

## OUR COUNTRY'S FOURTH OF JULY

### An Indestructible Union of Unquenchable Stars

BY EDWIN HIGGINS

Her glorious mountains kiss the skies;  
Songs swell from out her deeps;  
For her Day weaves his Orient dyes,  
And Night her jewels keeps.

For her pure fountains pour their rills  
Adown the fragrant plain,  
Majestic rivers cleave the hills  
Resistless to the main.

Rich harvest field and prairie land,  
Great lakes and glens of green,  
With wooded heights and meadows grand  
Make up the matchless scene.

Here's home and school and sacred shrine,  
And ways of stone and steel,  
The whirl of wheel and flame of fire,  
Ten thousand anvils peal.

Here Learning rears her stately crest,  
Science her altar fire,  
The ages bring their offerings blest  
To lift our country higher.

O'er our broad land no monarch reigns,  
To dazzle or to awe,  
Justice "the rights of man" maintains,  
With the majesty of law.

A hallowed love about her clings,  
Its fragrance ne'er can die,  
The memory of her heroes brings  
The tear to every eye.

For her ten million sons would bare  
The breast to every foe,  
Would seal the lips with praise and prayer,  
And bid the lifeblood flow.

Her flag flumes the mighty deep,  
Blazons the beck'ning sky,  
Her valiant stars their vigils keep,  
Ne'er can her glory die.

To every land and isle and sea,  
From fairest land e'er given,  
Greetings today of Liberty,  
And benison of heaven.

house of worship erected on this site. In its yard are headstones dating back as far as 1713. Upon the tombstone of Philip Honeywell, who was active during the Revolution, this inscription was placed:

Look on this stone and you will find  
My journey's o'er, and yours behind;  
Think, then, before you turn away,  
That yours may end before this day.

This was one of the early churches upon which Queen Anne bestowed gifts. In her day its chime of bells was given it. The old bells have since been melted and made into a new one, which rings Sabbath-day pilgrims to service as of old.

Across the street stands the parish house. This building, says Doctor Clendenin, the rector, was the one used for two weeks as the colonial capital of the state of New York when an epidemic of fever prompted a sudden move.

A few blocks farther west is the picturesque rectory, standing quite alone on a green knoll. Its surrounding land was part of the "ancient glebe" given by the town in 1703. Records state that it was found necessary to lay out parsonage lands,

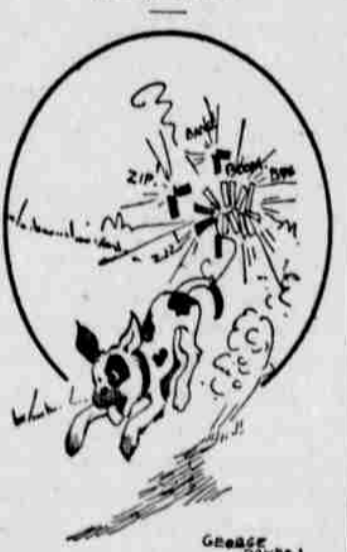


Old St. Peter's Church, Containing Bell Made by Melting Chimes Given in Queen Anne's Time.

and 20 acres was made up by taking "four acres where Edward Collier's old lot was," "the eight-acre division of land in the old lot fronting to the sheep pasture," and so on.

From 1683 to 1769 Westchester was the shire town. The village was settled in 1642 by Throckmorton (for whom Throg's Neck was named), who arrived from Massachusetts with a group driven thence along with Roger Williams. They procured permission to make their homes at Westchester, settling 35 families there. The Dutch had called the spot Vredeland, meaning Land of Peace, and perhaps the name had something to do with attracting these weary worshippers.

### MEAN TRICK



The Pup—So dis is what dey meant when dey said I was to be on de Fourth of July Fireworks Celebration committee.

## LIVES IN HISTORY

### Old Town of Westchester Saw Stirring Times in the Days of the Revolution.

THE visitor to the village of Westchester, N. Y., which, by the way, is the oldest in all Westchester county, should glance at the old village store, just west of the causeway. Across the causeway is a hill occupied by the Presbyterian church, the same spot where the British set up a breastwork to defend themselves in the fight of '76.

For old times' sake a stranger would want to walk out the Pelham road a little way, to see what remains of the famous "Spy Oak." It is a tragedy to see this monarch among trees decapitated now; its wonderful height, gained proudly in its life of centuries, has been hewn, so that its old friends almost weep at the sight. It is said to measure 30 feet in girth at the ground, where its roots spread.

