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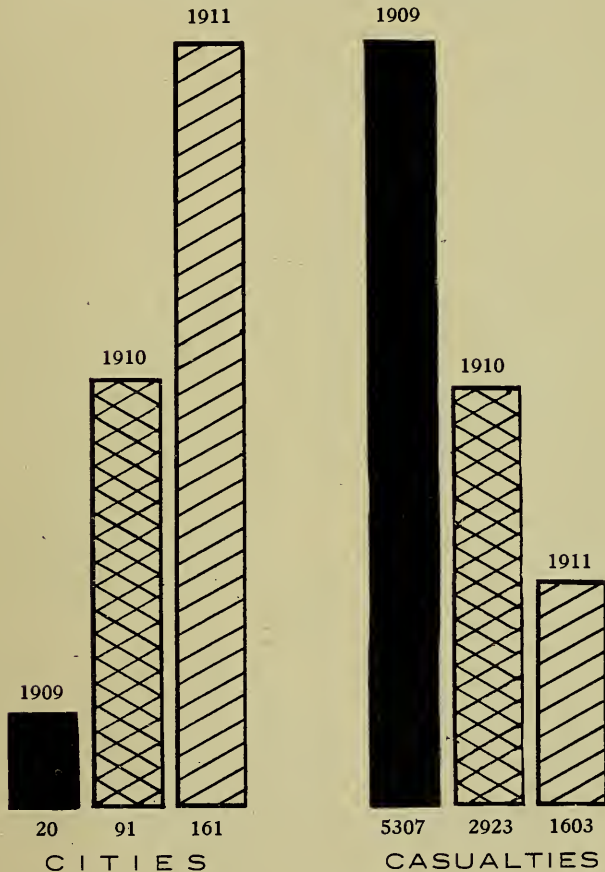
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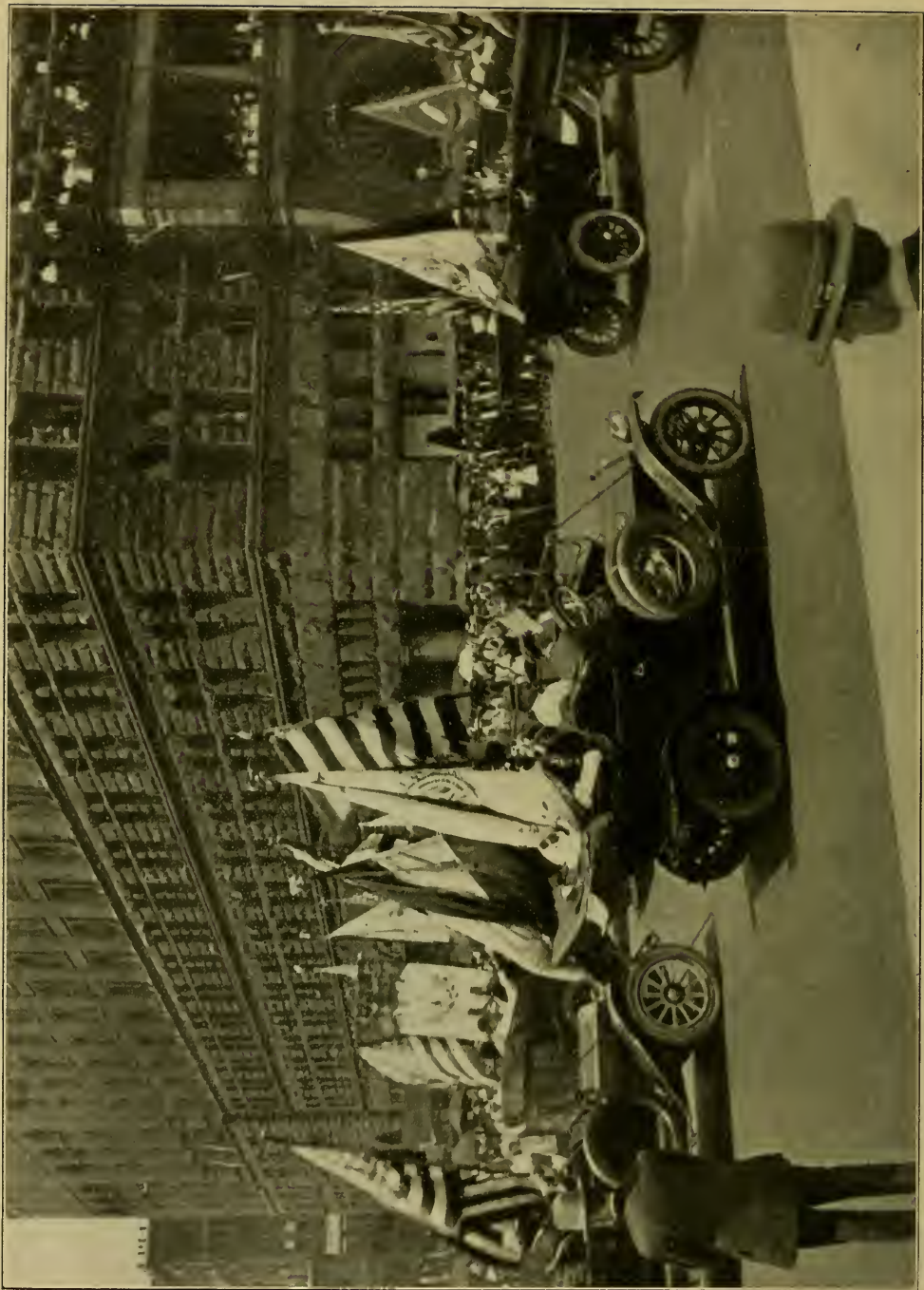
PROGRESS OF THE "SANE FOURTH"

THE RECORD FOR THREE YEARS



As the number of "sane" celebrations increased, the accidents on the "Fourth" decreased.

There is still room for improvement. Over 1100 cities of 5000 population or more have as yet done nothing about it.



WHAT MAY BE DONE WITH AN AUTOMOBILE

WHAT WAS DONE TO BRING IT ABOUT

From the letters received, and from programs submitted, it is evident that there is an abundance of material available in any community to make the day full of interesting features. Here is a list of enough things to do, things to listen to, and things to watch, to keep Young America on tiptoe from sunrise to bedtime—too busy and interested to bewail the absence of dangerous explosives and firearms.

Many of the communities emphasize the need for starting the day early. One of the New England villages started at six in the morning with a Grand Salute, lasting for two minutes, of cannon, whistles, church bells, etc. Another town, less noisy, woke to the sound of patriotic airs played on the chimes of the churches. In Madison, Wis., they "began the day with water sports, taking the place of the early morning rackets."

Patriotic exercises, parades, athletic sports, baseball games, plenty of band concerts and music, and fireworks were included in practically all of the programs. Floats representing important events in American history were features of many of the parades, and in some cities the school children, G. A. R. Veterans, and various local organizations rode in decorated automobiles. The Boy Scouts figured actively in the celebrations, doing police duty, taking part in the parades, giving drills, etc.

The patriotic exercises included such features as choral singing, flag raising, the reading of the Declaration of Independence (often by some one in costume of that period), speeches, salute to the flag by the school children, and national salute of 46 guns. In Florence, Ala., "the idea promulgated was that they could most patriotically celebrate the day by emphasizing the need and practising the art of peace, and the subject of 'Good Roads' was chosen for emphasis. Distinguished speakers were secured. . . . As a result of the meeting, a County Highway Improvement Association was organized."

Several cities report that they had pageants. It is possible to get much enjoyment and at the same time revive the history of a community by depicting the early events in its history and those of its subsequent development. This necessitates looking up all sources of local history and talking with the older residents about things that happened in the early days. In nearly every



THE COMING OF THE FIRST SETTLERS. SCENE IN FOURTH OF JULY PAGEANT AT HARTFORD, VERMONT

section of the country it is possible to find some event concerning the early settlers, scenes with the Indians, battles in the war for Independence, or the marshalling of a company of soldiers, that would lend itself to this purpose.

In one community, in the early days, when the food supply was exhausted, the friendly Indians up the river came down in canoes laden with corn, and thus saved the settlers from starvation. "The Coming of the Corn Fleet" was enacted at a celebration last year by boys and young men dressed as Indians coming down the river in canoes and arriving at a point opposite the city, where they were met by the "Colonists headed by the Governor" in Colonial costume. He received the corn and made presents to the Indians.

Other cities had big picnics in parks, barbecues, street fairs, confetti carnivals, flower and baby shows, sham battles, "Cowboy Stunts," horse shows, riding events, and balloon ascensions. In Columbus, Ohio, small balloons were sent up by every child. In many city playgrounds there were organized play festivals, contests, and folk dances of different nations. An effective feature sometimes introduced in the exercises is to have the girls so seated on a grandstand or a hillside as to form an American flag. The colors may be secured by using red, white, and blue paper umbrellas, which may be made by the girls. To have the effect more striking, the umbrellas may be closed at first, and opened simultaneously at the proper moment during a song or salute to the flag.

Water sports, regattas, motor boat races, and parades were held in some of the communities, and in the evening there were illuminations of water craft, etc., which in some cases took the place of fireworks.

In Enid, Okla., the street-car company planned a celebration in a large park and paid all expenses. Burlington, Vt., provided free trolley rides to and from the park for those children who were not able to pay.

The Safe and Sane Fourth film was shown in many of the cities to arouse public interest in the movement. In Indianapolis moving pictures were taken of the parade and historical pageant.

In Topeka, Kansas, "Uncle Sam gave a birthday party for distinguished guests, among whom were Miss Columbia, boys and girls of '76 and '61, Betsy Ross, etc." This idea is capable of infinite development, and has the advantage of making it



CHILDREN'S PLAY FESTIVAL, NEWARK, N. J.

possible for all to take part. Another town gave a reception to new citizens.

In many of the communities special instruction was given in the public schools before the vacation began as to the significance attached to the day, so that the children could more thoroughly enjoy and understand the historical references, floats, and costumes. In some instances the high-school students made posters advertising the celebration.

Freeport, Ill., held "a city picnic, in a large park on which there is a mile race track. There were track and field sports, baseball games, motor cycle and horse races, and a band concert all day and evening. Fireworks in the evening were handled by experts. Children brought their picnic baskets, and in addition were supplied free of cost with peanuts and lemonade.

At St. Paul, Minn., "All the children were invited to spend the day on Harriet Island (a combined park, playground, and public bath . . .). They were assembled at the city auditorium, where each child was given a flag, then formed in line and marched to the island with martial music. . . . They were given on entering the grounds a small grape basket containing two sandwiches, two doughnuts, one orange, a handful of candy, a package of cracker-jack, a paper napkin, a paper drinking cup, and two packages of small harmless firecrackers. To each of the children confined in the city hospitals was sent a supply of ice-cream and cake and to each a toy balloon. . . ."

Macon, Ga., celebrated the day by opening its first municipal playground.

In Everett, Mass., the committee hired the local theatre and talent for entire afternoon and gave free tickets to grammar school pupils.

In addition to the program arranged by the local committee, Troy, New York, posted enlarged copies of ordinance on fireworks about city; gave every child who entered Park an American flag, and distributed 5000 copies of Declaration of Independence.

Winnetka, Ill., reports: "2.30 to 5 P. M. athletic contests of all sorts on village Common; all ages participated—very democratic. 8 P. M. moving pictures at the Common. Patriotic songs by audience, led by band and few good voices. 9 P. M. dancing on platform on Common."

At Muskegon, Mich., "in the morning there was a parade at 9.30, at the close of which a sham battle was given by the



CHILDREN IN GAMES AND RACES AT THE PARK, WINNETKA, ILL.



POTATO RACE, WINNETKA, ILL.

Muskegon Rifles on Hackley Field. In the afternoon there were band concerts in different parts of the city. Athletic games on Hackley Field and an exhibition drill by the Hull House Boy Scouts. At the close of the games the play Alice in Wonderland was given in the open in one of the school groves. In the evening there were band concerts and a splendid exhibition of fireworks."

In Fresno, Cal., there was a "large parade in the morning composed of Civic Bodies, Labor Unions, Lodges, Fire and Police Depts., with Mercantile Floats and various special floats. Band concerts throughout the day; also athletic sports and drills by the Fire Department and National Guard. Rough riding contests. Parade in the evening and public dancing on the street pavement; several blocks were roped off for this purpose."

In Milwaukee, Wis., "seven celebrations, practically all alike, were held at seven different parks in the city, thus avoiding any transportation difficulties and overcrowding in any one place. The co-operation of all social, civic, religious, and labor organizations was secured at the outset."

