

The Praise of Liberty

By JAMES ARTHUR EDGERTON

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WE call with tumult of acclaim
 On Liberty's enchanted name.
 With flowers of fire and wreaths of flame
 We strew her radiant way.
 Our uproar fills the earth and sky
 As bomb and cannon we employ
 In sheer abandonment of joy
 To celebrate her day.

AND yet when glare and clamor pall
 When ends the merry carnival,
 When her tricolors cease to fall
 As star showers fall by night,
 Why then desert her? Why forget
 The paths in which her feet are set?
 Why cease to march where beckons yet
 Her high and holy light?

WE are her children. All we hold
 She gave us when the files were
 rolled
 In war's red vapor, as of old
 She led the battle's van.
 She needs us—not our fitful praise,
 But our support—through all the days,
 That we her flag again should raise
 And teach the rights of man.

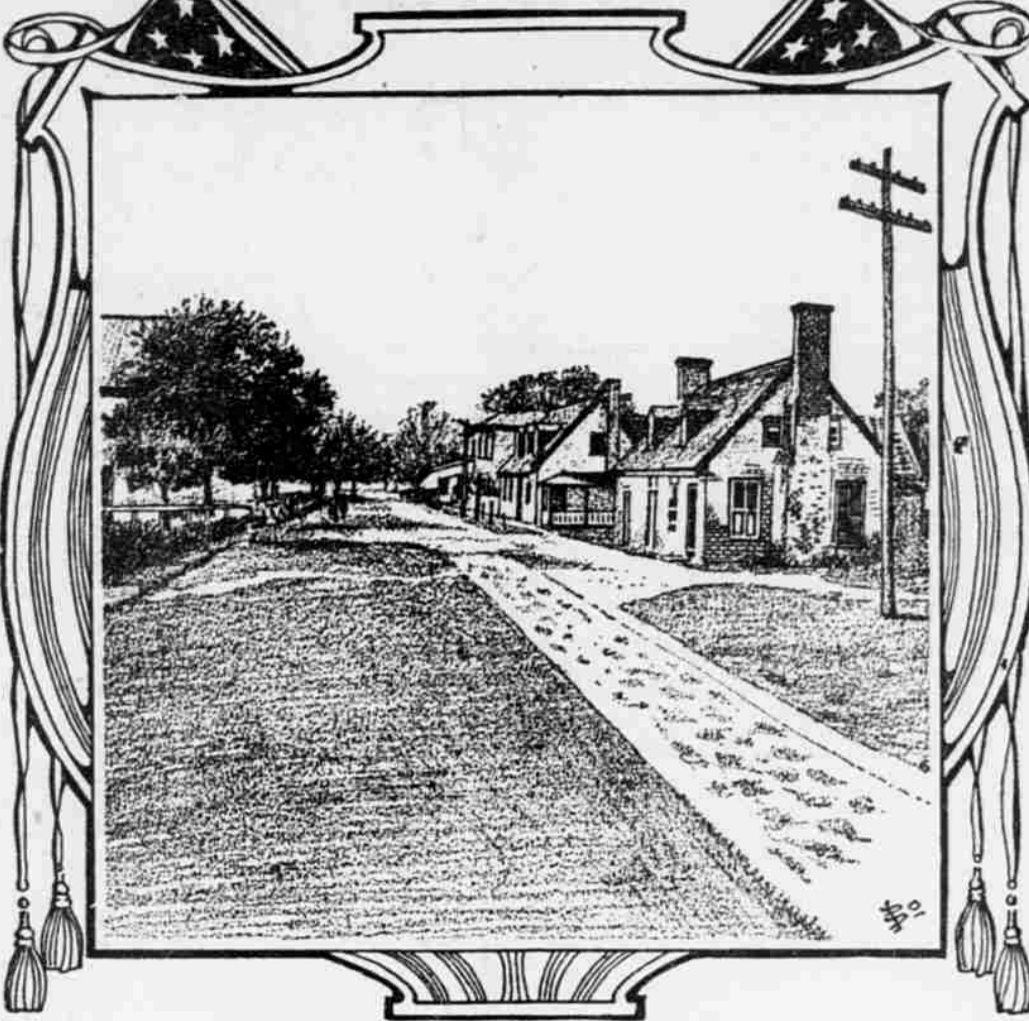
THE song of free humanity—
 Who yet has heard its harmony?
 The gospel of democracy
 Who yet has understood?
 Who yet has seen the happy light
 That all the world shall render bright
 When earth has truly reached the height
 Of human brotherhood?

