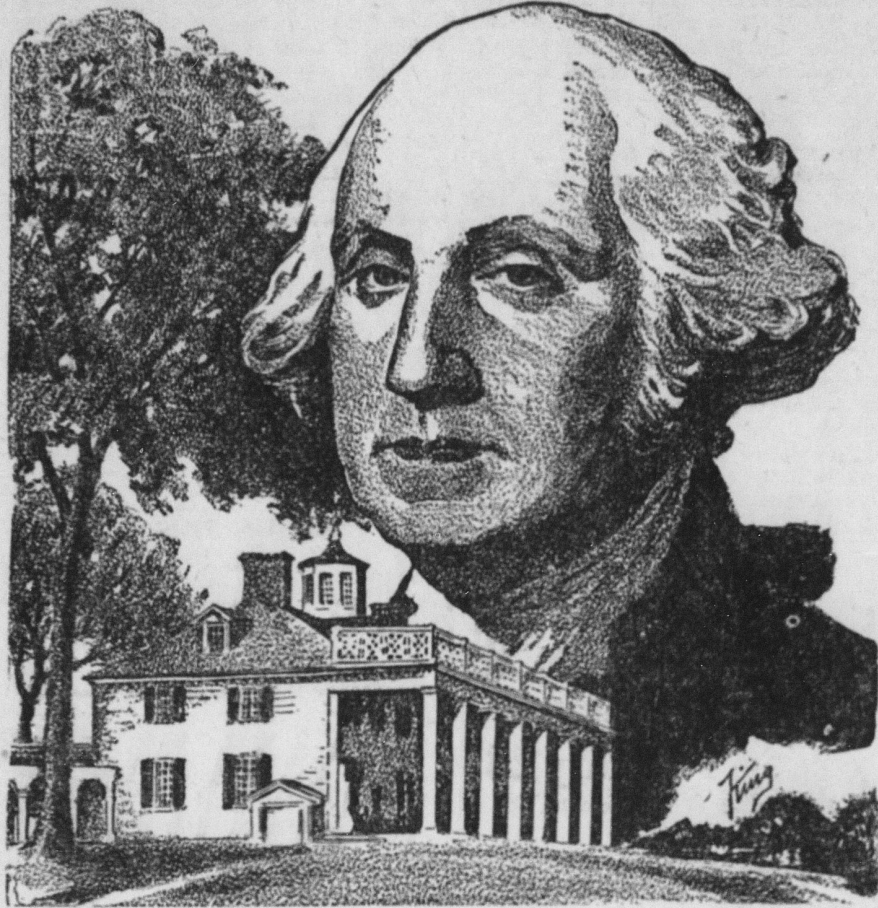


# George Washington

First President of the United States



**Nature and Fortune Never Made A Better Man**

Thomas J. Wertenbaker in Current History

ONE of the recent biographers of Washington has given us so just and true a picture of the man as that drawn by Jefferson more than a century ago.

"I think I knew General Washington intimately and thoroughly," he said. "His mind was great and powerful, without being of the very first order; his penetration strong, though not so acute as that of a Newton, Bacon or Locke, and, as far as he saw, no judgment was ever sounder. It was slow in operation, being little aided by invention or imagination, but sure in conclusion. Hence the common remark of his officers, of the advantage he derived from councils of war, where hearing all suggestions, he selected whatever was best.

"He was incapable of fear, meeting personal dangers with the calmest unconcern. Perhaps the strongest feature in his character was prudence, never acting until every circumstance, every consideration, was maturely



Hearing All Suggestions, He Selected Whatever Was Best.

weighed; refraining if he saw a doubt but, when once decided, going through with his purpose, whatever obstacles opposed.

"He was, indeed, in every sense of the words, a wise, a good and a great man. His temper was naturally irritable and high-toned, but reflection and resolution had obtained a firm and habitual ascendancy over it.

"His heart was not warm in its affections, but he exactly calculated every man's value and gave him a solid esteem proportioned to it. . . . It may truly be said that never did nature and fortune combine more perfectly to make a great man and to place him in the same constellation with whatever worthies have merited from man everlasting remembrance."

After all has been said, it was Washington's character which was supremely great, which was responsible for the greatness of his achievements. In the Revolution it was the trust in Washington which held together a faltering and discouraged people, which lifted the country over the darkest hours, which was responsible for the eventful victory.

After peace had been won it was this trust in Washington which made it possible for a disunited people to attain enduring strength and unity. There have been greater generals than Washington, greater statesmen; there has been no greater character. When the writings of his detractors have passed into obscurity his memory will remain, what it has always been, a sacred legacy to the American people.

