

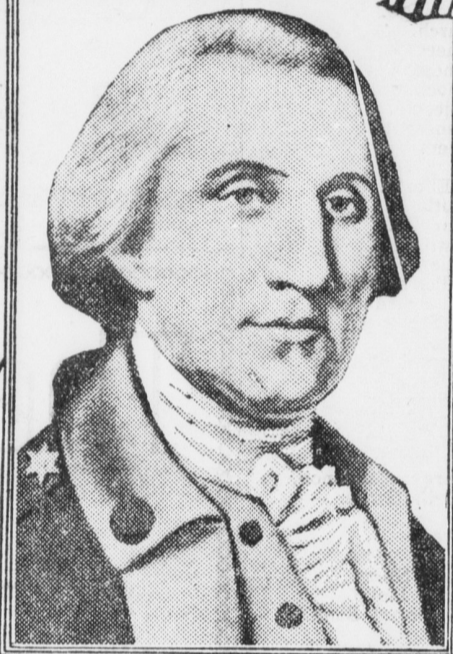
# Washington Fought Against Official Neglect



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

**B**ECAUSE 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 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 laden 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 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 exposing 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 hampering 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, reprobating 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.

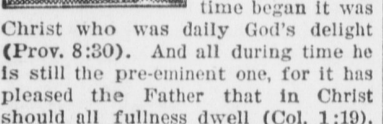
**The Pre-eminent One**

By REV. B. B. SUTCLIFFE  
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TEXT—That in all things he might have the pre-eminence.—Col. 2:10.

This is the fundamental truth which underlies all of God's revelation to man. What God has done, is doing and will yet do, is done with this primary object in view, viz., that in all things Christ might have the pre-eminence.

**The Object of the Father's Counsels.**  
We are dangerously near the time when we place man before God as the object of his counsels. But before ever time began it was



Christ who was daily God's delight (Prov. 8:30). And all during time he is still the pre-eminent one, for it has pleased the Father that in Christ should all fullness dwell (Col. 1:19). Not man but Christ has been made heir of all things (Heb. 1:2). After time will be passed this will still be true, as is stated in Eph. 1:10, "that in the dispensation of the fullness of times he will gather together in one all things in Christ, both which are in heaven, and which are on earth." The error of humanitarianism rises out of a denial of this truth and the consequent attempt to put men in Christ's place. Humanitarianism is nothing more than the exaltation of man, leading to his deification and the enthronement of the human above the divine. Mankind can come into the purposed blessing from God only as Christ is given his proper place—that of being the pre-eminent object of God's counsels. And what is true of the human race is true of the individual. That life is blessed in the measure in which Christ is pre-eminent therein.

**As the Object of the Scriptures.**  
The object of the Scriptures is not to give the world a history, although the only absolutely true history in the world is found there. Neither is the Scripture a scientific book, although wherever the Scripture touches science it touches it with a true hand and is never unscientific. Neither do the Scriptures set forth a system of philosophy as the object for which they were written, although the deepest philosophy is found there. The pre-eminent object of the Book is Christ. Without him they would never have been written and we read our Bibles to little purpose if we fail to find him upon its pages. He rebukes those of older time by saying in Jno. 5:39: "Ye search the Scriptures, for in them ye think ye have eternal life and they are they which testify of me." Eternal life is in him and he is in the Scriptures. They would not receive him of whom the Scriptures spake and so missed the eternal life for which they sought. Through the books of history, prophecy and psalms the one radiant object in type and symbol, ceremony and prediction is this pre-eminent one—Christ Jesus the Lord. He is the only key which will unlock the mysteries and the only light making plain the dark places.