THIS deeds that gratitude requires,
 Such deeds as glorified our sires.
 Relight once more their altar fires
 For all the world to see.
 Lift up the standard, voice the word,
 Till all the lands are thrilled and stirred
 And thus in very truth is heard
 The praise of Liberty.

The Soft Answer.
 "If nature had made me an ostrich,"
 said old Grouch, "I suppose I could eat
 your cooking."
 "Wouldn't that be nice?" answered
 his imperturbable spouse. "Then I
 could get some plumes for my hat!"—
 Boston Transcript.

Extravagant Shoes.
 During the reigns of William Rufus,
 Henry I. and Stephen all sorts of ex-
 travagant shoes were worn. The toes
 were sometimes long and pointed and
 sometimes made to curl like a ram's
 horn. Occasionally they were twisted
 in different directions, as though the
 feet were deformed. The clergy pro-
 tested and threatened, but the fashion
 continued in spite of the maledictions.
 Several persons were excommunicated
 for wearing pointed shoes, but they
 took the risk.

HISTORIC YORKTOWN AS IT IS TODAY BY WALTER M. JOHNS COPYRIGHTED, 1906, BY C. N. LORIE



LORD CORNWALLIS.

IT has been 125 years since the surrender of Lord Cornwallis to General Washington at Yorktown. The capitulation took place on Oct. 19, 1781. A century later a centennial celebration of the event was held, at which time was laid the cornerstone of the beautiful monument that commemorates the victory which ended the American war for independence.

At the celebration were President Arthur and several members of his cabinet, Baron von Steuben of Germany, a descendant of the Baron von Steuben who fought in the Revolution; Count de Rochambeau of France, a descendant of the Count de Rochambeau who commanded the French allies at Yorktown; several other French representatives and many more notables, including governors of the states. The oration was delivered by Robert C. Winthrop of Boston.

The military parade was especially imposing. General Sherman was present, with his full staff, as were also Generals Hancock and Fitz-Hugh Lee. There were fully 9,500 men in line. French and American warships were in the York river, as those of the French had been 100 years before. Salutes were fired, one being to the British colors as a token that the animosities of the old struggle were ended, if not forgotten. Addresses were delivered by President Arthur, Baron von Steuben, Count de Rochambeau and others.

In the quarter of a century that has since elapsed the monument has been completed. The most notable part of the shaft is that consisting of the figures of thirteen maidens, representing the thirteen colonies. About the base of the obelisk are appropriate inscriptions reciting the terms of the surrender and attendant circumstances. The shaft itself is tastefully carved and decorated, and the whole is surmounted by a gigantic figure of Liberty.

At the spot where the surrender actually took place is a smaller monument, now surrounded and overtopped by trees. The cave used by Lord Cornwallis is still pointed out. Yorktown itself is a small village much as it was in Revolutionary days.

The story of Yorktown is familiar to every schoolboy in the land. Washington's masterly strategy leading up to this crowning victory established his military reputation for all time. It was here that Alexander Hamilton, though a mere stripling, distinguished

abandoned the world to the caprice of despots.

