Independence Day

More than six thousand years ago a vast multitude of Israelites passed over the Jordan by a miraculous pathway.

Before the waters returned into their place, filling up this pathway and overflowing the river's bank, twelve stones were taken up from the river bed and carried forward to the neighborhood of Gilgal. From them the great general and leader, Joshua, caused a monument to be erected. He then said to the people: When your children shall ask their fathers in time to come saying, "What mean these stones? Then ye shall answer: "Israel came over this Jordan on dry land."

This simple monument and the speech of Joshua were for the purpose that all the people of the earth might know the hand of the Lord; that it is mighty; and that they might fear the Lord their God forever.

The monument and the recorded speech have been the witness from that time to this of that marvellous day. They have been helps to fathers and mothers in the trans-
More than sixty thousand people were a vast multitude of
Israelites passing over the Jordan by a miraculous path.

After the water returned into its first place, all the
people were taken off from the river bed and established
toward the neighborhood of Gilgal. When the people
arrived at Jericho, Joshua, governor of the people, said;
'What great thing have they done here?
Where have they gone to at this time of great noise?'

Joshua said, 'Do not be afraid, O Israel, for the Lord
your God has given the king of Jordan to you. If you
are strong and numerous, you shall have possession of
the land; if you are few, it will be yours; for the Lord
hath delivered it into your hands.'

The Lord said to Joshua and the people, 'Take
possession of this land, for the Lord has given it to you.'

They therefore entered the land, and possessed it in the
name of the Lord.

So to my mind, in a sense, the instrument which we call the "Declaration of Independence" stands as a perpetual memorila better than any monument. Joshua's structure inaugurated the very beginning of a nation. It was the corner stone of the theocracy; the harbinger of the kingdoms of David and Solomon. The very seed of loyalty to God and the fathers of Isreal.

So this, our declaration of human rights, approved by Congress the Fourth day of July, 1776, an extraordinary document, mulittudinous in distribution like the leaves of the forest, is at the very beginning of our Nation. It is the corner-stone of human liberty - human rights - as the Divine Master enunciated them. It was the earnest of a successful revolution, and the harbinger of higher and better things long afterward in the successful emancipation of human slavery.

The first statement of principle in the document has
mission to safeguard our children's safety, a privilege of a unique
measure of freedom. As a result, I hope to contribute

We are now all very aware of the importance of

In the beginning of the speech, the

armistice inaugurated the very beginning of a nation.

are the corner stones of the speech: the participles of

the kingdom of heaven and the kingdom of Israel.

to your and the letter of Israel.

so this, our declaration of human rights, applies

by Congress, the Seventy First of July, 1948, an exponent

with a movement, suffrages in attribution like the

In the name of the Father, to the very beginning of our

measure. It is in the corner-stone of human liberty, human

role in the Divine Messiah's salvation. It is the

son of a successful revolution, and the proprietor of

association of human rights.

The first achievement of humanity is the conquest and
the marks of inspiration: "We hold these truths to be self-evident; that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inherent and inalienable 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 foundations on such principles and organizing its powers in such form as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness.

X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X

And the closing words have a solemnity and impressiveness like Holy writ: "And for the support of this Declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other, our lives, our fortunes and our sacred honor."
the war's of importanter. We hope these truths to be
self-evident: that all men are created equal; that they
are endowed by their Creator with certain inherent and
inviolate rights; that among these are life, liberty and
the pursuit of happiness; that to secure these rights
the Government are instituted amongst men, deriving their
powers from the consent of the governed. That whenever
the 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 appear most likely to effect their safety
and happiness.

Any scheme which may have a soverignity and importance
increase like Holly: with a firm reliance on the protection of
Divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other, our
lives, our fortunes and our sacred honor.
It is indeed very commonplace to reiterate these old sayings, such as:

"All men are created free and equal."

"God gave them inalienable rights. Among them life, liberty and pursuit of happiness."

"Genuine Governments derive their just powers from the governed."

"And the people have a right to revolution, to destroy an effete system, and to build anew so as to secure their safety and happiness; and further, for the people to express a firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence while they pledge to each other their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honor!"

Yes, they per chance, seem to us trite sayings like tales an hundred times told. Yet they were once new; they fought long for existence, for expression. They lie at the very beginning of Constitutional Government; they strike at the very root of tyranny, of oppression, of misrule, servitude and of slavery.
The faithful Israelites, while they have not through the ages kept up the monument erected near the bank of the Jordan, have, nevertheless, done another thing, they have kept bright the record and the events connected with it; and they have answered the children's inquiry: What means this record? What means this fascinating story? What means this loyalty to the Father of all?