Oshkosh, Wis., "games and contests, including water fight by firemen, industrial and civic parade, boat races, and evening fireworks."

Pensacola, Fla., held a celebration for children at Waterfront Park. "Program included water sports of all kinds, story telling to younger children, the Captain John Smith story at the conclusion; the children were divided into two camps and played the story."

WHAT THE NEWSPAPERS SAID ABOUT IT THE MORNING AFTER

Atlanta, Georgia

SAFE AND SANE FOURTH CELEBRATED IN ATLANTA

Atlanta has celebrated her Fourth, and it was a celebration of an entirely different character from those of former years, when the noise of the firecracker, the glaring ascent of the skyrocket, and the clanging of the ambulance played the most important part.

It was a sight for sore eyes to see the joyous children of Atlanta reveling in the public parks, playing merry games, and shouting with health and vigor, as only children can. The occasional pop of a cracker seemed lost in the general merriment that prevailed, and it seems certain that the death-knell of the firecracker has at last been sounded.

Baltimore, Maryland

"BEST FOURTH EVER" SAY ALL CONCERNED PROMINENT MEN CONGRATULATE BALTIMORE ON FRUITION OF PLANS

ECLIPSED PREVIOUS NATIONAL HOLIDAYS

DAY WAS REMARKABLE FOR ITS SMALL ACCIDENT LIST AND MANY
AMUSEMENTS

Eclipsing in extent, elaborateness and interest and the genuine satisfaction which it gave all previous attempts of the people of Baltimore to celebrate the country's birthday, the safe and sane Fourth of 1911 was a most magnificent success.

Bethlehem, Pennsylvania

HIGHLY SUCCESSFUL CELEBRATION ENTERTAINING FEATURES OF ALL KINDS FOR THE YOUNG AND OLD—THE GREAT PAGEANT IN THE EVENING

CIVIC DEMONSTRATION THAT SURPASSED ALL EXPECTATIONS.
FIREWORKS DISPLAY, WATER SPORTS, AUTO PARADE,
ETC.

Both young and old were tired last night after participating in what is regarded as the most successful Independence Day celebration ever held here. It was planned by the various committees to have a variety of entertaining features for young and old along lines that would make a sane and safe celebration of the greatest event in American history. As far as can be ascertained, not a single case of serious injury resulted in Bethlehem yesterday.

"GREAT" SAYS CROTHERS

Governor Crothers said of the Fourth of July celebration:

"It was a great and glorious success. It is a fine thing to get away from the use of fireworks with their attendant dangers. It was wonderful to see such an outpouring of people on such a hot day."

Chicago, Illinois

**SANE FOURTH PARADE CROWNS DAY'S EVENTS
PATRIOTIC OUTPOURING OF CHICAGO'S COSMO-
POLITAN POPULATION IMPRESSES**

MANY NATIONS IN PAGEANT

Inspiring and patriotic airs played by a score of military bands took place of the nerve-racking noise of the giant firecracker in Chicago's celebration of a "Sane" Fourth yesterday. In spite of the torrid temperature, thousands gathered in Grant Park and along Michigan Boulevard to witness the historical parade given under the auspices of the Sane Fourth Association.

Cincinnati, Ohio

**CROWDS GATHER AT PLAYGROUNDS
PATRIOTIC EXERCISES AND ATHLETIC EVENTS AT-
TRACT THOUSANDS TO OPEN PLACES**

Nowhere was the popularity of the safe and sane Fourth shown more clearly than in the public parks and playgrounds yesterday afternoon. To make up for the absence of dangerous explosives the children and their parents flocked to the playgrounds, where the city had arranged patriotic exercises and games.

The affairs at all of the parks were wonderfully free of all accidents, and no place were any of the children reported injured. The absence of firecrackers was noticeable, and at all of the places the crowds were unusually orderly and all of the officials were highly pleased with the results of the affairs.

"This practically cinches a sane Fourth from now on," said one of the officials at Sinton Park after he had watched the spirit displayed at the celebration.

Cleveland, Ohio

**OHIO EXPERIENCES SAFE, SANE FOURTH
ENTIRE STATE CELEBRATES DAY WITHOUT TRA-
GEDY FOLLOWING IN WAKE—NO DEATHS, FIRES,
OR SERIOUS ACCIDENTS COME TO MAR
PLEASURE**

Cities, towns, villages, and hamlets all over the state were in common accord yesterday in their observance of the safest and sanest Fourth of July Ohio ever has experienced. In hundreds of communities big celebrations were carried out, but without the boom of cannon or the vicious crack of the danger-

ous dynamite cannon cracker. The Programs included parades, picnic dinners, patriotic orations, field and track events, and in some instances firework displays ended the day of pleasure.

Columbus, Ohio

SANE FOURTHS PROVE POPULAR
OHIO CITIES, WITH FEW EXCEPTIONS, DO WITHOUT
USE OF GUNPOWDER

ACCIDENTS ARE FEW AS RESULT

The capital of Ohio safely passed its second safe and sane Fourth. Not a single fire resulted from any manner of Independence Day celebration, and there were no reports of demonstrations of patriotism involving the loss of fingers, eyes or toes, or other injuries.

Fitchburg, Massachusetts

SAFE AND SANE FOURTH
FITCHBURG OFFICIALS AND CITIZENS WANT IT
NEXT YEAR

So pleased are Fitchburg officials and citizens with the recent safe and sane observance of the Fourth of July that already plans are being made for a grand observance of the day next year.

Fort Worth, Texas

SAFE AND SANE CELEBRATION IS AN UNQUALIFIED
SUCCESS

FULLY TEN THOUSAND HEAR BAND AND EAT BARBECUE AT TRINITY
PARK

A crowd conservatively estimated at approximately 10,000 men, women, and children, mostly women and children, lined up with the Fort Worth Federation of Women's Clubs at Trinity Park Tuesday, endorsing the plan of the women for the first safe, sane and sanitary Fourth this city has ever held.

Hartford, Connecticut

20,000 PEOPLE AT RIVERSIDE PARK
BRILLIANT DISPLAY OF FIREWORKS ON EAST SIDE
RIVER PRESENTS A SCENE RARELY EQUALED IN CITY'S HISTORY—
BOULEVARD, PARK AND EAST HARTFORD SHORE
CROWDED

"And the rockets' red glare,
The bombs bursting in air,
Gave proof through the night
That our flag was still there."

The words of Francis Key's song, "The Star-Spangled Banner," exactly describe the scene at Riverside Park last night, where a crowd, estimated at

between 20,000 and 25,000, people of all ages, nationalities, and stations in life, sat and walked in the cool breezes that floated up and along the Connecticut River through the paths of the park, along the Connecticut Boulevard, and on the East Hartford Shore, and witnessed one of the greatest events in the history of Fourth of July celebrations in the City of Hartford.

Joliet, Illinois

**JOLIET SPENDS SAFE AND SANE FOURTH OF JULY
THOUSANDS CROWD STREETS AND PARKS**

NO ACCIDENT MARS PLEASURE OF PEOPLE

**HEAT ONLY INTERFERES—GREATEST PARADE OF KIND EVER SEEN
IN THIS PART OF ILLINOIS—FLOATS AND AUTOMO-
BILES BEAUTIFULLY DECORATED**

Joliet's first celebration of a Safe and Sane Fourth passed off in a highly satisfactory manner, every promise of the general committee being fulfilled, while the parade and firework features of the day were even better than were anticipated. The number participating in the parade is estimated at close to six thousand.

Milwaukee, Wisconsin

INSANE FOURTH THING OF PAST

**MILWAUKEE CELEBRATES INDEPENDENCE DAY
WITHOUT MADNESS**

**STRIKING CONTRAST BETWEEN ANNIVERSARY THIS YEAR AND
LAST—PATRIOTISM IS NOT LACKING**

The insane Fourth is dead.

Successful celebrations of the anniversary of national independence without sacrifice of life, limb and property ranks Milwaukee with progressive cities that have adopted the sane Fourth idea.

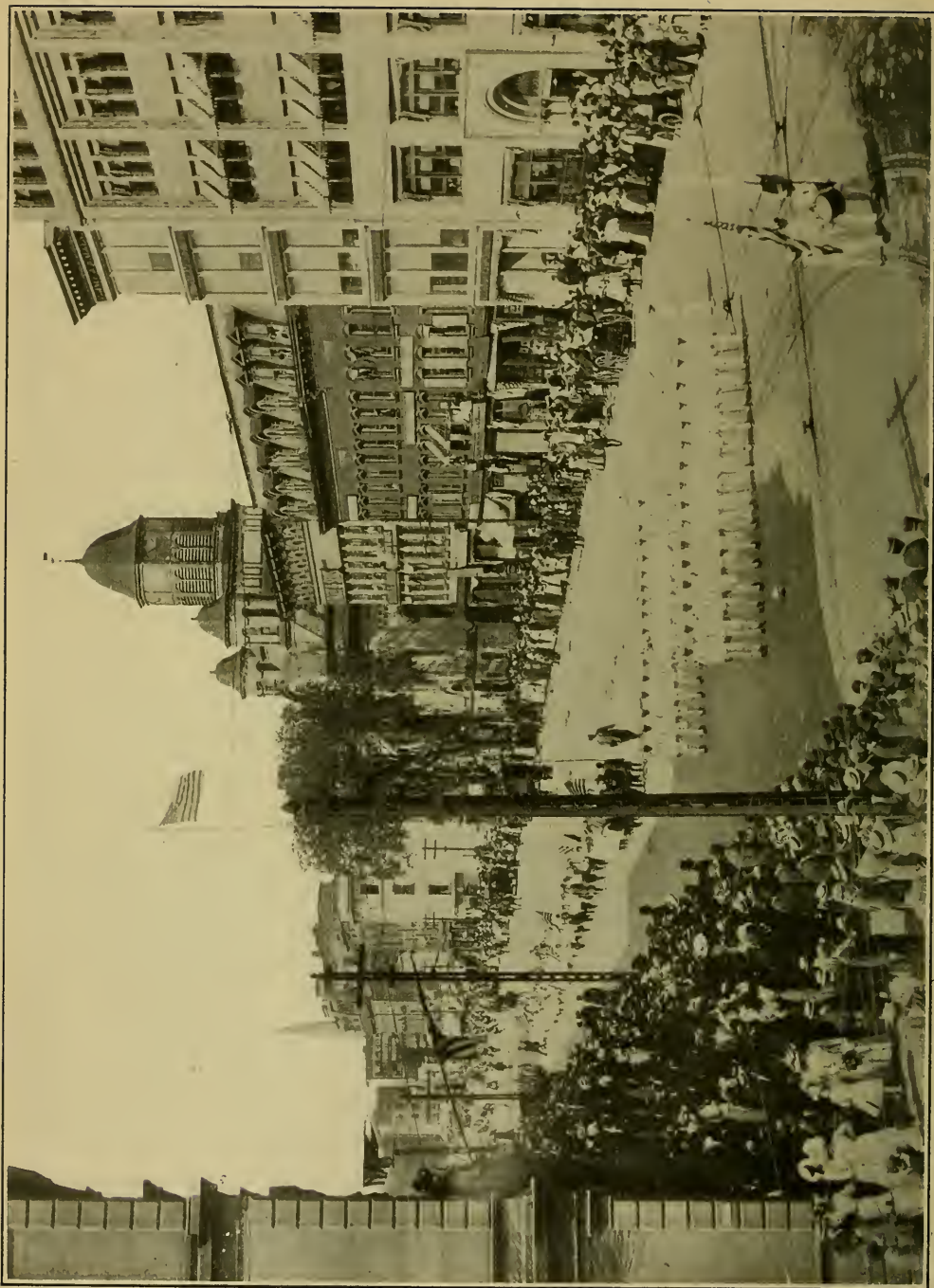
In 1910 every patrol wagon and ambulance in the city was busy all day carrying maimed and suffering to hospitals. The fire department was industriously responding to calls from all quarters of the city. Patrolmen were worked to the limit of endurance.

Yesterday only seventeen minor accidents were reported. The fire department received only one call. The police department had the quietest holiday in its history.

New York City, New York

INSANITY OF THE FOURTH CURED

No great reform need now be despaired of since the "safe and sane" Fourth has replaced the old murderous variety, believe the New York Tribune, Evening Post, and many other papers. The idea that the Fourth could have its reason restored was "regarded with derision and incredulity," recalls the Tribune, but the thing has really been done, and nothing seems impossible



PARADE AT PITTSFIELD, MASS.

after that feat. It was only a year or so ago that the crusaders for a sane Fourth were the butt of the humorists, says the New York Globe, but they "have already more than justified their attack upon a time-honored piece of absurdity which until their advent was becoming more dangerous every year."