In point of numbers engaged or fierce fighting it was not a great battle; but, measured by its ultimate effects on mankind, it was one of the most momentous engagements in the history of the world. It kindled a fire in the hearts of the French soldiers that burned up the throne of the Bourbons. It paralyzed tyranny in England and made possible an era of freedom for all the Anglo-Saxon race. In short, with the Declaration of Independence, which it sealed with the magic seal of success, Yorktown uttered a prophecy of democracy in all lands.

How common and insignificant are many of the scenes of immortal deeds! Thermopylae is but a small and unimportant mountain pass. Gettysburg is but a country village. Yorktown had about sixty houses at the time of the siege, nor is it much more ambitious now. Yet these furnish the settings of some of the chief jewels of history.

Yorktown the village is little disturbed by the currents of the great world that were so importantly modified by Yorktown the battle. It yawns in its content, fishes for oysters and knows but little change. Such places are not disturbed by the fever of transition. It is rather a slightly town, lying high on its peninsula. It is proud in its own way of its monument and memories, but it is too close to them to realize their significance.

Speaking of Cornwallis' cave, Lossing casts doubt on its being the exact hole in the wall where the British general met his officers for council. That, according to the Lossing version, is now eradicated. This, which passes for the cave, was used at the time of the investment as a hiding place for valuables. However, it serves. The door was placed in front of the opening for commercial purposes, that some of the villagers might charge an entrance fee. Above the retreat still stand the British breastworks, reminders of a struggle that gave a new republic to the world.

One of the most touching incidents in the siege of Yorktown centered about Governor Nelson of Virginia. Nelson was in command of the militia of his state and directed the battery that opened fire on the British the morning of Oct. 17, the last action before the surrender. Nelson's house was situated in Yorktown, the largest and most pretentious in the place. In this mansion Cornwallis had his headquarters. Despite the personal loss he would suffer by the bombardment the governor ordered the guns trained upon his own home for the purpose of dislodging the British commander. The mansion was severely injured by the cannonade which followed, but Cornwallis and his officers were driven out and as a result proposed a cessation of



WASHINGTON.



HAMILTON.



DE ROCHAMBEAU.



DE GRASSE.

himself by leading a splendid and successful charge, and it was here that Count St. Simon and other gallant Frenchmen gained the undying gratitude of Americans.

There were many things about the entire Yorktown campaign that seemed almost providential. The departure of the British fleet, allowing the French fleet of Count de Grasse to occupy Chesapeake bay, the storm that prevented Cornwallis from crossing to Gloucester and cutting his way out, the withdrawal of the British forces from the outer line of intrenchments—these and many other similar incidents all favored the colonists.

The victory at Yorktown enacted the Declaration of Independence into international law. It not only made America free, but pointed a path to liberty for all oppressed peoples of the future.

It established a precedent of revolt and marked a limit to tyranny. It was a divine reminder that God has not

Don't Kill the Hawk.
 Man has slain more than any other animal in trifling with nature's balance. Clover crops and the killing of hawks are apparently unrelated, yet the hawks eat the field mice, the field mice prey on the immature bees, and the bees fertilize the clover blossoms. The death of a hawk means an over-increase of field mice and a consequent destruction of the bees.—Country Life in America.

A Charity Dance.
 Awkward Spouse—I see our set is to have a grand charity ball. Did you ever dance for charity? Pretty Wife—Of course. Don't you remember how I used to take pity on you and dance with you when we first met?—London Telegraph.

