

BETTER ROADS

FUNDS FOR BUILDING ROADS

Sum of \$622,000,000 Available for Highway and Bridge Construction and Maintenance.

(Prepared by the U. S. Department of Agriculture.)

Approximately \$622,000,000 is now known to be available for road and bridge construction and maintenance during the year 1921, according to information sent to the bureau of public roads, United States Department of Agriculture, by the several state highway departments. Should pending legislation be passed by congress and additional appropriations be made for federal aid, this sum would be increased by the amount of the federal appropriation.

The approximate amounts available to each of the states from local, state



Hard Surface Road Built by Federal and State Funds.

and federal sources for road and bridge expenditure are: Alabama, \$9,000,000; Arizona, \$5,000,000; Arkansas, \$12,000,000; California, \$23,000,000; Colorado, \$7,000,000; Connecticut, \$8,000,000; Delaware, \$3,500,000; Florida, \$7,725,000; Georgia, \$10,000,000; Idaho, \$4,500,000; Illinois, \$20,000,000; Indiana, \$9,500,000; Iowa, \$37,000,000; Kansas, \$20,000,000; Kentucky, \$8,000,000; Louisiana, \$6,000,000; Maine, \$7,500,000; Maryland, \$4,800,000; Massachusetts, \$8,000,000; Michigan, \$20,000,000; Minnesota, \$20,000,000; Mississippi, \$11,000,000; Missouri, \$15,000,000; Montana, \$8,500,000; Nebraska, \$3,000,000; Nevada, \$3,500,000; New Hampshire, \$2,500,000; New Jersey, \$18,000,000; New Mexico, \$4,000,000; New York, \$55,000,000; North Carolina, \$6,500,000; North Dakota, \$7,000,000; Ohio, \$35,000,000; Oklahoma, \$8,500,000; Oregon, \$10,000,000; Pennsylvania, \$30,000,000; Rhode Island, \$1,700,000; South Carolina, \$6,000,000; South Dakota, \$7,000,000; Tennessee, \$10,275,000; Texas, \$80,000,000; Utah, \$6,000,000; Vermont, \$2,000,000; Virginia, \$10,000,000; Washington, \$14,000,000; West Virginia, \$8,000,000; Wisconsin, \$19,500,000; Wyoming, \$3,000,000.

DIRT HIGHWAYS ARE EASIEST

Unpaved Country Roads Cause Least Wear on Tires, While Slag Is Most Destructive.

The much maligned dirt road finds a champion in a Denver tire manufacturer, who asserts that exhaustive tests show that the unpaved country road causes the least tire wear. But the road must be in good condition, with no ruts to wear against the side walls of the tire. When properly dragged, the unpaved country road is found to generate less heat in the tire than any other type of road.

Slag roads were found to be most destructive to tires, the sharp points soon pitting the tread with my holes. With the test car's wheels a fraction of an inch out of alignment, the tires looked as if they had been sandpapered after only a few hours' travel. Asphalt pavement was found to develop much heat, but little external wear. Macadam roads in good condition were found to be better than slag.

ADVANTAGES OF GOOD ROADS

Means Release to Farmer and City Man From Bondage of Railroad Discomforts.

To both city man and farmer the good road means release from bondage—bondage to electric, steam car schedules and discomforts—bondage to distance—bondage to time. Counties and states where good roads have become a steady part of a progressive program of legislation have seen values shoot up in most surprising fashion, and this again has brought home the fact that good roads pay for themselves.

DEMAND FOR GOOD HIGHWAYS

Nothing So Vital to Transportation System and Future of Automotive Power.

"Let's French it, Teach it and Demand Good Roads," says Orville D. Coppock, sales manager of the Commerce Motor Car company, Detroit. "Nothing is so vital to the transportation system of our country, and the future of the automotive industry as good roads."

Bar Tractor From Roads

Because of its tendency to damage roads, the tractor is barred from many state, county and private highways. In spite of being thus in disrepute, however, it is considered indispensable in many communities for building, repairing and maintaining roads. Many a fine dirt road owes its smoothness and state of good repair to frequent use of the drag or grader, pulled by a husky tractor.