4TH OF JULY OF ALL NATIONS

GRACEFUL OLD CITY HALL SEES A RAINBOW PARADE—MOST OF
THE RACES THAT HAVE REACHED OUR SHORES REPRESENTED
IN IT—WONDERFUL CHINESE DRAGON COMES FORTH—
AT NIGHT SHIMMER OF FIREWORKS

The many peoples of New York came together yesterday at the City Hall and celebrated a crackerless Fourth. There was speechmaking in the comparative coolness of the building, when the Mayor and his official family observed the hundredth birthday of the City Hall. There was a parade in which silk-robed Chinese, Italians in red uniforms, stiff-skirted Greeks, tawny haired Scandinavians, Japanese baseball players, Indians in feathered head-dress, bare-kneed Tyroleans, messengers of peace from The Hague, and a Chinese dragon with twenty-five men to manage its writhings were mingled. But not once was fire set to dynamite.

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

SANE FOURTH IDEA NOW WIDESPREAD

PHILADELPHIA AND WASHINGTON AMONG CITIES NOW IN MOVE-
MENT TO PREVENT FATALITIES

The movement for a safe and sane Fourth of July, which has received nation-wide adoption, was put to its first practical trial in Philadelphia yesterday. The results are eminently satisfactory to advocates of the idea that a real and adequate celebration of the nation's birthday can be had without undue sacrifice of life and limb.

Reading, Pennsylvania

CITY'S CELEBRATION WAS GREAT SUCCESS

LARGE AUDIENCE ASSEMBLES IN CITY PARK—SPLENDID SINGING—
EXCELLENT ORDER—MAGNIFICENT DISPLAY OF FIRE-
WORKS

Reading's first municipal celebration of a safe and sane Fourth of July, held on Penn Common, was a great success.

As the initiatory step for the proper observance of the national holiday it more than accomplished its purpose. Notwithstanding the hot weather there was an excellent attendance and the program was carried out in full. The display of fireworks in the evening was magnificent.

Rochester, New York

**FINEST AND MOST SATISFACTORY CELEBRATION
NEIGHBORHOOD CELEBRATIONS FEATURE OF THE DAY—GAMES,
CONTESTS, MUSIC, AND MARCHING**

Seldom if ever has so satisfactory a celebration of Independence Day been held in Rochester as was yesterday's. Seldom if ever have there been fewer accidents and more pleasure afforded both to young and old on the anniversary of the signing of the first state paper of the American nation. And if reason for this progress in the development of a peaceful, a bloodless, and a generally enjoyed occasion be asked, let due credit be given to the evolution of the neighborhood joint celebration as well as to careful administration of a wise police policy.

Saginaw, Michigan

**SANE "FOURTH" CLOSES WITH IMMENSE CROWD AT
HOYT PARK DISPLAY
THOUSANDS GATHER AT HOYT PARK TO VIEW FIRE-
WORKS**

**ONE OF THE MOST REMARKABLE GATHERINGS IN CITY'S HISTORY
LAST EVENING**

One of the greatest crowds in the history of Saginaw was massed in Hoyt Park last night to view the splendid exhibition of fireworks, and it is no reflection on the display to say that the gathering was undoubtedly the big feature of the celebration. All Saginaw was there apparently, and had the census man been present he would have been inclined to double the quoted population of this city.

Santa Cruz, California

**COAST TOWNS CELEBRATE THE GLORIOUS FOURTH
SANTA CRUZ PROVES ITS TITLE TO SLOGAN "NEVER A DULL
MOMENT FOR VISITORS"**

As a culmination of the last day of the Fourth of July celebration Santa Cruz more than made good, and the city's slogan, "Never a dull moment" was fully justified.

San Francisco, California

**SAN FRANCISCO ENJOYS SANE JULY FOURTH
MUSIC, LITERARY EXERCISES, ATHLETIC EVENTS
ALL OVER THE CITY**

ACCIDENTS VERY FEW

San Francisco had a diversified, safe and sane celebration of the Fourth of July yesterday.

Music in the parks, athletic exercises, boat races at North Beach, harness races at the stadium, and fireworks in the evening made up the program of the day.

Springfield, Ohio

AFTER THE CRACKER

The success of the celebration Tuesday, the program being carried out without a hitch, made for a spread of the sentiment favoring the safe and sane idea. The celebration was sane without being insane, and there were public features to interest all.

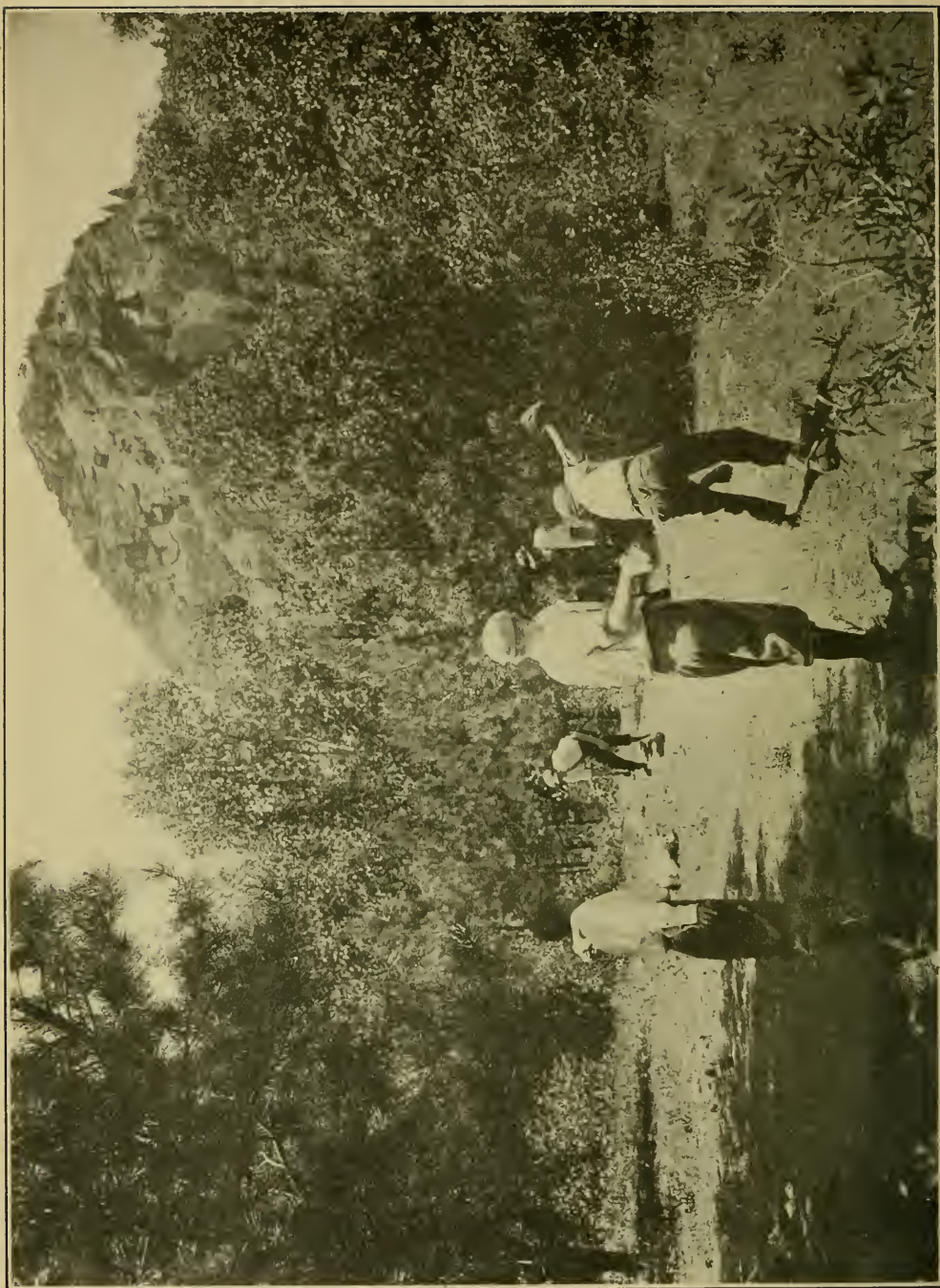
That is all there is to it. The safe and sane idea has sprung from the same source as other movements that have for their aim the betterment of the conditions in which we live. The safe and sane Fourth, the playgrounds movement, the babies' fresh-air camp, and other developments in the life of Springfield are in line with what other cities are doing for the conservation of human life. And too much work along this line cannot be done, since the value of the children of to-day and the importance of an upright, physical, mental, and moral growth may not be estimated.

Washington, D. C.

CHILDREN ENJOY FOURTH IN PLAY

THOUSANDS THROG CHILDREN'S PARKS, FOLK DANCING AND
GAMES—REPRESENTATIVES' ADDRESSES EXPLAIN
DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

Thousands of happy children yesterday assembled with their parents at the various playgrounds throughout the city to celebrate the 135th anniversary of the signing of the Declaration of American Independence. With inspiring addresses, soul-stirring music, fairy-like dancing, and exciting athletic events, throngs that gathered were delighted during the entire programs.



"DUCK ON THE ROCK." NORTH CHEYENNE CAÑON, CITY PARK OF COLORADO SPRINGS, COL.

TYPICAL STATE LAWS AND CITY ORDINANCES
GOVERNING THE MANUFACTURE, SALE, AND
USE OF EXPLOSIVES

STATE LAWS

ILLINOIS

An act specifying the powers and duties of city councils and presidents and board of trustees in villages.

(Enacted 1911)

Section 1. The city council in cities, and the president and the board of trustees in villages, shall have the following powers:

* * * * *

Sixty-fifth. To regulate and prevent storage of gunpowder, tar, pitch, resin, coal oil, benzine, turpentine, hemp, cotton, nitro-glycerin, petroleum, or any of the products thereof, and other combustible or explosive material, and the use of lights in stables, shops, and other places, and the building of bon-fires; also *to regulate and restrain and prohibit the use of fireworks, firecrackers, torpedoes, Roman candles, sky rockets, and other pyrotechnic displays.*

* * * * *

Ninety-eighth. To pass all ordinances, rules, and make all regulations proper or necessary, to carry into effect the powers granted to cities or villages, with such fines or penalties as the city council or board of trustees shall deem proper: Provided, No fine or penalty shall exceed \$200.00, and no imprisonment shall exceed six months for one offense.

MASSACHUSETTS

Laws and regulations governing the keeping, storage, transportation, manufacture, sale and use of fireworks and firecrackers.

(Enacted 1910)

Section 1. It shall be unlawful for any person to sell or keep for sale any blank cartridge, toy pistol, toy gun or toy cannon that can be used to fire a blank cartridge; or to sell or keep for sale, or to fire, explode or cause to explode any blank cartridge or bomb; or to sell or keep for sale, or to set off, explode or cause to explode any fireworks containing any picric acid or picrates, or any firecrackers exceeding two inches in length and three-eighths of an inch in diameter or of a greater explosive power than a firecracker of such size containing black gunpowder only; provided, that this section shall not apply to illuminating fireworks set off between the hours of seven o'clock in the afternoon and twelve o'clock midnight, excepting those containing picric acid or picrates, or to the sale of any article herein named to be shipped directly out of the state, or to the sale or use of explosives in the firing of salutes by official authorities, or to the sale or use of blank cartridges for a duly licensed show or

theatre or for signal purposes in athletic sports, or to experiments at a factory for explosives, or the firing of salutes with cannon on shore or on boats where a permit has been secured from the chief of the district police or from some official designated by him for that purpose, or to the sale for use, or the use by the militia, or by any organization of war veterans, or in teaching the use of fire-arms by experts on days other than holidays.

Section 2. No building shall be used in any city or town for the manufacture of fireworks or firecrackers without a license from the mayor and alderman or selectmen, respectively, and a permit from the chief of the district police. Cities and towns, respectively, may by ordinances and by-laws prohibit the sale or use of fireworks or firecrackers within the city or town, or may limit the time in which firecrackers and torpedoes may be used.

Section 3. The detective and fire inspection department of the district police may adopt and prescribe regulations not inconsistent with the first or second sections of this act, for the keeping, storage, transportation, manufacture, sale and use of fireworks and firecrackers.

Section 4. The chief of the district police may designate some official of each city and town who shall, when so designated, grant the permits, not otherwise provided for, that may be required by the regulations provided for in the preceding section, in accordance with such regulations, and shall keep a record of the same. A fee of fifty cents may be charged for each of said permits. The said chief may revoke any permit granted under the authority of this act, and a permit may be revoked for cause by any official who granted the same.

