

WHAT FLAG DAY REALLY MEANS

☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆

IT IS now 138 years since the United States of America was composed of 13 states, the greater number of which had a population of little more than that of the average city of today. Those 13 states have grown and multiplied until there are now 48 states, with a population of nearly 100,000,000 of the most virile and strongest race of men on earth. It has been demonstrated many times in the past century that the struggles of the patriots of 1776 were not in vain. The words "United States of America" are an inspiration and a help to the oppressed of all lands. The Union gleams out through the world as a gigantic monument of freedom, and the lowly and persecuted of all nations have their eyes turned toward America with the hope that some day they may reach the promised land.

The American flag is the oldest flag among the nations of today. It antedates even the present emblems of the ancient empires of China and Japan. The Star-Spangled Banner has a history unlike the flag of any other people. It is older than the present flag of Great Britain, which dates from 1801; it is older than the German empire standard of 1870; older than that of France—1794—or that of Spain—1785.

The first legislative action of which there is any record concerning the design and adoption of a national flag was taken in a resolution of congress at Philadelphia on June 14, 1775, but it was not until October or November of that year that a committee of three—Benjamin Franklin, John Adams and Roger Sherman—met in the old city of Cambridge and entered upon their duties. After long deliberation, this committee adopted a design consisting of the king's colors—the crosses of St. George and St. Andrew—with 13 parallel horizontal stripes, alternate red and white. A most strange and unfortunate selection it would seem.

The flag was unfurled for the first time over the camp of the Continental army at Cambridge, on the 2nd day of January, 1776. When the ensign was first displayed at Cambridge, the British regulars assumed it was intended as an indication of submission by the 13 states to the king, whose speech had just been sent to the Americans. The comment of the British Register of 1776 on the new standard is interesting: "The rebels burned the king's speech and changed the flag from a plain banner to one bearing 13 stripes, as a symbol of the number and union of colonies."

Isabelle Worrell Ball is the woman who made the American flag her life's study. She is the daughter of a veteran of the Revolutionary war and the founder of Flag day, which is now observed all over the country. Her father was Capt. James P. Worrell, who served through the Civil war, and she numbers among her relatives many of the heroes of both wars. Many years ago Mrs. Ball became convinced that the real history of our flag was unknown. She determined to unravel the tangled skein, and give to posterity the true history and evolution of the American flag.

"It was suggested by early writers that George Washington's coat of arms was the model for our flag of today," said Mrs. Ball. "These statements are supported only by tradition and legend, as all my search has proved that Washington was not egotistical enough to present his coat of arms to the nation as a model for its flag. I have delved into history as far as it is possible to go. I have examined many manuscripts, and have separated tradition and legend from facts, and it is my belief that Washington never thought of his coat of arms as a model for the flag. In fact, there is grave doubt that Washington had anything to do with the designing of the flag at all."

"A sentence from one of Washington's own letters seems to me to clinch this statement. Sir Isaac Heard, an eminent writer of the early days, wrote to Washington concerning his coat of arms, which appears upon the doorway and mantels of the old Washington manor house in England. To this inquiry Washington replied on May 2, 1792:

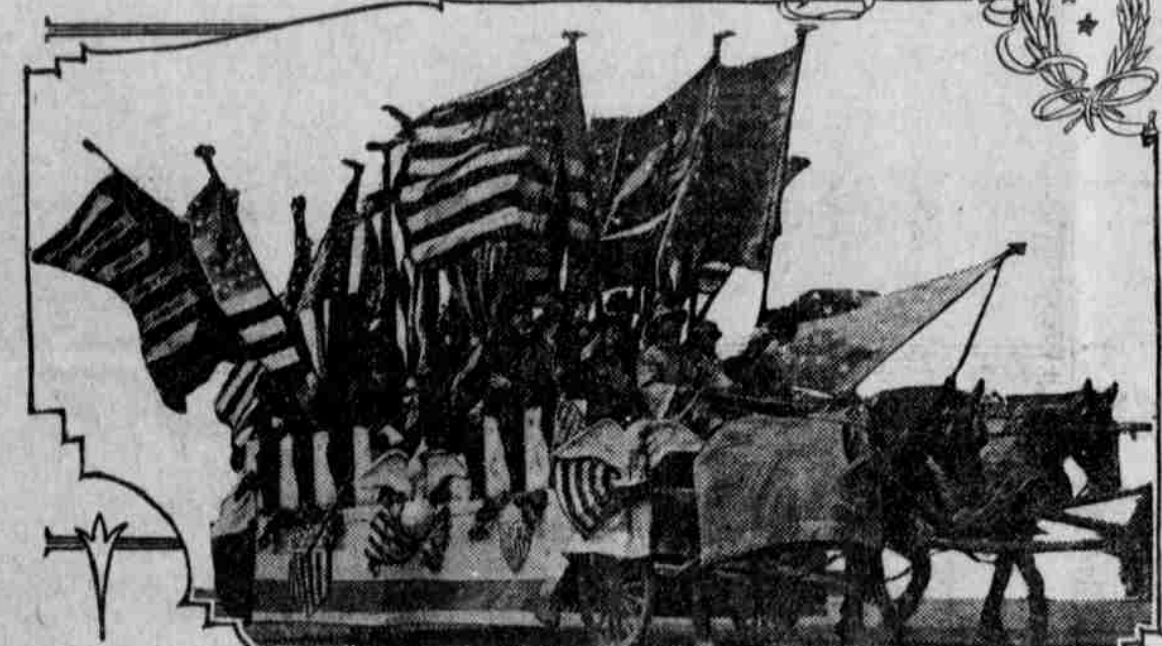
"This is a subject to which I confess I have paid very little attention. The arms inclosed in your letter are the same that are used by the family here." As will be seen, this was a letter written a decade after the close of the Revolutionary war, and nearly two decades after the adoption of the Stars and Stripes by the congress of the United States. If Washington, at that late date, had paid little attention to his coat of arms, he certainly paid less in his younger days, and especially at a time when he was surrounded by enemies, malignantly persecuted by them, and was naturally deeply engrossed in the army and the preservation of the new-born nation. I do not find in all of Washington's writings a single allusion by him of any of his contemporaries that his coat of arms was used as a model for the flag.

