

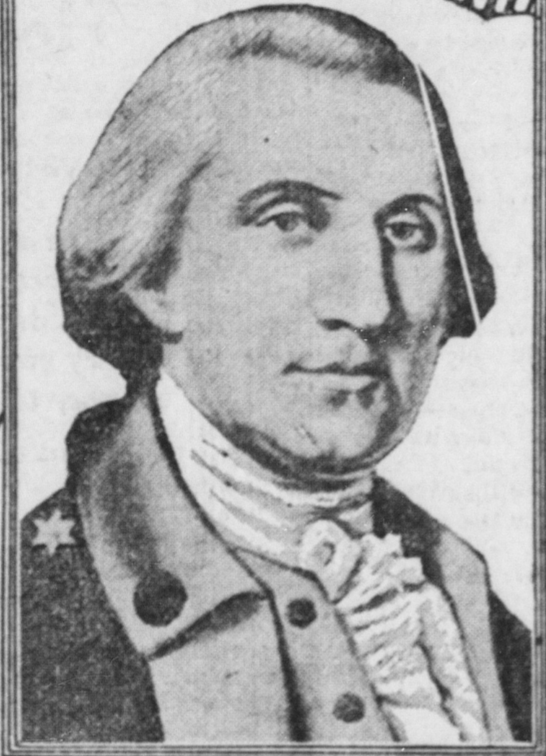
Washington Fought Against Official Neglect



WINTER QUARTERS AT VALLEY FORGE

..... I can assure these gentlemen (officials held responsible for suffering at Valley Forge) that it is a much easier and less distressing thing to draw up remonstrances in a comfortable room by a good fireside than to occupy a cold, bleak hill and sleep under frost and snow without clothes or blankets. However, though they seem to have little feeling for the naked and distressed soldiers, I feel superabundantly for them, and from my soul I pity these miseries, which it is neither in my power to relieve nor prevent.

—General Washington



WASHINGTON, THE SOLDIER

BECAUSE George Washington believed sincerely in the inborn, inalienable rights of men born on this soil, or transferred to it, spiritually as well as physically, to the fruits of freedom and independence; because he believed that this nation was to be held by them free of all oppression, whether in the form of unjust taxation or any other infringement

of the interests, welfare and principles of the inhabitants, he receives today the homage of the millions who enjoy the heritage of the free America for which he fought and which he helped establish.

In this he was at one with other great men bred in the new, free spirit and atmosphere of the colonies. He did not seek to set himself over them, but to work with them, contributing as his part in the struggle his military genius and his experience and his carefully trained executive ability. His ideal was the common good. For that he gave his time and strength unstintedly. Throughout his career the one reward he sought was that he might partake, "in the midst of my fellow citizens, the benign influence of good laws under a free government, the ever favorite object of my heart."

Washington, although possessing wealth and position, although observant of forms and ceremonies, was in the best sense a democrat, a man who sought the same privileges and opportunities for every one of his fellow citizens which he enjoyed, and who devoted his gifts and energies to that end.

That they might have them, he not only expended freely his energies of mind and body, but he constantly exhorted his fellow countrymen to prepare themselves for the high destiny that he foresaw for this country, first, by raising and equipping an adequate army, a task that frequently hung leaden on his hands, and, secondly, by properly safeguarding their rights after they had been won.

George Washington received less education—in school—than most lads of poor parentage do today. He left school before he was sixteen years old, and, except in mathematics, in which he had advanced through geometry and trigonometry, his education did not extend beyond that which boys usually get in the grammar grades of the public schools. What he studied he knew, however, as his carefully kept notebooks attest. He manifested a special aptitude for surveying and for military affairs. This taste led to his having a royal midday's warrant, obtained for him when he was fourteen years old, and only because of his mother's reluctance to have him go to England was he spared to fight for the colonies instead of becoming an officer in his majesty's service.

He had been out of school only a few months when he got his first job—as a surveyor. It was a good one, too, for Lord Fairfax, having noted the lad's mental equipment and his intrepidity, gave him a commission to survey his wild acres in the Shenandoah valley. So well did Washington accomplish the arduous task that he was made a public surveyor. Almost coincident with his entrance upon a private career young Washington identified himself with public interests. Fond of athletics and sports, as well as of military affairs, he joined the local militia, and when nineteen years old was made a major.

When he was still in his twenties he won his first colonelcy in his gallant, but disastrous, first campaign against the French. It was there that he first tasted the bitter fruits of unpreparedness.