Keep out all weeds before they get started. It is easier and cheaper.

"Yet It Is a Debt to the Country That Falls Upon All of Us"

By GENERAL JOHN J. PERSHING, Chief of Staff, U. S. A.



Our position and influence in world affairs are not measured by our wealth and population, nor yet by our free and liberal form of government, but by our purpose to maintain the high principles of justice and humanity upon which our institutions are founded. The fulfillment of this purpose in turn depends upon the solidity of the government and our readiness to defend its integrity.

Our success in the war was not due to forethought in preparedness, but to exceptional circumstances which made it possible to prepare after war had been declared. It is my belief that if America had been adequately prepared, our rights would never have been violated, nor our safety threatened.

In discussing preparedness it should be remembered that our traditions are opposed to the maintenance of a large standing army. Our wars have practically all been fought by citizen soldiery. But we have persistently failed to train our citizen-soldier in time of peace, and waited until war was upon us before making any move to that end. While recognizing the principle that every citizen may be called as a soldier, we have never emphasized the obligation of the individual to prepare himself to serve his country. Yet it is a debt to the country that falls upon all of us.

From a purely military standpoint our policy should provide first, a permanent military establishment large enough to guard against sudden attack; second, a force sufficient to meet our international obligations, particularly on the American continent; third, such force as may be necessary to meet our internal requirements; fourth, a trained citizen reserve organized to meet the emergency of war.

In the preparation of our young manhood for service in defense of their country, there are many personal benefits that the course of training would bring. It would develop the physical vigor and manliness of our youth and sharpen their mentality. It would teach self-discipline and respect for constituted authority. As recent experience has shown, it encourages initiative and gives young men confidence in their abilities. The thought and the act of preparation for service increase their patriotism. Association with men from all walks of life strikingly emphasizes our democracy. The training broadens the views and increases the value of our youth as citizens. It is especially needed among our alien population, a large percentage of whom are illiterate.

In considering a reserve, we already have a nucleus in our trained units that have had experience in the war. I refer to the units of the National Guard as well as those of the so-called national army. They have returned with traditions, history, pride of service, and high ideals of citizenship, all of which together constitute a valuable asset in any organization. I should like to see those divisions held together, retaining their officers in so far as their efficiency records show them capable of performing the duties of their respective grades. I would retain the organization of these divisions and utilize them as reserve divisions into which the young men would pass as they come from the army or finish in the training camps.

In a reserve army it should be pointed out that there is great necessity for a large number of thoroughly trained officers, not only for the combat troops, but for the various staff corps and departments, including the general staff. These officers should be very carefully tested and, depending upon his qualifications, each should have a definite assignment to some particular unit or headquarters. An especial effort should be made to retain in the reserve those officers, and men as well, who during the war performed their duties efficiently.

There is a moral side to the sort of training in question. Our experience in the war proved that in the association of young men together for a common purpose there was developed not only a new sense of patriotic obligation, but a very high moral attribute in the individual.

"Books Broaden the Vision of the Farmer and Increase His Success"

By M. O. STOVER, Bloomfield Farms, Mahomet, Ill.

Books broaden the vision of the farmer, increase his success, and give many pleasant hours to his life. The farmer has to deal with more phases of learning than are found in any other occupation. A profound study of soils, live stock raising, rotation of crops, and marketing deals with practically every science. In fact, the subject of agriculture is so vast that the successful farmer is compelled to specialize in grain, some branch of live stock, or one of the many phases of intensive farming.

Being somewhat isolated the farmer is compelled to use his own judgment. As he deals with nature in all of her aspects he should know something of the constructive effects of sunshine, rain, heat and cold, and how to take advantage of them; he should know of the destructive effects of floods, bad seasons, insects, and how best to overcome them.

With many years of practice it is possible to learn these things, but they are more readily learned from books in connection with farm practices.

"Why on Earth Should Japan Abandon the Adoration of the Mikado?"

