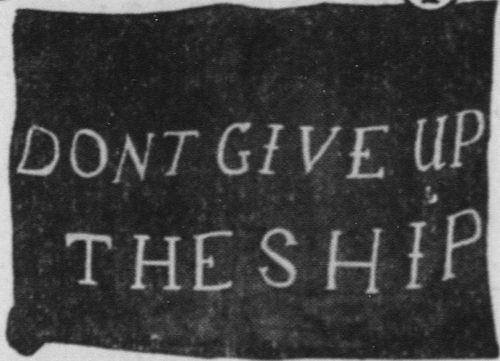


WREATHS of MEMORY



By ELMO SCOTT WATSON

MAY 30 is the day when America pays tribute to her warrior dead by decorating their graves with flowers, thus giving to that date the name of Memorial day or Decoration day. Originally established as a day for honoring the memory of those who lost their lives in the great conflict which raged from 1861 to 1865, it is now a day for remembering all who gave their lives for their country, and the Indian wars, the Spanish-American war and the World war have given a deeper significance to Memorial day for thousands of American families.

Because there are still thousands of survivors of these wars to help keep green the memories and the graves of their comrades in arms, we have become accustomed to thinking of Memorial day as a day set aside for honoring only the warrior dead of these conflicts. Time has somewhat dimmed the memory of the heroic dead of the Revolution, the War of 1812, the Mexican war and the earlier Indian wars and the graves of thousands of them are unmarked and forgotten. So we cannot decorate their graves with flowers, even if we would honor them as we honor the heroic dead of later wars. But we can pay our tribute to them in the form of wreaths of memory, in recalling, if only for this day, what they did for our country and offering up to them our measure of deepest gratitude for the lives which they so freely gave in its defense.

Lay one of these wreaths of memory upon the grave of Capt. James Lawrence! For it was just 120 years ago that this young naval officer, dropping mortally wounded to the bloody decks of the ill-starred U. S. S. Chesapeake, uttered the words which were to become a watchword of the United States navy and one of the most famous phrases in American history—"Don't give up the ship!"

Lawrence was born in Burlington, N. J., in 1781. Destined by his family to become a lawyer, at the early age of twelve he developed a passionate desire to enter the newly created United States navy. But in obedience to the desires of his family he applied himself to the study of law until in 1798 when at length they released him from his legal studies and secured a midshipman's warrant in the navy for him.

His first service was on the frigate Ganges during the troubles with France and he had a part in the capture of several French privateersmen. But Lawrence's first taste of real fighting came during the war with the Barbary pirates from 1803 to 1805 in which he more than once distinguished himself as a lieutenant under Isaac Hull, Stephen Decatur and John Rodgers.

In 1808 he was made first lieutenant of the Constitution and his services on the famous Old Ironsides marked the last subordinate place he held. The next year he was placed in command of the Vixen which he exchanged for the Wasp and finally the Argus. In 1811 he got the Hornet, a fast and beautiful little cruiser, carrying 18 guns, and he was in command of her when the long-expected declaration of war with England came in 1812.

In February, 1813, Lawrence, with the Hornet, fought an engagement with the British ship Peacock which resulted in a complete victory for the young American commander and won for him not only the freedom of the city of New York, a handsome piece of plate and a gold medal from that municipality but also the thanks of congress. But this was the last glimpse of brightness in Lawrence's short life. He had hoped to be placed in command of the Constitution but his hopes were dashed when he was ordered to take command of the Chesapeake, then being fitted out for service at Boston.

The Chesapeake was the "hoodoo ship" of the United States navy at that time. From the very first she had been an unpopular ship, for she was thought to be weak for her size and she was a very ordinary sailer. On June 22, 1807, while under the command of Commodore James Barron, the Chesapeake was an actor in a mortifying event which was to have far-reaching results. On that date she was stopped by the

1. Albert Halstead, American consul general at Plymouth, England, opening the "door of unity" leading to the Pryston house of St. Andrews church. The service was unique in the history of the church because of its international character. Coincident with the opening of the door, the unveiling of the memorial to two American naval officers who were buried on the spot in 1813 took place.
2. Capt. James Lawrence, the heroic young American naval commander who lost his life in the battle between the Chesapeake and the Shannon during the War of 1812.
3. England's peace link with America. The picture shows Vice Admiral Burrage of the U. S. S. Detroit talking with the mayor priest of the city of Plymouth, England, on the occasion of the unveiling of a memorial tablet to American prisoners of war who died in the Dartmoor prison there during the War of 1812. The tablet was unveiled in 1928 by Mrs. Samuel Williams Earle, a descendant of Roger Williams and an official of the United States Daughters of the War of 1812.
4. The famous battle flag with its motto of "Don't Give Up the Ship," flown by Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry in his victory over the British at the Battle of Lake Erie. The flag is preserved at the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, Md.

British ship Leopard on the excuse that three members of her crew were deserters from the British frigate Melampus.

