

The Washington Times.

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SATURDAY, JULY 4, 1903.

Daily Calendar of American History.

- 1776—Declaration of independence adopted. 1778—Inhabitants of Wyoming Valley, Pennsylvania, massacred by Indians and Tories. 1789—First tariff bill passed. 1831—James Monroe died in New York at the age of seventy-three years.

A Word About the Fourth.

A Day of Holiday-Making as Well as Patriotic Demonstration.

This is the day when the wise editor puts on his thinking cap and prepares a heavy editorial on the significance of our anniversary of independence. It is not read, of course. Nobody reads editorials on July 4.

The Fourth of July as a holiday was made for the people and not the people for the Fourth. Its lessons are taught in the schools and by every flag that flaunts its beautiful colors in the breeze.

Incidentally, it is well to remember that the day is the birthday of the Republic and that it has brought many good things to all of us, but there is no use lying awake nights in consequence. Let us show ourselves worthy of the freedom signed for us by the men of 1776.

The Lynching Question.

Lawlessness the Real Evil Behind Mob Vengeance.

The recent lynching in Delaware will probably be taken as a fresh proof that human nature is the same everywhere, and that in certain circumstances it is prone to yield to the impulse of vengeance. It has often been said that lynchings in the South should, for this reason, be regarded as local phenomena due to local conditions, and that the nation as a whole has no right to judge or to condemn.

crime may occur. It now remains to decide whether, as a civilized people, we are prepared to revive the tortures of the Trojans and the custom of burning at the stake. If public opinion supports this view, lynchings after the manner of the Wilmington affair may, and probably will, be a common feature of our national life.

There is no use in being sentimental about this thing. The fate of the criminal does not really matter so much as the effect on the public. Innocent people are burned alive in railway wrecks and other accidents. It is improbable that the horror of such an event makes much impression on the minds of men degraded and vicious enough to commit similar crimes.

The Appointment of Mr. Fitch

"A Representative Business Man" With Great Opportunities.

In the appointment of James E. Fitch as a member of the Board of Education the Commissioners have secured what they were after—"a representative business man." Whether or not Mr. Fitch is anything else, in addition to being "a representative business man," remains to be seen.

Be Prepared for Danger.

The Schooling of Heroes Not a Matter of Chance.

How easy it is to write the words, "Leslie Matlock, hero!" How hard, how impossible, it would be for most of us to earn the title were it to come to us! And yet it is the testimony of many men who have earned the title of hero that the attributes which made for heroic measurement within them were not the result of birth, but of education.

Democracy Might Control.

If Oklahoma gets into the Union and the Republicans are able to do so they should, and doubtless will, send Dennis to the Senate. But with Indian Territory annexed they would have small chance of controlling the Legislature.

Through Open Draw.

BUFFALO, July 4.—An unknown man fell through the open draw of the International bridge yesterday and was drowned. The stranger had boarded the wrong train and was put off on the Canadian side. He started to walk across the bridge to Buffalo. He was well dressed and had a Pullman ticket.

Politics in It.

There is, however, in the question as to whether Oklahoma and Indian Territory shall be admitted as one State a matter of politics. A State so created would undoubtedly for a number of years be a Democratic State. The Republican leaders must recognize that fact, as much as they recognize that Arizona would in all probability send two Democratic members to the Senate if admitted.

Archduke Sells His Iron Works.

Archduke Frederick of Austria, the eldest brother of Queen Christina of Spain, has just concluded the sale of his vast iron works in upper Silesia, to a syndicate composed of the National Bank of Germany, and the concern known by the name of the "Friedenshute," in Silesia. The price which the Archduke is receiving amounts to the vast sum of \$18,000,000, which will go to still further swell the fortune of this the richest of the members of the reigning house of Austria.

ter in far-off Oregon, learned his lessons we do not know. It is probable that he was a herder or ranch hand whose life has been one of hardship and danger, and to whom a horse's back was second nature. He was accustomed to quick thought and was purposeful as well, and when the seething waters of the flood threatened to overwhelm him he did not take to the hills like some of the softer folk who left wives and families to perish while they escaped, but, putting spur to horse, he rode headlong through the dark and warned the people of Lexington, nine miles below, of danger.

And so he is a hero. We cannot all be like Leslie Matlock, but it is in the power of any man to go to school to danger and to train himself so that if the crisis ever comes—God forbid it should come to most of us—he will rise to the occasion as Leslie Matlock did.