"The evolution of the flag was gradual and undoubtedly grew out of the desire of the people who had come to this country to get away from the tyranny of Old World monarchs. Of course, the first flag in this country was the red and yellow flag of old Spain, brought over by Columbus. The Cabots, with other discoverers of England, planted the cross of St. George up around Newfoundland. Pedro Reinal, for the Portuguese, planted the five-spotted blue flag of that then great maritime nation. Henry Hudson, coming here for the Dutch, brought the yellow, white and blue flag, under which he sailed up the Hudson river. This flag was the flag of the Dutch East India company. These may be considered the four discovery flags.

"England dominated the country, and the English colors were really the last as well as among the first to dominate the destinies of the evolving nation. The cross of St. George, with the added



GLORY'S BANNER, FREEDOM'S FRESHEST FLOWER
CELEBRATING FLAG DAY



BATTLE SCARRED FLAGS

cross of St. Andrew, and later on with the cross of St. Patrick, was the very last flag to be supplanted by the Stars and Stripes.

"The people of America, with growing contempt for Old World flags, fabricated many of their own. Some of these were very odd, and without exception, all of them were very ugly. This was true until 1620, when the Mayflower carried the St. George's cross, but those stern old Puritans protested against the use of the cross upon the flag, believing it to be sacrilegious, and in every way they could, used other devices and designs, only to bring down upon themselves the wrath of the king's officers in the colonies. The first evidence of this was when a Mr. Endicott, mutinying against the cross, concluded to cut off one end of it. Roger Williams, for some reason, probably just to get a whack at one whom he disliked, complained of this. The king's officers took it up, and after a long discussion, decided that Mr. Endicott had been guilty of lese majeste, although that term was not known in those days. He was deposed from office and a penalty imposed that he should not hold office again for one year, thus putting an end to the flying of any flag other than that bearing the St. George cross.

"For a long time a plain red flag was carried by an organization called the Sons of Liberty. Following this was a blue flag with three crescents, another with two, and still another with one. Washington himself in 1775 suggested a white flag with a pine tree, and this is only another proof that the story of Washington's coat of arms was false. About 1775 a striped green and yellow flag was carried by one of the militia companies. In January, 1776, the first red and white-striped flag was adopted. This was known as the Cambridge flag, and consisted of 13 alternate red and white stripes, with the king's colors then consisting of St. Andrew's and St. George's crosses on a blue field.

"Later a Colonel Gadsden proposed to congress our first naval flag. This was a great big yellow flag, with a snake coiled up in the center. It hung over the head of the speaker for some years and then went out of existence. Following this came flags of red and blue stripes, and red and white stripes, each without a field, and each with snakes in them. There were pine tree flags galore. There were flags with badgers, flags with anchors; in fact, any old thing except a St. George's cross seemed acceptable to the colonists struggling for light in the darkness. In 1776 the Rhode Island colony adopted a flag of 13 white stars on a blue field. This is the very first time stars appeared in the flag.

