

QUEER OLD RELIC

Towel Believed to Belong to Revolutionary Times Brought to Light at Pittsburgh.

Great interest has been awakened among members of patriotic societies of Pittsburgh in the unique towel which recently came into the possession of Mrs. Cecelia C. Jones Murdoch of the Hotel Schenley, a pen-and-ink impression of which is reproduced here. The age of the towel, which is made of finest linen and woven most delicately, is problematical and probably can never be definitely established. Its workmanship is wonderful, the elaborate design being skillfully and artistically executed.

Mrs. Murdoch believes her historic towel comes down from a period but a few years after the War of the Revolution, either the last decade of the eighteenth century or the first of the nineteenth. From the inscriptions on the face of the towel, she has formed the opinion that it was one of a number of similar pieces made abroad in commemoration of the establishment of the independence of the United States and the election of George Washington to the presidency, and



Impression of Newly Found Patriotic Towel of Probable Great Age.

designed to be sold to the patriotic settlers of the American wilds, possibly by roving peddlers. It is her opinion that this particular towel may have formed a part of a set, possibly consisting of tablecloth, napkins, and other towels, and that it alone, by strange chance, has survived the generations. It came to her through an elderly woman of German extraction, who received it from her parents. It had been in her family as long as she can remember, and no particular value was attached to it, for it was in constant daily use.

The designing of the towel is most elaborate, and despite its great age, the various elements of the scheme stand out plainly and distinctly. The lettering alone is somewhat faint in some lights, but with care in handling can be clearly deciphered as the light falls at the proper angles. The elements in the design are American eagles, shields of the nation and other devices of patriotic nature cunningly woven together. The length of the towel is 33 inches, and its breadth 19 inches.

The inscription follows: "The Independence of the United States of America Declared July 4, 1776—Washington Elected President of the Federal Union March, 1789—E Pluribus Unum."

NOT FOR HIM



Gist of the Declaration. "These United colonies are, and of right ought to be, free and independent states; that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British crown, and that all political connection between them and the state to Great Britain is and ought to be totally dissolved."

This, shorn of the preamble and the concluding clauses, is the Declaration of Independence which this country celebrates sanely and safely or insanely and unsafely, as the case may be, every Fourth of July.

SURE TO BE



Collector—Say, doctor, don't you think you could settle this little bill today? Doctor—Well, suppose you call around about the fifth or sixth of July. I expect I'll be quite flush about then.

NAMED 'OLD GLORY'

Massachusetts Sailor, Captain Stephen Driver, So Christened the Starry Banner.

'OLD GLORY' was so christened by Capt. Stephen Driver, a very pronounced Union man, who was born in Salem, Mass., March 17, 1803. He was presented by the citizens of Salem with a large American flag when about to sail from his home port as commander of the brig Charles Doggett in 1831. As it was hoisted to the masthead and spread itself to the breeze, in a burst of patriotic ardor he christened it "Old Glory," and that was the name he afterward used for it.

After having been his daily companion and sharer of adventures and perils on the deep for a half century, Capt. Driver took it with him to Tennessee, where he made his home in Nashville, after retiring from a seafaring life, and where he died March 3, 1886.

During the war he was provost marshal of Nashville, and did much active work in the hospitals. He was outspoken in his feelings during these days of civil disagreement, and his southern partisan neighbors felt a special zeal to get possession of his much-valued "Old Glory," but they repeatedly searched his home and garden in vain.

The old captain assured them that they would see it again only when it floated over a reunited Union. In order to preserve it until such time the captain, clever, as are most men of



Capt. Stephen Driver.

the sea, with a needle, quilted it with his own hands into a comforter and made it his bed covering.