**As the Object of Our Faith.**  
Our eternal destiny does not rest on what we do with certain things but on certain person. It is not the faith but the object of the faith that counts. I may have splendid faith in a poor bank and lose my money. I may have much faith in a rotten boat and lose my life. And I may have first-class faith in some other object than Christ, such as a good life or charitable deeds, and lose my soul. If it is salvation I need I am to believe in him and be saved (Acts 16:31). If it is justification I want I am to believe in him and be justified from all things (Acts 13:39). Freedom from condemnation, eternal life, sanctification, all that has to do with my spiritual well-being hangs on my faith in him. No wonder, then, that we read, "this is the work of God that ye believe on him whom he hath sent" (Jno. 6:29). He is to be the pre-eminent object of my faith. Will my reader stop and ask from the heart, "Am I really trusting in Christ alone or is some other object pre-eminent before my faith?" He must do all for us or he can do nothing for us. "If ye be circumcised Christ will profit you nothing" (Gal. 5:2). Adding anything to him and his work makes him to be of no value to us. He is to be the alone Savior, Justifier, Sanctifier. God will give all things through him, nothing apart from him.

The error of humanitarianism will come in when any other object than this pre-eminent one is before us. We will be kept from the heaven of the Pharisees when we seek for him alone in the Scriptures, and the eternal interests of our souls will be safeguarded and made sure when he is the supreme object of our faith.

Thou O Christ art all I want;  
More than all in thee I find.

Lungs Are Weakened By Hard Colds

**CASCARA QUININE**

The old family remedy—in tablet form—safe, sure, easy to take. No opiates—no unpleasant after effects. Cures colds in 24 hours—Grip in 3 days. M—new back if it fails. Get the genuine box with Red Top and Mr. Hill's picture on it 24 Tablets for 25c.

At Any Drug Store

England entuses over our first boys. But wait till she sees all our boys in the line.

As we grow more sensible, we refuse drug cathartics and take instead Nature's herb cure, Garfield Tea. Adv.

Naturally.  
"Does the new question department you started work all right?"  
"No; I find it won't answer."

**Important to Mothers**  
Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, that famous old remedy for infants and children, and see that it bears the Signature of *Dr. J. C. Williams*. In Use for Over 30 Years. Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria.

**Found an Oyster.**  
Bill—Did you go to the oyster supper at the church?  
Jill—I sure did.  
"Were there many there?"  
"I found one."

**RECIPE FOR GRAY HAIR.**  
To half pint of water add 1 oz. Bay Rum, a small box of Barbo Compound, and ¼ oz. of glycerine. Any druggist can put this up or you can mix it at home at very little cost. Full directions for making and use come in each box of Barbo Compound. It will gradually darken streaked, faded gray hair, and make it soft and glossy. It will not color the scalp, is not sticky or greasy, and does not rub off. Adv.

**A Bright Outlook.**  
Lady—I'm sorry, doctor, that I had to send and ask you to come such a long way.  
Doctor—Don't mention it. I happen to have another patient in the neighborhood, so I can kill two birds with one stone.

**The Evangelist's Joke.**  
At last Sunday morning's revival service in Atchison Evangelist Bob Jones asked all his hearers who were glad the revival was being held to raise their right hands. Hundreds of hands waved in the air. "Now," said the speaker, "take your right hand and put it in your pocket for a dollar." The audience laughed and then "came across."—Kansas City Star.

**An Uncertain's "thday.**  
He is a trifle absent-minded, but a most dutiful brother and he congratulated himself that he had never yet missed sending his sister greetings for her birthday. Feeling that her birthday was imminent, but not certain whether it was the sixteenth or seventeenth, he dispatched his usual card a few days ago. To make certain of avoiding mistakes, however, he omitted the date.

A few days later he received a note from his sister, saying that she realized she was old enough to be called of uncertain age, and so she presumed the date of her birth was growing correspondingly uncertain, but three birthday cards from him in one month was a little too much, even for her, and would he please change from birthday to Christmas or Easter greetings, as the little town in which she lived was very gossipy, and so many birthdays might occasion talk.—Indianapolis News.

10 HOURS

**A Baked Cereal Food**

Different from the usual run of toasted or steam-cooked cereals,

**Grape-Nuts**

is baked in giant ovens—baked for nearly twenty hours under accurate conditions of heat, so that the whole wheat and malted barley flours may develop their full, rich sweetness.

You don't need sugar on Grape-Nuts.

"There's a Reason"

When from our days of feverish, anxious toil we come home at night too tired to pray, we have doubtless defrauded God of a part of his resources upon which he depended more than upon our direct activity.—N. B. Best.