

Keep Yorktown Liberty Shrine

Historians Plan Golf Course and Memorials on Washington's Battlefield.

Washington.—To restore and preserve the battlefield of Yorktown, where Cornwallis surrendered to Washington, as an international shrine of liberty is the purpose of a movement directed by three Yorktown organizations, the Historical society, the Forum and the Country club.

The movement has received the support of notables, including President Coolidge and his royal highness the duke of York, the latter having accepted the honorary presidency of the Yorktown forum. Included in the list are cabinet members, senators, representatives, Vice President Dawes, General Pershing and other high military officials, governors, ambassadors and other diplomats, Stanley Baldwin, the prime minister of England; Field Marshal Haig, Sir Auckland Geddes, Sir Esme Howard, Lady Nancy Astor, Lord King of Viny, the marshals of France and the descendants of Lafayette, Rochambeau and DeGrasse, who served at Yorktown with Washington.

Yorktown possesses a vital interest to Americans. General Pershing, in a foreword to a book, "The Glory of Yorktown," which is being circulated by the promoters, says that the fundamental proposition of the sovereignty of the people was made secure by the American revolution, and the struggle for national freedom, won at Yorktown, inaugurated a universal movement for national independence which spread over the western hemisphere and resulted in the establishment of twenty independent states in Latin America.

"This epochal movement," says General Pershing, "later spread to Europe and even to Asia, terminating the age-long struggle between democracy and autocracy, and bringing a new concept of popular government to the old nations of the world. Yorktown was one of the decisive battles of the world, and marked a turning in human history, the effects of which have become worldwide."

Dates Back Three Centuries. Yorktown was patented in 1621 and the town of York was laid out in 1691. It is situated in the historic peninsula

of Virginia. Near by is Jamestown, where the first English settlement on the western hemisphere was made, in 1607, and not far distant is the site of the famous Indian village of Powhatan. Close at hand, too, is Williamsburg, seat of William and Mary college, which was founded in 1683, and but a few miles away are Fortress Monroe, guarding the entrance to Chesapeake bay, and Newport News, Hampton and Norfolk. Within a short radius are the birthplaces of seven presidents of the United States—Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Harrison, Tyler and Wilson.

Every school child knows of the important place Yorktown and its siege occupy in the history of the Revolutionary war, but not all know the spot that marked events in three other wars. There was important military action there during the war of 1812, when the British captured Yorktown on their way to Washington; during the Civil war the Confederates under General Magruder and General Johnson occupied the old Cornwallis fortifications when the Union under McClellan marched up the peninsula to attack them, and during the recent World war Yorktown was an American naval base.

The Yorktown Historical society has established headquarters in Yorktown to receive visitors, distribute explanatory literature and deliver lectures on the battlefield and the historic facts.

World Assembly Proposed. It is planned to expand the Yorktown forum into a world assembly and international center comparable with The Hague, Brussels and Geneva. A classical temple is to be erected to house the forum and there will be closely connected units interpreting in symbol historical eras and epochs in the development of democracy. A perpetual endowment is to be provided.

The forum is affiliated with the Marshall-Wythe-Monroe school of government, citizenship and international relations of the College of William and Mary, and until the forum buildings are completed its sessions will be held either in the customs house at Yorktown, the oldest customs house in the United States, or in the National Memorial auditorium on the college campus.

The function of the Country club is to maintain the battlefield of York-

SUMMONS BY PLANE



Mrs. Henry Gastris of New York hired an airplane and dropped down on her husband who was returning from Europe on the steamship Grasse, and served him with a summons for contempt for alleged failure to pay back alimony.

town and to provide housing accommodations and recreational facilities for visitors. A temporary clubhouse has been erected and an 18-hole golf course completed. In constructing the golf course, the underbrush that concealed the redoubts, entrenchments and parallels of the famous battlefield has been cleared away and it is possible for visitors to inspect them for the first time since shortly after the Revolutionary period.

