

AFTER SCHOOL

By W. E. Hill

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Leslie, the dependable senior, counting third and fourth graders as they board the bus. They've all been to the park for exercise. Leslie has a football, a basketball and a soft ball in tow.

Arthur has a new girl each term. Sometimes she sees him home and sometimes he sees her home after school. It takes a long time either way.

Butch is being kept in for an hour after school. He was caught red-handed balancing a book on top of the door so that it would fall on the French teacher's bald spot when he entered the classroom. He's trying to look very fierce, and is succeeding more or less.

Lewis is having a conference with the English teacher to see why he didn't get A on the last test paper. He got E. Mr. Hartnet is showing him why. It seems that Lewis failed utterly on the fifth question, which was: "Contrast briefly the characters of Poe's Raven and Coleridge's Albatross."

The candy and soda emporium half a block away, where the upper classmen are wont to gather after school. This is the starting point for most afternoon adventures. The three juniors drinking sodas in the foreground are about to start out for a neighborhood theatre, where "Romeo and Juliet" is the feature, and are somewhat shamefaced about it.

Three lower school boys, a couple of seniors and Mr. Busby, the history teacher, all down at the field to watch the team practice.

Gus is sticking around after school to put in a little work on the school paper. Wants to raise its standard as a school publication, he says.

Titanic Chapter Ends



1 At noon April 10, 1912, the largest ship in the world cut loose from her moorings at Southampton, England, on her maiden voyage to America. At 2:20 a. m. April 15 the "unsinkable" ship—the White Star liner Titanic—went to the bottom of the Atlantic, victim of an iceberg. More than 1,600 persons lost their lives. One of the 750 saved was J. Bruce Ismay, chairman of the line, tagged by fate as the "goat" of the tragedy. Here the Titanic sails from Queenstown on the fatal trip. (Acme photo.)



2 J. Bruce Ismay, whose death last month recalled the Titanic tragedy.

(U. & U. photo.)

3 At left: One of the Titanic's collapsible lifeboats, crowded with survivors, nears rescue ship Carpathia.



(Acme photo.)

4 Madeleine Force in the early 1900s. She was to marry John Jacob Astor, he widowed by the Titanic disaster, which she survived, and eventually marry Enzo Fiermonte, dilettante boxer.

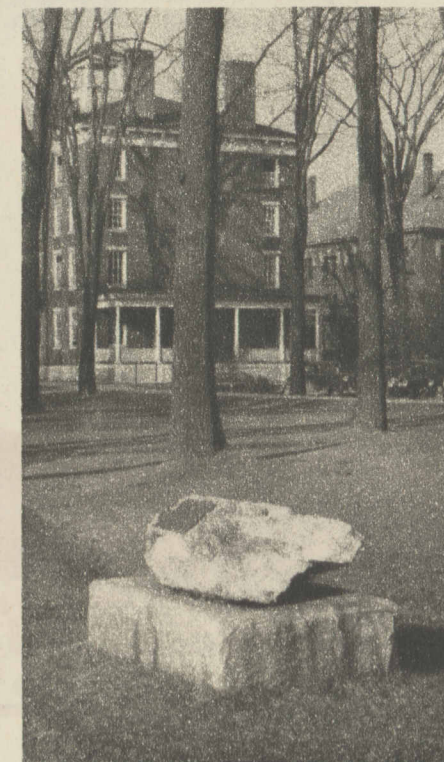


5 Ismay (hand on chin) gave his side of the controversy that swirled around him after he left the Titanic in a lifeboat, at this senate investigation. The committee came to no decision as to blame, but the world pinned it on Ismay. He resigned his office in 1913 and lived as a recluse until his death. (Photo © American Press Assn.)

Lovejoy—Martyr to Freedom of Press

(Continued from page three.) without having been harmed, although his office was raided and his press, furniture, and type destroyed. A month later to the day a new press arrived. This was Lovejoy's third press. It was taken to the warehouse of Gerry & Wheeler in the absence of Lovejoy, who was away from the city attending a church meeting. Despite the efforts of friends and the mayor of Alton, John M. Krum, to protect this new press, a crowd of ten or a dozen men broke into the warehouse, smashed the press, and threw the pieces into the river. Ten days after the destruction of the third press Lovejoy again was mobbed. He had gone to St. Charles, Mo., to visit his wife and child, who were staying at the home of his wife's mother. A crowd stormed into the house and seized the editor, and it was only through the heroic action of his wife, who fought the intruders desperately, that Lovejoy's life was saved.

Late at night on Nov. 6 a fourth press arrived from Cincinnati and was received by Lovejoy's friends in the presence of Mayor Krum. The press was taken to the warehouse of Godfrey & Gilman. Lovejoy and others remained within the warehouse the rest of that night and through the following day, anticipating an attack. On the night of the 7th a mob formed outside the warehouse and warned those within that unless the press was surrendered the building would be burned or blown up with powder. The



(Colby College photo.)
A bit of Colby college campus, showing the Lovejoy harthstone bowlder lying in front of Old South college.

defenders refused to accept such terms and were fired upon from the outside. They returned the fire, killing a man by the name of Bishop.

The mob then, as previously described, started out to set fire to the building. A ladder was placed against

the edge of the roof and one of the members of the mob ascended it with a blazing torch.

Volunteers were called for among those within the warehouse, and Amos B. Roff, Royal Weller, and Lovejoy himself rushed out to save the building from burning. There was a burst of shot from members of the mob. Five bullets entered the body of Lovejoy. He ran back into the warehouse, crying:

"I am shot! I am shot! I am dead!"

When friends reached his side he was breathing his last on the floor of the counting room of the warehouse. Thus died the "first martyr to the freedom of the press."

Although the blaze in the warehouse was extinguished, the press later was taken out by the mob and destroyed.

As an aftermath the men who had defended Lovejoy's property in the warehouse were indicted by a grand jury on the charge of resisting an attempt to destroy a printing press which, according to the indictment, was held in an illegal manner. First of the indicted men, Winthrop S. Gilman, one of the owners of the warehouse, was tried and acquitted, after which the cases against the others were nol-prossed. Later eleven men alleged to have been members of the mob which slew Lovejoy were indicted on the charge of entering the warehouse unlawfully and destroying the printing press. When the eleven were tried they all were found not guilty.