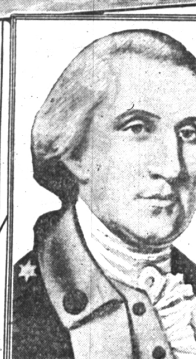
BALDWIN PUBLIC LIBRARY
BIRMINGHAM, MICHIGAN

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

BECAUSE 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 leaden 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 middy'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 crafts 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 fulfilment 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 enlistments and an adequate system of recruitment.

Such authority as he had he 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 reenforcements 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 stanch 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 capitally censured by congress . . . . Indeed 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 cooperation.

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 remodeln 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 devastation 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 those miseries, which it is neither in my power to relieve nor prevent."

Washington made persistent efforts to get a gumption 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 1783 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.

MICHIGAN PLANS DRIVE FOR MEN FOR SHIPYARDS

Navy Department's Call for Help to Be Answered by Vigorous Campaign.

STATE HAS GREAT RECORD

Exceeds Almost Every State in the Union in Contributions of Men and Officers to Navy—State Has Two Distinguished Officers in Service.

The illness of Col. Theodore Roosevelt has postponed the date for starting the great drive for naval shipyard enlistments in Michigan, but has not slackened the efforts of the Wolverine state to make preparations to go over the top in answer to the navy department's call for help.

The start of the Michigan drive was to have taken place in Detroit on February 15, with Colonel Roosevelt, Secretary Daniels and Commandant Truman H. Newberry in attendance. This official beginning will be delayed a week or two on account of the colonel's illness.

Meantime Governor Sleeper on behalf of the state, Mayor Marx for the city of Detroit and all the mayors of other Michigan cities, together with the four-minute men, are preparing to bend every energy towards the success of the great drive in February and early in March.

The United States government officials have wired every newspaper editor in Michigan as follows: "You can render great patriotic service to the United States shipping board by helping along drive for enrolling two hundred and fifty thousand United States shipyard volunteers.

Michigan has exceeded nearly every state in the Union in its contributions of men and officers to the navy. In the upper peninsula Menominee county is reported to have given a greater proportion of young men to the navy than any county in all the states.

Some half dozen of the leading cities in the state are trying to arrange to be included in the tour of the Roosevelt-Daniels-Newberry party, and the newspapers are with one accord backing the efforts to recruit shipbuilders, carpenters and mechanics for the naval service.

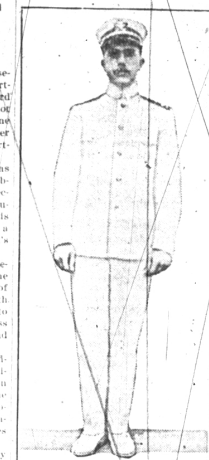
The two peninsulas of Michigan each hold a distinguished honor in the United States navy. From Detroit President Wilson selected former Secretary of the Navy Truman H. Newberry as commandant of the Third Naval district, including the port of New York, giving to the Detroit man the highest promotion in the country in the navy from civil life. From the upper peninsula Curry S. Prescott of Menominee was sent to the Philadelphia navy yard, where he won such a high place in the technical examinations that he was commissioned as a lieutenant and made engineer officer of one of the big boats now in active service somewhere on the Atlantic. Neither Commandant Newberry nor Lieutenant Prescott are graduates of Annapolis. The honors which have come to them vividly illustrate the opportunities for promotion which the navy offers.

Truman H. Newberry rose from the modest hammock of a common seaman in the Michigan Naval brigade in 1897 to an ensign's commission on the S. S. Yosemite during the Spanish American war, and was made secretary of the navy by President Roosevelt in 1908. In the early summer of 1917 President Wilson recalled him to active service with a commission as commandant, and he was given charge of the Third New York Naval district, where he is now on duty. His two sons and one son-in-law are in the army or navy, one as an ensign, one as a major in the aviation branch and a third with Pershing in France. Mrs. Newberry is president of the Needlework Guild of the Red Cross, with Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt as vice president, and, while the family is away, the Detroit residence has been turned over to the local chapter as headquarters. Newberry was an efficient secretary of the navy, and began the work which resulted in more privileges, more pay and more public recognition for the enlisted men in the service. When his term as secretary expired, he was offered an ambassadorship abroad by President Taft, which he declined with the slogan which went the rounds of the American papers at that time: "No plush pants for me."