"From the date of the Declaration of Independence and for a year or more afterward the colonies used almost everything that flies in the heavens or swims in the water or grows on land as a symbol for their flag. Finally, one bright day in June, with no father and no mother, Old Glory was born. There is not a word or record of any kind to show who designed the flag, who presented the resolution, or how it ever got into

the congress of the United States. The fact is simply recorded as follows:

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

"So far as the vote is recorded in congress it was unanimous, and that is how the flag was born. "About this time the great seal of the United States came into existence. On July 4, 1776, Benjamin Franklin, John Adams and Thomas Jefferson were appointed a committee to prepare devices for a great seal of the nation. This committee reported on August 10 of the same year and recommended a design to consist of a rose of red and white for England, a harp for Ireland, a fleur-de-lis for France, an imperial eagle in black for Germany, and a Belgian lion for Holland, the idea being to commemorate the countries from which the states had been peopled. In addition, it was intended to have three escutcheons linked together by a chain, and each of these chains was to bear the initial of each of the 13 independent states. Then there was to be a Goddess of Liberty in corselet and armor, with spear and cap and a shield of the states, with a goddess of justice bearing a sword in her right hand and in her left a balance. In the corner provision was made for the eagle of Providence in a triangle, with the motto, 'E Pluribus Unum.' On the other side of this unique seal was Pharaoh in an open chariot, with a cross and sword, passing through the divided waters of the Red sea in pursuit of the Israelites. Moses was there, and the pillar of fire, with the motto, 'Rebellion to tyrants is obedience to God.' This design was not adopted.

"In March, 1779, another committee was appointed, and the report they made for a great seal was worse than the first. On June 13, 1782, however, a William Barty of Philadelphia proposed practically the present coat of arms, which was finally adopted after being modified by another committee."

The story of John Paul Jones is intimately associated with the story of our first flag. The same congress that created the first flag appointed John Paul Jones to command the Continental ship of war Ranger at the same time. When the flag was prepared and the Ranger was about to go forth on her lonely adventure the naval committee made the commander the first official present of the flag of the United States.

The achievements of the Ranger are a matter of the most stirring events of our history. All the world knows how, in 1777, Jones made such gallant use of the Ranger and kept the shores of England and Scotland in constant terror.

The first military incident connected with the new flag occurred on August 2, 1777, when Lieutenant Bird and Grant invested Fort Mifflin. The garrison was without a flag when the enemy appeared, but the patriots soon supplied one very much on the pattern just adopted by the Continental congress. Shirts were cut up to form white stripes, bits of scarlet cloth were joined for the red, and the blue ground for the stars was composed of a cloth cloak belonging to Capt. Abraham Swartout, who was then in the fort. Before sunset this curious mosaic standard, as precious to the beleaguered garrison as the most beautiful wrought flag of silk and needlework, was floating over one of the bastions. The flag was raised on August 23, but it is not known what became of the improvised flag.

In his statement to Governor Trumbull, August 21, 1777, of the occurrences at Fort Mifflin, Colonel Willett mentions as one of the results of his sally from the fort that he captured and brought off five of the enemy's colors, the whole of which, on his return to the fort, were displayed on the flagstaff under the impromptu Continental flag.

ANTELOPES ARE VERY SCARCE

Pronghorn Variety is Being Hunted Nearly to Extinction—Exceedingly Swift Animal.

Denver, Colo.—It would seem to be something of a feat to climb such a desert boulder as are found in southern Colorado. The men who climbed those rocks camped for several days at the base of a pile of them while on an antelope hunting expedition. The pronghorn antelopes which at one time abounded throughout the great West have been hunted of late years to such an extent that they are becoming very scarce. They are exceedingly swift animals, however, and in a straightaway chase it takes a horse of unusually good bottom to enable the hunter to get within rifle range. With the black-powder rifles of 20 years ago, and their range of 250 to 300 yards, there was little danger of the extinction of the antelope, but with the present-day high power smokeless powder rifles with telescope sights, the poor antelope is a much more frequent victim. Trusting to his great speed he seems to take delight in keeping "just out of range" and this he could do to a nicety with the older hunters who carried black-powder Winchester, running ahead about three hundred and fifty or four hundred yards, and slackening his pace most provokingly when the hunter slackened his. He seemed to delight in being one of a party to many a "wild goose chase." But in spite of his extraordinary vision due to his great telescopic eyes, the antelope apparently cannot adjust



Doe Antelope Tamed by Ranchman.

his notions of safety to the much more deadly qualities of the high-power rifle. He will scour across the plain like the wind for a mile or so and then, consumed with curiosity, he will stop and turn to look at the hunter, well within range of the good marksman. The result is that this beautiful animal is becoming scarcer and scarcer, although owing to the vast extent of the desert and semi-desert land in the West it is not probable that it will ever become actually extinct. Possibly, too, in a few more generations of animals the instinct of self-preservation will keep it out of range of even the dynamite guns. The antelope is a true desert type of deer. It never enters the forest and can go for days without water. It has been found at such great distances from water that it had the reputation among some for never drinking, but these failed to consider that the antelope can easily cover 100 miles in much less than a day.