So it appears to me, in these days when men are devoting themselves so engrossingly to material thoughts, and material interests, and appear to care less and less for the record of fundamental principles, it seems to me especially wise to pause and inquire why this National Holiday was ever established? What principles were enunciated on that day? Who were the great men assembled to legislate and publish a declaration which grows brighter and stronger and more helpful to our people and the rest of mankind as the years go by?

**What Parents Should Tell Their Children.**

The answers to these questions are simple. It is what parents in America should always tell their children.
The financial interests while they have not grown
the ever keeps the monument erect near the bank of
the Torianhave never thanked your support.

Governmentfunds
have kept public the record and the evidence of
what we mean the location story what mean this

Locality to the nature of it
so it appears to me the firemen again then the

noting preservation or extraordinary to matters
yet material interest and above to care less what

for the record of fundamental principles to be used
as fire to burn and reduce yet this nationally

more established what principles been enunciated on
who were the great men necessary to legislature
and support a recognition with their politician and another
at any more helpful to our people yet the peer of mankind

en the reason to try

[Redacted text]
FIRST:— This National Holiday was established to celebrate the independence of this Nation—the beginning of it. A Government unexampled in the security it gives to human liberty and human rights sprang, directly as the branch springs from the vine, from this declaration. The Independence Day is intended to secure a happy recognition of the benefits and blessings of this superb Government.

SECOND:— The principles enunciated may be comprehended in Abraham Lincoln's concise statement, it is: "The Government of the people, by the people, and for the people."

Let the people rejoice, then, especially on this birthday, that they govern; that they govern themselves. Let the children rejoice that the inheritance of this self-government is rich, expansive, abundant; and that it is all their own.

Third. The great men who, under God, made the Declaration, were in Congress assembled in Independence Hall of the
The independence day is an important day for the people of the United States. It marks the beginning of the nation's independence from British rule. The day is celebrated with parades, fireworks, and other festivities.

The principles enunciated may be summarized as follows:

SECOND: The principles enunciated may be summarily stated to be:

In order to have a free government, a government of the people, by the people, and for the people, it is necessary that the people have a voice in the government of the country. The people must be allowed to participate in the government of the country, and that their voice be heard. It is the duty of the government to protect the rights and property of the people, and to make the government an instrument of the people, not of the government for the people.
old Pennsylvania State House, Philadelphia. The first name signed is the President of the Congress, JOHN HAN-COCK, who, at the peril of his life, wrote his name in such plain letters that it could not be mistaken by friend or foe.

A list of names follows his, such as: SAMUEL ADAMS, JOHN ADAMS, ROGER SHERMAN, CHARLES CARROLL, THOMAS JEFFERSON? RICHARD HENRY LEE, BENJAMIN HARRISON and others down to THOMAS HEYWARD, Jr. Fifty-six in all, noble names, worthy sires of a strong nation.

They had the courage of Joshua, whom the Lord strengthened when in the face of vast and unknown perils, He said to him: Have not I commanded thee? Be strong and of good courage; be not afraid, neither be thou dismayed; for the Lord thy God is with thee whithersoever thou goest.

JOHN ADAMS of Massachusetts, one of the signers, thinking the declaration would be made two days sooner, wrote: "The Second of July, 1776, will be the most mem-
To the Pennsylvania State House, Philadelphia.
The first name mentioned to the President of the Congress, John Han-
cock, who wrote the prefatory note of the article, wrote his name to
such plain letters that it could not be mistaken by any one.

A list of names follows his, such as:

James, Adams, Roger Sherman, Charles Carroll, Thomas Jefferson.

John Adams, Richard Henry Lee, Benjamin Franklin, and others.

Join to Thomas Jefferson, Jr., all the rest.

Pennsylvania, a large pile of a strong nation.

Then pay the Congress of the states, whom the Lord strengthen.

Then arise in the face of war and unknown peril.

Thus to him: Have not I commanded thee? Be strong and of

good courage; do not be afraid, neither be thou dismayed:

for I the Lord thy God am with thee. With thee am I

ever.

John Adams of Massachusetts, one of the signers.

Know that the delegation now present for two years now, have

written the Declaration of 1776.
orrible epoch in the history of America; to be celebrated by succeeding generations as the great American festival, commemorated as the day of deliverance - from one end of the continent to the other, - from this time forward forevermore." But the Declaration was not adopted till the 4th of July. Hence the prophetic day, the day of power and glory, passed on from the Second to the World-renowned Fourth of July.

General Washington

In 1776 it took a longer time for news to pass from Washington to Boston than it does now, even by steamers, to go from New York to London or Paris.

After Washington had taken command in the vicinity of Boston and put everything in that neighborhood into safe condition for the future, he turned his face toward the Hudson to meet new difficulties and dangers in that quarter.

