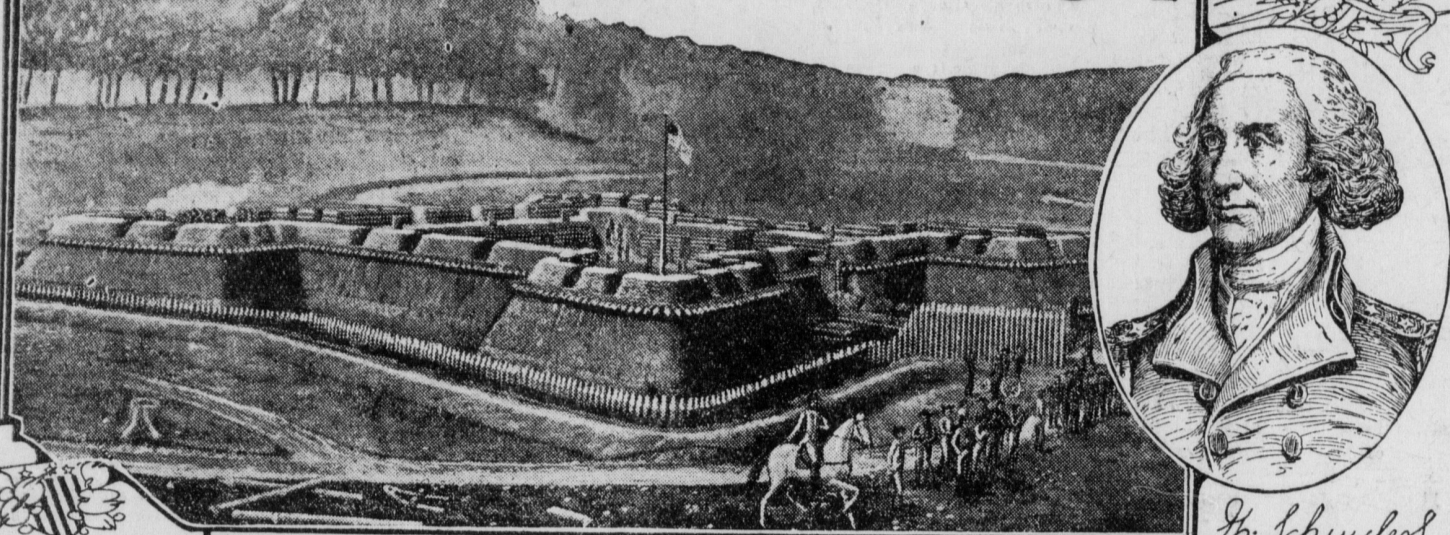


Where "Old Glory" First Faced the Enemy



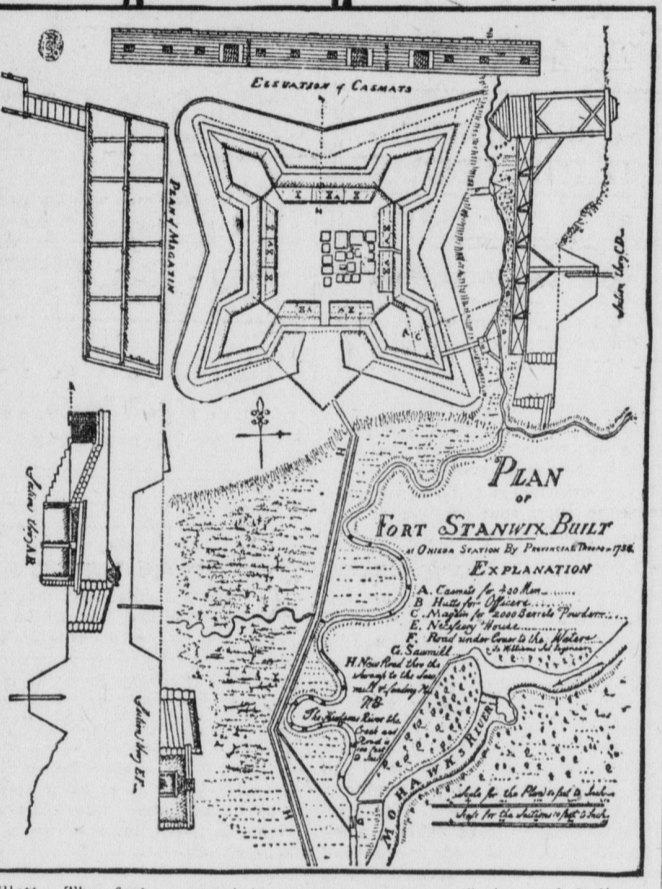
FORT SCHUYLER, BUILT UPON RUINS OF FORT STANWIX



GEN. PETER GANSEVOORT



GEN. PETER GANSEVOORT



PLAN OF FORT STANWIX BUILT UPON RUINS OF FORT STANWIX

By ELMO SCOTT WATSON

ONE hundred and fifty years ago the United States had arrived at a crucial moment in its struggle for independence from the mother country. Despite Washington's brilliant victories at Princeton and Trenton, which had retrieved the earlier disasters in the campaign of 1776 and which had raised the hopes of the patriots for the ultimate success of their cause, the year 1777 opened with the decisive struggle yet ahead.

For one thing, the British had realized by this time that in Washington they had to deal with a master strategist and that in the Continental army which he led they were no longer dealing with an "undisciplined rabble of farmers." So the bulldog qualities of the Briton which are brought out best by defeat began to assert themselves and the British ministry began to make adequate preparations for the stern task ahead. The first evidence of Great Britain's determination to strike a telling blow at her rebellious colonies was to plan a campaign which would split the colonies in two and isolate New England, which it looked upon as the head of the rebellion.

The plan, as conceived was a sound one and with every promise of success. The natural line of operation to bring about this split was the route between Lakes Champlain and George and the Hudson river. Gen. John Burgoyne was to start from Canada and come south via Champlain and Lake Ontario, proceed down the Mohawk river, ravage the rich interior of New York and with the stores thus accumulated supply Burgoyne's and Howe's forces when the three armies met at Albany.