By GILBERT K. CHESTERTON, in "Uses of Adversity"

The plain facts, of course, are perfectly simple. Japan has borrowed our guns and telephones, but she has not borrowed our morality; and, morally speaking, I really do not see why she should.

Under all Japan's elaborate armor-plating she is still the same strange, heathen, sinister, and heroic thing: she has still the two deep Oriental habits, prostration before despotism and ferocity of punishment. She still thinks, in the eastern style, that a king is infinitely sublime: the brother of the sun and moon. She still thinks, in the eastern style, that a criminal is infinitely punishable; "something with boiling oil in it."

Why on earth should Japan abandon the adoration of the Mikado and the destruction of his enemies, merely because a scientific apparatus has made the Mikado more victorious and the destruction of his enemies more easy?

Edgar Lee Masters, Chicago Poet—There may be a Chicago school of writers, but I don't know anything about it. No, the so-called Chicago school is about as purely a local product as the Chicago Cubs. And as that the Cubs have it somewhat on the school, since the ball players do most of the work on home grounds.

Pauline Lord, Actress—The obnoxious effort of girls to attract attention by the short dress craze is upsetting to thoughtful people.

Dr. William F. Hovis, Kansas City Clergyman—There must be more religion in the homes of America if divorce is to be curbed.

"Hang Together or Hang Separately"



SIGNING THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE (From Painting by Sarah Ball 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."

We Americans of 1921 can read a lot between the lines of these two historic utterances. If we do a little digging into before-the-Revolution American 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 same digging—and do it 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 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 screams 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 regain liberty. The American Revolution was to preserve liberty. On both sides of the Atlantic the king's prerogatives were the aim of revolutionary attack.

Now, as to the many things that may be read between the lines of what Hancock and Franklin said, here's just a hint: Hancock was a rich merchant. It was part of the purpose of the British troops at Lexington and Concord to capture Hancock. At that time Hancock was respondent in the Admiralty court in suits of the crown to recover nearly half a million dollars as penalties alleged to have been incurred for violation of the laws of navigation and trade. Hancock had inherited his fortune from his uncle, Thomas Hancock, who had become wealthy smuggling tea. So it was no more than right that John Hancock should sign his name large and plain to the document which, if made good, would save him from financial ruin and give him free commerce with all the world.

Benjamin Franklin, publisher, printer, philosopher and statesman, seventy-one years of age, the oldest member of congress, was more concerned with the political than with the commercial aspects of the situation. He made a clever jest, but no man there knew better that there is many a true word spoken in our side. So the truth is that on our side of the ocean the fundamental causes leading up to the Revolution were both political and economic—and possibly quite as much economic as political. To arrive at the main features of the situation, the following chronology is helpful:

1703—Accession of George III. Conquest of Canada by British.
1761—Revival of navigation and trade laws of 1690 and 1693. Issues of "Writs of Assistance."
1764—Parliament demands that colonies pay 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 colonies 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—"Committees 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 Ticonderoga and Crown Point. Battle 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.

Of the thirteen colonies seven were royal colonies, three charter and three proprietary colonies. Each colony was related to the others only through the crown. All the conditions tended rather to intercolonial hate than love. Find the causes that drove the colonies together and there are the causes of the Revolution.

George III was a stickler for the king's prerogatives. One of his first acts in relation to the colonies was to revive the navigation and trade laws which had been only nominally enforced for a century. As a matter of fact all the colonies were technically smugglers, in that their evasion of these laws gave them practically free trade.



A Declaration by the Representatives of the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, in General Congress assembled.
When the course of human events it becomes necessary for a people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another power, and to assume among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature and of nature's god entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.
We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty, and the pursuit of Happiness; that to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; that whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new government, laying its foundation on such principles and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to promote their Safety and Happiness.

FACSIMILE OF FIRST PART OF ORIGINAL DRAFT



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When King George demanded that the colonies pay the expense of a British army of about 20,000 men to be quartered in America to protect the colonies against the Indians. The colonies suspected the purpose of this army and would have none of it. Here was the beginning of real trouble a little later.