The Field of Politics.

Statehood Fight.

When the matter of Statehood is taken up again in the Fifty-eighth Congress, as it is almost certain to be, it is probable that an effort will be made from the start to have Oklahoma and Indian Territory admitted as one State. Sentiment in both Territories is said to be tending strongly in that direction, as is shown by the recent Statehood conventions which have been held at Muskogee, Claremore, Oklahoma City, and Shawnee.

The Democrats of both Territories have taken the lead in advocating joint Statehood, and the Republicans are said to be endorsing the plan as a more promising way of gaining admission than by making the fight independently. It ought not to be a difficult task to adjust the matter of school lands and other questions, so that Oklahoma and Indian Territory might be admitted as one State at once. They are about equal in area and population, and together would constitute a bright star in the constellation of American Commonwealths.

Emperor's Last Meeting.

The two emperors met for the last time at the funeral of the late King of Saxony, but were each of them only at Dresden for a few hours, and indeed the absence of Emperor William from Vienna for these several years past, has given rise to all sorts of stories as to an alleged estrangement between himself and Emperor Francis Joseph, stories for which there is not a shadow of foundation, and to which it is proposed

Names of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence.

Classified According to the Colonies in Which They Claimed Residence. To the Editor of The Washington Times: There was published in The Times, July 4, 1899, a poem entitled "Rodney's Ride," of which I preserve a copy. Reading it a few days ago the thought came to me whether it is possible to tabulate the names of the signers of the Declaration of Independence so as to assign them to their respective States or colonies. That would seem to interest to the general reader and to the student of American history.

By means of information obtained from "Times and Life of Washington" by John Frederic Schroeder, 1887, I have placed a few names and now desire to send you the papers, hoping that some member of your large working force can obtain the necessary information to finish the list.

MRS. E. F. DEXTER, 2248 N Street northwest, Washington, D. C., June 29, 1903.

The signers of the Declaration of Independence according to States, follow: New Hampshire—Joshua Bartlett, William Whipple, and Matthew Thornton. Massachusetts—John Adams, John Hancock, Robert Treat Paine, Elbridge Gerry, and John Hancock, president of the Congress.

Rhode Island—Stephen Hopkins and William Ellery. Connecticut—Roger Sherman, Samuel Huntington, William Williams, and Oliver Wolcott.

New York—William Floyd, Philip Livingston, Francis Lewis, and Lewis Morris.

New Jersey—Richard Stockton, John Witherspoon, Francis Hopkinson, John Hart, and Abraham Clark.

Pennsylvania—Robert Morris, Benjamin Rush, Benjamin Franklin, John Morton, George Clymer, James Smith, George Taylor, James Wilson, and George Ross.

Delaware—Caesar Rodney, George Reed, and Theodore McKean.

Maryland—Samuel Chase, William Paca, Thomas Stone, and Charles Carroll of Carrollton.

Virginia—George Wythe, Richard Henry Lee, Thomas Jefferson, Benjamin Harrison, Thomas Nelson, Jr., Francis Lightfoot Lee, and Carter Braxton.

North Carolina—William Harper, Joseph Hewes, and John Penn.

South Carolina—Edward Rutledge, Thomas Heyward, Jr., Thomas Lynch, Jr., and Arthur Middleton.

Georgia—Button Gwinnett, Lyman Hall, and George Walton.

COURTS AND CAPITALS OF THE OLD WORLD.

President Loubet's Forthcoming Visit to England—Archduke Frederick of Austria Disposes of His Vast Iron Interests—One Officer Who Did His Duty in the Belgrade Tragedy and Paid for His Devotion With His Life.

Loubet's Visit to England.

President Loubet leaves Paris the day after tomorrow morning at 8 o'clock for his visit to England, and will cross from Boulogne-sur-Mer to Dover, escorted by some of the finest battleships of the North Atlantic Squadron. He will be received at Dover by the Duke of Connaught, and at Victoria Station in London at 4:30 in the afternoon by King Edward, who will accompany him to St. James' Palace, where throughout his stay he will occupy those apartments which until a few weeks ago were the home of the Prince and the Princess of Wales. At 8 o'clock in the evening King Edward gives a grand state banquet, followed by a state concert in honor of the President. The latter will be accompanied by his minister of foreign affairs, M. Delcasse, and by half a dozen members of his military and civil household.