Onto the western frontier, where the dry of Rome, N. Y., now stands, there was situated a fort which was destined to play an important part in the breaking up of the British campaign and where one of the most dramatic events of the Revolution was to take place. Originally it was known as Fort Stanwix, built by colonial troops in 1758 as a protection for the western frontier against the French and Indians and named for Gen. John Stanwix, a gallant Irishman, who had served in the French and Indian wars.

After the menace of the French and Indians had been removed, Fort Stanwix was allowed to fall into a state of dilapidation. Its wooden buildings and stockade rotted to the ground and its earthworks almost leveled by the elements. Early in 1779 Gen. Philip Schuyler, commander of the American forces in the north, ordered Colonel Dayton to occupy this important place which guarded the western gateway to the Mohawk valley, and to rebuild the fort. Dayton set about to do this and gave the new fort the name of Fort Schuyler, in honor of his commander.

In the meantime the British expedition which was to sweep through the Mohawk valley was under way. It was commanded by Col. Barry St. Leger, who started at the same time that Burgoyne started south. St. Leger ascended the St. Lawrence, landed at Oswego about the middle of July, 1777, and set out for Fort Schuyler. Meanwhile that post had been garrisoned by troops commanded by Col. Peter Gansevoort, an officer in the New York line, who had served with Arnold and Montgomery before Quebec and who had been ordered there to finish the work of repairing the fort started by Dayton. He was later joined by Col. Marinus Willett, an able officer whose later services were brilliant.

