

ROSEBURG NEWS-REVIEW

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ROSEBURG, OREGON, TUESDAY, FEB. 22, 1927

A FIGURE TIME CAN'T DIM.

The past year has seen an awakened public interest in the life of George Washington; an interest that has found expression both in wide discussion of his career and in the production of several books.

A number of regrettable things have been said and written.

Some have tried to magnify Washington's every fault and minimize his virtues, apparently in order to reduce him, as far as they could, to the level of the common man.

Others, equally worthy of blame, have tried to put the first president up on so high a pedestal that he loses reality. They have tried to picture him as a man without minor frailties, a person of super-human wisdom and goodness.

Both extremes are wrong; but neither is a thing that we need trouble ourselves about.

What is important, and worth while, is that hundreds of thousands of people have been led to familiarize themselves once again with the life of the father of this, our country.

The story of Washington has been, and rightly so, a sort of epic of America's birth. It has been America's great saga, and Washington has become almost a semi-legendary hero, who looms ever larger through the mists of time.

All of our "humanizing" biographies will never change this. Washington will never be put on the homely, "just folks" plane that, for example, Lincoln occupies. Always, as long as America endures, he will tower above the rest of our heroes. The passing of time adds to his stature, instead of lessening it.

This, despite our desire for "human" portraits, is as it should be. In our gallery of great names it is only right that there should be one which glows with a flame more than earthly. We lift our eyes to the clouds too seldom.

Thus Washington remains, biographers or no biographers, the Father of his Country, literally and spiritually. He brought the nation to birth, through perilous hours—do not forget that he would have paid with his life, on a British scaffold, if the revolution had failed; and now, a century and a half later, he stands behind the shadows, greater and loftier than ever, a beacon and an everlasting hope for the people that call themselves his.

LOYALTY TO YOUR CITY AND STATE.

After a visit to that thriving metropolis of Southern California, one cannot dismiss the real groundwork that has made Los Angeles the important city that it is today among the nation's modern and substantial business centers. Its success is due to that never-failing spirit of loyalty—not only to the city itself, but the entire state. No one can long be a resident of Los Angeles until imbued with the thought of not only speaking kindly of the state and city, but of its people as well. The atmosphere is so permeated with the spirit of saying good instead of evil of all things pertaining to the commonwealth that it is really beyond comprehension unless one personally experiences this happy state of mind. Among those who are really carrying on the great work of building Los Angeles there is a most commendable spirit of co-operation—and we don't mean maybe. The boosting proclivities of the commercial and business men's organization, as well as women's clubs, and all other organizations, speak in telling terms of the charms of the city and state. No earthquake, no water fall, no visit of unexpected damage by the elements will ever still the voices of those citizens or stop the progress of this fast-growing western metropolis. All obstacles, great and small, are quickly dismissed and overshadowed by the ever present willingness of its people to serve and direct their talents to building up instead of saying and doing things that detract from substantial growth and general prosperity.

No wonder Los Angeles has grown so tremendously during past years. It is surprising what good will, good-fellowship among people—everlastingly hammering for your own home town—will eventually accomplish. It is a wonderful state of mind for any community—large or small—and sure to bring definite results. It can be applied to Roseburg equally as well as the southern city. It costs nothing, but is worth a whole lot.

Broadcasting something good every day in the year—speaking in favorable terms of both your city and its people—is the most commendable advertising that any town can give to the world.

After a brief sojourn in California we are more enthusiastic than ever about our own home town. There's a lot of good things that we are still lacking, but, we can have our share if we will only reach out and get it. So let's start reaching.

The navy proposes to make the old frigate Constitution a floating museum. Better keep it handy, we may need that boat some day.

North Carolina legislators are turning their fire on potting. Undoubtedly a law would stop this practice.

They're fighting in Nicaragua, but that's a neutral zone, so it doesn't count.

With all that publicity Charlie Chaplin ought to be a success in the movies.

PRUNE PICKIN'S

By BERT G. BATES

GOOD EVENING SOAKS—

ABOARD THE SECOND ARK
SOMEWHERE ON THE
SOUTH UMPQUA.

Dear Folks:

Well, let's give the dingy country back to the Indians.

Instead of the chamber of commerce tryin' to promote the raisin' of poultry, we suggest that they try to rear ducks as most everyone seems convinced that this section is ideally adapted to the critters.

Mt. Arrarat had nothin' on the pinnacle of Mt. Nebo as a parkin' place for our row-boat.

There's only one thing we regret. From now on we all be among the "oldest inhabitant" class and with each drizzle we can step right up and mutter, "Yep, but I remember when—"

Many a gal got water on her knee yestiddy when she shoulda worn hip boots instead of galoshes.

The Elks have been considerin' puttin' a swimmin' pool on their island for some time and yestiddy we thought they'd completed the project.

Some bewhiskered ol' feller was standin' on the Oak st. bridge peerin' at the Elks island and he said, "There was three head o' hosses on thar." They're prob'ly sea-horses now if they can tread water.