When Washington went to Philadelphia as a member of the Second Continental Congress he wore his provincial uniform, an instructive expression of his feeling in regard to the crisis that was to come—in its way a fulfillment of prophecy—for during the session he was put at the head of the irregular army near Boston. He found that army, not only without discipline and equipment, but without powder. Men who had enlisted only for a few months ran away. Washington ardently appealed to the continental and provincial congresses to provide for longer enlist-

ments and an adequate system of recruitment.

Such authority as he had he used with diligence and forethought. Under his orders a few fast vessels were fitted out and armed as privateers at the nearest safe ports. Marblehead volunteers in the army were put aboard them for crews, and the enemy's supplies, including much-needed powder, were captured upon the seas and brought overland into the American camp.

After a long period of waiting, the Americans were on Dorchester Heights and the British evacuated Boston. Washington's keen sense told him that the die was now cast, that peace was impossible, that England would speedily pour reinforcements to "reduce the colony to a proper sense of its duty."

Conservative and aristocrat as he was classed, Washington now favored the radicals, who sought to break with the home government and set up their own. "I have never entertained the idea of an accommodation," he said, "since I heard of the measures which were adopted in consequence of the Bunker Hill fight."

His staunch attitude was maintained in the midst of disheartening experiences, not only with the enemy in the field, but with trouble-makers in his own camp. "I know the unhappy predicament in which I stand," he wrote: "I know that much is expected of me; I know that, without men, without arms, without ammunition, without anything fit for the accommodation of a soldier, little is to be done; and, what is mortifying, I know that I cannot stand justified to the world without proposing my own weakness and injuring the cause by declaring my wants. My situation has been such that I have had to use art to conceal it even from my officers."

Jealousies hampered him so sorely that he sternly proclaimed: "The general most earnestly entreats the officers and soldiers to consider consequences; that we can no way assist our enemies more than by making divisions among ourselves; that the honor and success of the army and the safety of our bleeding country depend upon harmony and good agreement with each other; that the provinces are all united to oppose the common enemy and all distinctions in the name of America."

"To make this name honorable and to preserve the liberty of our country ought to be our only emulation, and he will be the best soldier and the best patriot who contributes most to this glorious work, whatever his station or from whatever part of the country he may come. Let all distinction of nations, countries and provinces thereof be lost in the generous contest who shall behave with the most courage toward the enemy and the most kindness and good humor to each other."

"If any be so lost to virtue and love of country as to continue in such practice after this order, they will be severely punished and discharged from the service in disgrace."

After the disastrous battle of Long Island, Washington once more took the liberty of mentioning to congress that no dependence could be put in a militia or other troops than those enlisted and embodied for a longer period than our regulations have heretofore prescribed.

"Our liberties must of necessity be greatly hazarded, if not entirely lost, if their defense is left to any but a permanent standing army. I mean one to exist during war. Men who have been free and subjected to no control cannot be reduced to order in an instant."

"There is no situation on earth less enviable or more distressing," continues Washington, "than that person who is at the head of troops regardless of order and discipline and unprovided with almost every necessity. The difficulties that have surrounded me since I have been in the service have kept my mind constantly upon the stretch;

the wounds which my feelings as an officer have received by a thousand things that have happened contrary to my expectations and wishes; the effect of my own conduct and present appearance of things so little pleasing to myself as to render it a matter of no surprise to me if I should stand capably censured by congress. . . . Induce a thorough conviction in my mind that it will be impossible, unless there is a thorough change in our military system, for me to conduct matters to give satisfaction to the public, which is all the recompense I aim at or ever wish for."

This unhappy state of things was almost wholly due to the feeling manifested in several sections of the country, persisted in to the detriment of Washington's campaign and to the detriment of the cause. Congress was finally prevailed upon by Washington's representations and the tardily dawning consciousness that war was inevitable and that, being so, unpreparedness meant calamity.

On December 20, 1776, he wrote to the president of congress: "Short enlistments and a mistaken dependence upon our militia have been the origin of all our misfortunes and great accumulation of our debt. . . . I beg leave to give it as my humble opinion that 88 battalions are by no means equal to the opposition you are to make, and that not a moment's time is to be lost in raising a greater number, not less in my opinion and that of my officers than 110. . . . In my judgment this is not a time to stand upon expense; our funds are not the only object of consideration. . . . It may be thought that I am going a good deal out of my line of duty to advise thus freely. A character to loose, an estate to forfeit, the inestimable blessings of liberty at stake and a life devoted must be my excuse."