True to his word, when peace had been restored, the captain took "Old Glory" to the Capitol building, where it was unfurled. It was on a fateful morning in February, 1862, that Nashville was startled by the cry, "Fort Donelson has fallen; the federal troops are advancing." The Sixth Ohio was the first regiment to land, and the bluecoats, to the sound of drum and trumpet, marched to the capitol and tore down the Confederate flag. Captain Driver begged the captain to let him raise his "Old Glory." The plea was granted, and, escorted by Lieutenant Thatcher and a detachment of soldiers, Captain Driver went to his home and ripped the sacred trophy from its hiding place. He was allowed to raise the flag with his own hands. Bareheaded, he climbed to the dome, took down the regimental flag, and replaced it with "Old Glory" amid the tumultuous cheers from the enthusiastic Union sympathizers.

As with dimmed eyes he saw it flaunting its colors proudly, he exclaimed: "Now that 'Old Glory' has come into her own again, I am willing to die."

This historic flag is now in the custody of the Essex institute, in Salem, Mass., where it was deposited by a niece of Captain Driver, to whom he had entrusted it in 1882, four years before his death. So that after its many vicissitudes, both on land and sea, it is resting peacefully and honored today in the very port from which it sailed for the first time 85 years ago.

On June 14, 1777, congress decreed that the flag consist of 13 red and white stripes, and 13 stars on a blue ground.

LET FAME PASS BY

How It Was Richard Henry Lee Did Not Write Declaration of Independence.

"CHERCHEZ la femme." Wherever and whenever man performs a great, noteworthy action the eternal feminine seems sure to have a hand. Even the Declaration of Independence would not have been written as it is or by the hand that penned it but for a woman.

Thomas Jefferson would not have won eternal fame by writing the famous document whereby the colonies declared themselves free and independent of England if there had not been a woman in it. But for a woman, a man's love, the devotion of two tender hearts, another man would be credited with the Declaration of Independence, and Thomas Jefferson in all probability would be known to posterity only as one of the signers. There was a woman in the case—but not one connected in any romantic way with Jefferson.

Mrs. Richard Henry Lee, wife of a delegate to the Continental congress from Virginia, was the woman. She was no female political intriguer, such as at different times have helped to sway the destiny of nations. She exerted no influence over Jefferson, or over the first congress. She merely became seriously ill in her Virginia home on June 10, 1776, necessitating the presence of her husband at her bedside, and thus clearing the way for Jefferson to become famous as the cre-



Richard Henry Lee.

ator of the Declaration of Independence. But for Richard Henry Lee's love for his wife, his would be the name to go ringing down through all time in place of that of Thomas Jefferson.

Lee was the man originally selected by the delegates to introduce in congress a resolution declaring the colonies free and independent. He did this on June 7, 1776. Congress, after much deliberation, agreed to the appointment of a committee of five to draft a Declaration of Independence, and Lee, victor in the fight that had raged against his resolution, was to have been made chairman. As such, and qualified in every way, he would have been the one selected to draft the document. In fact, this arrangement had been made and settled—and then, on the night of June 10, on the eve of the triumph of his career, Lee received word that his wife lay seriously ill at home and begged for him to come to her side.

Had Lee been a less devoted husband, he might have wavered. On one hand were the highest political honors, honors that he long had been striving for; on the other, a loving wife. Lee did not hesitate.

"Many other men may be able to take my place in drafting my country's Declaration of Independence," he said, "but no one else in the world can take my place at the side of my sick wife."

He mounted a horse at once, and turned his back on Philadelphia and one of the most significant crises in the world's history. He went straight to where his wife lay waiting for him, and back in Philadelphia Thomas Jefferson was appointed chairman of the committee, and the rest is history.



Whole Country Participates. No holiday is more widely observed in this country than the Fourth of July—Independence day. It is the one occasion when the people of all sections manifest in some form their patriotic sentiments.

NEWS ITEMS

About Oregon

Mill Fire Loss \$100,000 at Banks.

Banks—Fully a million feet of lumber were lost in the fire which destroyed the mill of the Eccles Lumber company Saturday, and an estimate of the loss is placed at fully \$100,000 by officials of the company.