On August 2, Lieut. Col. Melkon, bringing with him 200 men of the Ninth Massachusetts regiment and two bateaux of provisions, arrived at the fort

to reinforce Gansevoort and Willett. The fort now had a force of about 750 men and on August 3 the post was surrounded by St. Leger's army of some 1,700 British regulars, Tories and Indians. According to the tradition which is now generally accepted, with Melkon's supplies came the news that on June 14, 1777, the Second Continental Congress had adopted a resolution whereby the flag of the United States was to be composed of thirteen alternate red and white stripes and a blue field upon which appeared 13 stars. Upon his arrival St. Leger had sent a formal demand to Gansevoort for the surrender of the post. The reply was an emphatic refusal and to add point to the refusal a new flag which had been hastily contrived was run up to the top of the mast and a cannon that had been leveled at the enemy's camp was fired. This flag is described in Colonel Willett's diary as follows: "The necessity of having a flag had, upon the arrival of the enemy, taxed the invention of the garrison a little, and a decent one was soon contrived. The white stripes were cut out of an ammunition shirt, the blue out of the camlet cloak taken from the enemy at Peekskill, while the red stripes were made of different pieces of stuff procured from one and another of the garrison."

But this historic event is only one of the several which took place at Fort Schuyler, or Fort Stanwix, as it is so often called. At the approach of St. Leger, General Schuyler had called out the Tryon county militia under the command of the veteran Gen. Nicholas Herkimer, who with an army of some 800 men was on the way to Fort Schuyler. Near Oriskany creek, eight miles from the fort, Herkimer halted and sent messengers to Gansevoort, requesting him to fire three guns immediately upon their arrival. Gansevoort was then to make a sortie against the enemy and Herkimer would advance and try to break through the enemy to join him and thus raise the siege.

The plan was an excellent one, but unfortunately it was upset by the impatience of the militia, and especially some of Herkimer's officers, who demanded to be led against the enemy at once. The general pleaded with them in vain to wait until the guns of Fort Schuyler announced that Gansevoort would support their movement. But they insisted on rushing forward to their own destruction for they fell into an ambushade prepared by a large party of Tories and Indians, and half of their number was slain in the fierce little Battle of Oriskany.

In the midst of the battle Herkimer's messengers reached Gansevoort, who had heard the distant firing and then realized for the first time what it meant. He immediately dispatched a force of 250 picked men under Willett, who fell upon St. Leger's camp, stampeded a part of his force with heavy losses, captured twenty wagon loads of plunder, five British flags and returned to the fort without losing a man. These flags were hoisted on the flagstaff of Fort Schuyler under the new flag as a further gesture of defiance to the enemy. It was more than that—for it was also a prophecy of the ultimate triumph of the cause for which that flag stood.

St. Leger continued the siege, but could accomplish little against the stout defense of Gansevoort and Willett. Colonel Willett had volunteered for the duty of making his way through the enemy lines and carrying news of the fort's condition to Schuyler. That general immediately dispatched Brig. Gen. Benedict Arnold with a force of 1,200 men to raise the siege. By this time the Indians, dismayed by their losses at Oriskany (for St. Leger's allies had suffered as heavily in that engagement as had Herkimer's men) and frightened at the reports of the strength of Arnold's force which was moving against them, got out of hand and finally deserted St. Leger in a body. That commander realized that he was up against a hopeless proposition. So he raised the siege of Fort Schuyler and retreated precipitately.

So Fort Schuyler is more than a landmark where Old Glory first flew in the face of the enemy. It was the first American victory in the decisive campaign of the war. St. Leger's failure was the first blow struck at the success of the British plan. The second came at Bennington, Vt., on August 16 when Gen. John Stark and his Green Mountain Boys won their victory over the Hessians whom Burgoyne had sent to the north to capture a store of supplies. By this time Burgoyne was in a predicament. The British ministry, after laying its ambitious plan, by some strange blindness to the necessity of assuring absolute cooperation of all units in it, had failed to notify Howe of his part. So he did nothing while Burgoyne hoped in vain for help from that quarter. Fate held in store for Burgoyne Saratoga and surrender!