Section 5. Whoever violates any provision of this act or any regulation, ordinance or by-law made under authority hereof shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars or by imprisonment for not more than thirty days, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Section 6. So much of any act as is inconsistent herewith is hereby repealed.

Section 7. This act shall take effect on the first day of June, nineteen hundred and ten.

PENNSYLVANIA

An act to regulate the use of firecrackers, fireworks, blank cartridges, pellets, tablets, et cetera, in any county in this Commonwealth, and providing penalties for the violations thereof.

(Enacted 1911)

Section 1. Be it enacted, etc., That it shall be unlawful for any person to set off, fire or make use of, for the purpose of explosion, any firecracker over six inches in length and any firecracker over three and one-half to six inches in length, over three-quarters of an inch in diameter, and any firecracker to the length of three and one-half inches in length, over one inch in diameter; or to set off, fire or explode, in any county in this Commonwealth, any firecrackers or fireworks containing picric acid or picrates, dynamite or other high explosive compound; or to explode any blank cartridge, pellet, or tablet containing dynamite or other high explosive compound, when used in pistols, hollow canes, or any toy for explosive purposes. Any one violating the provisions of this act shall, on conviction before any alderman, magistrate, or justice of the peace,

be deemed guilty of disorderly conduct, and shall be fined not more than twenty-five dollars, and, in default of the payment of said fine, be imprisoned not more than ten days.

Section 2. All acts or parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed.

PENNSYLVANIA

An act to restrain and regulate the sale and manufacture of certain fire-crackers, fireworks, and certain explosive materials used in canes, cannons, pistols, or any toy; and providing penalties for the violation thereof.

(Enacted 1911)

Section 1. Be it enacted, etc., That it shall be unlawful for any person or persons, member of any firm or any partnership, or anyone in the employ of a corporation, to sell or offer for sale, in any county in this Commonwealth, any firecracker or fireworks containing picric acid or picrates, dynamite, or other high-explosive compound.

Section 2. Nor shall it be lawful, under the provisions of this act, for any person or persons, members of any firm or partnership, or the employes of any corporation, to sell, offer, or expose for sale any blank cartridge, pellet or tablet composed of dynamite or other high-explosive compound, to be used in pistols, hollow canes, or any toy for explosive purposes.

Section 3. Nor shall it be lawful for any person or persons, member of any firm or partnership, or the employes of any corporation, to offer for sale, in any county of this Commonwealth, any firecracker, containing gunpowder or any other explosive material, over six inches in length; and no firecracker, from three and one-half inches to six inches in length, shall be more than three-quarters of an inch in diameter; and no firecracker, to the length of three and one-half inches, shall be more than one inch in diameter.

Section 4. Nor shall it be lawful for any person or persons, firm, partnership, or corporation, to manufacture, in any county in this Commonwealth, any firecracker contrary to the provisions of section three of this act, or any species of pyrotechnics, fireworks, tablets, pellets, or cartridges, containing picric acid or picrates, dynamite, or any other high-explosive compound, contrary to the provisions of section two of this act.

Section 5. Any person or persons, member of any firm or partnership, or in the employ of a corporation, violating any of the provisions of this act, shall, upon conviction thereof, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and be fined not more than five hundred dollars, or be imprisoned not more than six months, or both or either, within the discretion of the court.

Section 6. Provided, That this act is not intended to repeal acts of Assembly in this Commonwealth relating to and restraining the manufacture of pyrotechnic fireworks and cartridges in any built-up portion with the provisions of the act of June twentieth, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-one (Pamphlet Laws 111), being an act, entitled "An act to prohibit the sale to any person under sixteen years of age of deadly weapons, gunpowder, and explosive substances in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania." Nor shall it be construed to repeal the act of June eleventh, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five (Pamphlet Laws 111), being an act, entitled "An act to pro-



FOLK DANCING IN A CHICAGO PARK

hibit the manufacture of toy deadly weapons in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:" And provided further, That this act shall not interfere with the manufacture and sale of legitimate firearms or firecrackers or fireworks.

All other acts or parts of acts, inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

CITY ORDINANCES

ALBANY, NEW YORK

(Enacted 1909)

Section 1. It shall not be lawful for any person to fire or set off any gunpowder, squib, rocket, firecracker or fireworks, or to fire any cannon, gun or pistol in any part of the city, except upon that day set apart for the celebration of the anniversary of the Declaration of Independence of the United States, and fireworks may be fired or set off other than cannon, pistols with which blank or other cartridges may be fired, guns of any kind, firecrackers exceeding six inches in length, crackers containing picric acid, or torpedo canes made of cast iron.

2. It shall not be lawful for any person to sell or offer for sale within the city limits of the city of Albany, any blank cartridge, pistol, cannon, firecracker exceeding six inches in length, crackers or explosives containing picric acid, torpedo canes made of cast iron, or any large ammunition commonly known as "car track ammunition," except that wholesale dealers in the city of Albany may continue to sell the same to persons located out of said city, and all dealers may continue to sell other fire-arms, and explosives to persons located within and without said city.

3. No person shall place upon any street or other railway or railroad track in the city of Albany any explosive of any sort whatsoever to be discharged by contact with the wheels or any portion of cars or vehicles passing thereover.

4. Nothing in this ordinance contained shall be construed to prevent pyrotechnical displays, or the firing of salutes under permits therefor to be granted by the Commissioner of Public Safety of the city of Albany.

5. Any person violating any of the provisions of this ordinance shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not less than five dollars not more than twenty-five dollars, and in case of failure to pay such fine may be confined in jail for one day for each dollar of said fine.

6. All ordinances or parts of ordinances inconsistent with the provisions of this ordinance are hereby repealed.

7. A copy of this ordinance shall be printed and posted in three conspicuous places in each ward of the city of Albany for at least one week prior to the celebration of the anniversary of the Declaration of the Independence of the United States.

CLEVELAND, OHIO

(Enacted 1908)

Section 1557. No person shall fire any cannon, gun, rifle, toy pistol, or firearms of any kind, or fire or explode any squib, rocket, cracker or Roman candle or other combustible fireworks or make use of any sling within the city.

Section 1558. The provisions of the last section shall not apply to any military company when drilling under command of any officer thereof, or to the use of firearms in the lawful defense of the person, family, or property of any person, or to the killing of any dog whose owner or possessor has not complied with the provisions of the ordinance relating to dogs, or to regular shooting galleries, or rifle or sporting clubs, having a permit from the Mayor to operate such galleries or erect targets for rifle practice.

AN ORDINANCE

To supplement Section 1557 of the Revised Ordinances to amend Section 1560 of the Revised Ordinances and to repeal Section 1559 of the Revised Ordinances relating to the sale and use of fireworks, firearms and explosives.

Section 1. (1557a) That no person, firm or corporation shall, within the city, sell, offer for sale, or have in his or its possession or custody any toy pistol, squib, rocket, cracker, or Roman candle, or fire balloon, or other combustible fireworks, or any article for the making of a pyrotechnic display. Provided that nothing in this section contained shall be construed as to prohibit the Board of Public Service from giving pyrotechnic displays of fireworks in the public parks whenever said Board is thereunto directed by resolution of Council.

Section 2. (1560) That any person violating any of the provisions of Section 1557, 1557a or 1558, shall on conviction thereof be fined in any sum not exceeding One Hundred Dollars (\$100.00) or imprisoned in the workhouse not exceeding thirty days or both at the discretion of the court.

Section 3. That section 1559 and 1560 of the Revised Ordinances be and the same are hereby repealed.

Section 4. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage and legal publication.

DERBY, CONN.

(Enacted 1910)

Section 1. Fireworks (except as hereinafter prohibited) may be sold in the city of Derby on the three week days prior to the fourth day of July and on the fourth day of July when the fourth does not come on a Sunday, and on the fifth day of July when it does, but no person, firm or corporation shall sell, offer for sale, expose for sale or have in his or its possession with intent to sell any fireworks without first having obtained a written permit therefor from the Fire Commissioner countersigned by the mayor.

Section 2. All applications for permits to sell fireworks must be made with the Fire Commissioner not later than five days prior to the date when under the provisions of section one of this ordinance it is lawful to sell fireworks and said application must contain:

- A. The name of the person or persons by whom the permit is desired.
- B. Location of premises in which goods are to be sold.
- C. Kind of building.
- D. Nature of applicant's business in said building.

Section 3. No permit shall be granted for the sale of fireworks on any premises used for the following purposes: Where paints, oils, gasoline, tar, pitch, rosin, hay, cotton, hemp or other combustible fibre or stock are manu-

factured or kept for sale or in any carpenter shop, drug store or in any structure considered especially hazardous by the Fire Commissioner or where liquor or spirits are kept for sale.

Section 4. No permit shall be granted for the sale of fireworks except in a store on the street grade floor thereof and no fireworks shall be sold or exposed for sale outside of the store and in no case shall fireworks be sold or exposed for sale on the sidewalks, streets, parks or public places of said city.

Section 5. No person, firm or corporation shall sell, offer for sale, expose for sale, loan, give, fire, explode, or have in his or its possession with intent to sell, fire or explode within the limits of the city of Derby any blank cartridges, blank cartridge pistol, cannon, toy cannon, detonating cane or any fire cracker exceeding three and one-half inches in length and five-eighths of an inch in diameter or any firecracker of any size loaded with dynamite or other high explosive or any potash and sulphur tablet or pellet or any device for exploding any potash and sulphur tablet or pellet or any torpedo exceeding one inch in diameter or of greater force than the commercial toy cap.

Section 6. No explosives or fireworks of any character whatever shall be placed on the track of any railroad company and no explosives or fireworks shall be discharged from, in or upon any trolley car or moving vehicle within the limits of the city of Derby.

Section 7. Provided, however, that each year on the fourth day of July, when the fourth does not come on a Sunday and on the fifth day of July when it does, it shall be permitted between the hours of 4 a.m. and 11 p.m. (except as prohibited in Sec. 6 of this ordinance) to set off the following named articles, to wit: firecrackers not measuring over three and one-half inches in length and five-eighths of an inch in diameter and only such as contain common black powder without dynamite, chlorate of potash or other high explosive; torpedoes not larger than one inch in diameter; toy pistols when used to explode flat paper caps; colored fire when not containing sulphur and chlorate of potash in admixture; pin wheels, triangles, rosettes, flower pots or fountains which do not contain explosive mixtures, sparklets, set pieces which have no explosive parts. In addition to the foregoing Roman candles and skyrockets may be set off outside of, but not within the fire limits.

Section 8. No person shall set off any of the articles of fireworks permitted by Sec. 7 of this ordinance on any other day than the fourth day of July when the fourth day of July does not come on a Sunday and on the fifth day of July when it does, without first having obtained a written permit from the Fire Commissioner, countersigned by the Mayor.

Section 9. Every person, firm, corporation, who shall violate any of the provisions of any section of this ordinance shall upon conviction, pay a fine of not less than five nor more than one hundred dollars.

KANSAS CITY, MO.

(Enacted 1910)

Section 1. That hereafter, within the limits of Kansas City it shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to keep, sell or expose for sale, any fireworks, firecrackers, torpedoes, bombs, rockets, pin wheels, fire balloons, Roman candles, detonating canes, pistols or toy pistols, cannons or toy cannons, or any other fireworks of like kind; provided, however, that this ordinance

shall not be construed as prohibiting the sale of fireworks in wholesale lots for use or sale outside the city limits or for use within the city limits within the provisions of Section 2 of this ordinance.

Section 2. It shall be unlawful, within the limits of Kansas City, for any person to use, burn, explode or send off any fireworks, firecrackers, torpedoes, bombs, rockets, pin-wheels, fire balloons, Roman candles, detonating canes, pistols or toy pistols, cannons or toy cannons or any other fireworks of a like kind; provided, however, that public exhibitions of fireworks may be given in public, or private parks, or other public places, when in charge of competent persons, and under permit issued by the Mayor.

Section 3. Any person, firm or corporation violating the provisions of this ordinance shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined not less than Five Dollars (\$5.00) nor more than One hundred Dollars (\$100.00).

Section 4. All ordinances or parts of ordinances, in conflict with this ordinance, are, insofar as they so conflict, hereby repealed.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

(Enacted 1910)

Section 1. That no person, firm or corporation shall, within the city of Minneapolis, sell, or keep for sale or use, any fireworks, Chinese crackers, rockets, torpedoes or other explosive contrivances.

Section 2. That it is hereby made the duty of every member of the police force of the city of Minneapolis to seize any and all fireworks. Chinese crackers, rockets, torpedoes, or other explosive contrivances sold or kept for sale or use by any person, firm or corporation within said city contrary to the provisions of this ordinance; and all such fireworks, Chinese crackers, rockets, torpedoes or other explosive contrivances seized as aforesaid, shall be destroyed under the direction and by authority of the Superintendent of Police of said city.