Near some of the rock piles in the desert are salt lick, where antelopes and other desert animals come to get the salt.

MADE ILL BY DOG'S DEATH

Owner Couldn't Sleep for Thinking of Loss of Pet; So He Sues Chief of Police.

Pittsburgh, Pa.—When Chief of Police William Hazlett of Tarentum shot and killed a dog owned by John H. Huey, the latter was sorely grieved. So much so, in fact, that he brought suit against Hazlett asking damages to the extent of \$35 for the loss of his kyoodie.

The bill of particulars is couched in terms of endearment for the dead canine, and the claim for damages is based on the following grounds:

"That the loss of the dog has caused Huey much distress and discomfort, and that his health has been impaired because of the death of the canine, as it caused him to lose sleep at nights, and also deprived him of the animal's love and affection."

Huey declared that money cannot assuage his grief, but all things considered, he should be paid for the dog.

DUST DIDN'T BLIND SLEUTH

New York Detective Sees Man Beating Rug and Remembers Old Theft.

New York.—Detective Martin Owens of the West Forty-seventh street police station, was walking along West Forty-third street when, on top of the tenement house at 203, he saw Harry Smith, a tenant, beating a Persian rug. The dust flew out of the rug at a rate that attracted the attention of the detective.

"That looks like the rug, by the description, that was stolen from Mrs. Dora Waller of 309 West Forty-third street on October 4, 1912," said Owens to himself, pat as a walking encyclopedia of records. Then he went up and arrested Smith and took him and the rug to the station. Later Mrs. Waller identified the rug as her property.

The ONLOOKER

HENRY HOWLAND

BEFORE the START



Stay, you that proudly plan to dare And you that seek to do: Before you hurry forth to try To proudly plant your standard high. An honest word with you.

Who seeks to raise himself above The level of the crowd Must drag through many a slough of woe And suffer many a blinding blow And oft at humbly bowed.

For every little

gain he makes Who tries to take the lead A hundred disappointments leave Their impress on him; to achieve The heart must often bleed.

Stay, you that plan to gain renown Or play a splendid part: Ten thousand sore discouragements Upon your heart shall leave their dents Before you get a start.

Love's Triumph.

With a fluttering heart the beautiful girl approached the magnificent old duchess.

"I have come," the lovely American said, in low, sweet tones, "to speak to you about something that is very—that is very—very—"

"There, there, sit down," the stately dame interrupted. "Compose yourself. Won't you have something to quiet your nerves?"

"Oh, thank you, you are very kind. As you doubtless know, my father began his life as a tin peddler, and my mother in her younger years had a job as dining-room girl in a boarding house. But you will not let these things prejudice you against me, will you? Please say that you will overlook my family and judge me for my worth alone. I love Bertie so much. It would kill me if you were to tell me that he cannot be mine. Please—please say that you will give your consent!"

"H'm! Have you and he arrived at an understanding?"

"Yes. I asked him last night to be mine, and he confessed that he loved me. All that we need now to complete our happiness is your consent."

"Well, if you can support him in the style to which he has been accustomed, I suppose I must yield."

"Oh, you dear, sweet old thing! I will give orders tomorrow to have the castle fitted up with modern plumbing and an elevator."

PERCY AND LIONEL.



"Yes, it's pretty hard to tell just how to name babies so their names will be appropriate when they grow up. There was my Uncle David. He had two sons, and he called them Percy and Lionel. Percy is a blacksmith now."

"What's Lionel doing?"

"Lionel? Oh, he's doing well. Runs one of the biggest sausage factories in St. Joe County."

The Last Hope.

On Thers' woman s'er relies To be her willing benefactress; If ever there should be the need She thinks she could at once proceed To earn her living as an actress.

For man there is another way: When his best plan goes to the dickens He runs his fingers through his hair And thinks of sitting down somewhere And getting wealth by raising chickens.

Good Cheer.

"What makes you so cheerful today, Ophelia? You look as if you had just inherited about a million dollars."

"Oh, Alfred! What do you think? It has been found out that Mrs. Simpleigh, that blonde the men have all been crazy over this winter, was divorced by her first husband on this one's account."

The Office and the Man.

"Do you believe in letting the office seek the man?"

"Well, that depends on whether the man can get along just as well as not without the office."

The Difficult Part.

It doesn't take a man very long to become wise, but getting other people to recognize your wisdom, after you have it, is a long and tedious job.

Art.

"I didn't know she had much of an idea of art."

"Oh, yes. She's had all the doors taken off and hung Navajo blankets in their places."

A Hundred Years Hence.

"She is always boasting about her family."

Yes. Her great-grandparents were arrested by customs inspectors when they came to this country."