This year marks the one hundred fiftieth anniversary of those stirring events which made world history. New York is planning to celebrate their anniversary with sesquicentennial celebrations which will have nationwide interest because they were events of vital importance to the whole nation. No doubt the most important of those celebrations will be the one which will be held near Saratoga on the anniversary of Burgoyne's surrender. But on August 3 there will be one which will commemorate one of the most dramatic events in all American history. It will take place where Fort Schuyler once stood and it will commemorate the day on which Old Glory first faced the enemy. So Flag day this year has a particular significance, not only because June 14 marks the one hundred fiftieth anniversary of the adoption of the Stars and Stripes as our national emblem but because it foreshadows the anniversary some six weeks later of the day when Americans first fought in defense of that emblem and the principles for which it stands.

The author of this article, Elmo Scott Watson, is a well-known writer on the history of the United States, particularly that of the American frontier, and he has made a special study of the thrilling and romantic Revolutionary war period in the famous Mohawk valley of New York. In preparing this article, which deals with an incident in that period, he has drawn upon the most authentic sources of information available in order to present here an accurate account of the events recorded. Read it and you can tell your children on Flag day the story of the historic occasion, "When Old Glory First Faced the Enemy," an army of British and Indians on August day 150 years ago on the old New York frontier.

The AMERICAN LEGION

BOYS' BASEBALL IS BACKED BY LEGION

American Legion posts throughout the United States expect the junior baseball season this year to be the best of any yet sponsored by the organization, with less expense than last year, because the series of elimination games will be confined to state lines and no regional or national contests will be held, as was done last year.

In spite of the handicaps last year, boys' baseball turned out to be one of the most successful activities the Legion undertook. More than 30,000 boys were brought temporarily under Legion influence to be coached in good sportsmanship.

The rules for junior baseball have been prepared under the direction of the Legion's Americanism division, as last year. Any boy 15 eligible who will not attain his seventeenth birthday before January 1, 1928. Every player is required to fill out and sign a certificate of eligibility. No team is eligible for any championship series unless it has been definitely enrolled under the Legion direction before July 15.

In some states each post that enters a team pays a registration fee of not more than \$5. This enables the state department to finance the state championship finals, which involve railroad fare and hotel expenses for several teams. Last year posts received great assistance from their local business men's clubs and other organizations interested in boys or community welfare.

In several places the games have held the entire interest of the towns concerned and business houses closed for the afternoon when the boys of rival towns were fighting for county or state championship honors.

Early this year reports from Legion officials in various states indicated a rapidly growing interest in junior baseball.

New York reported that state would have forty leagues going before the season would be fairly under way. Montana's state executive committee of the Legion voted on January 11 to encourage the contests in every way it could. California has emphasized junior baseball in bulletins that have been sent to every post, the adjutant, James K. Fisk, announced.

"If there is anything in the world that I am particularly interested in it is baseball," is the whole-hearted support given by Hugh W. Wicker, state adjutant of Arkansas, who coached the University of Florida for two years and was a professional baseball player six years.

"The city league is organized," was the word from Baltimore.

Edwin L. Lindell, state adjutant of Minnesota, reported that greater interest was being shown in junior baseball than last year, and similar letters from nearly every state in the Union have been received by the national Americanism division of the Legion at national headquarters in Indianapolis, Ind.

Post Makes Good Sum With Automobile Show

The Elkton (Md.) post of the American Legion has found that an automobile show, conducted annually, is an important source of revenue, as well as a good thing for the community and merchants. The post's third show held recently cleared more than \$450 for the post treasury. It was held in the National Guard armory, rented for the occasion. Nineteen different makes of automobiles were on display, and radios and electrical appliances were also exhibited. A total of 3,650 adults attended the show, this in a town of 2,800 population. No admittance charge was made, the entire revenue being derived from the sale of shoe space to dealers. Music was furnished by Legionnaires. Candy and soft drinks were sold by women of the Legion auxiliary. One room at the show was turned over for the sale of products made by disabled veterans at Perry Point Veterans Bureau hospital near Elkton, and virtually all of the articles were disposed of at good prices.