Section 3. That any person who shall violate any provision of this ordinance shall, upon conviction thereof before the Municipal Court of said city, be punished by a fine not exceeding One hundred dollars (\$100), nor less than ten dollars (\$10), or be imprisoned in the workhouse of said city for a period not exceeding ninety (90) days, nor less than ten (10) days.

Section 4. That this ordinance shall take effect and be in force from and after August 1st, 1910.

SUGGESTION FOR MODEL CITY ORDINANCE

Section 1. It shall not be lawful for any person to fire or set off gunpowder, rockets, pistols, firecrackers or fireworks in any part of the city of except that on the day set apart for the celebration of the anniversary of the Declaration of Independence of the United States, and between the hours of 12 and 12.15 noon fireworks may be fired or set off except toy cannons, pistols with blank or other cartridges, firecrackers exceeding 6 inches in length, firecrackers containing picric acid, or torpedo canes made of cast iron.

Section 2. It shall be unlawful for any person to sell or offer for sale within the city limits of the city of, any blank cartridge, pistol,

cannon, firecracker exceeding six inches in length, crackers or explosives containing picric acid, torpedo canes made of cast iron, or any large ammunition, commonly known as "car track ammunition" except that wholesale dealers in the city of may continue to sell the same to persons located out of said city, and all dealers may continue to sell other firearms, and other explosives to persons located within and without said city.

Section 3. Nothing in this ordinance contained shall be construed to prevent pyrotechnical displays, or the firing of salutes under permits therefor to be granted by the proper authorities.

Section 4. Any person violating any of the provisions of this ordinance shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not less than five dollars, not more than twenty-five dollars, and in cases of failure to pay such a fine may be confined in jail for one day for each dollar of said fine.



THE POLICEMEN HAVE LESS TO DO WHEN 'MOST EVERYBODY IS IN THE PARADE

TYPICAL PROGRAMS

CHICAGO, ILL.

PARADE

DIVISION "A," WITH BAND:

Mounted Police, Marshall, and Staff.
Governor.

Escort to the Governor,—Troop F, Ill. N. G.

DIVISION "B," BOHEMIAN SECTION.

DIVISION "C," BRITISH SECTION.

DIVISION "D," CROATION SOKAL:

Cavalry (Mounted Turners).

Band.

Croatian Sokal (Uniform Turners).

Float "United Croatia."

Flags and Banners in automobiles and carriages.

DIVISION "E," GERMAN SECTION:

Ballman's Band.

Marshall and Staff.

Forest of Banners and Automobiles.

Sleeping Beauty Float.

Aurora Turn Verein.

Fife and Drum Corps.

Turner Float.

DIVISION "F," GREEK SECTION.

DIVISION "G," IRISH SECTION.

DIVISION "H," ITALIAN SECTION.

DIVISION "I," LITHUANIAN SECTION:

Band.

Marshall Paul Mazejko.

U. S. Flag Bearer Mounted.

Lithuanian Sign.

Staff of Marshall.

Float, "The Grand King of Lithuania."

Prince Vituato Cavalry.

Prince Algirdo Infantry.

Prince Vitauto Infantry.

Prince Mindaugio Infantry.



A SECTION OF THE CHICAGO PARADE

DIVISION "J," NORWEGIAN SECTION:

Band.
 Marshall Backer and Staff.
 Float "Ski Tournament."
 Uniform Turners.

DIVISION "K," POLISH SECTION:

Band.
 Marshall.
 Polish Cavalry Troops.
 General Pulaski at the Head of a Company of American
 Revolutionary Cavalry Detachments of Infantry in
 the Uniform of the regular regiments of Old Poland.

DIVISION "L," SWEDISH SECTION:

Band.
 Marshall and Staff.
 Float.

DIVISION "M," SWISS SECTION:

Band.
 Float.
 Marshall and Staff
 Fife and Drum Corps.
 Automobiles with Banners.
 Uniformed Turners.

DIVISION "N," WOMEN'S CLUB FLOAT.

DIVISION "O," COMMITTEES' FLOATS:

Band.
 Float, "Father Marquette."
 Float, "Leaving for the War."
 Float, "Washington Crossing the Delaware."
 Float, "Fort Dearborn Massacre."
 Float, "The Union."

DISTRICT CELEBRATIONS

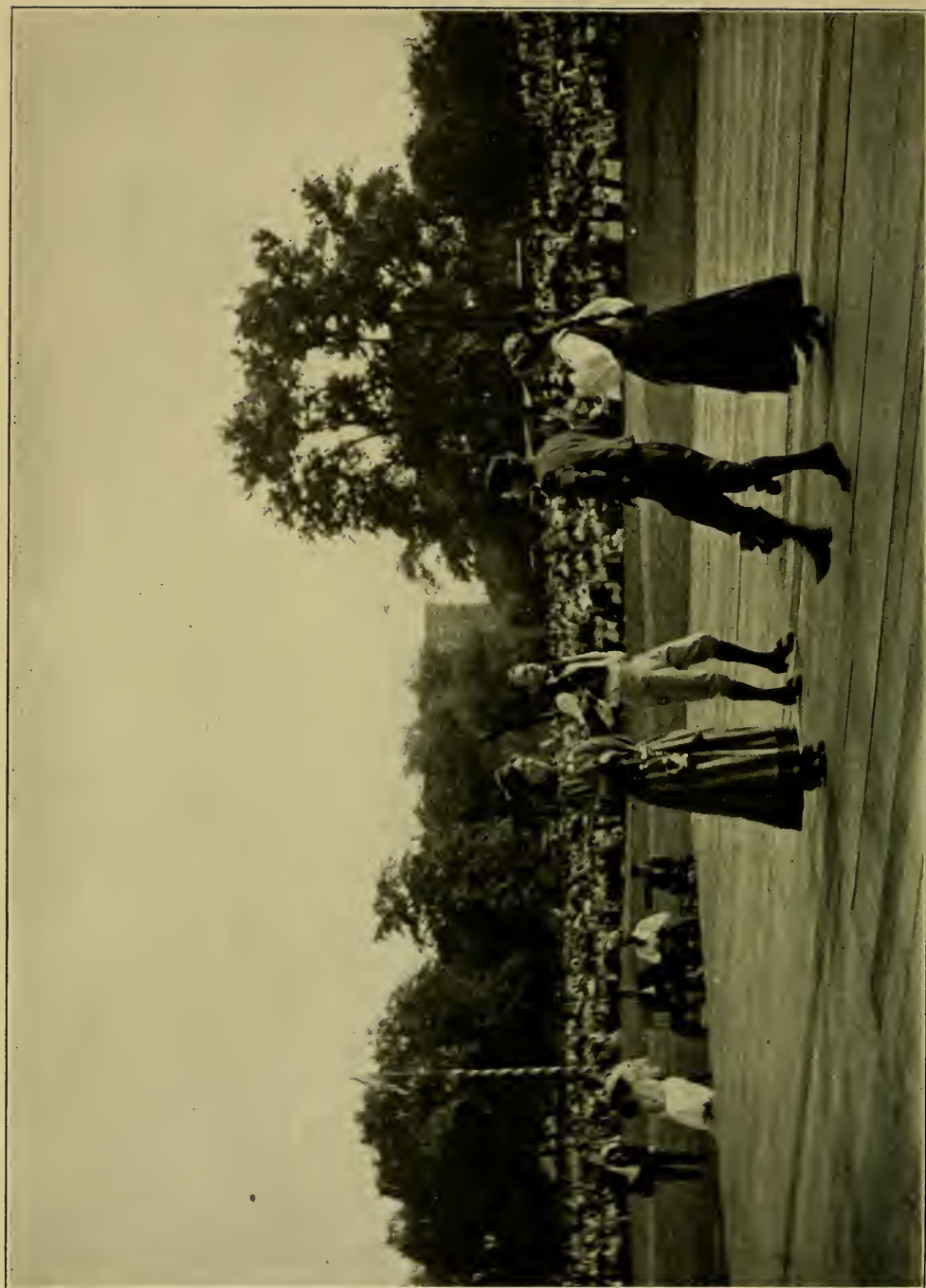
SOUTH SIDE

JACKSON PARK:

Evening—Pageant illustrative of the Battle of Lexington
 arranged by Chicago Women's Club.

WASHINGTON PARK:

Afternoon and Evening—Tableaux illustrating the History
 of Ireland arranged by the Irish Societies of Chicago.



THE CONTRIBUTION OF THE FOREIGN GROUPS TO THE DISTRICT CELEBRATION, CHICAGO

MARK WHITE SQUARE, 29th and Halsted:

Evening—Patriotic Program, Band Concert, and Stereopticon Lecture. Henry C. Morris, Speaker. Band furnished by South Park Commissioners.

ARMOUR SQUARE, 33d and 5th Ave.:

Evening—Stereopticon Lecture. John H. Eally, Speaker.

DAVIS SQUARE, 44th and Hermitage:

Afternoon—Program of athletic events, addresses, etc.

Evening—Band Concert and Stereopticon Lecture. Frank Mice, Speaker. Band furnished by South Park Commissioners.

BESSEMER PARK, 89th and Muskegon Ave.:

Evening—Band Concert. Band furnished by South Park Commissioners.

OGDEN PARK, 63d and Center:

Afternoon—Athletic events.

Evening—Stereopticon Lecture. R. S. Illes, Speaker.

MOSELEY PLAYGROUND, 24th and Wabash Ave. (for colored people):

Afternoon—Program of athletic events, patriotic addresses, etc.

Evening—Band Concert and Stereopticon Lecture. Elmer E. Rogers, Speaker. Band furnished by Sane Fourth Association.

HAMILTON PARK, 72d and Wabash:

Afternoon—Games.

Evening—Playground Circus by children. Band Concert. Band furnished by South Park Commissioners.

CORNELL SQUARE, 50th and Wood Sts.:

Evening—Playground Circus by children. Band Concert. Band furnished by South Park Commissioners.

NO. 15 PARK, South Deering:

Afternoon and Evening—Old Fashioned Fourth of July Celebration.

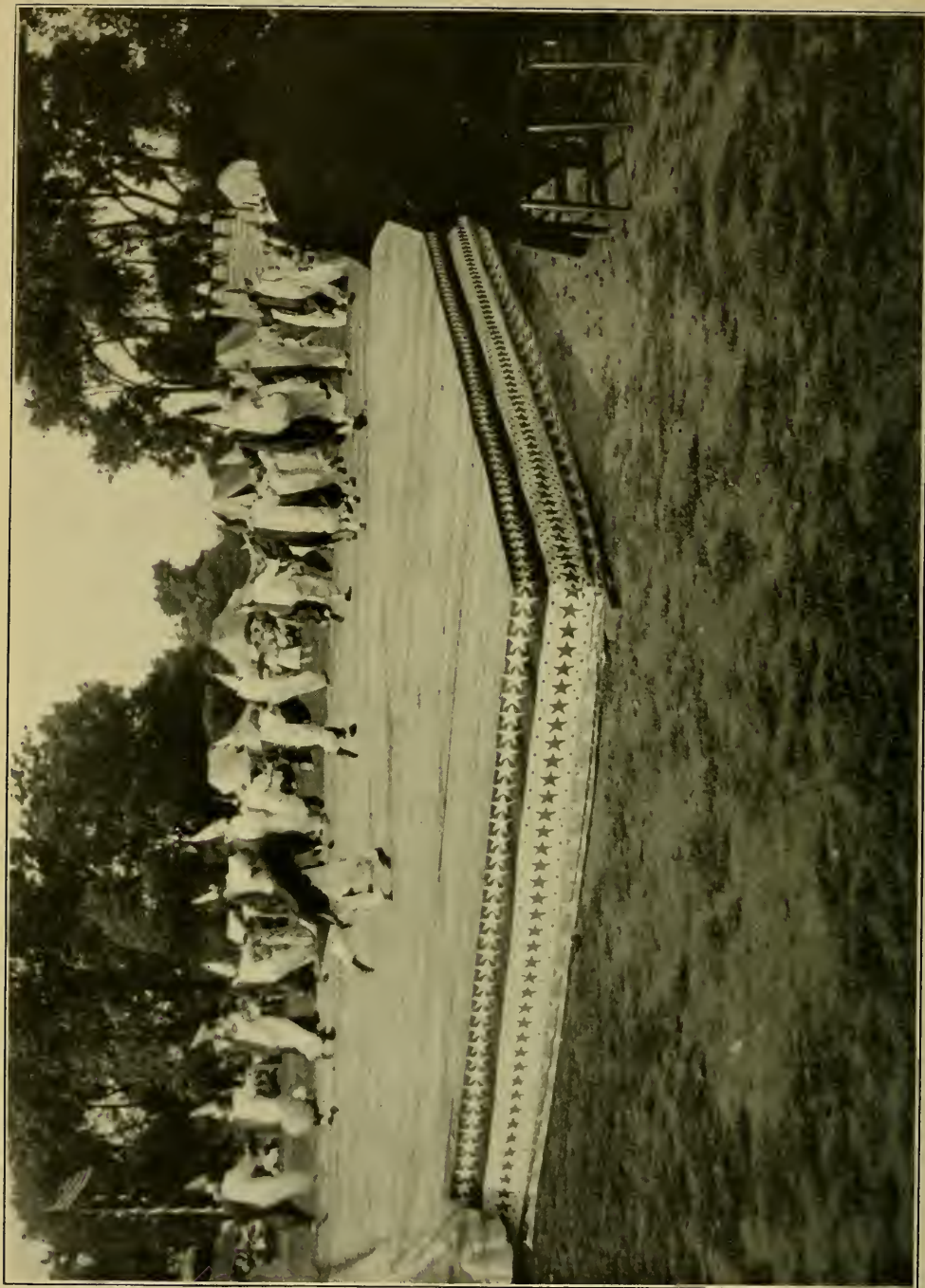
RUSSELL SQUARE, 83d and Bond:

Afternoon—Program of athletic events, addresses, singing, etc.