There had been great negligence in preparing the Chesapeake for sea and she was in no condition to resist the demands of the commander of the Leopard. So when Commodore Barron cleared the ship for action, the Chesapeake fell an easy victim to the broadsides of the Leopard and was forced to strike her flag after suffering a loss of 18 wounded and three killed. Then the Leopard sent a party aboard, seized the three alleged deserters and made off with the disgraced Chesapeake returned to Norfolk, Va.

Since this incident the Chesapeake had become more and more an object of dislike in the navy. The sailors hated her and would not enlist in her if they could help it. No officer would serve on her decks if he could avoid it, consequently she was officered by juniors who had to take her because they could do no better.

No wonder then that Lawrence was dismayed when he was assigned to the Chesapeake. He begged to remain with the Hornet but his request was denied. So in May, 1813, he took command.

Lawrence found the ship short of officers and those he had were very young. His first lieutenant, August Ludlow, was only twenty-one and had never before served as first lieutenant on a frigate. His other officers were midshipmen serving as lieutenants. His crew was largely made up of foreigners and one, a Portuguese boatswain's mate, was actively preaching dissension because the crew had not been paid the small amount of prize money due from the last cruise.

So it must have been with considerable foreboding that the young officer prepared to leave Boston late in May, 1813. Outside the harbor it was known that the British frigate Shannon, commanded by Capt. Phillip Broke, one of the best officers in the British navy, was lying in wait for the Chesapeake. Broke was a chivalrous man and he had written Lawrence a letter proposing a meeting on equal terms in any latitude and longitude at any time he might choose during the next two months. Unfortunately this letter never reached Lawrence.

So on June 1 the Shannon stood in toward President's Roads, expecting an answer from Broke's challenge. Lawrence, however, took the

Shannon's presence there as a challenge to an immediate fight and made sail to go out and meet her. Hoisting a flag bearing the inscription "Free trade and sailors' rights," Lawrence ordered the ship cleared for action and sailed out of the harbor. About 30 miles beyond Boston Light the two ships began maneuvering for position and at length being fairly alongside and not more than 50 yards apart, the Shannon fired her first broadside which was immediately answered by the Chesapeake.

The effect of these first broadsides at such close range was terrific. Three men, one after another, were shot down at the Chesapeake's wheel. Within six minutes her sails were so shot to pieces that she drifted into a position which allowed the Shannon to rake her repeatedly. In a short time Lawrence was shot in the leg but managed to stay on deck and continue in command. Then the sailing master, the first lieutenant, another lieutenant, the marine officer and the boatswain were all mortally wounded.

The Shannon had also been badly damaged but she closed in on the Chesapeake and Broke ordered the ships lashed together. It is said that this was done by the Shannon's boatswain who had his arm literally hacked off in doing it but he did not flinch from his task until it was done. As soon as the American commander saw that the ships were fast together he ordered his men to board the Shannon. But just at this moment Lawrence, conspicuous in his full-dress uniform, was shot through the body by one of the enemy and fell to the deck. As he was being carried below he uttered his immortal words, "Don't give up the ship!"

But his admonition was hopeless for the carnage on the Chesapeake's deck was frightful. Seeing that his enemy was virtually helpless, Broke gave the command to board and himself led the boarders. The cowardly Portuguese mate and some of the others made no attempt to resist but a few marines put up a desperate resistance, during which Broke was severely wounded, until they were cut down to a man. The officers of the gun deck tried to rally the men below, but failed and a moment later the Chesapeake's flag was hauled down by the British.

The battle had lasted only about fifteen minutes but seldom in the history of naval warfare had there been such a dreadful slaughter. The Chesapeake had lost ten officers killed and all the rest wounded and 136 men killed and wounded. The Shannon's loss was several officers killed, her commander badly wounded and 75 men killed and wounded.

The British flag was hoisted over the ill-fated American vessel and she was taken to Halifax. For four days Lawrence lingered on in great anguish but bearing his sufferings with the greatest heroism and never speaking except to make known his few wants. On the Shannon lay his chivalrous foe, raving with delirium from his wounds. At times he would ask anxiously for Lawrence, muttering, "He brought his ship into action in gallant style." When Lawrence finally died, it was thought best to keep that fact from Broke lest it add to his distress.

On Sunday, June 6, the conquering Shannon and the conquered Chesapeake entered the harbor of Halifax. On the quarterdeck of the Chesapeake lay the body of her young commander wrapped in her battle flag. His funeral was held on June 8 and the British naval and military authorities paid every respect to their gallant young foe.

In August Lawrence's body and that of his faithful lieutenant, Ludlow, were transferred to Salem, Mass., where they were buried temporarily until they could be transferred to New York. Eventually they were buried in historic old Trinity churchyard in New York city and there they lie to this day.