A British spy, caught by vigilant Americans, was hanged to its branches, says tradition; and, furthermore, strange wallings of that British ghost were said to be audible after dusk.

Walking west from the village square a short distance one comes to old St. Peter's church, the fourth

## IN LIBERTY'S NAME

### Memorable Scene When Patriots Signed the Declaration of Independence.

BY GEORGE LEWIS BAILEY.

ONE hundred and forty years ago occurred the memorable event we celebrate at this season. There were gathered in the old statehouse in Philadelphia half a hundred men, determined upon a course that was destined to affect the history of the world. The Declaration had been written. A committee had been out all night in its preparation. Finally the door of the committee room swung open. Three men appeared. Thomas Jefferson held the parchment in an unsteady hand. He advanced and spread it upon the table. There was one question—the one question in the minds and upon the lips of those who waited: "Shall it be signed or not?" Jefferson spoke a few

bold words and sat down. Adams was on his feet in an instant. Ablaze with the inspiration of the hour, he poured out his whole soul. Somebody whispered something about "gibbets." A ripple of uneasiness moved through the crowd. The speaker sensed it, and instinctively knew that the psychological moment was upon them. Towering to his tiptoe height, he lifted his voice in a ringing crescendo: "Sign that parchment! Sign, if the next moment the gibbet's rope is about your necks! Sign, if the next moment this hall rings with the clash of falling axes! With the last sound of my voice, with the last gasp of my breath, I would implore you, men, to sign—sign in the name of fathers, brothers, wives, children, in the name of our children's children."

Already men were hastening to grasp the pen. And now the parchment is signed. From yonder tower the old bell peals forth the news. And now, 140 years after, those tones are echoed and re-echoed around the world, and are known and understood wherever man has learned the name of liberty.

## ULTIMATUM IS SENT MEXICAN REPUBLIC

### Immediate Release of Captured Negro Troopers Demanded.

### CARRANZA ORDERED ATTACK

### President, Following Conference, Indicates He Will Address Joint Session of Congress Soon.

Washington, D. C.—A demand for the immediate release of the American troopers taken prisoners at Carrizal, coupled with a stern notification that the United States expects an early statement of the purposes of the Carranza government was telegraphed to Mexico City Sunday by Secretary Lansing.

The note discloses that the State department received Saturday a communication from the de facto government stating that the Carrizal fight was the direct result of orders to attack American soldiers moving otherwise than toward the border, personally issued by General Carranza to General Trevino and by the latter communicated to General Pershing.

In reply, Secretary Lansing requires that the de facto government transmit a definite statement "as to the course of action it has determined upon" through the usual diplomatic channels "and not through subordinate military officers."

The Mexican communication is construed, Secretary Lansing states, "as a formal avowal of deliberately hostile action against the forces of the United States now in Mexico and of the purpose of attack without provocation whenever they move from their present position" despite the friendly mission on which they are engaged and which is reaffirmed in the American rejoinder.

General Carranza is required to place himself on record formally and the plain intimation lies behind the restrained language of Mr. Lansing's communication that force will be met with force. Apparently, however, the Washington government is determined that the de facto government shall not evade responsibility before the world if war is forced upon the United States.

The note and the military situation of the United States were talked over at the White House by the President, with the senate foreign relations committee.

After the conference, which lasted more than an hour, Senator Stone said the situation was "exceedingly acute." President Wilson has felt it necessary to acquaint congress with the state of affairs and the action taken, through the foreign affairs committee. It was indicated that he might desire to address a joint session of the house and senate in a day or two, but would not take this final step until the Mexican government had been given an opportunity to reply.

### Thirty-Three United States Troopers Known To Have Been Slain

Field Headquarters, Mexico, via wireless to Columbus, N. M.—Twenty-three American soldiers are known to have lost their lives on the battlefield at Carrizal, according to a report to General Pershing Sunday night from Major Jenkins, commanding the Eleventh Cavalry column ordered to scour the country in that vicinity for survivors. Major Jenkins said he had evidence that nine American troopers, in addition to those previously reported dead, had been killed. Major Jenkins reported that he had found Captain Morey hidden in a house nine miles from where he was abandoned, and that his wounds were not dangerous.