Far from holding himself aloof and wanting to keep all power in his own hands, Washington welcomed co-operation. After he had been invested with the dictatorial powers necessitated by the emergency of public affairs, the council of safety of New York apologized for certain measures they had taken in regard to New York troops which were later discovered to have been an infringement on his authority. Washington replied: "I should be unhappy in the belief that any part of my letter to you could be construed into the slightest hint that you wish to interfere in the military line. Heaven knows that I greatly want the aid of every good man, and that there are not such enviable pleasures attending my situation as to make me too jealous of its prerogatives. Rather than complain of your late efforts in the military way, you deserve the thanks of us all, and I feel myself happy in this opportunity of returning you mine in the greatest truth and sincerity."

At Valley Forge, where Washington's troops were almost naked, had few blankets and scanty food, he was moved to resentment against "the gentlemen, without knowing whether the army was really going into winter quarters or not, reproaching the measure as much as if they thought the soldiers were made of stocks and stones and equally insensible of frost and snow, and, moreover, as if they conceived it easily practicable for an inferior army under the disadvantages I have described ours to be to confine a superior one, in all respects well appointed, within the city of Philadelphia and to cover from depredation and waste the states of Pennsylvania and New Jersey. . . . I can assure these gentlemen that it is a much easier and less distressing thing to draw up remonstrances in a comfortable room by a good fireside than to occupy a cold, bleak hill and sleep under frost and snow without clothes or blankets. However, although they seem to have little feeling for the naked and distressed soldiers, I feel superabundantly for them, and from my soul I pity these miseries, which it is neither in my power to relieve nor prevent."

Washington made persistent efforts to get a guarantee of half-pay for his officers after the war, himself having no personal interest in the measure; he had declared from the first that he would never profit by it to the amount of a single penny. He deprecated constantly the jealousy of the military part of the government by the civil department. "If we would pursue a right system of policy," he wrote to a member of congress, "in my opinion there would be none of these distinctions. We should all, congress and army, be considered as one people, embarked in one cause, in one interest, acting on the same principle and to the same end."

In 1793 Washington, in his second term as president, wrote to congress that, while he sought peace and urged a faithful discharge of every duty toward others, he recommended prompt measures not only for defense but for enforcing just claims. "There is a rank due the United States among other nations which will be withheld, if not absolutely lost, by the reputation of weakness. If we desire to avoid insult we must be able to repel it; if we desire to secure peace, one of the most powerful instruments of our prosperity, it must be known that we are at all times ready for war," he wrote.

PATROL TRAPPED IN NO MAN'S LAND

Five Americans Killed, Four Missing and One Captured.

BARRAGE FIRE LAYS ENEMY

Shells Kill One And Wound Five—U. S. General Takes Command Of Sector Held By Sammies.

American Army in France.—One American artilleryman was killed and five artillerymen were wounded Saturday night by shell fire.

The Americans sprinkled the enemy trenches with shrapnel all during the day. There was considerable patrol activity, but no further clashes were reported.

The early reports of the encounter between the Americans and Germans Friday night in front of the American wire entanglements have been confirmed. The enemy patrol cried "Kamerad!" as they opened fire and continued the fight.

Yells from the enemy as the American barrage fell verified the accuracy of the aim of the Americans.

One of the American patrols, consisting of 14 men, went out to inspect the wire. The men were moving cautiously along when the leader heard suspicious noises ahead. The formation of the patrol was changed, when suddenly, according to the survivors, the men found themselves almost surrounded by large numbers of the enemy.

A German cried "Kamerad!" and then hurled a hand grenade. The American infantrymen opened fire with their rifles and pistols and hurled their grenades. The Germans followed suit, and also brought into action their automatics.

The fight lasted only about a minute and a half, the Germans all the while yelling "Kamerad." They then retreated, taking with them four Americans, and leaving behind four dead and two wounded Americans. One of the unwounded men crawled to where a wounded comrade lay groaning and gave him water, while the other wounded soldier dragged himself through the wire.

Quickly a hail of machine gun and rifle bullets was directed against the retreating Germans. Meanwhile the wounded man, who was a sergeant, died in the arms of a private who was endeavoring to give him aid.

The men in the trenches and the survivors had a gleam of satisfaction when the shells from the American heavy guns and 75's began hitting in a barrage. Cries and yells in German were mingled with the explosions; then the barrage, widened and there were further cries, proving that the enemy had scattered.

Another patrol quickly went over the top into No Man's Land and found their five dead comrades and one uninjured survivor of the first patrol, who had remained beside the bodies and was ready to give battle if the enemy returned.

The greatest courage was exhibited by the entire patrol, every man of which fought hard until killed or the enemy had withdrawn.

An American general now commands the sector of the front recently taken over by our troops. When the Americans first entered the sector it was under the command of a French general commanding a certain large unit of the French Army. Now we have control.

In turning the sector over to the American general on February 5 the French commander issued a general order in which he expressed complete satisfaction with our troops and was confident that the sector was in good hands, and, if attacked, would defend it with great valor.