History of the Battle. Yorktown, for all its military importance, by the way, was not a bloody battle ground, the allied American and French losses being only about 300 killed, wounded and missing, and the British losses about 550. Washington, when he took over the command from Lafayette, had a force far superior to that of Lord Cornwallis. He had approximately 9,000 Americans; there were 7,000 French under Rochambeau, and in addition, there was the French fleet of Count de Grasse, numbering 28 ships of the line with nearly 4,000 infantry on board. The siege was opened on October 9 and eight days later Cornwallis proposed to surrender.

October 19 Major General O'Hara led out the whole British army from the trenches into the open field, where, in the presence of allied ranks of France and America, 7,247 English and Hessian soldiers laid down their arms, delivered their standards and became prisoners of war.

The second siege of Yorktown, during the Civil war, likewise found McClellan in command of the Union army with a greatly superior force numbering 112,392 men as compared with not to exceed 50,000 Confederates. McClellan delayed his assault, however, and the Confederates evacuated Yorktown and fell back to Williamsburg on the way to Richmond.

Man Dives 2,600 Feet to Death at Yosemite Falls

Yosemite, Cal.—Evidences of a 2,600-foot suicide leap by Theodore Jackowski of San Francisco were found when human bones were found by park rangers at the foot of Yosemite falls.

The suicide was first indicated when hikers recently found at the top of the falls a coat in the pocket of which was a note and a will scribbled in pencil, signed by Jackowski and dated June 7.

The will said Jackowski had loaned Arthur Schweinin of Mayfield, Cal., \$1,200 in 1921 and instructed a Redwood City man to have Schweinin pay his funeral expenses and give the balance of the money, except for a small amount, to the Veterans' hospital at Menlo Park, Cal.

Eats Without Hands

Cobalt, Ont.—When both his hands were mutilated recently by the premature explosion of a dynamite cap, Jim Gallagher, a prospector, alone in his cabin some miles from Larder lake, was compelled to subsist two days on what scraps of food he could pick up from the table with his mouth. The explosion left him helpless until his plight was discovered and he was taken to Kirkland Lake for treatment.

Girl Scales Peak but, Oh, the Price

Yosemite National Park, Cal.—Miss Tecla Van Austin, of San Francisco, went forth this summer with one ambition; one slightly worn hiker's pick; one new climber's suit, and she returned with one record all her own; one pair of knickers, seamless; one pair of arnis, skinned, and an over-supply of satisfaction.

Her ambition was to climb Grizzly peak. She did that. She wore out all her stockings, sundry other items of apparel and one guide. The guide gave up and returned, but Miss Austin went on until she had planted a dusty heel on the summit of the peak. After that she slid down the incline and completed the damage to her outfit.

She was the second woman to make the climb, but returning from the summit, she stepped in a baby avalanche and shattered all speed records for descent to the base of the peak.

Knowing what not to do is also means to success

COATS WITH DIGNIFIED APPEAL; SIMPLE COATS FOR CHILDREN

THE two types of coats mainly in demand, as the season advances, are those that have a luxurious and rich looking, and those that have a flavor of sports styles in mannish, plain, sturdy garments. The latter depend upon cut and the right choice of pattern, in familiar materials, to give them their character, but dressier types call upon fabrics, furs and embroideries, the new silhouette and endless individual touches and variations, for the distinction to which they may rightfully lay claim.

All these elements that go to make up dressy coats are meat and drink to French designers, who fairly revel in soft, supple fabrics, intricacies of cut, splendor in embroideries and new style ideas. They are sending over rich coats, of dignified appeal, that rival fur coats in opulent but conservative

All in the blue October weather, when crisp, bright days do their part toward making shopping tours a pleasure, little maids may expect to acquire their new winter coats. In the meantime mothers are taking thought as to what is best suited to the needs of her girl and is pleased to find that fashion still dictates simple styles for children—both in practical coats for school or general wear and in coats somewhat more dressy.