### Two Allied Warships Sunk.

Paris—The minister of marine announced that the Italian auxiliary cruiser Citti di Messina and the French destroyer Fourche have been torpedoed in the Strait of Otranto. The Citti di Messina, which was being escorted by the Fourche, was the first victim of the submarine. The Fourche later attacked the underwater boat, which submerged and disappeared. Shortly afterwards the Fourche herself was torpedoed. Almost all of her crew was saved.

### Panama Election Riotous.

Panama—Serious rioting occurred in the City of Panama Sunday on the occasion of the elections. Eighteen persons were wounded. There were no foreigners among them, however. No trouble occurred at Colon. One man was killed in the Province of Chiriqui.

## NORTHWEST MARKET REPORTS; GENERAL CROP CONDITIONS

Portland—Wheat—Bluestem, 96c per bushel; fortyfold, 85c; club, 83c; red Fife, 83c; red Russian, 83c.

Hay—Eastern Oregon timothy, \$23 @24 per ton; valley timothy, \$18@19; alfalfa, \$14@15.

Millfeed—Spot prices: Bran, \$26@26.50 per ton; shorts, \$29 @29.50; rolled barley, \$31.50@32.50.

Corn—Whole, \$37 ton; cracked, \$38. Vegetables—Aritchokes, 75c@81 per dozen; tomatoes, \$1.50@1.75 per crate; cabbage, \$2@2.75 per hundred; garlic, 10c per pound; peppers, 25c; eggplant, 15c; horseradish, 8c; lettuce, \$1@1.50 per crate; cucumbers, 75c@81.25 per dozen; spinach, 4@6c per pound; asparagus, 75c@81 per dozen; rhubarb, 1 1/2 @2c per pound; peas, 3 1/2 @5c; cauliflower, \$1.25 per crate; beans, 8@12 1/2c per pound.

Potatoes—Old, \$1.50; California, new, 2@2 1/2c per pound.

Onions—California red and yellow, \$3.25 per sack.

Green Fruit—Strawberries, \$1.85@1.90 per crate; apples, new, \$2 per box; cherries, 5@10c per pound; cantaloupes, 90c@92.75 per crate; apricots, \$1.35@1.50 per box; peaches, \$1.15; watermelon, 2 1/2 @2 1/2c per pound; figs, \$1@1.50 per box.

Eggs—Oregon ranch, current receipts, 21@22c per dozen; rots and cracks out, 23@24c; extras, 24c.

Poultry—Hens, 14c per pound; stags, 10c; broilers, 16@18c turkeys, live, 20@21c; dressed, choice, 23@25c; ducks, 15@20c; geese, 9@10c.

Butter—Cubes, extras, 25 1/2c; prime firsts, 25c; firsts, 24c; seconds, 22c. Jobbing prices: Prints, extras, 27@29c; butterfat, No. 1, 27c; No. 2, 25c, Portland.

Veal—Fancy, 11@11 1/2c per pound.

Pork—Fancy, 11c per pound.

Hops—1915 crops, 9 1/2 @11c per pound; 1916 contracts, nominal.

Wool—Eastern Oregon, fine, 23@25 1/2c per pound; coarse, 30@32c; valley, 32@34c.

Cascara Bark—Old and new, 4c per pound.

Cattle—Steers, choice grass, \$7.75@8.25; good, \$7.50@7.75; cows, choice, \$6.75@7.50; good, \$6.25@6.50; heifers, \$5.50 @5.75; bulls, \$3 @5.75; stags, \$4.50@7.

Hogs—Prime light, \$8.05 @8.25; good to prime, \$8@8.05; rough heavy, \$7.50@7.75; pigs and skips, \$6.60@7.10.

Sheep—Yearlings, \$6.50 @7.25; wethers, \$5.50@6.75; ewes, \$4.75@5.50; lambs, \$7@8.85.

### Feed Grain Prices Remain Firm.

Portland—The oats and barley markets became stronger at all points on the Coast as it is believed the government will require a considerable supply of these feed cereals on the border and in Mexico. No army orders have been issued for supplies other than those already contracted for, so far as known, but traders look for buying for this account before long. For the present it is likely the quartermaster's department will be amply supplied with feed stuffs previously ordered sent to the regular army posts, which will be delivered to border points.

Although the oats market has gained in strength, there has been no speculative trading in the country. Oats holders are still willing to sell at \$26. At the Merchants' exchange \$25.50 to 25.75 was bid, prices 25 to 75 cents over the offers of Wednesday. No barley is being offered for sale here, but at San Francisco futures were higher. California barley can be laid down in Portland at practically \$28.

