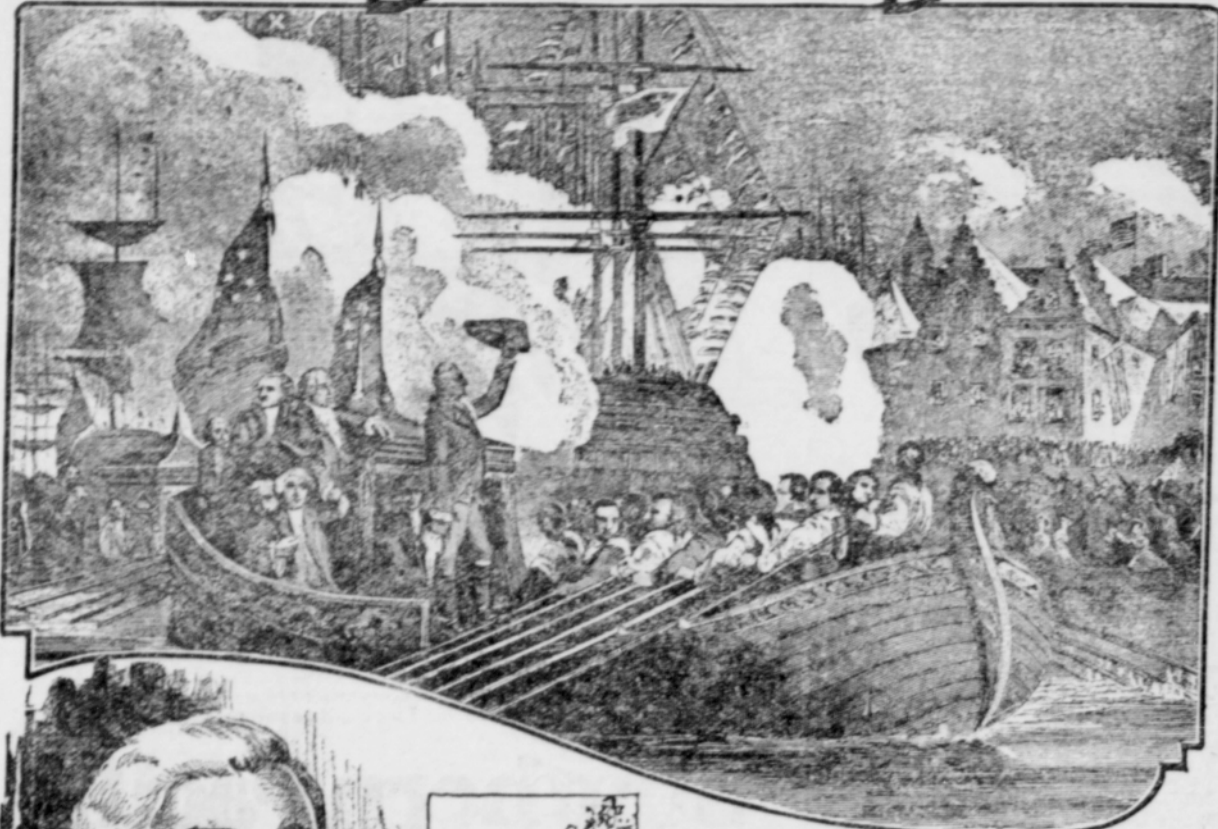


If George Washington— State Boundary Lines at Fault



Lord Fairfax
Finding of Bones of Lord Fairfax Suggests Interesting 'If' of American History

By JOHN DICKINSON SHERMAN
LORD FAIRFAX'S bones, which had been "lost" for many a year, were discovered the other day by workmen excavating under the old Episcopal church in Winchester, Va. This is the Lord Fairfax whose name is remembered in American history, chiefly because he started out George Washington in life by getting him a commission as a public surveyor and employing him to survey his Virginia estate. All of which suggests one of the many interesting "ifs" of American history.



If George Washington had not had this experience as a surveyor of the wilderness, would he have been the first President of the United States of America?
The Fairfaxes are an old English family. Our Lord Fairfax was Thomas, sixth Baron Fairfax, who inherited his Virginia estate through his mother, the only daughter of Lord Culpeper, who got it through royal grant. Born in England in 1601, he was educated at Oxford, held a commission in the Horse Guards, contributed papers to the Spectator and achieved an enviable reputation as a man of fashion.
Lord Fairfax, having been jilted by a court beauty—so the story goes—withdrawn from fashionable life and about 1739 paid a visit to his Virginia estate. He liked it so well after a year's stay that he went back to England, gave away his other properties, closed up his affairs and in 1745 arrived in Virginia to stay. After a time he established Greenway Court, a manor of 10,000 acres near Winchester, where he lived until his death in 1782. The title has been continuously recognized by the British House of Lords, but the first of the American Fairfaxes formally to lay claim to the peerage was Albert Kirby Fairfax, a banker of New York and London. He was recognized in 1908 by the House of Lords as the twelfth Lord Fairfax of Cameron.
Lord Fairfax was the owner of about 5,282,000 acres, extending from the sea over into the Shenandoah valley, between the Potomac and the Rappahannock. This is 21 of the counties of present-day Virginia. During the Revolution Lord Fairfax, a universal favorite, was not disturbed by either side. After the Revolution the quitrents and similar charges were abolished and the estate became in all respects subject to the jurisdiction of Virginia. Mount Vernon was originally a part of the Culpeper grant.

