

# Home of Revolutionary Patriot



The historic Page home in Danvers, Mass., from which Page, the first Revolutionary patriot of an Essex regiment, and a captain of the American Army, started forth with the Minute Men of Danvers for the Battle of Lexington. It was in this house, also, that Page organized the Minute Men of the town.

The house is also known as the "Tea Party House." Forbidden by her husband to serve the tabooed English tea in the house, Mrs. Page served it to a party of friends on the 18th, thus keeping the letter if not the spirit of her husband's orders.

## Glorious Stars and Stripes



The resolution says nothing about the arrangement of the stars in the field.

The ensign of the United States is dated the date as legal by the resolution of June 14, 1777, until 1795, when Vermont and Kentucky had been admitted to the Union, and on January 18, 1794, congress passed the following act:

"That from and after the first day of March, 1795, the flag of the United States be 15 stripes alternate red and white; that the union be 15 stars white in a blue field."

In 1818, at the suggestion of Sen. and C. Reid, the original 13 stripes were restored and congress voted to add a new star on the Fourth of July succeeding the admission of each new state.

**Significance of Symbols.**

"When a white flag staff or pole is set up on a village green," says Mr. Gutrie, "it will doubtless show at the top of a golden ball the American eagle also golden, dipping his wide wings, as if just alighting or about to sail in heavenward flight. This eagle is the very true symbol of our defensive and inspiring Union. It is the bird of peace on our peace-loving wings. It is the symbol of our national character and the vehicle of grace in our intercourse with the world. Embroidered on a blue field, star strewn, it is the emblem of the executive head of the nation."

In his right talon our eagle clutches the olive branch, with 13 green leaves and 13 berries, the leaves that are the stone of life and the berries that are the fruit—that symbol itself carrying us back to the olive twig borne by the dove of Noah. This olive branch proclaims our constant purpose—a positive creative peace.

Now, in the left talon of our heraldic eagle are clutched the 13 arrows, which signify the thirteen thunderbolts. As Mr. Gutrie explains it, the 13 lightning bolts are ready to be flung out of the heaven and to establish, with whatever violence may be needed against the ignorant and one, stammering lips or howling wolf packs, the power of perfect athletic lunatics.

"That and such they are out; they are historically one," says Mr. Gutrie, "our flag flies to the winds, as we lift our eyes to it, recently we can and do swear fealty to it with what ever abides vitally innocent in us, white but for the strife into a better world."

**Design Approved by Congress.**

General Washington then and there changed the sketch, and soon after a colored design by a painter named William Barret was sent to Mrs. Ross as a sample, whereupon she set to work and completed it in blue, which was approved. This was the flag that was finally adopted by congress, and on June 14, 1777, congress ordered its journal an official instrument of the Stars and Stripes in a resolution worded as follows:

"Resolved, That the flag of the United States be 13 stripes, alternate red and white, and that the union be 13 stars white in a blue field, representing a new constellation."

Lord God of land and sea,  
An ancient faith renew,  
That still our stand may be—  
We trust our fathers knew;  
We of the Legion pray, Lord God,  
To follow in the way they trod.

What Freedom gave they shared—  
The shores that made them free—  
With true men brave who dared  
The seas for Liberty;  
We of the Legion, Lord, would share  
Our heritage with them who dare.

In duty done, they wrought  
That peace might still abide;  
In fear of none, they fought  
We right upon their side;  
We of the Legion plead for light,  
So we be upright in Thy sight.

Not theirs with gve and chain  
To bind the vanquished foe;  
Not theirs to strike for gain  
From out a people's woe;  
We of the Legion under Thee  
Would champion Democracy.

One Flag alone they flew,  
Nor vain to them its calf,  
That we might own it true,  
The bravest flag of all;  
We of the Legion swear to hold  
The Flag unswayed, fold and fold.  
—Thomas G. Devine, in Kansas City Star.