It is a far cry from the surging crowds of Wall street which pass the tomb of James Lawrence in Trinity churchyard every day to the quiet little village of Wickham in the Meon valley, South Hampshire, England. But there is a link between the two just as recent years have seen many links in the chain of Anglo-American friendship which have buried forever the animosities of a century and a quarter ago. That link is an old mill made from the timbers of the ill-fated American frigate Chesapeake which was brought from Halifax to Portsmouth as a prize. So a mill which for more than a hundred years has been engaged in the peaceful business of providing bread for a quiet English countryside is a memorial to one of the most famous ship duels in history and it is also a memorial to a gallant young American warrior, Capt. James Lawrence.

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Barley Demand Is Matter of Doubt

Department of Agriculture Has No Facts on Which to Base Opinion.

By Dr. H. V. Harlan, Barley Specialist, United States Department of Agriculture—WNU Service.

Following the passage of beer legislation by congress, the department announces to farmers the facts it has available on the growing of malting barley:

Most parts of the United States have small opportunity to grow malting barleys profitably, though certain favored localities may do so. The department issues this statement in response to many inquiries from farmers as to the likelihood of getting a premium on barley by growing the malting varieties. So that farmers may form a rough idea of the probable market and estimate their own facilities for supplying it, the department has outlined the situation.

The department has no facts on which to base an opinion as to the probable demand for malting barley from the 1933 crop. It is pointed out, however, that even if the country used as much barley for malting out of the 1933 crop as it did out of the 1917 crop, the amount absorbed would be less than a quarter of the average annual barley production.

In 1917 the barley crop was 211,000,000 bushels, about 72,000,000 bushels of which went into the production of malt. The amount of barley needed to make a bushel (34 pounds) of malt varies, but it is always less than the amount of the malt. The barley used for malt in 1917 produced 80,000,000 bushels of the latter commodity. Malting barley usually commands a premium over feed barley. But since only about a third of the 1917 crop went into malt, the barley grower's chance of a malting premium was only one in three.

Barley is now grown in the areas best adapted to the crop. Other areas have to contend with exceptional disease hazards, difficulties in producing high quality grain, and other handicaps. Western New York, northern Illinois and parts of Wisconsin, Minnesota, South Dakota, Iowa, and Kansas are the most favorable malting barley sections. In all these areas, however, the best adapted sections are rather limited. Good barley may be grown in small areas in other states. In favorable seasons high-quality barley is produced over a wide area.

Brewers require barley that has plump kernels and good hulls. It should be well grown and well ripened with mellow kernels. There must be little threshing damage and the barley must be practically free from diseased and moldy kernels.

Barley should not be grown following corn in areas where scab is common. Barley infected with scab is unsuitable for malting. Heavy, poorly drained soils should not be planted to barley.

Cabbage, Cauliflower Growers Waste Lime

The cabbage and cauliflower grower's mind turns to lime in the spring almost as easily as the young man's fancy turns to love. Consequently, too much lime is used for the good of other crops in the rotation, says Charles Chapp of the New York state college of agriculture.

Furthermore, he says, excessive applications of the hydrated form are so expensive that each cabbage grower should estimate in dollars his probable losses from club-root to determine whether it might not be cheaper to stand the loss from the disease; especially if the disease has occurred only slightly in any given field and with a crop as cheap as cabbage has been. Even when the club-root is severe the question of changing the cabbage or cauliflower crop to some disease-free field should be considered before lime is bought.

Causes of Bloating

It has been suggested by nutrition chemists that the sugar in clover blossoms is the cause of fermentation and evolution of gas in the paunch; but that theory does not hold when bloating has been caused by wet clover that has not blossomed, nor does it seem correct in the face of the fact that alfalfa in full blossom does not seem to cause bloating.

That fact about alfalfa has been stated by those who have pastured cows on alfalfa in full bloom in California fields. We have not noticed this in Wisconsin, as alfalfa seldom, if ever, is grazed when in full bloom. We think it quite likely, however, that the sugars of white, red, crimson, and alsike clover blossoms may have much to do with the causing of bloat, and it is possible that the cyanoglucoside content of the clovers, apart from the blossoms, may be to blame for many cases of bloat.—Hoard's Dairyman.

Indiana Erosion

Destructive soil erosion is not confined to any one section of the country, the United States Department of Agriculture says. In one of the best southern Indiana counties, which originally contained large areas of fine limestone soil, a survey made by the state in cooperation with the federal government showed that approximately 30 per cent of the total area had been abandoned because of soil erosion. In many places the erosion had stripped off both the surface soil and subsoil to bedrock.

World Conferences to Promote Common Good

There have been numerous world conferences of various kinds since the World war, including the different sessions of the League of Nations. Most of them have been called for purposes connected with the maintenance of peace, promotion of disarmament or limitation of armament. Some of the more important of these world conferences have been as follows: First assembly of the League of Nations, 1920. First meeting of World Court of International Justice, 1922. Washington conference for limitation of armaments, 1921 to 1922; Locarno conference of October, 1925; resulting in Germany's admission to the League of Nations; three-power naval conference, 1927; London five-power naval conference, 1930; World disarmament conference, 1932 and 1933; Lausanne conference on war debts and reparations, June and July, 1932.

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Not a Real Test
An essay beginning doesn't always justify the finish.

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