## WASHINGTON'S FAMILY

George Washington's mother was Mary Ball, said to have been a lineal descendant from John Ball, medieval champion of the rights of man. Her mother was Mary Montague, who, as "the widow Johnson," was married to Colonel Joseph Ball. Her grandfather was Colonel William Ball, who emigrated to Virginia in 1650, and settled in Lancaster county. George Washington's father was Augustine Washington, the grandson of Lawrence Washington and the great-grandson of John Washington, who came from England about 1650 and settled in Westmoreland county, Virginia. The English ancestry has been traced back through Laurentia Washington, father of Lawrence, several generations to the Sulgrave branch of the family.

## Lord Cornwallis' Army Disorderly on Surrender

At the surrender of Lord Cornwallis his British soldiers presented a brilliant contrast to the Americans. Cornwallis had ordered that a new uniform be issued to each man and that in marching out of the spacious field at Yorktown each company conduct itself in strictest order, even to the humiliating end when the arms were to be grounded. Doctor Thatcher, a surgeon in Washington's army, who gave a complete account of the surrender in his Journal, wrote that October 19, 1781:

"But in their line of march we remarked a disorderly and unsoldierly conduct; their step was irregular and their ranks frequently broken. But it was in the last act of the drama that the spirit and pride of the British soldiers were put to the severest test—here their mortification could not be concealed. Some of the platoon officers appeared to be exceedingly chagrined when giving the word, 'Ground arms,' and I am witness that they performed that duty in a very unofficer-like manner, and that many of the soldiers manifested a sullen temper, throwing their arms on the pile with violence, as if determined to render them useless. This irregularity was checked by order of General Lincoln." (The latter had been delegated by Washington as the American in charge of the capitulation.) "The Americans," Doctor Thatcher related, "though not all in uniform, nor their dress so neat, yet exhibited an erect soldiery air and every countenance beamed with satisfaction and joy."

## Washington Memorial National Carillon



The photo shows the Star Spangled Banner national peace chimes, known as the Washington Memorial National Carillon—first large American carillon made in America by American bell-makers. On the extreme right is the latest addition to the shrine being installed.

## WASHINGTON CROSSES the DELAWARE (December, 1776)

by CLINTON SCOLLARD

THAT night upon the Delaware Their horns the wild Valkyries blew As though the legions of despair Swept the impending heavens through. The Fates and Furies rode the air That night upon the Delaware.

The ice-pack gnawed the sodden banks, Sundered and rocked the middle stream; There ran a murmuring through the ranks As at some dread, foreboding dream. Amid the crunch of splintering planks The ice-pack gnawed the sodden banks.

The trees seemed wan and wizened ghosts, And groped the mists with shriveled hands; Weird was that gathering of hosts, The massing of those tattered bands. On those inhospitable coasts The trees seemed wan and wizened ghosts.

Yet valorous their victory That gray and grim December dawn; What quenchless fires of destiny Burned in his breast who led them on! For us, and for futurity, How valorous their victory! —New York American.

## Internal Dissension an Annoyance to Washington

On August 23, 1792, President Washington wrote a long letter to Thomas Jefferson, his secretary of state, dealing with certain intrigues between the Spaniards and several southern Indian tribes, and he added this thought:

"How unfortunate and how much to be regretted is it then, that, while we are encompassed on all sides with avowed enemies and insidious friends, internal dissensions should be harrowing and tearing our vitals." He expressed the fear that party politics, which then was rearing its head for the first time in our history, would weaken and wreck the Union.

Three days later he wrote to Alexander Hamilton, his secretary of the treasury, pointing out the destructive character of party feelings:

"Differences in political opinions are as unavoidable as, to a certain extent, they may perhaps be necessary; but it is exceedingly to be regretted that subjects cannot be discussed with temper on the one hand, or decisions submitted to without having the motives which led to them improperly implicated on the other; and this regret borders on chagrin when we find that men of abilities, zealous patriots having the same general object in view and the same upright intentions to prosecute them, will not exercise more charity in deciding on the opinions and actions of one another."

The occasion for this advice was the fact that Hamilton and Jefferson had disagreed.—American Bankers Journal.

## Washington Statuette Presented by Austria



The equestrian statuette of George Washington, fashioned of Austrian porcelain, which was presented to President Hoover recently as a gift from the Austrian government to the U. S. government in commemoration of the first President's 200th anniversary.