Hilo, Hawaiian Islands, Active in Civic Work

Although separated from the United States by a wide expanse of the Pacific ocean, Hilo post No. 3 of the American Legion at Hilo, Hawaiian Islands, is going forward actively in the Legion's major program for 1927 community service. The post is sponsoring a child welfare and maternity clinic, supplying equipment for junior athletic teams, promoting inter-island competition in baseball, basket ball and football, and sponsoring an annual moonlight fair which is the biggest affair of the year in Hilo.

Encourages Study of History

A fund has been created by Delaware post No. 1 of Wilmington to provide two prizes of \$5 each to be awarded to the eighth grade pupils in the local schools who attain the highest efficiency in the study of American history.

TRY THIS

By EDNA PURDY WALSH

A Home-Made Hair Dryer

Hair is one of the quickest and at the same time the most beneficial ways of drying the hair at home. With a 75 or 100-watt nitrogen lamp held or held to the handle of a clean, shiny dipper for a reflector, enough heat is concentrated to quickly dry the heavy or light head of hair.

There is much more benefit from the heat of a lamp to the head than the heat of a radiator or air dryer. The prominent hospitals of the country apply 1,000-watt lamps to operation incisions to promote a quicker replenishment of red-and-white cells of the blood for the purpose of healing. The



expensive sanitarium applies these light rays to its rheumatic patients with marked success. It is not the heat alone which cures, but the powerful force of the light rays themselves which have a deep penetration.

Light rays have been found to have a marked stimulating effect on the scalp, lessening dandruff, and toning up the roots of the hair to prevent further falling.

Very gentle massage given to the scalp at the point where the rays are being applied is a great aid to the tonic effect.

Save the Old Umbrella

THE old umbrella has many uses. Do not throw it away until some of them have been tried. One of them is its practical use as a clothes basket. In the absence of a clothes basket, one helpful husband found that the umbrella with the curved handles saves stooping and walking. It hangs on the clothes line full of clothes, and can be pushed along on the line as the hanging progresses, doing away with walking back and forth to the clothes basket.

Choice plants and vegetables may be protected from the hot sun during the "terrid" days of summer by oid



umbrella from which the bulky handle has been removed so that they can be easily slipped into the ground. Even the umbrella which will not protect against rain will nurse and protect a tender plant which would otherwise die from too much heat.

One young man made an admirable shower bath by taking the frame of an umbrella and sewing rubber to its top to make a curtain around him while water was sprayed from above. His curtain was of course collapsible so that it could be folded away when not in use.

(© 1927, Western Newspaper Union.)

Hereditary Foes

Cats and dogs are enemies because their ancestors were, and quite unconsciously—the descendants maintain the family tradition! The dog's ancestor was a wolf, whose chief victim was the cat's ancestor, the wildcat. Another cat's ancestor, the tiger, terrorized another dog's ancestor, the jackal. This explains the family feud that exists today.

No Life in Meteorite

The Smithsonian institution says that nothing indicative of any form of life, either animal or plant, has ever been found in meteorites. As long ago as 1880 a German by the name of Hahn published descriptions of what he thought were animal forms in meteorites, but it was definitely shown that he was mistaken.

Deceit in Diplomacy

If men were as deceitful as women claim they are, they'd all be in the diplomatic service.

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Take without Fear as Told in "Bayer" Package



Does not affect the Heart

Unless you see the "Bayer Cross" on package or on tablets you are not getting the genuine Bayer Aspirin proved safe by millions and prescribed by physicians over twenty-five years for

Each unbroken "Bayer" package contains proven directions. Handy boxes of twelve tablets cost few cents. Drug-gists also sell bottles of 24 and 100.

The Good Time Coming

President John H. Moses was responding at a toast in his honor at a Klwanis banquet in Milwaukee: "The condition of Russia under Bolshevikism," he went on, "was curiously lit off by an I. W. W. orator, who shouted from his soap box one day: "Yes, guys, there's a good time comin' when every man'll do what he likes, and if he don't, he'll be made to, by erius!"—Minneapolis Tribune.

If you would advertise your troubles without cost tell them to a gossip.

WORMS RUIN A CHILD'S HEALTH

Drive every worm out of your child's system without a moment's delay. Use the safe, vegetable worm medicine that has been so successful for 75 years—Frey's Vermifuge.