**Record of Kosciuszko.**

Although a Lithuanian, Kosciuszko served with the Polish army because in his time there was a union between Poland and Lithuania. Kosciuszko was trained in the military academy of the dual government, and after studied in France. He came to America and fought for freedom on the same basis as did Lafayette, 100 years ago. His letters to the Continental Congress are in the files of the War Department. He wrote in part: "Who am I, if not your countryman, and a Lithuanian? As God sends me being a Lithuanian, I do not want to be a Pole for Poland."

**Ott Well Repaid.**

It was France that brought the pivotal final onus when America, trustee of all men, was defuncting her first great cause. A French fleet held one gate to Yorktown while Washington beat through another. So we but repaid France when in aiding all we specially aided her.—Exchange.



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## BIRMINGHAM

# ROAD BUILDING

## INSTRUMENT TO TEST SOILS

By Means of Modern Apparatus It is Possible to Obtain Most Valuable Information.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture)

An instrument for testing soils on which roads are to be built has been devised by the bureau of public roads of the United States Department of Agriculture. It consists of a metal disk resting on the soil and supporting a cylinder into which shot can be poured. The apparatus is held in position vertically by means of a tripod, at the top of which is mounted a small dial that tells to one-tenth of an inch how far the disk sinks into the soil as shot is poured into the cylinder. By means of the instrument it is possible to get information as to how the soil will act in wet weather.

The kind of soil beneath a road surface has a great deal to do with how it will stand up under modern traffic, and engineers look upon this as an important consideration in determining the kind of road to be built. This is confirmed by a number of instances where two sections of the same road have been built in exactly the same manner and subjected to the same traffic but on different types of soil. One section has lasted well while the other has broken up in a manner that can only be explained by a lack of supporting power of the soil beneath the road.

The bureau has for some time been investigating this question along vari-

## French Orphans Decorate Graves of Yankee Dead



View in Sarcelles cemetery, near Paris, on Memorial day, when the graves of the 1,900 American soldiers interred there were decorated with flags and flowers by French war orphans.

## Pageant at Girls' Clubs' Convention



"Hagar's Flight" as portrayed in the pageant which was a feature of the convention of the National League of Girls' Clubs at Vassar. Those in the cast are veteran members of the clubs.

## MONUMENT DEDICATED



Flag Day, June 14, was made notable by the dedication at Fort McHenry of this monument to Francis Scott Key, author of the "Star-Spangled Banner," and to the sailors and soldiers who took part in the battle of North Point and the defense of Fort McHenry in the War of 1812. The impressive memorial is the work of Charles H. Nelson, President Harding delivered the address.

## FLIES' FATE SEALED



Gift counts at Washington enlisted the aid of the public health service the other day and went from house to house distributing more than 100,000 flycatchers.

## PRESIDENT ON CANVAS



The finished portrait of President Harding painted by Howard Chandler Christy, from sittings at the White House.

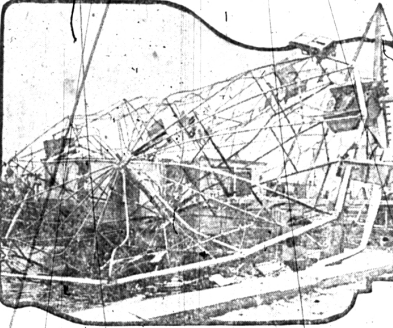
## Motor Fuel From Weeds

Prof. Mollie Tindone believes that thousands of common weeds can be made to yield petrol containing large percentages of benzine and toluene. His process also produces a gas said to have developed 20,000 heat caloric, which alone would pay for the necessary plant installation.

## Green Room.

The players' sitting room in a theater is called the green room because the sitting room in large theaters of the old days were originally lighted, colored and upholstered in green—a color next to the eyes of the actors, who had been facing the footlights. Each large theater had its "green room"—a sort of waiting room where the performers could wait their turns without the fatigue of standing in the wings. Today, theater green rooms serve much the same purpose, although they are of any color.

## Gale Wrecks Ferris Wheel; Seven Dead



View of the tangled wreckage of the Ferris wheel at Tison's Point, the Bronx, New York City, which was blown off its base by a sudden gale that swept over New York at 80 miles an hour or more. Seven persons were killed and more than 25 injured, about 60 persons being in it. The small crane so suddenly that the operators had no chance to stop the wheel and let the operators out.