There was no trading in wheat. Prices at the exchange averaged a cent higher, in response to the Chicago advance. The rain has improved the Northwestern crop fully 5 per cent. In some parts of Oregon the gain is estimated at 15 per cent.

### Atlantic Freight Rates Decline.

Several commodity markets have been more or less influenced by the increased supply of freight room and a consequent reduction in freight rates, says a news bulletin issued by Rensselaer, Lyon & Co., of New York.

Coffee has declined and cotton has had an advance in this country as a result of the improvement in the freight situation, but so far sugar has not responded by any decline. The fact that the stand taken by this country has checked the activity of the German submarines has improved the freight situation and reduced insurance rates.

There has been a large fleet that was tied up by ice in North Russian waters released and the allies have turned back into commercial life many boats that have been used as transports. It looks as if during the summer freight congestion at the ports will be, in a great measure, relieved and this is bound to benefit generally American business.

## NEWS ITEMS Of General Interest About Oregon

### Zinc Find Sells Black Eagle Mine Quickly for \$100,000

Albany—That the Black Eagle Mining company, of Gates, had been sold to L. S. Barnes, of Salem, Or., for \$100,000, became known here this week.

Mr. Barnes happened to pass the Black Eagle mine while on his way from an inspection of the Gold Creek mine in which the owners were attempting to interest him. Passing the ore dump he noticed some formations which indicated to him that they had been formed by fumes from zinc deposits. He inspected the mine and found a vein of this formation in the side of the tunnel.

A bill of sale was made out before the reason for Mr. Barnes' desire to purchase the mine became known.

Work has been started on new shafts. L. S. Barnes, the purchaser, is the president of the Capital Journal Publishing company, of Salem, and was formerly in charge of all the iron mines held by the Harriman interests. He is recognized as one of the foremost mining men of the country.

As a result of the sale the stockholders in the Silver King Mining company, the Gold Creek Mining company, the Crown Mining company and the Ogle Mountain Mining company are much excited, as all these mines are in the same district and might be affected if a real strike has been made. Prospectors are also much excited and are staking out claims close by.

### 10,000 Acres Embraced in Warm Springs Irrigation District

Vale—Malheur county presents a resumption of prosperity and a movement toward sane and united action which speaks well for the coming years.

On May 19 the Warm Springs irrigation district was organized and the directors are hastening toward the presentation of a proposition and bond issue to the land owners at an early date.

June 14 the unanimous vote creating the community improvement irrigation district, embracing 10,000 acres of the best land and most improved farms in Willow River valley, shows further the awakening spirit of progress and a desire for unity so necessary for community success.

The creation of this district on Willow River brings once more into the limelight the great and wonderful capacity of the Brogan and Jamieson country for production of land products of any kind under climatic conditions which have carried destruction to the greater portion of Eastern Oregon and Southern Idaho.

### Judge Daly, Banker, Will Finance Rebuilding of Burned Lakeview

Lakeview—Lakeview is to rebuild the district destroyed by fire Friday more substantially than ever. Revised estimates place the total loss in residences, business blocks and personal property at approximately \$70,000, with \$15,000 insurance.

Many of those whose property was destroyed are not financially able to rebuild with the brick or stone required by the fire ordinances of the town.

A mass meeting of citizens was held in the courthouse, which culminated in a pledge from Judge Bernard Daly that the Bank of Lakeview, of which he is president and chief stockholder, will finance the rebuilding of the entire burned area. In 1900 Judge Daly performed a like service when the entire business portion of Lakeview was destroyed by fire.

### Governors May Not Meet.

Salem—Because of the Mexican situation and the apparent necessity that he should remain in Oregon, Governor Withycombe announced Wednesday that he would be unable to attend the Western Governors' conference scheduled for Salt Lake City on June 26. Governor Withycombe is secretary of the conference.

The governor said that in view of the sudden seriousness of the Mexican trouble it was not improbable that the Western conference, as well as the National Governors' conference, scheduled immediately following the Western conference, would be indefinitely postponed.

### Sheep Yards Being Built.

The Dalles—Work has been started here on a winter feed yard and barns to accommodate from 8000 to 10,000 sheep. The plant is to be located in the east end of town on the flats opposite the new railroad roundhouse. The owners are Klippel & Madden, formerly of Portland. Contracts were let by them to J. W. Cathcart for 18,000 yards of fill for sidetracks and for material for buildings.