedicated could long endure. Then came four years of black and white the temper of war when youth was mired against patriarchy, when brother fought against brother, son against father, and the mighty scourge of a civil war started a new era. The war was a battle field, to test whether this nation or any nation so conceived and so dedicated could long endure. Then came four years of black and white the temper of war when youth was mired against patriarchy, when brother fought against brother, son against father, and the mighty scourge of a civil war started a new era. The war was a battle field, to test whether this nation or any nation so conceived and so dedicated could long endure. Then came four years of black and white the temper of war when youth was mired against patriarchy, when brother fought against brother, son against father, and the mighty scourge of a civil war started a new era. The war was a battle field, to test whether this nation or any nation so conceived and so dedicated could long endure. Then came four years of black and white the temper of war when youth was mired against patriarchy, when brother fought against brother, son against father, and the mighty scourge of a civil war started a new era. The war was a battle field, to test whether this nation or any nation so conceived and so dedicated could long endure. Then came four years of black and white the temper of war when youth was mired against patriarchy, when brother fought against brother, son against father, and the mighty scourge of a civil war started a new era. The war was a battle field, to test whether this nation or any nation so conceived and so dedicated could long endure. Then came four years of black and white the temper of war when youth was mired against patriarchy, when brother fought against brother, son against father, and the mighty scourge of a civil war started a new era. The war was a battle field, to test whether this nation or any nation so conceived and so dedicated could long endure. Then came four years of black and white the temper of war when youth was mired against patriarchy, when brother fought against brother, son against father, and the mighty scourge of a civil war started a new era. The war was a battle field, to test whether this nation or any nation so conceived and so dedicated could long endure. Then came four years of black and white the temper of war when youth was mired against patriarchy, when brother fought against brother, son against father, and the mighty scourge of a civil war started a new era. The war was a battle field, to test whether this nation or any nation so conceived and so dedicated could long endure. Then came four years of black and white the temper of war when youth was mired against patriarchy, when brother fought against brother, son against father, and the mighty scourge of a civil war started a new era. The war was a battle field, to test whether this nation or any nation so conceived and so dedicated could long endure. Then came four years of black and white the temper of war when youth was mired against patriarchy, when brother fought against brother, son against father, and the mighty scourge of a civil war started a new era. The war was a battle field, to test whether this nation or any nation so conceived and so dedicated could long endure. Then came four years of black and white the temper of war when youth was mired against patriarchy, when brother fought against brother, son against father, and the mighty scourge of a civil war started a new era. The war was a battle field, to test whether this nation or any nation so conceived and so dedicated could long endure. Then came four years of black and white the temper of war when youth was mired against patriarchy, when brother fought against brother, son against father, and the mighty scourge of a civil war started a new era. The war was a battle field, to test whether this nation or any nation so conceived and so dedicated could long endure. Then came four years of black and white the temper of war when youth was mired against patriarchy, when brother fought against brother, son against father, and the mighty scourge of a civil war started a new era. The war was a battle field, to test whether this nation or any nation so conceived and so dedicated could long endure. Then came four years of black and white the temper of war when youth was mired against patriarchy, when brother fought against brother, son against father, and the mighty scourge of a civil war started a new era. The war was a battle field, to test whether this nation or any nation so conceived and so dedicated could long endure. Then came four years of black and white the temper of war when youth was mired against patriarchy, when brother fought against brother, son against father, and the mighty scourge of a civil war started a new era. The war was a battle field, to test whether this nation or any nation so conceived and so dedicated could long endure. Then came four years of black and white the temper of war when youth was mired against patriarchy, when brother fought against brother, son against father, and the mighty scourge of a civil war started a new era. The war was a battle field, to test whether this nation or any nation so conceived and so dedicated could long endure. Then came four years of black and white the temper of war when youth was mired against patriarchy, when brother fought against brother, son against father, and the mighty scourge of a civil war started a new era. The war was a battle field, to test whether this nation or any nation so conceived and so dedicated could long endure. Then came four years of black and white the temper of war when youth was mired against patriarchy, when brother fought against brother, son against father, and the mighty scourge of a civil war started a new era. The war was a battle field, to test whether this nation or any nation so conceived and so dedicated could long endure. Then came four years of black and white the temper of war when youth was mired against patriarchy, when brother fought against brother, son against father, and the mighty scourge of a civil war started a new era. The war was a battle field, to test whether this nation or any nation so conceived and so dedicated could long endure. Then came four years of black and white the temper of war when youth was mired against patriarchy, when brother fought against brother, son against father, and the mighty scourge of a civil war started a new era. The war was a battle field, to test whether this nation or any nation so conceived and so dedicated could long endure. Then came four years of black and white the temper of war when youth was mired against patriarchy, when brother fought against brother, son against father, and the mighty scourge of a civil war started a new era. The war was a battle field, to test whether this nation or any nation so conceived and so dedicated could long endure. Then came four years of black and white the temper of war when youth was mired against patriarchy, when brother fought against brother, son against father, and the mighty scourge of a civil war started a new era. The war was a battle field