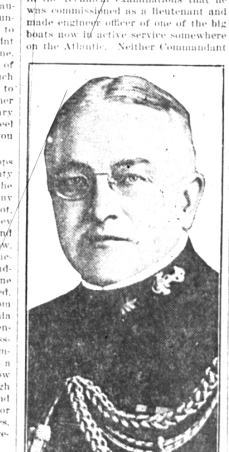
Lieutenant Prescott had just been married when the war with Germany broke out in April, 1917. He had sent in his resignation as a member of the northern division of the Michigan Naval brigade only a few days before, but when the news of President Wilson's declaration came from Washington, Prescott wired a recall of his resignation, and in a few weeks was called to the colors. He is today the ranking officer of the upper peninsula in the United States navy.

An interesting sidelight, also, on the present plans for the great Michigan naval drive, in addition to the records made by the officers promoted from civil life, is the fact that the first man in the entire United States to enlist by registration as a shipbuilder, and to volunteer his services, was Walter C. Truman of Conway, Mich.

Michigan's quota is 11,734 mechanics, and it is estimated that 10 per cent of this number had registered by February 9, and that the remainder will run into an overflow of the quota in a few days after the state drive is undertaken. The state officials in charge are counting on the presence of Colonel Roosevelt in Detroit, but, if he is unable to attend, a rousing campaign will be undertaken by Commandant Newberry and the statewide committee.



Lieut. Curry S. Prescott, Menominee, Mich.



Commander Truman H. Newberry of Detroit, Mich.

In the summer of 1897 the U. S. S. Yantic, the training ship of the Michigan Naval brigade, visited Mackinac island during its annual cruise. Theodore Roosevelt, just appointed assistant secretary of the navy by President McKinley, came aboard on a tour of official inspection.

The men of the naval militia were scrubbing down the decks of the Yantic when Roosevelt arrived. Teddy was standing on the deck amid the perspiring scrubbers when a beautiful white private yacht went whizzing by. "What boat is that," he asked a seaman who was on his knees swabbing. "That is the Dawn, sir," he was informed. "How do you know," inquired the assistant secretary. "I own her," said the seaman, scrubbing away for dear life.

The deckhand was Truman H. Newberry of Detroit, son and heir of one of Michigan's wealthy pioneers, and now commander of the Third Naval district of New York, the highest naval honor held in Michigan, and the only commander's commission given to any man in the country promoted from civil life during the present great war.

So impressed was Roosevelt with the typical Americanism of Truman Newberry that when he became president the private who scrubbed the deck was made assistant secretary of the navy and later promoted to be secretary of the navy in President Roosevelt's cabinet.

Devoid of Sentiment.

"You seem to think a great deal of your new stenographer, and she's pretty, too."

"Yes, I think a great deal of her," replied the man who attends strictly to business, "but—er—don't jump to false conclusions. I value her merely as a cog in the machine, not as a possible guest at a quiet little dinner after office hours."

PATRIOT ABOVE ALL

ONE of the finest tributes to the genius and character of Washington is that of the great English novelist, William Makepeace Thackeray, contained in his novel, "The Virginians," in which the great American general plays a considerable part. It is as follows:

"Their indomitable chief, above all, had the glory of facing and overcoming not only veterans amply provided and inured to war but wretchedness, cold, hunger, dissensions, treason within their own camp, where all must have gone to rack but for the pure, unquenchable flame of patriotism that was forever burning in the bosom of the heroic leader. What a constancy, what a magnanimity, what a surprising persistence against fortune! Washington before the enemy was no better nor braver than hundreds that fought with him or against him (who has not heard the repeated sneers against 'Fabius' in which his factious captains were accustomed to indulge?); but Washington, the chief of a nation in arms, doing battle with distracted parties; calm in the midst of conspiracy, serene against the open foe before him and the darker enemies at his back; Washington inspiring order and spirit into troops hungry and in rags; stung by ingratitude, but betraying no anger, and ever ready to forgive; in defeat invincible, magnanimous in conquest, and never so sublime as on that day when he laid down his victorious sword and sought his noble retirement; here indeed is a character to admire and revere; a life which despite many otherwise discouraging struggles was without a flaw."

For Speeders.

A frame covered with wire netting to be attached to automobiles has been invented, the purpose being to catch hats or other articles which would otherwise be blown away.

Nearsighted Man Walks Like Flirt

That near-sighted people habitually walk in an oddly weaving and swerving manner was the successful defense of a Londoner who was recently arrested for annoying women. Hugh Gifford, B. A., B. Sc., a well-known British secretary in one of the governmental bureaus, was taken in custody for bumping into young women on the street and insulting them persistently. His attorneys brought scientists into court to testify that he was nearsighted and therefore subject to the indirect walking habits of that class of sufferers. Professor Cadman testified that a nearsighted man might easily be mistaken for a flirt or annoyer of women when walking through a crowded street. So thoroughly did the scientists establish this point that the court discharged Gifford with exoneration.