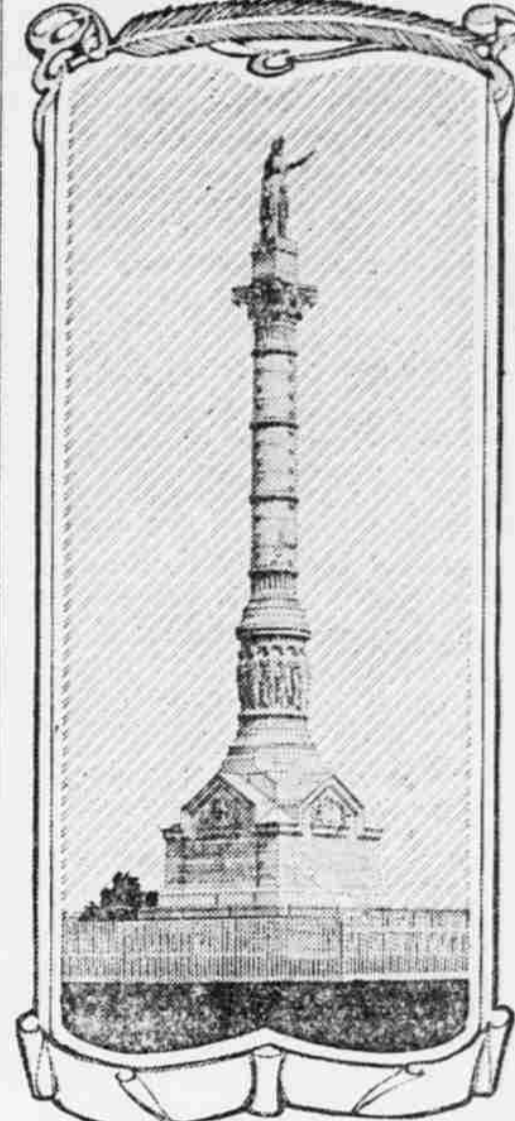
His Wish.
 They had just moved into a new house, and they stood surveying the situation. "I wish," she said, "that this carpet was velvet." "I don't," responded the husband unfeelingly. "I wish it was down."

Easy.
 Maisie—Aren't you coming to my party? Daisy—How can I when I'm in half mourning? Maisie—Oh, well, come and stay half the evening.—Cleveland Leader.

Not to understand a treasure's worth till time has stolen away the slightest good is cause of half the poverty we feel and makes the world the wilderness it is.—Cowper.

ered together the number of those who capitulated reached between 7,000 and 8,000, no small army for that day. The Americans and French had probably twice as many.

Three young men who played a prominent part in the campaign of Yorktown afterward became important figures in history. They were Alexander Hamilton and Marquis de la Fayette, each at that time aged twenty-four, and Count de St. Simon, just turning twenty-one. Hamilton gallantly led an important charge at Yorktown and



MONUMENT TO HEROES OF THE REVOLUTION AT YORKTOWN.

captured a British outpost. He was also officer of the day at the time of the surrender. His subsequent career as a member of the constitutional convention and as Washington's secretary of the treasury is familiar to every student of American history.

At the time Cornwallis retired to Yorktown La Fayette was in command of a Continental army of about 3,000 men in the vicinity of Baltimore. While his army was not large enough to attack that of the British, he was able by a threatening movement to prevent Cornwallis from escaping into North Carolina and thus made Washington's Yorktown siege possible. La Fayette also commanded a body of light infantry during the investment and further distinguished himself. After returning to his native land this unselfish friend of liberty participated in the French revolution, where, if his more moderate policies had been followed, many of the horrors of that upheaval might have been averted. He also lived to be the dominant figure in the revolution of 1830, which finally ended the Bourbon regime and placed Louis Philippe on the throne. Some historians believe that if La Fayette had been of a self-seeking nature he might have made himself president of France at that time.

Count St. Simon had volunteered in the American cause at the age of seventeen. He was in command of the land troops with Admiral Count de Grasse, which were landed at Yorktown and played a conspicuous part in the siege. St. Simon afterward served in the West Indies and was a military prisoner there. Then he visited Mexico and proposed a canal connecting the Atlantic and the Pacific. Returning to France, he became one of the founders of French socialism and of a new religious system that at one time had a very considerable following.

He was one of the first, if not the first, to propose the Suez canal. He was far in advance of his age, and, while many of his notions were fantastic, others were prophetic of humanitarian movements now taking place. It measured by effects on after ages, St. Simon was second only to La Fayette as the most conspicuous Frenchman who participated in the American Revolution.

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