For all-round wear, bold plaid fabrics and mixtures are shown, cut either straight or in lines that flare from the shoulder down. There are some blocked materials among the lighter woods, that are attractive and made warm enough by interlining and twill linings. Very small girls are provided with coats of wool bengaline, among other fabrics, with sateen linings and



Decorated With Beaver Fur.

styling. One of these, as sketched and shown here, is made of dark green cloth, with embroidered bands in green and gold and decorations of beaver fur. The oddity of fur emplacements on collars and sleeves and the long revers, is distinctly Parisian. The lower edge of the collar is scalloped, disclosing glimpses of embroidering beneath it, the deep cuffs leave a portion of the sleeves at the wrist uncovered and the revers is graduated in width. Embroidered banding emphasizes the flaring hemline. This model would make a good choice when velvet is used.

In a great many fur-trimmed coats the straightline silhouette has been retained, and on some of them fur is so lavishly used that it covers about half of the garment. Worth has sent

warm interlining. Tucks are a favored decoration for the smaller coats, while machine stitching is popular on coats for larger girls.

Plaid fabrics, including those of the needlepoint variety, suede and smooth-finished cloth, with velveteen make up a large part of the fabric list for children's coats. Colors, in addition to the usual dark browns and blues, include new shades of blue, the wine shades and rosewood, and velveteen is used for trimming the plain cloths. Fur collars are conspicuous by their presence on all sorts of coats and krummer in collars and cuffs is the most popular choice on velveteen.

One of the most important style points in children's coats appears in the shoulder cape, which, in some in-



For All-Around Wear.

ent a cloth coat with border of fur that reaches to the knees, cuffs of it that end at the elbow, shirt-bosom front and rolling shawl collar that need not fear comparison with the most sumptuous all-fur model.

Both long and short haired furs are used on coats and those garments made of pile fabrics in brown or other fur colors, with collars and cuffs of fur dyed to match are as beautiful and luxurious as fur coats.

Why That Bad Back?

Is backache keeping you upset? Feel all tired out—so nervous and dispirited you can hardly keep going? Then look to your kidneys. Your kidneys rid the body of poisonous waste. But if they lag, impurities accumulate and poison the whole system. Then one is apt to suffer backache, stabbing pains, headaches, dizziness and other annoying kidney irregularities. If your kidneys are sluggish, help them with a diuretic. Use Doan's Pills. They are praised the world over. Ask your neighbor!

A California Case

Mrs. A. E. McClellan, 517 West Dryden St., Glendale, Calif., says: "My back was lame and when I stooped sharp catches took me across my kidneys and it was difficult to get up or down. I always had that tired feeling. Dizziness, too, was another symptom. So I finally started using Doan's Pills. They completely cured me."



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KEEP EYES WELL!
Dr. Thompson's Eye Water will strengthen them. At druggists or 121 River Troy, N. Y. Bookies.

Infants Quaintly Dressed

The broad-beamed Dutch children are carried about on the arm and hip, much as American babies are. They are dressed in garments cut out in the same patterns as those of their parents, but when all are put on except the outer robe, they are folded over the feet and laced across like the Italian bambino. These babies invariably wear caps, some of them heavily wadded to prevent serious harm resulting from a fall. The babies of Markaan and of Vollemendam are really curious sights in their quaint caps.

If a man is a good debater, he argues about everything.

From School Teacher to Great Eminence

A young man who was brought up on a farm, qualified for district school teacher, then managed to save enough money to put him thru medical college.

Later, he moved to Buffalo, N. Y., and today the name of this man, Dr. R. V. Pierce, is known throughout the world. His Golden Medical

Discovery is the best known blood medicine and tonic. More than fifty million bottles have been sold. If your dealer does not sell the Discovery, in liquid or tablets, you can obtain a pkg. of the tablets by sending 65c to the Dr. Pierce Clinic, in Buffalo, N. Y.