A Problem.

"Pop, I want to know something."

"What is it, son?"

"How can a standing army get into a running fight?"

This Free Coupon Is Good for 15c

If presented at any drug store within one week, to purchase a (1 only) regular 50 cent bottle of

Schiffmann's Expectorant

Makes 64 teaspoonfuls.

This remedy is guaranteed one of the most effective, soothing and best remedies for promptly relieving Hacking, Dry, Painful Coughs, Chest Colds, Whooping Cough and Spasmodic Croup or Druggists refund money. It loosens and raises the Phlegm, soothes and heals the irritated membranes of the throat with such promptness, ease and certainty that is really astonishing, and the quick and lasting relief it affords is surprising.

Contains no opiates. Sign and give this coupon to your druggist. If sold out, by depositing 35 cents now you will get it when he receives more.

Name .....

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

Dr. J. D. KELLOGG'S REMEDY

A Woman's Right

is to enjoy good health. The secret of good health is chiefly to maintain normal activity of the stomach, bowels, liver, skin and kidneys.

BEECHAM'S PILLS

are of particular value to women, as they act gently, safely and effectively. Largest Sale of Any Medicine in the World. Sold everywhere. In boxes, 10c., 25c.

New Kind of Animal to Him.

Dicky was born on an isolated Texas ranch. Having no neighbors, his playmates consisted of pet pigeons, rabbits, a dog, a cat and a lame magpie.

His mother, planning a trip "up North," said to him: "Now you'll have some little cousins to play with. You'll like that, won't you, Dicky?"

"I'm not sure," answered the little fellow. "Do cousins have two legs or four?"

BOSCHEE'S GERMAN SYRUP

will quiet your cough, soothe the inflammation of a sore throat and lungs, stop irritation in the bronchial tubes, insuring a good night's rest, free from coughing and with easy expectoration in the morning. Made and sold in America for fifty-two years. A wonderful prescription, assisting Nature in building up your general health and throwing off the disease. Especially useful in lung trouble, asthma, croup, bronchitis, etc. For sale in all civilized countries.—Adv.

What Students Earn.

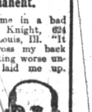
Self-supporting students of Columbia university earned $383,000 during the academic year and summer vacation of 1916-1917.

HEALTH RESTORED

Serious Kidney Trouble Was Removed by Doan's and Results Have Been Permanent.

"Kidney trouble put me in a bad way," says Thomas J. Knight, 624 N. Ninth St., East St. Louis, Ill. "It came on with pain across my back and the attacks kept getting worse until I had a spell that laid me up. Morphine was the only relief and I couldn't move without help. The kidney secretions were scanty, painful and filled with sediment.

"I was unable to leave the house, couldn't rest and became utterly exhausted. The only way I could take ease was by bolstering myself up with pillows. For three months I was in that awful condition and the doctor said I had gravel. *Doan's Kidney Pills* brought me a good health and I have gained wonderfully in strength and weight."



Mr. Knight

Sworn to before me,

A. M. EGGMANN, *Notary Public.*

ALMOST THREE YEARS LATER, May 24, 1917, Mr. Knight said: "The cure *Doan's* brought me has been permanent."

Get Doan's at Any Store, 60c a Box

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS

FOSTER-MILBURN CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

American Dollar Flag

Sun fast, rain proof Taffeta, 6 feet long. Double-stitched sewed stripes; free design for patent pole on receipt of factory price, $1.95. Including pole, ball and gilded bracket, $2.45. Send for free catalogue of flags and decorations. We make more and better flags than any other concern in the world. Prices reduced for war. AMERICAN FLAG MFG. CO., EASTON, PA.

CHILDREN'S COUGHS

may be checked, and more serious conditions of the throat will be often avoided by promptly giving the child a dose of

PISO'S

The Conditions.

"Not everyone can be a golden-mouthed speaker." "Anyone can who has money enough to pay the dentist."

Piles Cured in 6 to 14 Days

Druggists refund money if PAZO OINTMENT fails to cure Itching, Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles. First application gives relief. 60c.

To argue successfully with a woman keep silent.

When Your Eyes Need Care Try Murine Eye Remedy

No Smarting—Just Eye Comfort. At Druggists or by mail. Write for Free Eye Book. MURINE EYE REMEDY CO., CHICAGO