



SINCE first our sires stood beside the stream,
And fired the shot that echoed 'round the world,
Has come to pass the epoch of their dream
When to the April breeze their flag unfurled.

TODAY, where floats the Stars and Stripes, we deem
Each star defiance at the tyrant hurled;
Each stripe a bar 'gainst despots, too, would seem
To interpose for human rights imperiled.

TODAY, in foreign lands, the flag is flung
Against a crimson sky across the sea,
Where battle's bane from out the land has wrung
Its dreadful toll. It promises to free
Each nation, and to number each among
All peoples in a worldwide liberty.

—HARLOWE R. HOYT.



North Carolina Led Colonies in Freedom's Fight

It is popularly supposed that the Independence of the United States began on a Fourth of July in Philadelphia, but down in the Old North State is a community that threw off the British yoke more than a year before the

Tumult in the city.
In the quaint old Quaker town

announced the first general step toward the freedom of the colonies.

In 1765 the British parliament passed the stamp act. When the first slop of war arrived off Cape Fear from England carrying stamped paper the people terrorized the captain until he was afraid to land his stuff, and then they captured the stamp officer from the governor and made the officer take oath that he would not attempt to enforce the use of stamps. A year later the stamp act was repealed. But North Carolina had found that she had a power when the people arose, and the English crown was never again sure of its ground in the colony.

The people asserted the right of free assembly after that, and the assumption led to numerous clashes with the governor until in May, 1771, the governor, with soldiers, proceeded against a band of men calling themselves Regulators; and a few miles north of Southern Pines a battle was fought in which more than 100 casualties occurred on both sides, nearly two score being killed. This was the first bloodshed in the Revolution. The injudicious governor, whose force was victorious, aroused further hatred on the part of the people by hanging a number of his prisoners. Herman Husband, the leader of the Regulators, escaped and went to Pittsburgh, where he settled, dying later at Philadelphia.

The feeling was fanned by the extreme acts of each side, until a state

convention was held at Newbern in August, 1774. The meeting of the colonial legislature, which followed, practically endorsed the radical views of the convention, which was proclaimed by the governor to be a nullity. The result was that the legislature was dissolved and the governor took refuge on a ship of war in Cape Fear river.

In May, 1775, the people of Mecklenburg county had a convention, and they took occasion, nearly 14 months before the Declaration of Independence was issued at Philadelphia, to say that—

"We declare ourselves a free and independent people; are and of right ought to be a sovereign and independent self-governing association, under no power than that of our God and the general government of congress."

To the maintenance of which independence we solemnly pledge to each other our mutual co-operation, our lives, our fortunes and our most sacred honor."

The convention that adopted such startling resolutions of independence undertook to lay the foundation for a government for North Carolina until a suitable and stable form could be provided by congress, and from that day the authority of the British crown was exhibited only during those few times when Cornwallis made his ventures with more or less varying success on the territory of the colony.

North Carolina was the first of the colonies to shed an English settlement, the first to have blood in the war for independence, and the first to give utterance in explicit form to that independence. Nor was the declaration of the people of Mecklenburg the sole manifestation of the sentiment in the matter. At Fayetteville, on Cape Fear river below Southern Pines, another Declaration of Independence antedated that of Philadelphia. The people in Cumberland county, of which Fayetteville is the capital, issued their statement in June of 1775, insisting that resort to arms was justified, and pledging each other to sacrifice life and fortune to the freedom and safety of an oppressed people. In April, 1776, still before the Philadelphia Declaration of Independence, the provincial congress of North Carolina appointed

a committee to prepare a civil constitution, and it was done so well that the document served some 60 years as the organic law of the state. And so it was that North Carolina opened the road that led up to the creation of the most progressive nation on the face of the earth, and the one whose influence has done most for the advancement of mankind.

Some Tory Sentiment.

All of this section of North Carolina was not enthusiastic in the Declaration of Independence. A portion of the settlers were ardent Tories—so ardent, in fact, that it was not until the war of 1812 that the Scotch of Cape Fear valley finally turned away absolutely from the royal standard.

The story is one of singular misfortune. The Cape Fear valley was settled largely by the adherents of the Stuart family, which met with such disaster at Culloden that many of the followers of the Pretender were banished to America for taking up arms against the British crown. Before these people were permitted to sail they were sworn on a binding oath to be loyal henceforth to the English king. When the settlers around them in North Carolina were rising against the royal governor, declaring independence, refusing to pay stamp taxes, making new constitutions and fighting against the king, the Scotch settlers were in arms under the British flag. Their oath and their bitter experience before migrating to America prompted them to keep away from any further rebellious acts.

Greene's Memory Worthy of Honor.

Next to Washington, Nathaniel Greene was the most potent force in our struggle for national independence. He was born on May 27, 1742, in a little farmhouse in Rhode Island. His boyhood was spent like that of the other youth of the neighborhood. Probably it was a little less exciting, for his father was a strict Quaker and pastor of a church at East Greenwich. He was also a "captain of industry" at that period. With his five brothers, he owned a forge, a grist mill, a sawmill, as well as a store for the sale of general merchandise.

AN 18-TO-45 DRAFT LAW LIKELY.

Congress To Frame Legislation Following Indorsement Of Baker.

Washington—With Secretary of War Baker favorable to an 18-to-45 draft age, Congress is likely to frame its legislation practically on that line. It may be appended as an amendment to the Army Bill, for it appears that the Secretary is favorable to that method, though Provost-Marshal General Crowder is understood to advocate several changes.