Evening—Stereopticon Lecture. Joseph R. Burres, Speaker.

PALMER PARK, 111th and South Park Ave.:

Afternoon—Program of games and sports.



THE DANCE OF THE JUMPING JACKS AT DISTRICT CELEBRATION, CHICAGO

Evening—Band Concert. Band furnished by South Park Commissioners.

MCKINLEY PARK, 39th and Wester Blvd.:

Afternoon—Program of athletic events, addresses, singing, etc.

Evening—Band Concert and Stereopticon Lecture. Judge E. K. Walker, Speaker.

BRYN MAWR AND HIGHLANDS:

17th Annual Celebration of the residents, lasting all day, and including games, addresses, and dancing and refreshments in the evening.

SHERMAN PARK, 52d and Center:

Evening—Band Concert. Band furnished by South Park Commissioners.

WEST SIDE

GARFIELD PARK:

Afternoon—Patriotic Program and Band Concert. Band furnished by West Chicago Park Commission.

HUMBOLDT PARK:

Afternoon—Patriotic Program and Band Concert. Band furnished by West Chicago Parks Commission.

DOUGLAS PARK:

Afternoon—Gymnastic Competition under Turner Organizations. Address by P. J. McGoorty. Band Concert. Band furnished by West Chicago Park Commission.

HOLSTEIN PARK, Ems St. and Irving Ave.:

Afternoon—Program of athletic events, addresses, etc.

Evening—Band Concert and Stereopticon Lecture. N. L. Piotrowski, Speaker. Band furnished by West Chicago Parks Commission.

SMALL PARK NO. 1, Chicago Ave. and Noble St.:

Afternoon—Play Festival by Playground Children.

Evening—Program of addresses, singing, etc. Stereopticon Lecture. Henry B. Miller, Speaker. Address by Samuel Altershuler. Band concert. Band furnished by West Park Board.

SMALL PARK NO. 2, Jefferson and 14th Place:

Afternoon—Program of athletic events, addresses, etc.

Evening—Band Concert and Stereopticon Lecture. Fred Loomis, Speaker. Band furnished by West Park Board.



BOY SCOUTS OFF DUTY, BUT "PREPARED," AT DISTRICT CELEBRATION, CHICAGO

SMALL PARK NO. 3, 20th and May Sts.:

Afternoon—Program of addresses, athletic events, etc.

Evening—Band Concert and Stereopticon Lecture. Peter Plotz, Speaker. Band furnished by West Park Board.

SHEDDS PARK, 23d and Millard Ave.:

Afternoon—Program of athletic events, addresses, etc.

Evening—Band Concert and Stereopticon Lecture. Thos. S. Hogan, Speaker. Band furnished by Sane Fourth Association.

McCORMICK PLAYGROUND, 28th and Sawyer Ave.:

Afternoon—Patriotic program.

Evening—Band Concert and Stereopticon Lecture. C. Arch Williams, Speaker. Band furnished by Sane Fourth Association.

CHICAGO HEBREW INSTITUTE, Taylor and Sibley Sts.:

Afternoon—Children's Play Festival.

Evening—Band Concert, and address by Hugo Pañ. Band furnished by the Institute.

NORTH SIDE

LINCOLN PARK:

Afternoon—Annual City-wide Play Festival of the Chicago Playground Association.

Evening—Band Concert and Stereopticon Lecture. Wm. Prentiss, Speaker. Band furnished by Lincoln Park Commission.

WRIGHTWOOD PLAYGROUND, Perry St. and Wrightwood Ave.:

Afternoon—Patriotic Program.

Evening—Band Concert and Stereopticon Lecture. Joseph B. Burt, Speaker. Band furnished by Sane Fourth Association.

WELLES PARK, Montrose and Western Ave.:

Afternoon—Program of patriotic events.

Evening—Band Concert and Stereopticon Lecture. George E. Wissler, Speaker.

STANTON PARK, Rees and Karrabee Sts.:

Morning and Afternoon—Patriotic program under auspices of Olivet Institute. Band Concert.

HAMLIN PARK, Robey and Wellington:

Afternoon—Patriotic program arranged by Subdivision Improvement Club.

Evening—Band Concert and Stereopticon Lecture. James Abbott, Speaker. Band furnished by Lincoln Park Commission.



FOURTH OF JULY WATER SPORTS AT CHICAGO BEACH

LAKE SHORE PARK, Chicago Avenue and Pumping Station:

Evening—Stereopticon Lecture. Judge E. O. Brown,
Speaker.

IRVING PARK:

Afternoon and Evening—Annual Celebration of the
Irving Park Women's Club.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN.

FEATURES OF PARADE—FORMING AT 9 A.M.

1. Mayor, Commissioners, and other City Officials and Invited Guests.
2. Hamilton County Officials.
3. Auditorium participants.
4. "Spirit of Seventy-six."
5. "George and Martha Washington."
6. "Uncle Sam" and "Miss Columbia."
7. "Davy Crockett."
8. "Signing of the Declaration."
9. G. A. R. and U. C. V.
10. Infantry.
11. Troop B, Reserves.
12. Tennessee Cavalry.
13. Old Ladies' Home.
14. Children from Orphanage.
15. Children in Automobiles.
16. Police and Fire Departments.
17. Motor-cycles and Messengers.

MORNING EXERCISES, AUDITORIUM

BEGINNING PROMPTLY AT 11 O'CLOCK

MAYOR PRESIDING

Invocation.

Song.....Glee Club

Reading of the Declaration of Independence

Song.....Glee Club

Patriotic Address

Song—"America".....Glee Club

Assisted by Children of the City and the Audience

Benediction.

EVENING EXERCISES, CHAMBERLAIN FIELD

BEGINNING AT 7.30 O'CLOCK

PARTICIPATED IN BY CHILDREN OF CITY AND SUBURBS

- Overture.....Morrison's Orchestra
1. Chorus..... Chattanooga Maennerchor Society
 2. Flower Drill.....Hill City Girls
Accompanied by Boy Scouts
 3. (a) Pantomime...Drafting of Declaration of Independence
(b) Reading.....Declaration of Independence
 4. Chorus.
 5. Pantomime "Betsy Ross"
Accompanied by Flag Drill and singing of "Star-Spangled Banner."
- Children from Centenary and Catholic Sunday Schools
6. Patriotic.....May Pole Dance
South Chattanooga Sunday School Children.
 7. Boy Scout Drill.....Camp Fire Scene
Boys Allied Scouts
 8. Chorus—"Dixie".....Maennerchor and Audience

LYNN, MASS.

- | | |
|------------------|--|
| 6 A. M. | Stroke of Fire Alarm and Ringing of Bells. |
| 7 to 8.15 A. M. | Concert at Houghton Square, Lynn Cadet Band. |
| 7 to 9 A. M. | Concert on the Common, American Band. |
| 8.30 to 11 A. M. | Concert at Little River Playground. Lynn Cadet Band. Program at Little River Playground. |
| 8 A. M. | Assembling of "Horribles." |
| 9 A. M. | Patriotic exercises, raising of flag, National Salute by firing squad from Navy Yard, reading "Declaration of Independence," singing by audience, "America" and "Rally 'Round the Flag." |
| 10 A. M. | Sports at Little River as follows:
One-mile run, one-half mile run (boys under sixteen years), old men's race, sack race (boys), potato race (girls), 100-yard |

dash, three-legged race, girls' race (once around), boys' race (once around, under thirteen years), shoe-string race, pie-eating contest, relay race; prizes ranging from 50 cents to \$8.00.

- 10.30 A. M. Baseball Game (Girls' Uniformed Club).
 2 P. M. Baseball Games, Grammar School League, Burrill vs. Breed School.
 3.30 P. M. Baseball Game, Senators vs. Sailors of the Battleship "Rhode Island."
 9.30 to 11.30 A.M. Concert at Sluice Pond, American Band.
 9.30 A. M. Sports at Sluice Pond, as follows:
 Men's Rowing Race.
 Single Paddle Canoe Race.
 Ladies' Rowing Race.
 Double Paddle Canoe Race.
 Boys' Rowing Race (15 years).
 Four Paddle Canoe Race.
 Tub Race.
 Prizes ranging from \$2.00 to \$8.00.
 10 A. M. Athletic Sports on the Common.
 50-yard dash.
 100-yard dash—For Boys.
 440-yard dash.
 Gold, Silver, and Bronze medals.
 100-yard dash.
 220-yard dash.
 440-yard dash.
 Three-mile run.
 One-mile run.
 Running Broad Jump.
 Running High Jump.
 Prizes, gold and silver watches, and silver watch fob.
 12 M. Stroke of Fire Alarm and Ringing of Bells.
 1 to 2.30 P. M. Concert at High Rock, Lynn Cadet Band.
 1.30 to 4 P. M. Concert at Goldfish Pond.
 2.30 P. M. Coaching parade for children with souvenirs.
 Pantomime show for children after parade.
 2 P. M. Baseball Games, Grammar School League.

- 3 to 5 P. M. Concert at Flax Pond, Cadet Band.
 Sports at Flax Pond:
 Single Boat Race (Whitehall).
 Double Boat Race (Whitehall).
 Canoe Crawl.
 Swimming Race (Boys under 16 years).
 Greased Pole Climb.
 Log or Tub Race (Boys under 16 years).
 Duck Race (Boys under 16 years).
 Four Paddle Canoe Race.
 Two Paddle Canoe Race (Lady and Gentle-
 man).
 Single Canoe Race.
 Lady Diver.
 Prizes ranging from \$4.00 to \$12.00.
- 4.30 to 6 P. M. Concert at Saugus River Bath House, Ameri-
 can Band.
- 4.45 to 5.15 P.M. Sports at Saugus River Bath House:
 Handicap Motor Race.
 Dory Rowing Race, two in a boat.
 One-mile swimming contest.
 100-yard dash.
 Closed events:
 100-yard dash for girls.
 100-yard dash for boys (16 years).
 Diving Contest.
 Prizes ranging from \$1.00 to \$7.00.
- 7.30 P. M. Stroke of Fire Alarm and Ringing of Bells.
- 7.30 to 9.30 P. M. Concert at Meadow Park, Lynn Cadet Band.
 Fireworks.
- 8 to 10 P. M. Concert at Goldfish Pond, Stiles Military
 Band. Fireworks.
- 8 to 10 P. M. Concert on the Common, American Band.
 Electrical Fountain. Grand Illumination
 and electrical display at High Rock Tower.

RIVERSIDE, CAL.

SUNRISE SALUTE AT CRESTMORE

- 7 to 9.30 A. M. Reception to incoming trains, Riverside Mili-
 tary Band.

9.40 A. M.

PARADE.

First Division:

Grand Army of the Republic—Post No.
118.

Marshall of the Day and Staff.

Redlands Band.

President of the Day, Orator and Chaplain.

Pioneer Stage Coach.

Riverside Fire Department.

Second Division:

Santa Anna Band.

Floats.

Girls Representing the States.

Decorated Carriages.

Third Division:

Riverside Military Band.

Automobiles.

Calithumpians.

11 A. M.

Aviation:

Preliminary Flight.

Long Distance Flight.