Whether or not the mill will be rebuilt has not been decided. M. H. Eccles, of Baker, owner of the mill, is expected here this week, when a decision may be announced. The mill was insured, but officials were unable to say to what extent. The mill was new and had been in operation only a few months. Shortly after completion nearly two years ago, it closed down after operating a few weeks and operations were not resumed until this spring. In the meantime a planer was added. The plant was equipped with the latest and most modern machinery.

How the fire started is a mystery. It was first observed about the center of the mill, and before any steps could be taken to check the flames, it had spread throughout the entire mill.

The Eccles Lumber company owns several mills in the state. This is the second loss they have sustained within a few months. Last winter their principal mill at Baker was destroyed, but has been rebuilt.

Dog Saves Oregon Professor's Son.

Eugene—Because of a fox terrier belonging to members of the Kappa Sigma fraternity recognized that Roger De Busk, aged 6 years, was in distress as he floundered in the millrace near the University of Oregon, the life of the little fellow was saved Wednesday.

The dog ran up and down the banks, as if greatly excited, attracting the attention of Glenn Shockey, a member of the fraternity, who went to the boy's rescue.

Roger is a son of Professor B. W. De Busk, of the university. He had fallen from the Alder-street bridge, and, being unable to swim, was carried down stream about 50 feet before being rescued. No one witnessed the accident, and but for the dog's conduct the boy probably would have perished.

Arguments to Come High.

Salem—It will cost about \$55 a page for all arguments submitted in favor of or against any initiative measures to be placed before the voters of the state in the November election, according to Secretary of State Olcott.

It is impossible to say just what the size and extent of the pamphlet will be, or how many will be printed. The registration in 1914 was about 305,000, while the registration before the primary was about 230,000. This year the registration before the primary ran about 260,000, and it is expected the final figure will show a corresponding increase. One pamphlet is sent to each registered voter.

Lumbermen May Meet.

Klamath Falls—Plans are now under way for a convention of the California White and Sugar Manufacturers association here in August. Harold D. Mortenson, President of the Pelican Lumber company of this city, has charge of the arrangements for this meeting.

During the first week of August, the White Pine Manufacturers association of Spokane, will hold its annual convention at Bend, Ore. As this meeting will be attended by all pine lumbermen of the Inland Empire, the two organizations may meet here together to talk and formulate plans for better grading and market conditions.

Fire Patrols Sent Out.

Salem—The increase of logging operations, with consequent greater fire hazard, should be offset by increased efficiency of the fire patrol system of the state, thinks State Forester Elliott, who is directing the annual campaign against destruction of Oregon's most valuable resource.

Although its organization is not much larger this year than last, previous seasons' experience has enabled him to get closer working efficiency throughout the whole organization than ever before.

Twenty-six of 27 district wardens have received their badges and gone to their posts already.

Oregon Steer Worth \$171.

Baker—That an Oregon steer had brought the highest price ever paid for a western animal of its kind in the Kansas City, Mo., market was the word received Wednesday. The sale was made by F. C. Oxman, of Durkee, Baker county, and was "king" of a herd of 400 steers shipped from Mercer county, California. It weighed 1560 pounds and brought \$171.60. It was a shorthorn and was 4 years old. The steer has never had any grain or other kind of feed except the California range grasses of last winter.

Banks Mill in Doubt.

Baker—No definite plans for the rebuilding of the \$40,000 Eccles mill at Banks, destroyed Saturday by fire, will be made until the return of W. H. Eccles, president of the company, now in Ogden, according to the announcement by Roland S. Eccles. Only a minor part of the contracts held by the Banks mill can be handled in Baker, it is said, because of the different class of lumber available.

CARRANZA MEN FIRE FIRST SHOT, REPORTS CAPTAIN MOREY

San Antonio, Tex. — Left to die of loss of blood and thirst, two miles from the scene of the encounter between American and Mexican troops at Carrizal, Captain Lewis Sydney Morey, of the Tenth cavalry, has made his way back safe to the American lines.