Crowder, too, is understood to oppose lowering the draft limit to 18, but Baker originally advocated including youths of 19. Now he is favorable to including 18-year-old boys, saying that their inclusion would have a less disturbing effect upon industrial and family relations than would the drafting of many older men.

GERMAN TRENCHES CLEANED OUT

Americans Carry Positions in Front of Cantigny.

HUNS MAKE LYING CLAIM

Battle is Short, Sharp And Deadly—Enemy Ordered To Hold At Any Cost And Many Are Killed.

American Army in France.—American troops stormed German trenches and machine-gun nests in front of Cantigny, in the Montdidier sector. Those of the German garrison who remained to fight and carry out their orders to hold the positions at any cost were killed by rifle and machine-gun fire and bayonet. The Americans also took prisoners.

The American artillery put down a heavy box barrage on the rear of the enemy positions. A few minutes later the infantry swarmed over the top and rushed the trenches. Some of the Germans had tried to escape through the barrage, crashing to their rear, but few of them got through, for numerous German dead were found later.

Prisoners captured declare that they had orders to hold on at all costs, and this was apparent by the desperate manner in which they fought. The battle was short, but deadly, for the enemy positions were swept clear of Germans. The official report says that a great many Germans were killed.

One machine-gun nest containing eight men, which had been sprinkling Cantigny for some days, was blown up by a direct hit from a trench mortar bomb.

American Forces on the Marne.—The American troops in this sector attacked the German line northwest of Chateau-Thierry during the night and made an advance of five-eighths of a mile, driving the Germans back from a small pocket on the northern side of Belleau Wood.

The Americans occupied the German positions without resistance from the enemy, the Germans having withdrawn when the short and sharp preliminary artillery bombardment indicated that an infantry attack would follow.

The Germans carried their material with them in their retreat and the Americans, therefore, did not take any machine guns. As a matter of course, also, no prisoners were taken.

One small salient is all that the enemy continues to hold in Belleau Wood.

Washington.—Successful bombing of the German railroad yards at Comfens was reported in General Pershing's communique. Artillery activity at various points, the repulse of an enemy raid in the Weverre and the capture of more prisoners by American patrols crossing the Marne also was announced.

Hand-to-hand fighting between patrols in No Man's Land has made necessary a change in equipment of the American Army that will call for increased output of the .45-calibre automatic pistol. Manufacturers were urged by the War Department to speed up production, although the output is now about 2,600 pistols daily.

The Germans are said to have a wholesome respect for American pistol fighters, one bullet from an American .45 invariably putting an enemy completely out of business. Men hit by shots from the smaller pistols used by the Germans frequently continue in action.

GERMANS DEMAND PEACE.

Demonstrations in Berlin, Hamburg And Cologne.

London—Heavily censored private messages received in Stockholm indicate that peace demonstrations were held recently in Berlin, Hamburg and Cologne and that several workmen were killed and many persons arrested, says a dispatch to the Morning Post from Stockholm. The police and military dispersed crowds of demonstrators.

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UNITED STATES AND SCIENCE

Activities of Entire World Centered on This Country and Interest Expected to Continue.

"Very few people realize that the scientific activities of the world are centered in the United States, and that they will doubtless continue to do so if material means be given to keep up the work," said Father Charles B. Moulmier, regent of the Marquette university school of medicine, in a recent interview in the Marquette Tribune.

"South America, for instance, is now looking to us for scientific leadership. China and Japan are once more turning to us. Great attention is being paid to medicine in South America, Buenos Aires alone having a medical school with 5,000 students.

"The Wistar Institute of anatomy, in Philadelphia, is one of the most decisive factors in turning the attention of the scientific world to the United States. This Institute has an endowment which makes it possible to give large service to mankind. Just now it is printing copious translated extracts from the medical journals published and sending them to China and Japan. Duplicates of the journals are also sent to South America.

"A great deal of research work is being done by this school in the direction of discovering dyes. Certain chemical dyes, formerly produced only by Gruebler of Germany, are required in technical work. Wistar is now producing dyes the equal of Gruebler's.

"It may be interesting to know that much of this research work has been done by a young Philadelphian who delved into chemistry for his own pleasure and experimented in his private laboratory. Wistar hearing of some remarkable discoveries made by him immediately called him to the institute, placing its facilities at his disposal for this important work.

FARMERS ARE WORKING HARDER

And using their feet more than ever before. For all these workers the frequent use of Allen's Foot-Ease, the antiseptic powder to be shaken into the shoes and sprinkled in the foot-bath, increases their efficiency and insures needed physical comfort. It takes the friction from the shoe, freshens the feet, and prevents tired, aching and blistered feet. Women everywhere are constant users of Allen's Foot-Ease. Don't get foot sore, get Allen's Foot-Ease. Sold by dealers everywhere. 25c—Ad.

Grooving Machine Building Ships.

Revival of the wooden shipbuilding industry has brought into the limelight a number of labor-saving appliances, among which is a grooving and planing machine, capable, it is claimed, of doing as much work as 15 or 20 men equipped with manual tools. The device, which is illustrated in the Popular Mechanics Magazine, weighs about 50 pounds and may be driven either by compressed air or electricity.

Felt the End Near.

Joyride (consulting his watch)—The car went over a mile that last minute. Timid Passenger—And I went over my whole life.

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