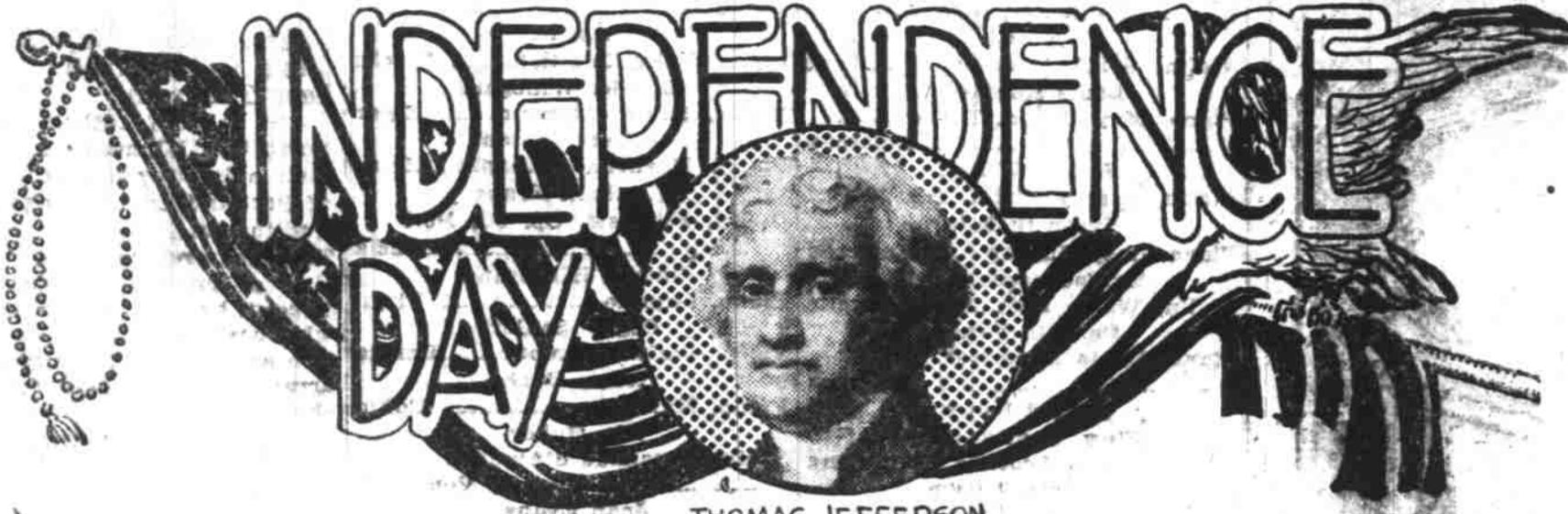


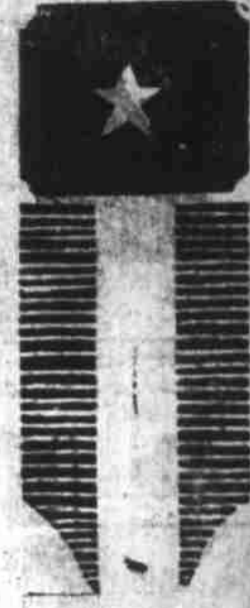
GEORGE WASHINGTON



THOMAS JEFFERSON



CALVIN COOLIDGE



NEED OF AMERICA TRUE PATRIOTS

Pertinent Fourth of July
Thoughts by Prominent
Seattle Minister

By Edna Garfield
"Righteousness exalteth a nation, but sin is a reproach to any people."

Thus was epitomized what Dr. Randall, in a recent address, declared to be the highest type of patriotism and citizenship, founded upon righteous thinking and clean living, citing as examples some of our greatest American statesmen and public leaders. He reviewed the disasters which have befallen nations which have departed from righteous ways, citing Sodom, Gomorrah, Ninevah and Babylon, and the Grecian and Roman empires as illustrations of public and private corruption. He also compared these with events of the present day, pleading for increased sense of responsibility and awakened consciousness in our private and national life.