Fancy and Spiral Flying Demonstration.

1 P. M.

Concert at Fairmount Park by Redlands Band.

2 P. M.

Patriotic Exercises:

Selection by Redlands Band.

Invocation.

Introduction by Mayor.

Oration.

Chorus.

Selections, by Redlands Band.

3 P. M.

Aquatic and Athletic Sports (near lake):

Hurry-Scurry Race, Tilting Contest, Tub Race, Greased Pole, Greased Pig, 100-yard Dash for Boys, 100-yard dash (open), Sack Race for Boys, Egg Race for Girls, Running High Jump, Running Broad Jump, Three-legged Race for Boys, Wheelbarrow Race, Tug-of-war, Indoor Baseball.

No entrance fee. Prizes for winners of every event.

Sham Battle at Fairmount Park:

Company G, Redlands.

Company K, San Bernardino.

Company L, Santa Anna.

Company M, Riverside.

- | | |
|---------------|---|
| 3 to 4 P. M. | Concert at Bandstand by Santa Anna Band. |
| 4 to 5 P. M. | Concert at Bandstand by Redlands Band. |
| 7 to 8 P. M. | Concert at Bandstand by Riverside Military Band. |
| 8 to 12 P. M. | Dance, under the auspices of the Riverside Military Band. (Five cents per dance.) |

SUGGESTIONS FOR NEXT TIME

Begin preparations early.

At the flag raising, little flags rolled up to drop out of the big one.

Children's parade.

Distribute cards on which patriotic songs have been printed.

Sing these songs at the various exercises and gatherings.

Let there be plenty of music everywhere—homes, streets, and parks.

Industrial parade showing business resources and commercial enterprises.

Automobile parade.

Horse and pony races.

Burlesque features.

Drills by the Boy Scouts; also do police duty.

Trolley rides for the children.

Send up small balloons with "reward" post cards attached.

Floral fetes.

Pageant of the nations.

Birthday party given by Uncle Sam.

Living flags.

Baseball games, athletic contests, races of all sorts.

Swimming matches, canoe races, and other water sports.

Wherever there is water have a water fete; illuminated parade of motor boats; canoes decorated with colored lanterns; bridges and rafts illuminated; songs.

Picnics in parks; barbecues; street fairs; flower and baby shows.

Folk dances a feature of the children's games at the park.

Flower drill, a Patriotic May Pole Dance, singing, etc., by the girls.

Free entertainments in the theatre, public hall, or schools.

Children give a play or pantomime appropriate to the occasion.

Motion picture exhibitions in parks and public squares.

Independence Day party—the young people in costume representing historical characters.

Bonfires.

Torchlight parades.

Electric illuminations.



PATRIOTIC MAY POLE DANCE AND PARALLEL BAR EXHIBITION, BUFFALO, NEW YORK

A street carnival, using red, white and blue lights; a paved street roped off and prepared for drills and dancing.

Good subjects for tableaux are: Signing of the Declaration of Independence; The Spirit of '76; Signing the Treaty; Washington's Farewell to his Officers; The Boston Tea Party; Garibaldi and his Followers; The Victory of Bannockburn; Betsy Ross; Washington Crossing the Delaware.

ATHLETICS:

Events should be provided for girls, as well as for the younger boys. An effort should be made to have several *games* on the list, as well as contests showing skill, so as to have the day provide as much amusement for all the people as possible. Bring the older people into the fun.

For Girls—

Egg and spoon race.
Throwing baseball.
Two-hand basket-ball throw.
Potato race.

Several of the athletic events may be modified to make it possible for girls to compete—200 yd. relay race, 75 yd. dash, etc.

For boys weighing 80 lbs. and under—

50 yd. dash.
Running high jump.
Standing broad jump.
360 yd. relay race.
75 yd. obstacle race.

For boys weighing 95 lbs.—

60 yd. dash.
Running high jump.
Standing broad jump.
360 yd. relay race.
75 yd. obstacle race.

For boys weighing 115 lbs.—

70 yd. dash.
8 lb. shot put.
Standing broad jump.
Running high jump.
440 yd. relay race.

Free for all (no weight limit)—

100 yd. dash.
220 yd. dash.
12 lb. shot put.
Running high jump.
Running broad jump.
Relay races.
16 lb. hammer throw.
Pole vault.

GAMES AND SPORTS:

Miscellaneous Games—

Tug-of-war.
Sack race.

Water Sports—

Canoe, motor boat, sail boat races.



NEIGHBORHOOD FESTIVITIES—NEW YORK CITY

Three-legged race.	Tub races.
Wheelbarrow race.	Swimming races.
Catching greased pig.	Diving contests.
Climbing greased pole.	Motor boat and canoe parade.
Potato race.	<i>Riding Events—</i>
Egg-and-spoon race.	Races.
Foot-ball kick.	Bareback riding.
Running hop, step, and jump.	Cowboy stunts.
	Obstacle race.
	Steeplechase.
	Egg-and-spoon race.
	Tug-of-war.

PAGEANTS:

The historical pageant offers splendid possibilities for the Fourth of July program. By working out the plans well in advance, say three or four months, it is possible to have a careful study made of the dramatic and historical incidents of the community in which the celebration is to take place. These incidents may be dramatized and presented on Independence Day as a pageant of the growth and development of that community. The parts should be assigned far enough in advance to give each one time to study in detail the characteristics, and relation to the community as a whole, of the person whom he or she represents. This brings together both adults and children in a study of their local history that must certainly have a wholesome effect in stimulating patriotic community pride.

Detailed plans may be had by applying to the Division of Recreation, Russell Sage Foundation, 400 Metropolitan Tower, New York City.

ORGANIZATION DETAILS—SAFE AND SANE FOURTH.

Organize Early—

April is none too early to begin preparations for the celebration in a town of any size.

The Committee—

In many communities there are permanent Independence Day committees. In most of the large cities the committees appointed sub-committees for the different districts. In Cleveland, Ohio, the temporary Independence Day Association was selected from the following:

City Officials.	School Board.
Board of Trade.	Park Board.
Chamber of Commerce.	Federation of Labor.
Women's Clubs.	Medical Association—
Merchants' Association.	Other Organizations.

The sub-committees were:

Finance.	Music.
Publicity.	Pageant.
Reception.	Fireworks.
Prizes.	Floats.
Sports.	Transportation.

These sub-committees could be varied to meet the differing needs of smaller towns.

Meetings—

Meetings should be held once a week to receive reports and pass upon the outlines of the celebration as worked up by the sub-committees.

Securing Funds—

The money to cover the cost of the celebration was raised sometimes by city appropriations to cover the entire amount required, sometimes by city appropriation and private subscriptions, and—most frequently of all—by private subscriptions alone.

In a few cases the sale of reserved seats for field and track events, baseball, fireworks, etc., added to the general fund. Some of the towns made a small charge for the programs announcing the different events.

In Cleveland, Ohio, the funds were secured by the sale of Sane Fourth seals, about one million of which were bought by the largest business houses and placed on out-going mail; by subscriptions of individuals and business houses, and by the sale of memberships in the association.

In Bloomfield, N. J., "the town, which has a population of 16,000, is laid off into districts, a lieutenant is appointed for each district, he in turn appoints his collectors (generally one for each street in the district, or a portion of the street if it be a long one), a circular letter in blank is given to the collectors, which they fill out and have distributed to the residences and business places on their street. This

letter states that he has been appointed the official collector and advises them upon what date he will call to receive their subscription. This facilitates the work of the collectors to a great extent and saves them from wasting much time in explanation."

Division into Districts—

The plan of dividing a large community or city into districts, each of which manages its own celebration, was followed in several cases. In Philadelphia "there were 23 sections and sub-sections, covering all but three wards of the city, and each section holding from one to five celebrations. The City Councils appropriated \$5,000, which was apportioned on a basis of population to the various districts. Sectional committees were appointed, all working along the same general lines, but not hampered by absolute directions (from the Central Committee)—all assisted financially to a certain sum—over that worked for themselves. . . ."

In Minneapolis, the general committee induced the Commercial Club in each district to organize and manage the programs.

Transportation—

This sectional distribution avoids many transportation difficulties. When there is one large central celebration, the people come all through the day, at different times, and generally stay to watch the fireworks at night, and sometimes the transportation facilities are inadequate to handle the immense crowds when it comes time for all to go home. In Pittsburgh, after one celebration at Schenley Park, the people were waiting until four o'clock in the morning to get home.

In the reports of the 1911 celebrations that have come in, city after city has said: "No accidents whatever. Formerly there were many serious accidents." "Not one accident." "No casualties of any kind, while in former years scores were hurt." In most of the reports the popular suggestion has been: "Do it again next year." The only dissatisfied ones were those who reported that prohibitive ordinances were put into force, but no substitute for the usual celebration was offered. One of these cities remarks that "the Fourth was safe and stupid!" An active committee with a definite plan for a live celebration can make it a safe and *glorious* Fourth.

Independence Day Publications of the Division of Recreation, Russell Sage Foundation

400 Metropolitan Tower, New York City

No. 31. A SAFER, SANER FOURTH OF JULY.

An illustrated booklet of the proceedings of the Conference of Municipal Representatives, at the Third Annual Congress of the Playground Association of America. It contains a suggested program and reports of how some of the cities celebrated previous to 1909. (31 pages.) Price, 5 cents.

No. 60. A SAFE AND PATRIOTIC FOURTH. Mrs. Isaac L. Rice.

Letters from Governors, Mayors, Fire Chiefs, Commissioners of Health, Heads of Police Departments, and Presidents of Colleges endorsing the movement for a better celebration of Independence Day. (20 pages.) Price, 5 cents.

No. 62. FOURTH OF JULY INJURIES AND TETANUS.

The Seventh Annual Compilation by the Journal of the American Medical Association. It contains statistics of the number of deaths and injuries for all the states, and for the largest cities, from 1903 to 1909. (27 pages.) Price, 5 cents.

No. 70. INDEPENDENCE DAY CELEBRATION. Gulick, Orr, Ladies' Home Journal, Gardner, and Hanmer.

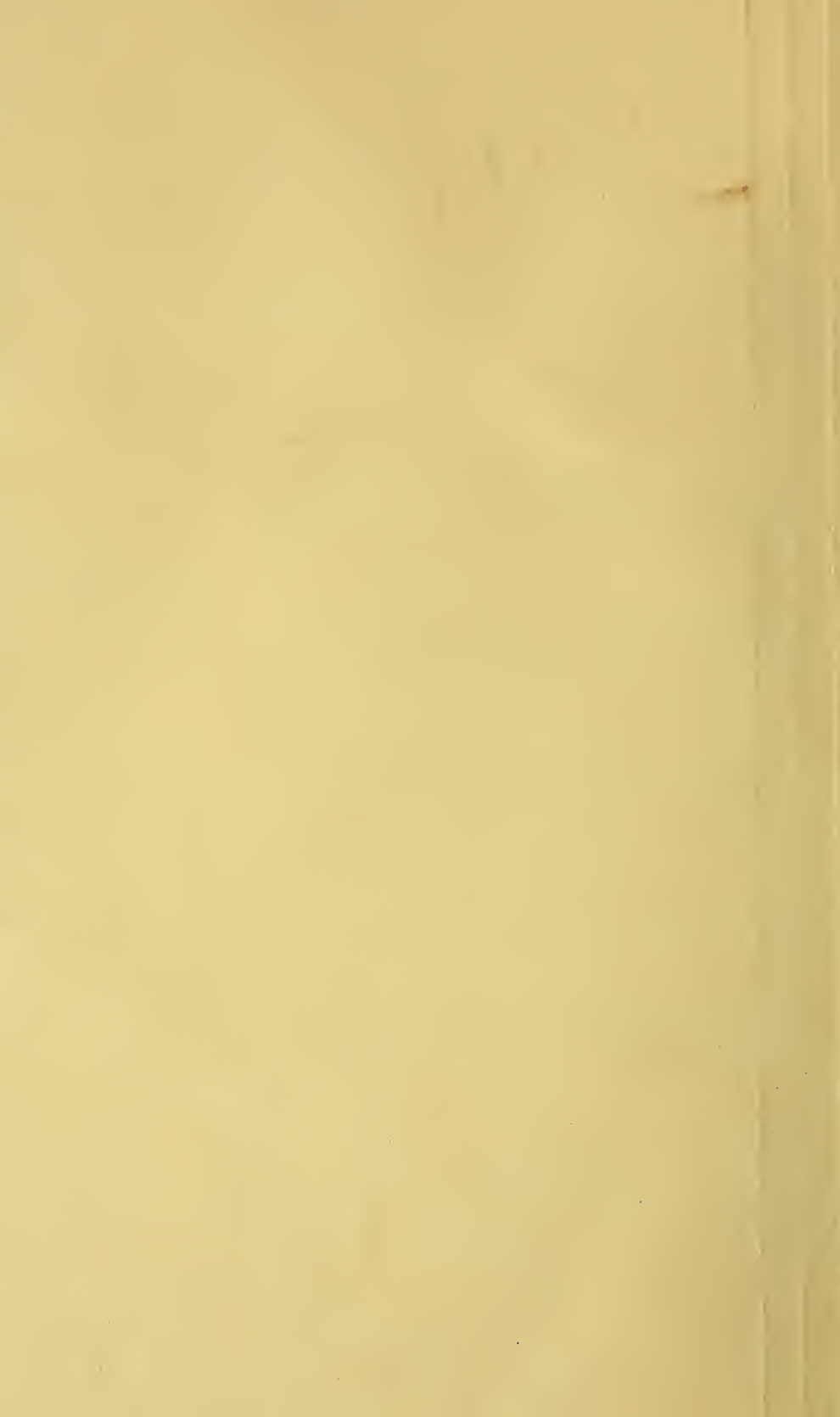
A series of five articles giving suggestions for proper celebrations, together with reasons why they are more patriotic than the old style, which consisted of nothing but fireworks and firecrackers. There is also a program for celebrating the Fourth in large cities. (32 pages.) Price, 5 cents.