Perhaps you don't know your child has worms. Gritting the teeth, picking the nostrils, disordered stomach, are symptoms. Buy Frey's Vermifuge at your druggist's today.

Frey's Vermifuge Expels Worms

CANCER FREE BOOK SENT ON REQUEST

Tells cause of cancer and what to do for pain, bleeding, odor, etc. Write for it today, mentioning this paper. Address Indianapolis Cancer Hospital, Indianapolis, Ind.

Not Guilty

Ed—"What's your wife angry about?" Ted—"Oh, I just said she's responsible for my success."

Sometimes a woman spends a great deal of time looking for a husband after she has secured him.

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You are simply patching up your stomach when you take things that can only bring relief for a few hours at a time.

Why not build up your run-down stomach—make it strong and vigorous so that you can eat anything you want any time you want to without misery and distress?

Dare's Mentha Pepsin is what every sufferer from poor digestion or dyspepsia needs—a pleasant uplifting elixir for the stomach.

Thousands of bottles of Dare's Mentha Pepsin are sold every day because it is an outstanding, supremely effective stomach elixir that druggists everywhere sell with the distinct understanding that if it doesn't do you more real good than anything you ever tried—get your money back.

Demand Dare's—no reputable drug-gist will offer you a substitute.

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"Rub Back of Ears" INSERT IN NOSTRILS All Druggists Price \$1 Folder about "DEAFNESS" on request. A. O. LEONARD, INC., TO FIFTH AVE., N. Y.

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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. Northrop & Lyman Co., Inc., Buffalo, N. Y.

Dr. J. D. KELLOGG'S REMEDY

"B" Eliminating Very Usual Electric

Device Serves Usual Electric ing Current

By CHARLES

There is nothing about the usual electric current that flows first, lighting current, or nearest socket or to the radio receiver batteries. Just how polished is worth knowing now enjoying a "B" those contemplating a case of such a device.

To begin with, the current that comes or convenience outfit "B" for radio purport that flows first, and then in the direction of flow at times per second. Sure, if we may not not be introduced without causing havoc that the alternat has straightened out in one direction only.

Through Tra

The first step is in nating current through which steps up the or twice or more its p to operate the meel lows. The current is in character, despite the transformer.

The current from t now led to a most which we may call stite. It is similar turnstiles used in suic railroads for the string persons pass thro tion but barring their pass through in the Such an electric turn- rectifier. In the usual either the fastness of for is employed. T gaseous conductor tu ment to burn. The causes a certain breac tion of the gas, whi path for the one-wa the alternating curre of the Rectron, a filam and the particles or el by the heated filame the one-way bridge fo current. Some "B" ploy chemical cells one-way conduction p

Filter Steps

Most "B" eliminat rectifiers, which mean the alternating cur through by means of stite arrangement, a thrown open while the and vice versa, for gr Half-wave rectifiers p turnstile, which is th at every other interval nating current is flow in the right direction.

Now the current th through the electric tu ter is flowing in one Because of the turn comes in pulses, so t pulsating direct curre to delicate radio circ pulsators or electric make their presence h sive hum. So the e passed through a filter ripples.

The filter consists of namely, choke coils an ers. The choke coils the pulsating curre, condensers serve to st a beautiful electric struck between choie It is as though we w dam to control the h which would otherwise valley as uncontrollab chokes are the dam, densers are the impo reservoir held in the of the damming actio are converted into a water throughout the tion and other usefu the pulsating curre eliminator filter is c steady flow of curre hum.

The Register

Now the current is filter circuit would be if just the full outpu desired. However, it a radio receiver can output at all times. C are various kinds of different voltages. C certain minimum lea tained across most fi rectifier tubes to insu safe operation. Henc put is now delivered to stance, which in term like a gatehouse of a water. In that it distrib current over differen

Two Stations f

Before the end of large broadcasting stati and Calcutta will be in the recently licensed casting company, a rep ertinent of Commerce