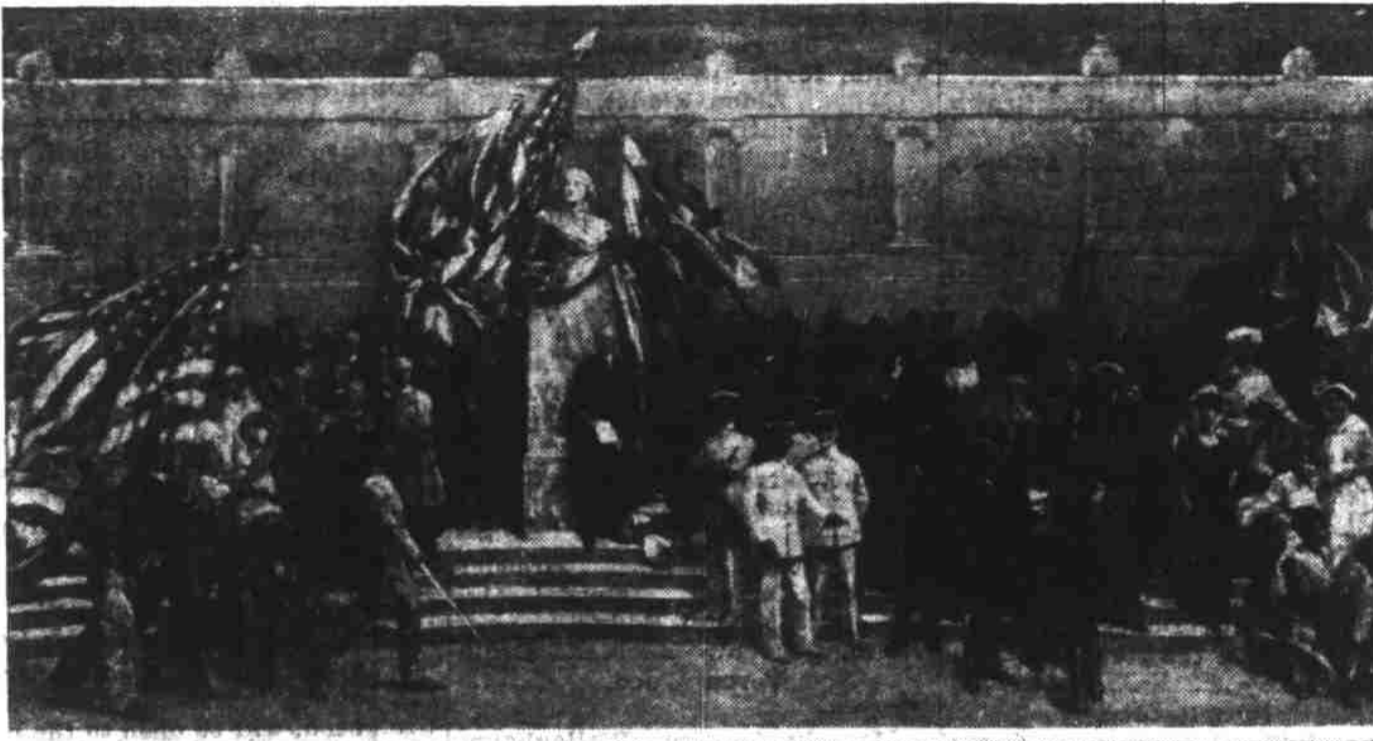
"When the soldiers of Valley Forge had no shoes upon their feet," he said, "and left their blood-prints upon the snow, Washington was found upon his knees praying God for victory. And when our Constitution was being framed, and the ideals embodied in it were at stake, it was Benjamin Franklin who called the convention—almost disrupted—to the place of agreeing upon our Constitution, and they went upon their knees in prayer.

"And the immortal Lincoln, in the darkest hour of the Civil war, prayed all night long that justice and righteousness might triumph, and that our nation might be one again.

"So these men have been the great leaders of our land, who,

(Continued on page 4.)

The Spirit of 1776 Lives Again



The Spirit of 1776 lives again, modernized, in the Pantheon de la Guerre, the famous Panorama of the World war, now at Madison Square Garden, New York, under the auspices of the Thomas Jefferson Memorial Foundation. This is a reproduction of a sector of the painting which is 45 feet high and 402 feet long.

Abandoned Cats Said To Destroy Bird Life

WICHITA, Kas. (AP)—The turning loose upon the wide open spaces of Kansas of the surplus cat population of the cities must stop or drastic measures must be taken to preserve the bird life of the state.

This is the ultimatum of J. B. Doze, state fish and game warden. "Chicken-hearted citizens unintentionally are aiding in the destruction of bird life when they dispose of the yearly litter of the family tabby cat by dropping the kittens in the country," he said.

"Kittens rapidly become wild in such surroundings. A full grown cat will destroy from 200 to 400 birds a year.

(Continued on page 4.)

LENINGRAD STANDS CAPITAL REMINDER

By WALTER C. WHIFFEN
LENINGRAD — (AP) — This city, beloved capital of Peter the Great and his "Window looking towards Europe," better known as Petrograd or St. Petersburg, seen after ten years by one who knew it at the peak of its glory and who witnessed the beginning of its decline, resembles a tarnished brass button.

Outwardly it is the same; the contour and design are there, but there is no glitter. There is much

(Continued on page 4.)

Hubert B. Lewis, Salem, Corporal at West Point

Cadet Hubert B. Lewis, class of 1930, United States Military Academy, West Point, New York, son of Mr. Claude I. Lewis, 324 N. Capitol St., Salem, Ore., and appointed to the academy from the Oregon National Guard, was selected as acting corporal in the corps of cadets in the announcement of new cadet officers published immediately after the graduation of the class of 1927 on June 14.

The appointment, although temporary (being revocable upon the return of the permanent corporals from furlough) is always considered a highly desirable one, especially since it is an indication that other and higher cadet appointments might be obtained later.

Plea Made for Building Monument to Jason Lee

Pioneer Missionary Classed as One of Greatest Characters of Oregon Country; Accomplished Many Things Here

The question will be asked in future generations: "Who was Jason Lee? And what can be said of his genealogy?"