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The Example of History.

In fact, one could go through all the annals of the monarchical history of Europe in order to furnish proof that when their most trusted courtiers, just the very men, in fact, on whose fidelity and devotion they believed that they could place the most implicit reliance. It is merely necessary to point out that in all these conspiracies against sovereigns, especially those that have been attended by violence, they have always been assisted and abetted by betrayal from within, on the part of those officers upon whom the victim of the plot looked for protection and defense.

Not Permitted to Resign.

The captain could not even resign his post as aide-de-camp. For being married to the daughter of the prime minister, it would have created much disturbance and would have inevitably given rise to suspicions without in any way benefiting or saving the King and Queen had he done so. He resolved to adhere to the line of conduct which he had laid out for himself. He was on duty at the palace on the night of the tragedy, and when the door of the royal apartments was blown open by means of dynamite he rushed forward with his revolver calling upon the conspirators to retire, and shot down Colonel Naomovitch, who was leading the way, being himself immediately shot down in turn by Colonel Maschin, the brother-in-law of Queen Draga. Before morning the captain's father-in-law, the premier, General Markovitch, had likewise been assassinated, while the captain's widow in the early dawn had given birth to a little boy.

Volunteer Officers in the American Army.

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King Peter's Military Household.

King Peter of Serbia will do wisely to change the members of his military household. For the four officers who attended him as aides-de-camp from Geneva to Belgrade had figured in a similar capacity in the encourage of King Alexander, and had taken part in the latter's assassination.

It is a noteworthy fact that those very officers who are nearest to the sovereign, who have been the objects of his greatest generosity, kindness, and confidence, should almost invariably be those who are among the first to betray him.

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to give the lie by William's state visit to the Austrian capital in September.

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An Officer's Devotion to Duty.

The captain had been taken into the confidence of the conspirators who were aware of his hostile sentiments with regard to Queen Draga, and as to the degradation and evil which he was convinced she was destined to bring upon Serbia. But when the conspirators asked him to join them he replied: "You have confided to me your secret, and I shall not betray you, but the more as I think just as you do. But if I remain a loyal comrade to you I shall likewise fulfill my duties toward the King, and if you make your attack upon the palace when I am on duty there I shall do everything that I can to prevent the execution of your designs."

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PROGRESS OF PEACE IN A TWELVEMONTH

Former Secretary of State Foster Reviews the Leading Events.

The Hon. John W. Foster is a contributor to the current "Independent." In discussing "The Year's Progress in Peace" he says: "It is a matter of congratulation for us that the United States was the first to set an example to the world of a resort to the Hague Tribunal. The case was announced a year ago that this country and Mexico were just concluding an agreement to submit to that international court a question much discussed and of long standing. The case has already been submitted to the tribunal and with a promptness and celerity almost unknown in international jurisdiction, has been rendered. Although the amount of the award is large, the debtor nation has cheerfully accepted the result. Even for her the result was so much more satisfactory than the constant irritation growing out of the continued agitation of the question that it was better to pay the award even though regarded as inequitable, and be at peace with her neighbor.

An Auspicious Event.

"Probably the most editing and auspicious event has occurred in a quarter of the world to which Anglo-Saxons have not been inclined to look for helpful examples in good government and salutary public law. In the lower extreme of the South American continent there have arisen during the last century two prosperous and aspiring republics. As a rule they have sustained good administration, maintained excellent foreign credit, and have greatly advanced their wealth and resources. For a time they arrayed themselves in a rivalry for supremacy on that continent, and following the examples of the greater nations they largely increased their armies and navies.

An Inspiring Example.

"From these far away countries, where we have been so prone to expect war and disorder, comes this inspiring and hopeful example. They are a people, too, of a different religion and race from the most of us—Catholics, not Protestants—Spanish-American, not Latin race, and the boastful Anglo-Saxon. May we not learn from this to be a little more charitable in our criticism of the countries to the south of us in their struggles to free themselves from the yoke of a world enchained them during so many centuries of misrule?

The Hague Tribunal.

"The point which I wish to emphasize is that the public sentiment of the world, and especially of the British people, brought these three powerful nations to a halt. It is encouraging to know that in this era it is not so easy to inaugurate a policy of unjust war as it was a century or more ago.

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