A lotta folks thought the end of the world was comin' and some fellers even went so far as to speak kindly to their wives.

Things were actually at such a critical stage that three dogs were seen to cross the path of the town cop and he never even halted 'em to examine license tags or tail-lights.

Many a batch of home brew was badly diluted when the basements along the river resembled aquariums.

Some of the fellers who went out yestiddy a. m. to get their flivver found the front seat floatin' around in front of the garage door are now readin' up what to do when yer engine is flooded.

Lotsa folks were badly disappointed after standin' at the foot of Oak st. yestiddy in ngt seein' the bridge float away.

The fire pump was used all yestiddy p. m. to pump out Al Creason's basement but most of the fellers who had to pay the heavy dog taxes had to bail out their cellars with a syrup can.

The city dump grounds would have been a great place to entertain George Young and Gertrude Ederle yestiddy.

The gas plant was submerged most of the day and the canned heat addicts were forced to burn their supply instead of drinking it.

Give us a houseboat with a good anchor and we'll let the rest of the valley float by.

We're glad the rain stopped so's peepul won't be botherin' us with the wiscrack, "It's great weather fer ducks."

Hereafter we'll refrain from printin' deluge pictures in the Noos-Revu as it gives Jupe Pluvius some bad ideas.

Only one good thing resulted from the flood. It washed that bull-horn off'n Eddy Kohlhaugen's flivver.

It's only once in a coon's age that we can write a full cotyrum of comment anent flood conditions so we hope our army of perusers will pardon our goin' to seed on today's topic.

LAPE PERKINS SEZ—

"This may not be the Garden of Eden but Noah musta got the ark idee here."

George Washington
and
Theodore Roosevelt

A Comparison of Two of the Outstanding Characters of
American History, Both of Whom Lived in Much
the Same Environment and Had
Similar Characteristics.

(By Dr. Louis Albert Banks)

Judging the youth of today from the memories of my own youth George Washington is one of the hardest of all of our American heroes about whom to arouse our enthusiastic interest and appreciation. He seems "too good for human nature's daily food."

Perhaps if we will compare the character and career of George Washington with that of Theodore Roosevelt, we will see that our first president had very much in common with that red-blooded, picturesque, and robustly interested personality who was our twenty-sixth president of the United States.

At first glance it strikes you, perhaps, that two men, both great and important, could not be more unlike. You think of George Washington as sedate, stern, and solemnly silent, moving on in his purpose with the inevitability of fate. Then you think of Theodore Roosevelt, a sparkling, vital personality, full of pop and enthusiasm that bubbles and scintillates with the very joy of living, and you say, "How can you compare two men so unlike? And yet how marvelously alike they were!"

They were both sons of old, established, well-to-do families. They were both born into high social position and easy financial circumstances. Neither had to work or worry about the means for education or livelihood. Lincoln had to split rails; Grant to tan cowhides; Garfield to walk the towpath of the canal; but Theodore Roosevelt and George Washington were born into the lap of Plenty. Yet there are no workers among the great men of history with nobler records of heroic achievement than they. George Washington did not have to earn his living at the hard work of a surveyor of the wilderness; nor did Theodore Roosevelt have to endure the hardships of a cowboy of the bad lands; but these men worked for the very adventure and joy of manly conquest.

Both these men were patriots of the first and highest class. No man or woman ever doubted the patriotism of George Washington or Theodore Roosevelt. They cared more for America and the honor of the country than for any selfish aggrandizement. Washington refused

to take any salary during all the dark years of the American revolution; and no public man in our history cared less for money or luxury than Theodore Roosevelt.

Both these great men were remarkable for their well balanced manhood. They were many-sided. They did everything well. In George Washington, as in Theodore Roosevelt, we find high qualities, such as diligence, patience, energy, wisdom, reverence, honesty, staidly, and high resolve, so blended as to make a unit. Both were rounded personalities. Both Washington and Roosevelt were men of superior practical force. Both were of surpassing executive power and ability. Both had remarkable qualities of leadership. They had in them that indelible gift of personality that makes others instinctively trust and follow.

Both these great presidents were purveyors of ideas with their faces toward the morning. Both were looking forward to the greater republic yet to be. Washington's prophetic advice in his farewell address, and Theodore Roosevelt's far-seeing conservation of America's vast natural resources, tell of the onward-looking statesmanship in each of these titanic men.

Both Washington and Roosevelt were idealists and dreamers. Which is all the more remarkable because of their immense practical force. Yet, practical men as they were, both Washington and Roosevelt, in the course of their eventful careers, proved that they were willing to lay their all on the altar of an heroic dream.

"Thank God that vein of idealism runs with deep strong current through all our American life. We gave most convincing proof of this in the great World War when multitudes of our young men, and young women as well, risked their lives for a dream, and many gave their all on a foreign field."