Of the early history of Jason Lee but little is known. His father was Daniel Lee, who was a descendant of John Lee who came to America in 1635 and settled in the Massachusetts colony where the Lees became in time very prominent, numerous, influential and wealthy, taking a very decided stand in favor of the colonies and against the mother country.

The Lees were a very old family, dating generations back in the annals of England.

Nathaniel Lee was born in 1650, and although he died at the age of forty-one, he was one of the best known men in all England; was the second son of a noted specialist. He received a thorough collegiate education, became a dramatist, a tragedian, and later becoming wonderfully popular, died at the age of 42.

During the fifteenth, sixteenth and the seventeenth centuries the Lees held very important and honorable positions in England, and since their advent into the United States, they have played a very important part in our history. In the American Revolution, no name shone brighter than the name of Lee, save that of Washington.

One of the most prominent women of her time, Ann Lee was deeply religious. She started the great Shaker movement, and although she died at forty-eight she had put her religious ideas into such form that her organization with some minor changes still endures and has done a great work for humanity.

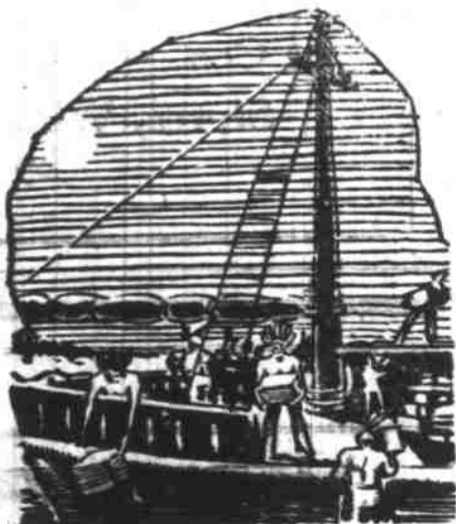
Richard Henry Lee was born in Virginia in 1732. Died at the age of sixty-two. Richard Henry Lee was one of the strongest men of his time and was the originator of the idea of a continental confederation.

Richard Henry Lee was born in Virginia in 1732. Died at the age of sixty-two. Richard Henry Lee was one of the strongest men of his time and was the originator of the idea of a continental confederation.

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(Continued on page 4.)

STORY OF THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE



In 1773 the American colonies had successfully resisted the Townshend Acts, passed by the British crown, to increase its colonial revenue and had obtained the repeal of all duties except that on tea. The colonists had plenty of tea, but they smuggled it in from Holland. The king lowered the duty to a point where it was cheaper to buy tea from England than smuggle it, but the colonists still refused to buy. When the king sent three ships laden with tea to Boston a band of prominent citizens, determined to prevent its landing, disguised themselves as Indians, boarded the boats, and dumped the tea into the harbor. In retaliation, Parliament closed the port, hoping to starve the people into submission.



The passage of the Port Bill and the Regulating Act which virtually annulled the charter of Massachusetts and placed a military governor in power, served to create a sentiment of union, for it made the colonists, all of whom had grievances against the crown, feel that they were bound together in a common cause. They sent food and other necessary articles to Boston to help alleviate the distress there and openly, but quietly, defied the king's authority. The system of corresponding committees, which Samuel Adams had started in 1772, became a Continental Congress, holding its first meeting in Philadelphia in September, 1774, and drew up a Declaration of Rights which was sent to Parliament.



In 1775, orders came from England to arrest Samuel Adams and his friend, John Hancock. On the 18th of April, Gen. Thomas Gage, learning they were in Lexington, sent 800 men to seize them and the military stores which the colonists had gathered in Concord. Dr. Joseph Warren, divining the plans, sent his messenger, Paul Revere, to warn the countryside. Hancock and Adams fled and the colonists hastily gathered together and defeated the British at Concord.



The colonists took their first step in offensive warfare on May 10, 1775, when Ethan Allen, with his Green Mountain boys, captured the fortresses at Ticonderoga and Crown Point. The Continental Congress elected as its president John Hancock, whom the British commander was under orders to arrest for treason. Money was borrowed to buy powder and on the 15th of June George Washington was appointed commander-in-chief of the army.



While Congress was making regulations for pointing officers and the Continental army, British re-inforcements landed in Boston, thereby increasing their number to 10,000. The troops were in command of Gen. William Howe. The British General Gage decided to occupy the heights in Charlestown, known as Breed's and Bunker's hills, commanding Boston. The Americans, quicker to act, erected fortifications on Breed's hill. In the battle the British were victorious, but they suffered heavy losses.



By 1776 three of the colonies had framed new governments in which the king played no part and then the Congress adopted a resolution advising all the other colonies to form like governments. On the 7th of June, Richard Henry Lee of Virginia submitted several resolutions to the Congress, declaring that "these United Colonies are, and of right ought to be, free and independent States," and that a "plan of confederation be prepared and transmitted to the respective colonies for their consideration and approbation." On the 2nd of July came the final vote on the Declaration of Independence and Thomas Jefferson of Virginia was chosen to draft the document. On the 4th of July it was published to the world and the 13 colonies had become the United States of America.