## Registering Voters on Ferryboats



The finished portrait of President Harding painted by Howard Chandler Christy, from sittings at the White House.

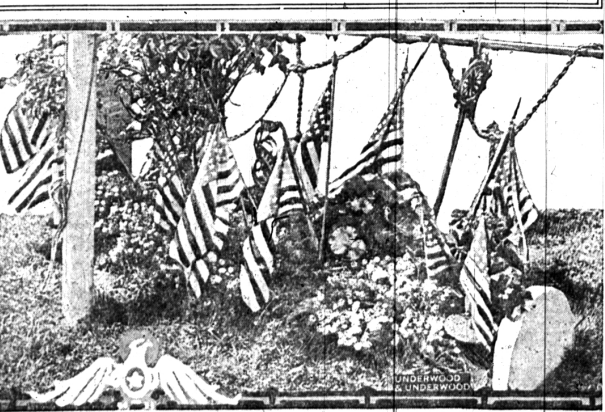
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## Betsy Ross' Grave Needs Care



Few Americans would think that this was the grave of one of the nation's most famous women—a great historic character. It is the resting place of Betsy Ross, who made the first "Star-Spangled Banner," used in the Continental army. No appropriation ever has been made for the care of the grave. The patriotic order, Sons of America, has taken the matter up.

## FILMS SHOW ROAD BUILDING

Scenes Depicting Actual Construction of Various Types of Highways Are Displayed.

Clippings of the activities of the bureau of public roads are contained in two films released, "Building Bituminous Roads" and "Mixed Asphalt Pavements." The new film shows how Uncle Sam, who has become the world's greatest road builder through the federal aid road act, makes use of bituminous materials in the construction of the Nation's highways.

"Building Bituminous Roads" deals directly with the surface treated and penetration macadam type of bituminous road.

"Mixed Asphalt Pavements" embraces the construction of asphaltic concrete and sheet asphalt roads and curbs. Several refinements of paving plant, where the materials are mixed, to the completed highway, and for traffic. Scenes depicting the actual construction of the various types of roads were made under the direction of skilled engineers of the bureau of public roads. Edited scenes, Department of Agriculture, and are designed to instruct the layman as well as the engineer in modern road building practices. Several refinements of paving plant, where the materials are mixed, to the completed highway, and for traffic.

## ROAD BUILDING IN KENTUCKY

Was First State to Conceive Idea of Highway Construction in the United States.

"In 1821 the people of Kentucky inaugurated the first state road building policy ever conceived in these United States," according to Edward S. Jordan of the highway committee of the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce, speaking recently at the University of Kentucky.

## Long Alaskan Highway

An automobile highway, available for tourists, has been completed in Alaska, covering a distance of 270 miles, from Valdez to Fairbanks. The scenic attractions along this highway are said to be marvelous, because of canyon, dense forests, and the wilderness of the surrounding regions.

## Good Roads Organization

The American Road Builders' Association is the oldest and largest organization for good roads in the United States.

## Experimenting in France

Paris engineers in France are experimenting with highways made by setting small, hollow iron pipes in concrete, and filling their hollows with finer concrete.

## Road Program Doubled

The road building program of North Carolina for 1924 has been doubled by the state highway department.

## Alleged Highways

The United States has 2,500,000 miles of alleged highways.

## ALL AROUND THE WORLD

Ashes should not be allowed to accumulate in the furnace pit, as they absorb heat.

The United States, as a whole, is spending \$40 for each city child's education. For each country child it is extending \$25.

\$18 hundred and fifty thousand checks, representing \$42,000,000, are mailed every month by the veterans bureau at Washington.

The morphine habit is much more difficult to break than the cocaine habit.

A ship of thirty-one-foot draft are now passing through the Suez canal heretofore it has been limited to 30 feet.

Six thousand "hello girls" are employed in the telephone exchanges of Tokyo. The Japanese call them "moshi moshi" girls.