## Washington Was One of Country's Richest Men

George Washington accumulated little of his wealth himself. He was a planter, whose estates came to him chiefly through others. His great-grandfather developed a large area of land. His parents opened a considerable tract on the Rappahannock. By the time of George's birth the Washingtons owned much of the land in the peninsula between the Potomac and the Rappahannock. Mount Vernon and its surroundings became his upon the death of his half-brother, Lawrence, in 1752. Martha Washington, widow in her own right, and the wealthy of a wealthy planter, brought her husband additional lands. Owning 70,000 acres in Virginia (and after the Revolution 40,000 acres in the West, which Congress gave him for his services), General Washington was in his day one of the richest men in the country.

## See Wheat Immune From Rust Injury

Experiments by Specialists Indicate Old Trouble Is Inherited.

Prepared by United States Department of Agriculture.—WNU Service.

Wheat breeders of the department are a step nearer their goal of producing rust-immune spring wheats. Several years of intensive experiments by department workers at the Northern Great Plains Field station at Mandan and the Langdon substation at Langdon, N. D., proved almost conclusively that near-immunity from stem rust is a plant character definitely inherited in wheat crosses.

The recent results were reported by J. Allen Clark and H. E. Humphrey of the division of cereal crops and diseases at the annual meeting of the American Society of Agronomy held in Washington.

This principle is significant both for wheat breeders and wheat farmers. The breeders are convinced that there is such a character as near-immunity from rust in wheat, which is inherited in a different manner than the character of resistance. They have a long way to go before they can breed this near-immunity in all wheat sown by farmers, for they must cross near-immune varieties with resistant and susceptible ones that have all the other desirable characters such as high yield, good milling and baking quality, resistance to hot weather, drought, and diseases other than rust. However, the knowledge that near-immunity is a hereditary character, and not merely a growth or plant condition is of tremendous importance in wheat improvement.

In the early experiments to produce rust-resistant wheats, breeders crossed common and durum varieties. Most of these crosses were sterile, but when they grew and were rust-resistant they were like the durum parent. Discovery of resistance in Kota common wheat in 1919 removed these difficulties. This resistance was a step forward but it was not sufficient to eliminate all possibility of loss.

In the first experiments, crosses of hope with marquis and reliance behaved similarly. The first plants grown from the cross had only a trace of rust. In the second generation the plants grown from the seed of the first crop varied, some being nearly immune from rust, some resistant, and some susceptible, but it was evident that the population tended toward near-immunity. In the third generation, about 25 per cent of the strains bred true for near-immunity, but only about 6 per cent bred true for susceptibility. There were also true-breeding resistant strains like Ceres and segregating strains.

In these wheat-breeding experiments, the government scientists delve deep into the genetic factors governing the near-immune, resistant, and susceptible rust reactions of wheat. They interpret their results in genetic language by saying that hope has a single dominant inhibiting factor for near-immunity, that marquis and reliance have a major dominant factor of susceptibility, that H-44 carries both of these dominant factors, and that the resistant cereals is represented by the double recessives.

## Only Beginning Is Made in Developing Soybeans

Only a beginning has been made in developing the full possibilities of the soybean, that versatile crop which last year was a two-million-dollar one for Illinois farmers and which had a farm value of almost seven million dollars in 1930, according to a bulletin, "Genetics and Breeding in the Improvement of the Soybean," issued by the experiment station of the college of agriculture, University of Illinois.

C. M. Woodworth, chief in plant genetics at the University of Illinois agricultural experiment station, is author of the bulletin. The work is a product of the state which leads all others in commercial soybean production and which in 1931 produced more than 40 per cent of the country's total threshed crop. The 1931 Illinois crop totaled 6,055,000 bushels.

The bulletin brings together the essential information on soybean genetics available at the present time, discusses the principles of breeding that are applicable to soybean improvement and reviews the results of investigations at Illinois and other institutions with a view to improving the crop in certain special features.

## Inbreeding

Results of a ten-year experiment on the College of Agriculture farm at Davis, Calif., appear to indicate that inbreeding in hogs did not lessen the vigor or the size of litters. Experiments elsewhere have seemed to show loss of vigor, but this has not been the case at Davis. The experiment will be continued in the hope of securing more information on the subject.

## For Sproutless Potatoes

It has recently been found that if apples are stored in the same room with potatoes, that the potatoes will be kept from sprouting. Evidently there is something in the apples that makes potatoes keep better. The winter varieties of apples such as Wine-sap, Black Twig or Ben Davis can be kept until spring, providing the apples were in good condition when picked. If the supply is not too large, wrapping in paper will help preserve the apples.

