

IN THE LIMELIGHT

Reorganization of Zionists



Reputation of the administration of the officers of the American Zionist organization by the twenty-fourth annual convention at Cleveland resulted in the resignation of President Julian W. Mack of Chicago (portrait herewith) and six other officers of the organization and 35 of the 50 members and the secretary of the national executive committee, Peter J. Schweitzer, treasurer of the organization, was the only incumbent to retain his position.

Besides Judge Mack, American Zionist organization officials who relinquished their offices are: Justice Louis D. Brandeis of Washington, honorary president; Rabbi Stephen S. Wise of New York, honorary vice president; Harry Friedenwald of Baltimore and Nathan Straus, New York, vice presidents; Jacob De Haas, secretary of the Palestine department, and Reuben Horchow, assistant treasurer. All except Justice Brandeis are members of the executive committee.

Women to Surrender Hatreds

Miss Jane Addams of Hull House, Chicago, is in Europe to be gone until autumn. In Vienna, from July 10 to July 15, she will direct the third congress of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, of which she was elected president two years ago at its meeting in Geneva, Switzerland. More than two thousand women, from nearly every country on the globe, from Australia to Uruguay and Japan to Sweden, will be in attendance. Twenty-one delegates and eleven alternates, in addition to American visitors in Europe, will represent the United States section in the conference.



Among the subjects which the women will discuss will be the participation of their own sex in international politics; education as the way to peace; efforts against war animosities; pacifism in moments of economic and social transition; revision of treaties; the League of Nations; freedom of trade; transit and communication.

"The women's highest hope is to create good will," Miss Addams said. "They believe that by meeting together, women from every country, speaking every tongue, they can help to iron out the difficulties over which their nations are still quarrelling. They hope that if the women surrender prejudices and hatreds, countries will."

Admiral Sims Taken to Task



Rear Admiral William S. Sims, U. S. N., seems to be a sailor man who has opinions of his own and the courage of his convictions. Anyway, in London in addressing the English-Speaking Union, he said something tart about some Americans of Irish blood and stirred up a jolly row, both in the tight Irishman and in Washington, U. S. A.

The critics recall the admiral's famous "Guild Hall" speech of 1910, for which he was reprimanded by President Taft and to which he himself referred. There have been many quotations of that speech commonly referred to as the "last drop of blood speech," but Admiral Sims in his recent book, "The Victory at Sea," gives his own version:

"The statement then made was purely the inspiration of the moment; it came from the heart, not from the head; probably these evidences that Germany had something to do with my outburst. I certainly spoke without any authorization from my government and realized at once that I had committed a great indiscretion.

Uncle Sam: Dealer in Grain

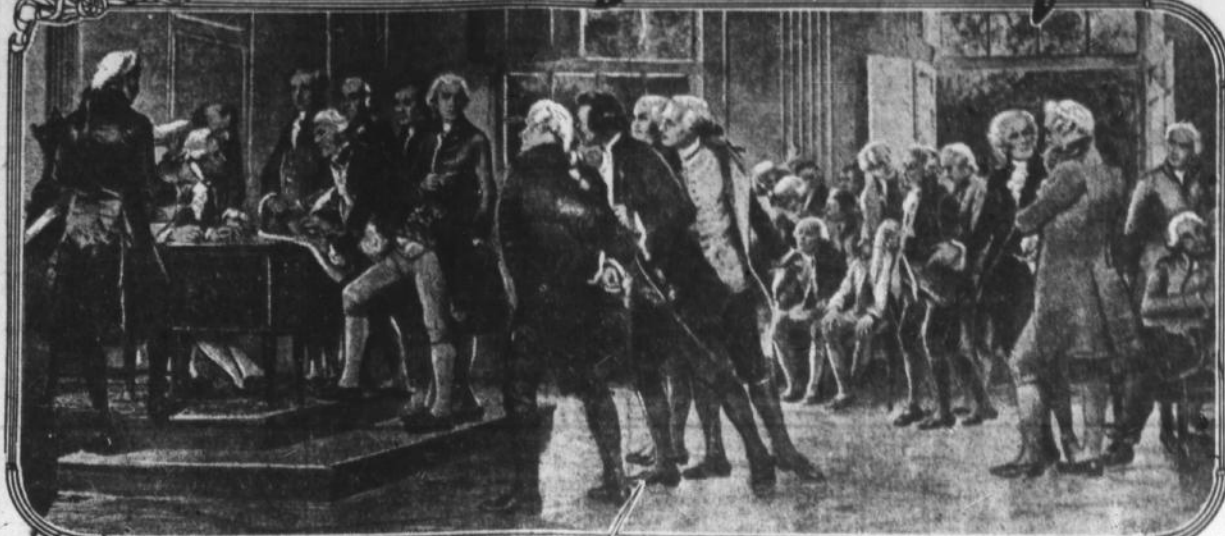
Creation of a \$100,000,000 federal farmers' export financing corporation to buy farm products in the United States and sell them abroad is proposed in a bill introduced by Senator Norris of Nebraska, chairman of the agricultural committee. The corporation would be composed of the secretary of agriculture and four other directors to be appointed by the President, with the consent of the senate, at annual salaries of \$7,500, and be authorized to issue bonds up to ten times its paid-in capital.