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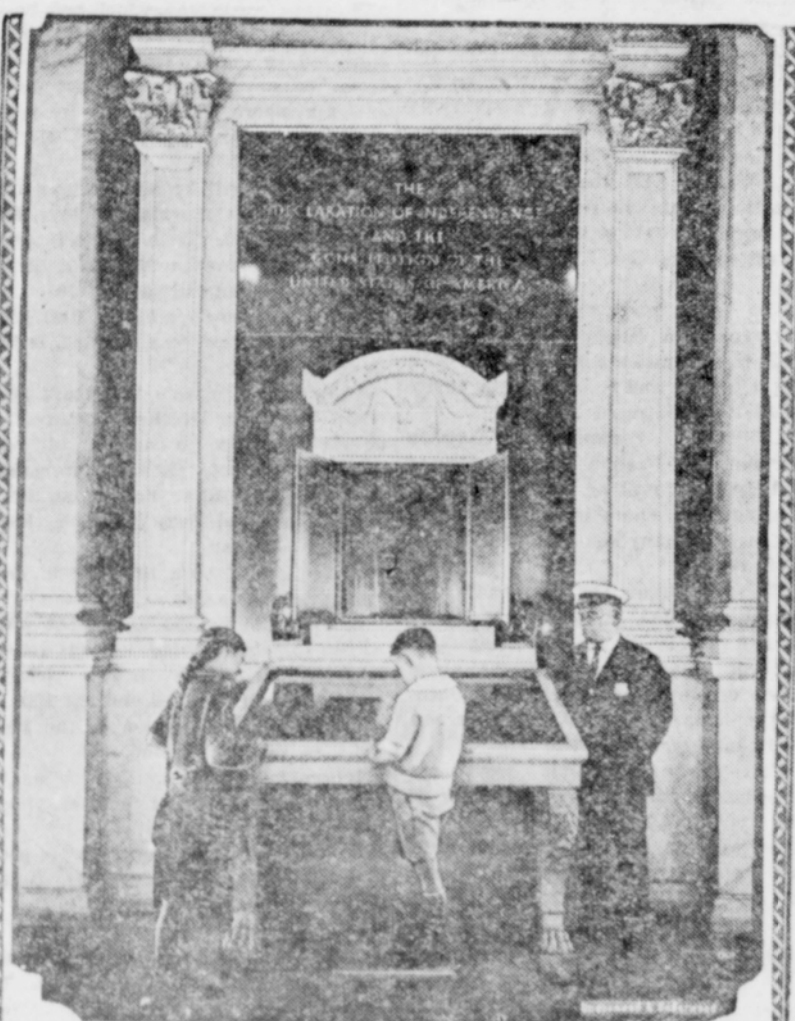
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Constitution Is 138 Years Old



The Constitution of the United States was ratified by a convention of the states on September 17, 1787—138 years ago. The original document is now kept in a special glass case in the Library of Congress and is daily visited by hundreds of citizens.

MEMBERS OF EIGHTY TRIBES ATTEND ONE INDIAN SCHOOL

Haskell Institute May Safely Lay Claim to Being 100 Per Cent American.

Lawrence, Kan.—Haskell Institute may set down its claim to honor as "100 per cent American." For only true Americans may enter here.

The largest of the government's Indian schools, already opened for its fall term, Haskell Institute last winter drew 1,040 American Indian girls and boys from nearly eighty tribes. From Key West to Ketchikan they came, and from Yakima to Yonkers.

Twenty-eight states sent quotas of students to Haskell last year. Oklahoma's delegation numbered 333, almost one-third of the student enrollment. Yet her neighbor state to the south, Texas, had but one representative in the student body. Kansas was second in numbers with 104, and South Dakota next with 103.

Alaska was represented by a single student of the Eyak tribe.

Outnumbering any single Indian tribe are the Sioux, whose 119 members here came from five middle-western states. Cherokees and Potawatomes made up the third largest tribal delegation.

The Chippewas came from the greatest area. They had roved the continent. Then there were Apache and Mojave, Navajo and Papago, Hopi and Plute from the Southwest; Bannock and Nez Perce, Flathead and Shoshone from the Northwest; Kickapoo and Sac and Fox, Chippewa and Ottawa, Wyandotte and Winnabago from the Middle West, and from Oklahoma and the South came Chickasaw and Choctaw, Creek and Cherokee.

When father has to holler in putting over his argument with the family, it is the only way he can.