REVENGED ON THE U-BOAT.

American Officer Says It Was Thought To Be Sunk.

Londonderry, Ireland.—The submarine which torpedoed the Tuscania was attacked by a destroyer. An American officer gave an intimation that the submarine was destroyed. This officer was one of the last to leave the Tuscania. The second torpedo fired by the submarine missed its mark, he said. Thereupon a destroyer, which was near the sinking liner, dashed off toward the submarine, using a bomb dropping device. The claim is made that the submarine was "done in" by the bombs this exploded.

CAPITAL PAPERS RAISE PRICE.

Washington Star And Times Increase Price To Two Cents.

Washington.—Both evening newspapers, the Evening Star and the Washington Times announced that beginning Wednesday they would increase their price from 1 to 2 cents.

"The great increase in the cost of production has forced the same change in the newspapers of practically all cities of considerable size throughout the country," their announcement states, "and the few remaining 1-cent papers will doubtless and an increase in price inevitable."



WASH THE KIDNEYS!

All the blood in the body passes thru the kidneys every few minutes. This is why the kidneys play such an important role in health or disease. By some mysterious process the kidney selects what ought to come out of the blood and takes it out. If the kidneys are not good-workmen and become congested—poisons accumulate and we suffer from backache, headache, indigestion, rheumatism or gout. The urine is often cloudy, full of sediment; channels often get sore and sleep is disturbed at night. So it is that Dr. Pierce, of the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute in Buffalo, N. Y., advises "Washing the Kidneys," by drinking six to eight glasses of water between meals and then if you want to take a harmless medicine that will clear the channels and cure the annoying symptoms, go to your druggist and get Anuric (double strength), for 60c. This "Anuric," which is so many times more potent than lithin—will drive out the uric acid poisons and bathe the kidneys and channels in a soothing fluid. If you desire, write for free medical advice and send sample of water for free examination. Experience has taught Doctor Pierce that "Anuric" is a most powerful agent in dissolving uric acid, as hot water mingles, and sends Dr. Pierce 30c for trial package.

OIL, LEAD, ZINC STOCK

Let us know how much, or how little, you want to invest in Oil, Lead or Zinc stock, and we will place your order with a reliable company; or send check for amount you wish to invest. Check can be paid for in weekly or monthly payments if preferred. Each reference is dated regarding Oil, Lead or Zinc. Address Box 435, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

Thought Ownership Changed.

A little boy and his mother were seated across the aisle from me in the car and I asked the mother to let the boy ride with me. After sitting beside me a few minutes, he asked: "Do I belong to you now?"—Exchange.

Heals Running Sores and Conquers Piles.

Also Stops Itching of Eczema as Soon as Applied.

"I feel it my duty to write you a letter of thanks for your wonderful Peterson's Ointment. I had a running sore on my left leg for one year. I began to use Peterson's Ointment three weeks ago and now it is healed."—A. C. Gilbrath, 303 Reed St., Erie, Pa.

I'd rather get a letter like that, says Peterson, than have John D. Rockefeller give me a thousand dollars. It does me a lot of good to be able to be of use to my fellow men.

For years I have been selling through druggists a large box of PETERSON'S OINTMENT for a trifle. The healing power in this ointment is marvelous. Eczema goes in a few days. Old sores heal up like magic; piles that other remedies do not seem to even relieve are speedily conquered. Pimples and nasty blackheads disappear in a week. 30 cents a box. Adv.

Pretty. "Is she very pretty?" "Very. She keeps her father broke buying gowns to equal her face."

To Dyspeptics: Others have found a steady course of Garfield Tea a pleasant means of regaining health. Why not you! Adv.

Worth While Quotation. "A laugh is just like sunshine—it brightens all the day."

The highest liberty is the liberty to do right.

Based On Cost Per Tablet
It Saves 9 1/2c.
HILL'S CASCARA QUININE
BROMIDE
No advance in price for this 20-year-old remedy—25c for 24 tablets—some cold tablets now 30c for 21 tablets—insured on proportionate cost per tablet, you save 9 1/2c when you buy Hill's—Cures Cold in 24 hours—Money in 3 days—Grip back if it fails. 24 Tablets for 25c. At any Drug Store.

Bouys and Girls Clear the Skin with Cuticura
Soap and Ointment. 25¢ each Everywhere.

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DRIVE MALARIA OUT OF THE SYSTEM
BABER for That Tired Feeling
A GOOD TONIC AND APPETIZER

COUGHING
PISO'S
Soothes others and hurts you. Relieve throat irritation and tickling, and get rid of coughs, colds and hoarseness by taking at once PISO'S