The proposed new government agency would sell American farm products abroad to nations or individuals, act as the agent for any producer or dealer in farm products and also make advances to assist agricultural exports. The bill was described by Senator Norris as designed to provide "a middle between the producer in America and the consumer in Europe."

Senator Norris, in referring to the \$100,000,000 capital to be provided for the corporation, said that as a matter of fact, the American farmer is entitled to the use of this much federal money because in the operation of the grain corporation there was a net profit of \$60,000,000 or \$70,000,000, all of which was contributed by the grain growers of the country.

"Hang Together or Hang Separately"



SIGNING THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE (From Painting by Sarah Bell Dodson)

By JOHN DICKINSON SHERMAN. WHEN in 1776 the president of the Second Continental Congress put his "John Hancock" to "A Declaration by the Representatives of the United States of America in General Congress Assembled," he wrote it so large and so plain that he then and there gave to the American language a new and enduring synonym.

"There!" said the delegate from Massachusetts, "George III will be able to read that without his spectacles." And as he touched it up and blackened the heavy strokes of the quill he remarked to his fellow delegates: "But we must be unanimous; there must be no pulling different ways. We must all hang together."

"We must indeed all hang together," replied Benjamin Franklin of Pennsylvania, "or most assuredly we shall all hang separately."

When we read the Declaration of Independence of 1921 can read a lot between the lines. These two historic utterances, if we do not dig too far into the Revolution and its history—enough digging to get a clear idea of what brought about the Declaration of Independence, and it is every good American's patriotic duty to do that—will tell us that the same thing was true then as it is true now.

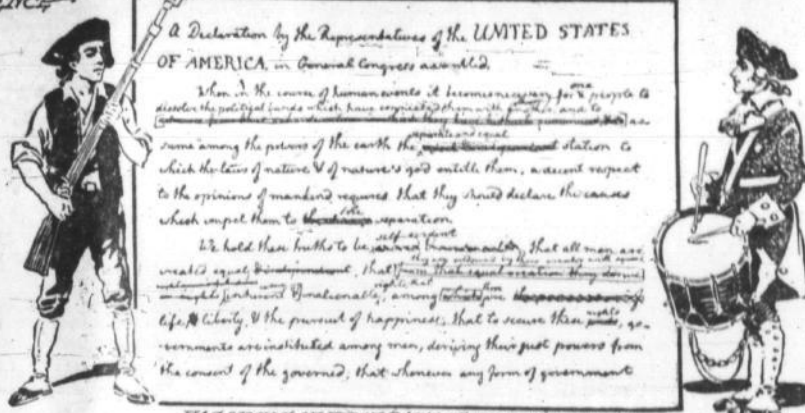
Of course we're not all tarred with the same brush but—to use more time-honored American similes—it's dollars to doughnuts that the average American doesn't know enough to last him across the street about the causes leading up to the Revolution. And as for the Declaration itself he couldn't save his life to tell what half of it means. This is a bad business in itself and it's especially bad right now.

For we are going to have a new kind of Fourth of July celebration in the United States of America. The Fourth has quit being the day of fireworks and casualties. And in the new kind of Fourth of July celebration the Declaration of Independence will come to its own as the crowning touch of public observance. The American Revolution is the greatest stepping-stone in the march of the centuries toward freedom and the Declaration of Independence is its symbol.

Though the Declaration of Independence is to come back to its own, the new Fourth will not be the day when the American Eagle screws and the orator bawls because Uncle Sam handed John Bull a K O a century and a half ago. There are two reasons for this.

One is the World War. John Bull and Uncle Sam now stand shoulder to shoulder in defense of all that our common race holds dear of personal freedom and political ideals.

The other is the fact that the Revolution was not a quarrel between two peoples—the British people and the American people. It was, in its earlier stages at least, a strife between two different political and economic systems. It was no unrelated event, but formed a part of the history of the race on both continents. There was a British revolution at the same time there was an American Revolution. The British Revolution was to preserve liberty. The American Revolution was to preserve the king's prerogatives were the aim of revolutionary attack.



part of debt incurred during French and Indian war. Colonial assemblies refuse. Parliament asserts right to tax colonies. Issue of "taxation without representation" raised. 1765—Parliament passes "Quartering Act," requiring soldiers to supply quarters for British army of defense. "Stamp Act," putting tax on newspapers, and legal documents. Stamp Act Congress issues "declaration of rights."

1766—Repeal of "Stamp Act." "Declaratory Act" maintains right to tax. 1767—Townsend, British chancellor of exchequer, brings in bill for taxes on tea, glass, wine, oil, paper, lead, etc.