## EDDIE, THE AD MAN

TAKE HICKELBERRY, ONE OF OUR BEST WANT AD CUSTOMERS, WRITES, "TAKE OUT MY 'HONEY FOR SALE' AD, AS MY BEES ARE WORKING NIGHTS, AND ARE ON THE VERGE OF A NERVOUS BREAKDOWN, TRYING TO FILL THE DEMAND!"



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## Dietetic Expert Urges Increased Use of Milk

It has been pointed out that the pastoral peoples of the earth, who have possessed dairy animals and used large quantities of dairy products, have without exception displayed excellent physical development.

Most nutrition authorities recommend a quart of milk for each child and a pint for each adult every day, the amounts being considered necessary to insure good health and proper growth. To families on limited incomes, Professor Frandsen of the Massachusetts State college makes this suggestion: "If you must reduce living expenses, use as much milk as possible, combined with some fruits and leafy vegetables, and cut down on other more expensive foods."

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription makes weak women strong. No alcohol. Sold by druggists in tablets or liquid.—Adv.

That to Be Considered If you don't know a great deal, you have fewer problems.

## "Machine Age" Credited to Richard Arkwright

The two hundredth anniversary of Richard Arkwright's birth is a fit occasion for examining what the "Industrial Revolution," of which he was the very incarnation, has meant to society. His claims as an inventor of labor-saving spinning and carding machinery were shattered in his own day by judges who declared his patents invalid. But there is no doubt that he was the creator of mass production in our sense—the man who started an avalanche by rolling a rock down the industrial mountainside, the forerunner of all that Essen, Pittsburgh, Manchester and Detroit asked for. With this barely literate barber begins the rational utilization of the machine. A sense of organization that amounted to genius, says the New York Times, enabled him to substitute mechanical collectivism for craftsmanship in industry, so that we now see thousands of men and women, not one of whom can make a pair of shoes by hand, producing millions of pairs by machine in a year. In two centuries the application of Arkwright's principles, coupled with engineering activity, has brought about more sweeping social and economic changes than the world ever witnessed before.

Machines are the result of careful planning. What of the larger, social effects of the machine? The question deserves study.



**Constipation Drove Her Wild** made her feel cross, headache, irritability. Now she has a lovable disposition, new pep and vitality. Heed Nature's warning: Stagnant bowels invariably result in poisonous wastes ravaging your system—often the direct cause of headaches, dizziness, colds, complexion troubles. NATURE'S REMEDY—the mild, all-vegetable laxative—safely stimulates the entire eliminative tract—strengthens, regulates the bowels for normal, natural functioning. Get a 25c box today at your druggist's. **TUMS** Quick relief for acid indigestion, heartburn. Only 10c.

## HOW TO STOP A COLD QUICK AS YOU CAUGHT IT

A New Method Doctors Everywhere Are Advising

FOLLOW DIRECTIONS PICTURED BELOW



## Almost Instant Relief In This Way

If you have a cold—don't take chances with "cold killers" and nostrums. A cold is too dangerous to take chances on.

The simple method pictured above is the way doctors throughout the world now treat colds.

It is recognized as the QUICK-EST, safest, surest way. For it will check an ordinary cold almost as fast as you caught it.

That is because the real BAYER Aspirin embodies certain medical qualities that strike at the base of a cold almost INSTANTLY.

You can combat nearly any cold you get simply by taking BAYER Aspirin and drinking plenty of water every 2 to 4 hours the first day and 3 or 4 times daily thereafter. If throat is sore, gargle with 3 BAYER Aspirin Tablets crushed

and dissolved in a half glass of warm water, repeating every 2 or 3 hours as necessary. Sore throats ease this way in a few minutes, incredible as this may seem.

Ask your doctor about this. And when you buy, see that you get the real BAYER Aspirin Tablets. They dissolve almost instantly. And thus, work almost instantly when you take them. And for a gargle, Genuine Bayer Aspirin Tablets dissolve with sufficient speed and completeness, leaving no irritating particles or grittiness. Get a box of 12 or bottle of 100 at any drug store.



NO TABLETS ARE GENUINE BAYER ASPIRIN WITHOUT THIS CROSS

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**ASTHMA**  
DR. J.D. KELLOGG'S ASTHMA REMEDY for the prompt relief of Asthma and Hay Fever. Ask your druggist for it. 25 Cents and one dollar. Write for FREE SAMPLE.  
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