No. 97. A SAFE AND PATRIOTIC FOURTH OF JULY. Mrs. Wallace J. Pfleger.

Suggestions for the management of a celebration. The historical incidents here recorded furnish a wealth of suggestions for the arrangement of programs for celebrations. (24 pages.) Price, 5 cents.

No. 98. A SANE FOURTH OF JULY.

A leaflet telling the story of a motion picture having the above title. This film was produced by the Thomas A. Edison Inc. Company, in co-operation with the Russell Sage Foundation. It contrasts the old and new celebrations. The leaflet is illustrated with pictures taken from the film, and also contains a suggested program. (8 pages.) No charge.



RUSSELL SAGE FOUNDATION
Division of Recreation
400 Metropolitan Tower, New York City

To the Editor:

The press matter below is presented in three columns, each being a distinct part of the whole story, making possible combinations of three different lengths. You will substantially aid the cause of wholesome recreation for young people by giving it as much space as possible.

LEE F. HANMER,
Associate Director

Released after 12 o'clock midnight, April 3, 1912

SOCIAL CENTERS INSTEAD OF DANCE HALLS

SAGE FOUNDATION PROMOTES USE OF SCHOOLHOUSES FOR DANCING
BY MEANS OF PHOTOPLAY

The social center in the public school is brought forward as an antidote to the dance-hall over the saloon by the Russell Sage Foundation in a motion picture drama which has just been produced upon its initiative and with its co-operation. "Charlie's Reform" is name of this new Edison photoplay and its first exhibition in the "movies" will occur tomorrow.

The astounding facts brought to light by the Chicago Vice Commission together with the epidemic of "tough" dances this winter have created a tremendous interest in the subject of young people's amusements. Already nearly two score of cities have organized opportunities for winter evening recreation in some of their public school houses. But social workers are now beginning to realize that it is the natural desire for companionship with the opposite sex which the dance-hall meets and for which provision is not usually made in the school recreation center. The social center depicted in this new photoplay makes it possible for young men and women to meet under wholesome conditions and it is this privilege which brings about "Charlie's Reform" from a career of idleness and carousing.

The announcement of the new film has attracted a widespread interest from social workers throughout the country. Over one hundred organizations, mostly national in scope, are aiding in the distribution of the announcements concerning it. These include the extension departments of twenty state universities, forty-three playground associations and commissions, the social service departments of four religious denominations, three national civic associations and other influential bodies of persons who are engaged in promoting temperance, better morals and improved social conditions generally.

The drama is based upon the following plot. Charlie, an athletic young bookkeeper and the mainstay of a widowed mother, is calling upon a sweet, womanly girl by whom his affections have been strongly aroused. The continued interruptions from the small brother and two mischievous sisters make private conversation impossible. His patience finally became exhausted and when Helen's parents refuse to allow her to go out with him he leaves in high dudgeon. On the street Charlie encounters an acquaintance who invites him to a dance-hall. In a desperate mood he accepts, and at this resort takes his first steps in a downward career. His intemperance soon results in the loss of his position and he becomes a loafer at the corner saloon.

Meanwhile one of Helen's former teachers has persuaded the old folks to allow the girl to attend a nearby schoolhouse social center. At one of the weekly dancing parties she meets a young man who, subsequently, escorts her to various doings at the center. On one of these occasions Charlie's companions draw his notice to the couple as they pass the saloon window. The sight of a probable rival stirs up a jealous rage and, despite all efforts to hold him, he sets out in a half-drunken pursuit and thus comes to the social center.

The doorkeeper, alarmed by his sinister appearance, attempts to prevent his entrance. After a brief struggle Charlie pushes him aside and rushes from one room to another in search of his sweetheart. He finally discovers her in the kindergarten dancing with—a girl. He begins to upbraid her when the director enters followed by a policeman. Helen explains matters to the director and to Charlie's astonishment he is cordially welcomed to the center. Learning that he is an athlete and out of work, the director engages him as an assistant in the gymnasium. Charlie's habits change and he is taken back by his old employer, to the great happiness of his mother and of Helen, whom he now regularly escorts to the social center doings.

The plot of the drama was devised by Clarence Arthur Perry, a writer and investigator connected with the Division of Recreation of the Russell Sage Foundation. Commenting upon the purpose of the film Mr. Perry said:

"Each year in Chicago nearly one thousand girls are wiped out of existence by a life of shame. A large number of them first came into contact with the influences which brought about their ruin at the vicious dance-hall or amusement park. Most of them had gone to these places to satisfy a perfectly normal and natural desire,—the desire for human companionship. If they had been daughters of the rich this need would have been met by balls and social affairs arranged by their mothers and fathers. But being the daughters of the poor their heart-needs were left to the dance-hall proprietors to exploit, to trade upon and to debauch.

"It isn't poverty mainly, but the lack of room, social skill and physical energy that prevents parents from giving their young people adequate social opportunities.

"These three things can be supplied by the municipality just as easily and just as legitimately as protection from fires, burglars and contagious diseases. Put movable seats and desks into the schoolhouses and every classroom in the city can be used as a dancing parlor for some group of congenial people. Many buildings already have auditoriums, gymnasiums and kindergarten rooms—now empty most nights of the year—which could be utilized for social gatherings. Private schools give their pupils a social training,—why shouldn't the public schools do the same thing?

"When employees of the school board develop the dances and form the ball-room manners of our young people it won't be possible for mercenary amusement purveyors to awaken them to sexual precocity through the 'turkey trot' or to start them in a life of prostitution through the 'bunny-hug.'

"By adding a few specially trained leaders in recreation and social affairs to our educational corps every school-house in the land can be turned into a center of neighborhood life without harm to the school property or materially increasing the burden upon the taxpayers."



No. 103. THE FIREWORKS MANUFACTURER AND THE SANE FOURTH.

A Bulletin quoting a letter received by the Department of Child Hygiene of the Russell Sage Foundation from one of the leading fireworks manufacturers in this country giving his views on Independence Day celebrations. The provisions of the Pennsylvania laws are also quoted. (4 pages.) No charge.

No. 105. HOW THE FOURTH WAS CELEBRATED IN 1911. Lee F. Hanmer.

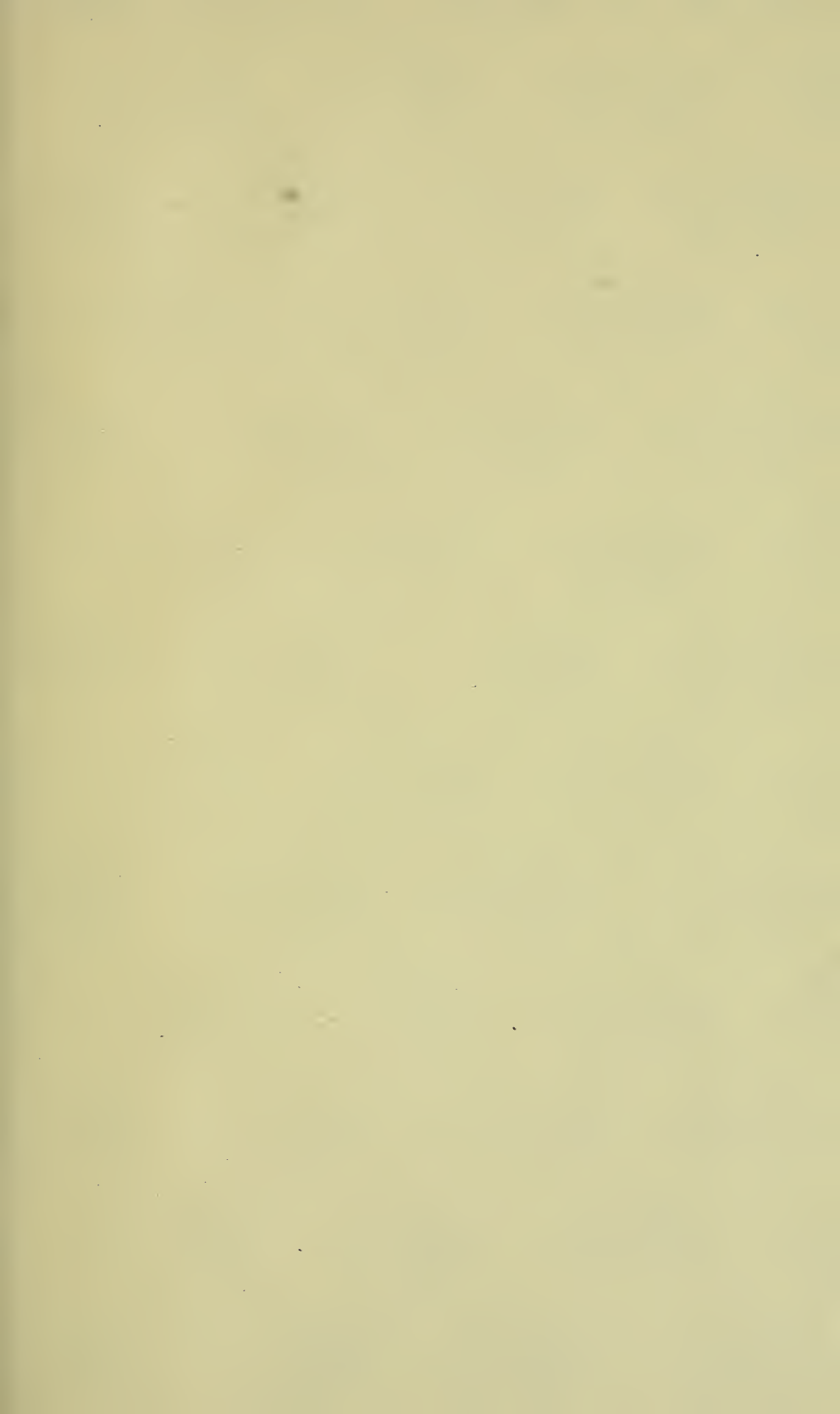
A pamphlet containing diagrams showing the increase in organized celebrations and the decrease in accidents during the past three years; features of successful programs in 1911; typical programs and suggestions for coming celebrations. Also extracts of newspaper accounts and gleanings from reports showing what agencies carried out the program, how funds were secured, etc. In addition there are typical State Laws and City Ordinances dealing with the Fourth of July celebrations. (54 pages.) Price, 10 cents.

No. 114. SUGGESTIONS FOR CELEBRATING THE FOURTH OF JULY BY MEANS OF PAGEANTRY. William Chauncy Langdon.

This pamphlet includes a consideration of the practicability of the pageant or community-drama for the celebration of the Fourth of July, and two outlines, one of a celebration, the other of a general pageant which can be adapted to suit special conditions, with practical suggestions for their use. It also includes an article on Music for Independence Day Celebrations by Arthur Farwell, who for the past two years has been Supervisor of Municipal concerts of New York City.

The suggestions of this pamphlet are based on the writer's experience in pageant direction as Master of the Pageant of Thetford (Vermont), 1911, and of the Pageant of St. Johnsbury (Vermont), 1912, and on his study of the development of pageantry in the preparation of his book, "The Pageant in America" (Frederick W. Wilson, Publisher, 37 East 28th Street, New York City), which contains chapters defining the pageant, surveying the pageant field in America, describing four of the American pageants, and giving suggestions for starting a pageant.

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