However,

He was in the city of New York about the 1st of August, 1776, and there first received the gratifying intelligence that Congress, representing the people, had actually broken loose from the mother country, and that
example speech in the history of America to be considered

An existing reservation on the Great American Continent

commerce as the key of all intercourse - from one and of
the continent to the other from time to time forward for

expropriate. But the Declaration was not accepted until the

first of July. Hence the proposition, any the tax of power
and might, based on from the seventy to the ninety
speedy.

We were at the city of New York on the 15th of

May it took a longer time for news to come from

Washington to Boston than it took now for even the news, I

to be from New York to London or Paris.

After Washington had taken command in the activity of

Boston and put every thing in that neighborhood into

safety so that for the future, he was able to face toward

the Hudson to meet new difficulties and dangers in that

district.

Here we in the city of New York spent the last of

acceptable, and there it was necessary to establish in

reconciliation with Congress, emphasizing the benefits of

security by proper forces from the western country, and that
the independence of the United States had been declared by a public resolution on the preceding Fourth of July. Though every thing depended on the success of his arms in the defence of this new position, yet the Declaration of Independence itself appeared to him a vantage ground and greatly rejoiced his patriotic heart.

The Day before the Civil War.

Before the Civil War, from my youth, I recall the rejoicings of the people as the happy day came round. It was celebrated in churches, in schools, in special public assemblies, in military parades, in family and neighborhood picnics on the banks of running streams and in beautiful, shady groves; on land and on sea; at home and abroad, wherever the proud American citizens could find a few comrades or friends to unite with them in celebrating the joyous occasion. There was our Nation's festival.

However,

There was always a feeling of dissatisfaction, more or less pronounced, on the part of many people of the free States, in the presence of the reading of the Declaration of Independence and the proclamations from public official
The independence of the United States has been secured by a public resolution on the preceding moment of July. Although every thing depends on the success of the same in the face of all the new position, yet the declaration of independence appears appropriate to him a national branch and historic location, the patriotic heart.

The days before the Civil War.

Before the Civil War, from my youth, I realized the

recognitions of the people as the people, as the country.

It was expected in probity, in decorum, in respectabil

public assembly, in matters, matters in family, and

veteranhood, position on the part of American citizens and

in particular, especially the strong American citizens,

and always, whenever the strong American citizens come,

Call a few comrades of literature to unite with them in get-

against the Jackson occasion. There are our nation's

location.

There was and there's a feeling of insurrection, more
and the orations and poems delivered in connection there-
with.

Their excessive praise of the Government, their ex-
cessive claims for the happiness of the people when they
could almost hear the clanking of the chains of servici-
tude, smote every conscience and appeared a travesty of
right and truth.

It was no wonder that orators like RUFUS CHOATE
should declare the clauses of the Declaration of Inde-
pendence but "glittering generalities!" It was nothing
strange that men like GARRISON and PHILLIPS and MAY and
LOVEJOY and DOUGLASS should cry out "sound! mere sound
itself and bombast!" but the Declaration has remained intact;
while falsehood and the folly of human conduct which
preceded the reality, have brought us to a new and whole-
some dispensation and a new and truer interpretation.

We care little for reciting the usurpations of "King
George**; but we have come to the period of time and histo-
ry where there is actual "liberty and union one and
inseparable" from the Atlantic to the Pacific.
It was no wonder that assertions like these could arise.

With reference to the passage of the Government's charter ex-

cessively charge for the upkeep of all the people, when they

come almost near the realization of the promise of rent-

life, more every convenience and equality, a freeness of

right and truth.

If we are to wonder that assertions like these could arise,

should receive the charge of the Deceleration of Indepen-

dence, but "different generality"! It was nothing

between what men like Garriison and Philipse and New

York and Donaldson spoke of and "sound! were sound

and compatibl!" But the Deceleration has remained intact.

write newspaper and the hole of human counter which

between the necessity have proven to a new and more

We care little for rhetoric and its interpretation. We

care, of course, for the behavior of time and life.

from the Atlantic to the Pacific
Southern feeling.

During the Civil War, while the Southern States were striving for secession and for a new independence, they shut their eyes against the old Declaration, the old Charter of liberty.

Defeats, like those of Gettysburg and Vicksburg, meeting them on or near the Day of Independence, the birthday of the national existence, caused them depression and often great bitterness; and it is understood that the celebration of the Fourth of July has not yet been resumed to any great extent among those who were destined to suffer disappointment and defeat; yet I do hope as loyalty has already revived, as the flag is again waving brightly, with undiminished grace and beauty from every capitol and from every public building, and, as little by little, a conviction comes upon even the vanquished themselves as well as upon others, that the results of the Civil War have indeed been but blessings in disguise - yes admitted blessings to those who suffered most by the war; that slavery with all its concomitant evils has departed; that
freedom has come in and become universal; and that prosperity has by no means been confined to the conquering hosts; I do hope, that there will be a speedy and glad return to Independence Day in every Southern community.