1768—Non-Importation agreement adopted by Boston and spreads to other colonies. Massachusetts legislature dissolved by George III. British soldiers quartered in Boston. 1769—Lord North repeals all taxes except on tea, retained for sake of principle.

1773—"Committee of Correspondence" formed to enable colonies to keep in touch. "Boston Tea Party." 1774—"Boston Port Bill," closing Boston to shipping and removing seat of government to Salem. General Gage, commander of British soldiers in Boston, made governor of Massachusetts. "Regulating Act," remodeling charter of Massachusetts. "Quartering Act." "Quebec Act." First Continental Congress at Philadelphia. Massachusetts Provincial Congress meets and calls for 12,000 "Minute Men."

1775—Parliament declares Massachusetts to be in a state of rebellion. Armed clash at Lexington and Concord begins hostilities. Capture of Bunker Hill. Siege of Boston. Canadian expedition under Montgomery. Second Continental Congress at Philadelphia votes to raise army of 20,000 and chooses George Washington commander-in-chief.

1776—Evacuation of Boston by British, accompanied by 1,500 loyalists. Repulse of British fleet and army at Charleston, S. C. Battle of Long Island and occupation of New York by British. Battle of Trenton. Continental Congress provides for the establishment of state governments and state conventions adopt constitutions. Congress adopts Declaration of Independence.

The most casual glance at this skeleton chronology shows it to be literally loaded to the muzzle with the eighteenth century equivalent of political and economic TNT. The American Revolution was inevitable, sooner or later. The marvel is not that it came, but that out of the conditions grew a nation.

What a chaos it was! The title to the colonies was not in the people of England or in the state, but in the crown. The crown could make and repeal laws; could appoint rulers and remove them. The colonists were not citizens of the realm, but subjects of the crown, having only such rights as granted them in their charters. The crown claimed and exercised the right to amend or revoke these charters. Such rights and no more did the American colonists have, according to the view of the party in England which stood for legal and constitutional prerogatives of the crown. These claims of the crown were resisted by every colony as incompatible with its essential rights and by the anti-prerogative party in England.

HELD PRISONER FOR 16 YEARS

Daughter Caged by Mother in Darkened Room Without Light or Air.

BUT ONE PERSON KNEW

When Found by Humane Officer Girl Was Wearing Child's Bonnet and Child's Clothing—Has the Mentality of a Child.

Bailston, N. Y.—There may be a mystery to unravel in connection with the strange case of Miss Jennie Hall, who for 16 years was held a prisoner by her mother, Mrs. Catherine Hall, and another daughter, in a tumble-down shack near Round Lake, a short distance from Bailston, Saratoga county, New York.

During all of this period Jennie never saw the light of day except as it may have slightly filtered through a heavily planked window. Never except twice did she see another human being except her mother and her sister. Never in the 16 years until a humane officer from Saratoga entered her dark prison the other day did she see a man, and at sight of the unusual spectacle she fainted.

Only One Neighbor Knew

Only one neighbor knew that such a being as she existed, and it was this neighbor who finally brought the matter to the attention of the Saratoga County Humane society, whose superintendent, William Hennessy, investigated and led the afflicted woman, who is thirty-one years old away from her prison. Other neighbors considered the Hall family—mother and daughter, as "upper," and the shack in which they lived was avoided. Jennie has the mentality of a child. When found by the humane officer she was wearing a child's bonnet, which apparently she dearly prized, and a child's clothing.

Jennie at one time—some twenty years ago—was for a brief time inmate of the State Hospital for the Insane at Utica. When she returned to her home she vanished from sight, to live the intervening years up to the present buried in a living prison.

The mentality of the mother and the other daughter is now being inquired into and action in the case of Jennie will be taken accordingly.

Mystery in Key. The element of mystery centers around a key found tied in the apron of the mother, Mrs. Hall. Evidently the key fits something, but the some-



Never in 16 Years Had She Seen a Man

thing has not as yet been discovered. It is believed that somewhere on the place there is a buried treasure chest and that in it there is a missing inheritance of \$10,000 left to the two daughters of Mrs. Hall.

The story is that some time before Jennie's commitment to the Utica hospital she and her sister fell heir to \$5,000 apiece left by their grandfather, who had just died. It is certain the money was not used about the old farmhouse, which stands in a rotting condition, hidden amid a dense foliage of trees. The inference is that the key holds the secret of the treasure. Why the money was hidden, if it is hidden, may be known when the alienist makes his report on the mental condition of the mother.

Section Drew Fireman From Engine

Leaving out of the locomotive cab of an outgoing freight, Fireman Arthur Gantz was drawn out of the cab by suction produced when his train passed an incoming train in the yards. Gantz landed between the tracks and was not seriously hurt.

Aviator Leaped 800 Feet to Death

Grand Island, Neb.—Forced to leap from his airplane at a height of 800 feet, Warren P. Kite, 21st pilot, was killed in the presence of his wife and several thousand spectators. Another plane had cut off the tail of Kite's machine.