General Funston received by telephone Sunday night from Mrs. Morey, now at Austin, Tex., the following message which reached here by wire-telegraph from the field: "Somewhere in Mexico—Am back on the line with two men, safe. Sydney."

That, according to Mrs. Morey, was the manner in which Captain Morey signed all communications to her.

How Captain Morey managed to make his way to the American main column, a distance more than 80 miles, is unknown here, but it is inferred he

In Charge of Militia.



BRIG. GEN. ALBERT L. MILLS.

Brigadier General Albert L. Mills is chief of the division of militia affairs in the War department at Washington and he is directly in charge of the mobilization of state troops for Mexican border patrol duty.

was picked up by a detachment of the rescuing force sent out by General Pershing.

Mexican troops fired the first shot on the troopers of the Tenth United States Cavalry at Carrizal, but not until the American forces, fearing an ambush, had advanced in battle formation, according to a letter written on the day of the fight by Captain Morey, forwarded to General Funston by General Pershing.

General Strike Nearer Possibility; Labor Council Aid Longshoremen

San Francisco — Possibility of the extension of the general Pacific Coast longshoremen's strike to other trades became more definite Sunday with the adoption of resolutions tendering moral and financial support to the strikers by the Building Trades council. Similar action is to be taken by the San Francisco Labor council, which also announced that it would call upon Governor Hiram Johnson to force the strikebreakers and guards hired by the employers to disarm.

The Waterfront Workers' Federation, which includes the stevedores and maritime unions, has withheld promise of sympathetic strikes, however, pending efforts at settlement of the strike.

Hope of a settlement of the longshoremen's strike was strong early Sunday on the strength of a statement of Michael Casey, vice president of the teamsters' union, that the Waterfront Workers' Federation will present to the longshoremen a plan which, if accepted, would end the strike immediately. Casey is a delegate to the Waterfront Workers' Federation, which met the executive board of the Pacific Coast district of the longshoremen's union Sunday.

Hetty Green is Ill.

New York—Hetty Green—of the Great Gold Reserve—has been ill for more than a month. Reports are in circulation that she is dying—and dying as Hetty Green might be expected to die, happy in the thought that she was passing away economically. As the report had it, the woman who cannot forget with all her millions, that a hundred pennies make a dollar, had suffered a stroke of paralysis, but despite her critical condition has militantly suppressed a project to bring two trained nurses into the house.

Japanese Liner Unloaded.

Seattle, Wash.—When the Japanese liner Canada Maru arrived from the Orient Sunday, two gangs of non-union waterfront laborers, assisted by Japanese seamen, unloaded the steamer's cargo. The Japanese, who were not permitted on the wharf by the immigration authorities, handled the cargo aboard ship, and the non-union men did the work on the wharf. The strikebreakers are housed at Pier 6 under protection of special policemen.

NORTHWEST MARKET REPORTS; GENERAL CROP CONDITIONS

Portland—Wheat—Bluestem, 95c 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@\$1 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@\$1.25 per dozen; spinach, 4@6c per pound; asparagus, 75c@\$1 per dozen; rhubarb, 1 1/2 @ 2c per pound; peas, 3 1/2 @ 5c; cauliflower, \$1.25 per crate; beans, 8@12c 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@\$2.75 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, 25c; 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, 3 1/2 @ 11c per pound; 1916 contracts, nominal.

Wool—Eastern Oregon, fine, 23@25c 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 Renark, 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.

Wheat Sellers Withdraw.

Portland—Although wheat prices advanced 2 cents at Chicago because of the prospect of war with Mexico, local grain men were unable to see why the market should have been affected at all. Nevertheless, the traders at the Merchants' Exchange considered it wise to be on the safe side and, therefore, withdrew from the market as sellers. There were the usual number of bids, but except for August delivery, they were the same as Saturday's and as wheat cannot be bought anywhere near the prices named, no risk was run.