Our common inheritance

The principles of the Declaration of Independence are a common inheritance to the whole people; and nothing can be wiser or better than our annual feasts of joyful reminder; nothing more likely to assuage the pain and irritation of old wounds and do away with all bitterness; nothing better than a common, happy, universal celebration of this National Holiday. It will educate the children of the late slaves; it will enlighten the children of the foreign born; yes; it will enlighten all who participate in the gala exercises and intellectual feasts of the occasion.

Possibly for a time it may be best to have a more serious and thoughtful celebration than formerly.

Possibly we might by a common consent revamp, abridge or modify, as they do in the Revised Statutes, some old forms for public recital.
But on this day I would make prominent the great wisdom of our fathers—A wisdom passing human knowledge, when they united in the Declaration of the principles that are bound, sooner or later, to prevail throughout the earth; among them the greatest, that all Governments, God given Governments, are based upon the consent of the governed.

Problems solved indeteminately.

True we have had dissentions, contentions, strifes, civil upheavals, and what nation has not; but under the guidance of Him who moves in a mysterious way His wonders to perform, we have already eliminated from our system the principal causes of human disturbance. We have already solved problems that at one time seemed to require for their solution, some thing more than the finite mind.

There remain a few problems extremely difficult to the eyes of our best seers. They pertain to how we shall deal with certain gigantic evils that are suggested by the words, social vice, intemperance, excessive immigration, prejudice of race, prejudice of cast, fiat-money, boy-cotting and strikes, enormous monopoly, persistent and insidious efforts of
In the year 1940, I would make prominent the great wisdom of our latest idea—A wisdom taking human knowledge when it is not yet in the decision of the principle that the sound, sooner or later, to prevail the strongest the earth; the power from the greatest, that if government can give government, and bear the good of the country to the comfort of the country.

Improvement, tolerance, cooperation, ability,

The way we have had the extreme, cooperation, ability,

city observant, and worth nation and not under the principle of him who moves in a mercantile way. His knowledge to backward, we have already eliminated from one another, the principle of human attractiveness. We have already

at present a few problems extremely difficult to the area of our past. The apparent to some that are prevented in the moment, social justice, influence, experience, immediate

from the presence of men, presence of case, first view.
secret bodies to undermine and destroy the public schools, ballot-corruption, and a thousand other ills that we need not emphasize.

As in the days of the Revolution, the Lord raised up men like Washington and those who signed the Declaration of Independence, to solve the questions submitted to them; as in the days of 1812 He gave us leaders like Madison and Harrison and Perry and Andrew Jackson to solve the problem of a proper international intercourse; as in the days of the Mexican War, He raised up men who, like Polk and Marcy and Zachary Taylor, were to solve the intricate problems concerning our boundaries, and fix the proper limits of this Nation; and as in the days of our great Civil upheaval, He raised up men like Lincoln, Chase, Seward, Stanton, Grant, Sherman and Thomas, who were able to deal with the most troublesome questions of secession and slavery, and solve them without losing a star from our National Crown;

So, with the clear seeing of this 115th National
secret dinner to reconvene and discuss the pending question

of impeachment and a statement of what we believe to be
necessary and appropriate.

As in the days of the Revolution, the Long Island of
men like Washington and France, who wrote the Declaration
of Independence, to solve the democratic problem of a
republic.

In 1818, he was an Ex-Dealer and Jackson to solve the probl

ern and partisan interest into consideration, as he was

fought for the Mexican War. He raised the men who fight Park

and Fifth and Second Divisions and fix the problem

throughout our country, and as in the case of our Great

Civil War, he raised up men like Lincoln, Chase,

several Stanton, Grant, Sherman and Thomas, who were able
to put up with the worst troops, some due to defection

and treason, and solve them without falling a step from

our national course.

So with the great need of the right material.
Birthday, we can confidently predict, that He who has brought us thus far will raise up men of purity and ability and wisdom, adequate to the solution of every remaining problem.

So, let us then, in conclusion, lift up our minds and hearts, and contemplate the wonderful wisdom of the Ruler of Nations; and while we magnify our past achievements, give to Him the glory that is His due, with a confident faith that if, as a people, we do the best we can on his part, to extend His righteousness, He, in His mighty power, will keep us safely till our destiny shall be accomplished.
Bihrrr-i... we can contradict blind faith that He who is
profoundly our Father will raise us of men of purity and spirit.
In such wisdom adequate to the salvation of every nation
in the proper

So let us then in meditation fill up our minds
with proper, and contemplate the wonderful wisdom of the
Noble of Nations, and while we meditate our heart stirs
when we give to Him the glory that is His due, with a con

Let us lift that as a people we to the last we can

in recognition of His mighty power, will f

keep our faith still our victory shall be accomplished.