The "Boston Tea Party" was a serious affair, not in itself, but because parliament immediately took measures to punish Boston and Massachusetts. The closing of the port of Boston, the removal of the seat of government to Salem, the appointment of General Gage as governor of Massachusetts and the remodeling of the charter of Massachusetts constituted a warning to all the colonies that free government was in imminent danger everywhere. On top of this came the act providing that British officers or magistrates charged with murder or other capital crime should be tried in some other colony or in England; the act billeting soldiers on people who failed voluntarily to provide quarters and the act extending the boundaries of Quebec to the Ohio river and establishing an arbitrary form of government.

This enumeration of activities on the part of the crown seems to have convinced the colonies that their only salvation lay in getting together for united action. So the First Continental Congress met. This congress was merely deliberative and advisory; it issued a declaration of rights; it formed an association for carrying out the non-importation agreement; it forwarded a petition to the king and set out an address to the colonies; it provided for another congress to meet in 1775. Still there was no open discussion of independence.

It was Massachusetts which finally set off the powder barrel. General Gage summoned the provincial congress to meet in Salem, but put off the date of assembling. The delegates met without him and his counselors. They provided for the appointment of a committee of safety and issued a call for 12,000 "Minute Men." Parliament then declared Massachusetts to be in a state of rebellion. Next was the expedition out of Boston to seize powder and to arrest the two chief "traitors".

Then came the "shots heard 'round the world" and bloodshed. The fight was on. And still there was no open movement for independence until after a year of bloody fighting. It was not until June 7, 1776, in the Second Continental Congress, that Virginia's instructed delegate, Richard Henry Lee, introduced the resolution beginning, "That these united colonies are, and of right ought to be, free and independent states."

The Declaration of Independence, as drafted by Thomas Jefferson with the aid of John Adams, Benjamin Franklin, Roger Sherman and Robert R. Livingston and amended by congress, consists of two principal parts: A statement of American political theories in justification of independence and a list of abuses by King George III that had operated to abrogate the united colonies from all allegiance to the British crown. The facts here-in set forth make clear most of the abuses as outlined in the Declaration.

These laws were comprehensive and strict, being designed to give British merchants a monopoly of trade with the colonies and to protect British manufacturers against colonial competition. Warships were now placed along the coast to stop the colonial trade with France and Spain and their West Indian colonies. The "Writs of Assistance" were general search warrants given to customs officials to enable them to break into and search any premises at any time. James Otis, the famous Boston lawyer, opposed the right of the British government to issue the writs or even to pass an act of trade imposing a tax on the colonies. John Adams said of Otis' celebrated speech: "It breathed into this nation the breath of life." Undoubtedly this situation was one of the contributing causes of the Revolution.

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Thereof [of the tabernacle] and shall serve no more."

Indian Name of Quaint Old City. The Indians called a strait "Kebec," and the name was given to the site of the present city of Quebec from the peculiar configuration of the St. Lawrence river at that point, for the river there grows narrow and from its deep waters rises the bold height on which the ancient city stands. The French-Canadian still pronounces the name Kebec.

Had It on Bible Authority

Woman Easily Proved Contentious as to Period Levites Gave Up Tabernacle Service.

About a month before Dean Stanly died he was at a dinner at Lord Selborne's, former lord chancellor of England. The dean said: "I feel I am getting old." Miss Macaulay. The sister of the historian, asked him what he had had to give up on account of his age. The dean laughed, and replied: "Not much as yet, except evening parties." Lord Selborne remarked: "I also am getting old; I will never take office again." Miss Macaulay observed that the Levites used to give up active work at the age of fifty, and Lord Selborne asked where she found that piece of information.

"Where should I get it except from my Bible?" was the answer. "I never noticed it in the Bible. Do you remember the fact Stanly?" the lord chancellor said. The dean shook his head and owned he did not remember it either. Miss Macaulay said no more, but she announced a few days later that she had found the passage, and sent it to both Lord Selborne and the dean.

The passage is Numbers 8:25—"And from the age of fifty years they shall cease waiting upon the service thereof [of the tabernacle] and shall serve no more."

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