Hermann Hagedorn sings, I think, one of the greatest songs yet sung by an American poet in recognition of the lofty ideals which, in an unusual measure, animated our American youth in that heroic epoch. He hails them as "Warriors of a Dream":

"They pushed their glowing joys aside, They laid their shining hopes away."

WHAT DO YOU KNOW
ABOUT THE LIFE OF
GEORGE WASHINGTON?February
22
1927

Every school boy knows the general outline of the life of George Washington.

He knows that Washington was a surveyor, that he lived at Mount Vernon, that he led the Revolutionary armies and was finally made president.

But Washington's life is crammed full of interesting incidents that many well-read people don't know anything about. In addition, a surprising number of people have forgotten some of the major events of his career.

So the News-Review has compiled here a list of questions about Washington. Probably very few, if any, will be able to answer them all. But reading them and the answers, printed below, will give you a lot of new information about Washington and what he did.

1—When and where was Washington born?

2—Why did Washington make a journey across the Alleghenies in 1755?

3—How did Washington save the life of an unknown Indian no that trip?

4—Under what circumstances did he nearly lose his life in the Allegheny river, also on this trip?

5—How long did it take Washington to travel from Virginia to the site of Erie, Pa., and return?

6—When and where did Washington's first battle take place?

7—Did Washington side with the French or the English in the struggle between those nations for the control of America?

8—Under what circumstances did Washington serve under the British General Braddock?

9—Why was Braddock's force defeated in the battle near Ft. Duquesne?

10—When and how did Washington later find Fort Duquesne in 1758?

11—How did Washington save the life of an unknown Indian no that trip?

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ruins? 11—In what body, and when, did Washington get his first legislative experience?

12—Was Washington at the battle of Bunker Hill?

13—When and where did he take command of the Continental army?

14—What famous Revolutionary leader suggested his appointment?

15—How did Washington save Boston in 1776?

16—What battle was Washington's first great defeat?

17—Under what circumstances did he spurn an "olive branch" offered by a British general?

18—How did General Howe's failure to move quickly after this battle save the Revolutionary cause?

19—In what way did what American officer nearly ruin the cause of independence—and, incidentally, Washington as well—late in 1776?

20—What did Frederick the Great, of Prussia, say about Washington's campaign around Princeton and Trenton during the closing months of 1776?

21—How did the Continental Congress, at that time, save the Revolution?

22—How many Hessians were in the force which Washington defeated so decisively at Trenton?

23—When did Washington pledge his entire fortune to the payment of his soldiers?

24—The forgetfulness of what British statesman caused the failure of Burgoyne's campaign of 1777?

25—Why did Washington go into the battle of Brandywine with inferior forces?

26—What rank did Lafayette hold on Washington's staff?

27—When did Washington proclaim the war at an end and take leave of his soldiers?

28—What were Washington's expenses during the war, as stated by him to the Continental Congress?

29—When was Washington inaugurated president?

30—What action did Washington take, as president, when England and France went to war in 1793?

31—In what year did Washington die, and where?

32—What is generally believed to have been the chief contributing cause of his death?

ANSWERS

1—At Bridges' Creek, Westmoreland county, Virginia, Feb. 22, 1731.

2—To carry a letter from the governor of Virginia protesting against French occupation of what is now western Pennsylvania.

3—He was attacked by an Indian on his return trip, and his guide would have killed the Indian had not Washington intervened.

4—He attempted to cross the Allegheny river on a raft and was upset, narrowly escaping drowning and death by cold.

5—Seventy-eight days.

6—At Great Meadows, Va., in 1754, when he led a troop of militia against the French.

7—With the British.

8—He was on Braddock's staff when Braddock led an expedition against Ft. Duquesne.

9—Braddock's men were inexperienced in Indian fighting, and Braddock would not take the advice of Washington and other Americans.

10—Washington led an army to Ft. Duquesne in 1758, but on reaching the fort found the French had abandoned and burned it.

11—In the First Continental Congress, 1774.

12—In the spring of 1775.

13—John Adams.

14—He fortified Dorchester Heights, so that his cannon commanded Boston harbor and compelled the British to remove their ships—and troops—to Halifax.

15—The battle of Long Island.

16—Admiral Howe sent an offer of amnesty; but it was addressed to "George Washington, Esq." and "General Washington" declined to receive it.

17—Howe might have wiped out Washington's army if he had moved promptly; he did not, and Washington removed his troops safely.

18—Charles Lee, commanding half of the army after the defeat at Long Island, refused to send Washington aid, and intrigued with Congress to get appointed in Washington's place.

19—He called it the most brilliant achievement in military history.

20—It ignored Lee's intrigues and made Washington military dictator.

21—Twelve hundred.

22—After the victory at Trenton, when lack of pay was causing his soldiers to desert.

23—Lord George Herman forgot to notify General Howe to move up the Hudson river valley to assist Burgoyne; consequently Burgoyne had to make his campaign singlehanded, and was doomed to defeat.

24—Public criticism of his "Fabian policy" compelled it.

25—He was a major general.