Indians and Science

Although the American Indians knew nothing of chemistry and geology as sciences, they were quick to take advantage of chemical combinations and geological conditions. James Brangan of Philadelphia, speaking at the meeting of chemists in Los Angeles, pointed out the ingenious method by which Indians made arrowheads, spears and knives. They used a piece of bone scoured or soaked in ashes.

Here's how the old English lord came to be the "guide, philosopher and friend" of the youthful colonel: The Fairfaxes and Washingtons came together early. Lord Fairfax, upon coming into his inheritance, put his cousin William in charge of the Virginia estate. William established a residence at Belvoir. About 1743 Lawrence George, inherited Mount Vernon and married Anne, daughter of William Fairfax. When Lord Fairfax came to Virginia to stay he lived for a time at Belvoir before establishing Greenway Court, where he kept open house.

George William Fairfax, oldest brother of Mrs. Lawrence Washington, and George Washington were warm friends. When the brother married Miss Carey of Hampton, Lord Fairfax invited George to accompany the bridal party on a visit to Greenway Court. It was the hunting season and Lord Fairfax soon had George in the saddle. He found the sixteen-year-old Virginian as expert and fearless as himself.

Then and there began the friendship between Lord Fairfax and George Washington which was to continue through the vicissitudes of the Revolution and end only with the old baron's death. It was a friendship that undoubtedly had much to do with the molding of the young Virginian's character in the formative stage of youth. For Lord Fairfax was a polished man of the world. Long and intimate association with him was practically a liberal education to young George. Lord Fairfax was an ardent Royalist and many a battle of argument he and his young guest had at Greenway Court. As his protegee increased in stature and in public favor, Lord Fairfax foresaw with sore dismay that he was the chosen instrument to win the independence of the colonies and humble Great Britain's pride. Yet their friendship never slackened. But when at last came the news of Yorktown the old baron cried, "Take me to my bed; it is now time for me to die." And die he did within two months, in his ninety-first year.

Now let us look at George Washington's surveying experiences in the Virginia wilderness in the light of the first stepping-stone in his journey to the Presidency.

He set out from Mount Vernon March 11, 1748, on his first surveying trip into the Fairfax principality. He had just completed his sixteenth year. His journal gives details. We find he and his men lost their tent in a high wind; swam their horses over swollen streams; slept in the open by campfire; roasted their meat on forked

sticks and used chips for plates; rode over "ye worst Road that ever was trod by Man or Beast." Once the straw on which they were lying caught fire—"We was luckily preserved by one of our Mens waking."

In 1749, at seventeen, Washington was made official surveyor of Culpeper county. He continued surveying for two years. His success as a surveyor led to his appointment in 1751 as adjutant of one of the four military districts of Virginia. This in turn led to the appointment as commissioner to the French on the Ohio, which was the real beginning of his military career.

Washington's life as a surveyor gave him a splendid physique. When he had his growth he was "straight as an Indian, measuring six feet two inches in his stockings and weighing 175 pounds." This stood him well during the Revolution. Long hours in the saddle could not tire him. He slept once under a tree with its roots for a pillow. The privations of Valley Forge could not daunt him. He rode a horse to death to get to the front at Monmouth and stop the retreat and had breath left to curse Lee for his cowardice "till the leaves curled on the trees."

Washington's life as a surveyor gave him wide acquaintance with the people of the frontier settlements and understanding of their character and ways—and it was of such frontiersmen that his armies were largely made.
Washington's life as a surveyor made him 100 per cent efficient in the ways of the wilderness, where efficiency means life or death. He learned to a half's breadth what a man could do with rifle, horse and boat. He learned the craft of the Indian, the finest natural fighting man the world ever saw. It was in the wilderness that he learned how to save his men when Braddock met disaster; how to cross the Delaware in the ice and surprise the Hessians at Trenton; how to fool the enemy by leaving his campfire burning; how to wait and wait and wait till the right moment; how to run like a coward and come back like a brave man; how to use Morgan's riflemen who came in response to his hurry-up call; how to estimate distances and numbers; how to get the lay of the land and pick his battlefield.

So—if George Washington had not been Lord Fairfax's surveyor, would he have been commander in chief of the Continental armies? And would he have won the Revolution—which made him President?

Or was George Washington raised up by Divine Providence to be the "Father of His Country?"

Finally Mildred decided to consult a fortune teller. She did so. The fortune teller described Harold to a "T" and advised her to marry Harold by all means. She did so. Soon all her means and Harold's means, also, were gone. Now Mildred says Harold was palmed off on her.—Nashville Banner.

Cuban Pineapples

Pineapples shipped from Cuba to the United States this year would fill 3,200 freight cars.

Errors Run From Hundreds of Acres to Many Square Miles.

Washington, D. C.—"Work recently begun to check up the condition of monuments marking the straight line boundary between New York and Pennsylvania, and to find how far the line varies from its proper position, brings to attention only one of the scores of 'boundary skeletons' in the national closet," says a bulletin from the Washington (D. C.) headquarters of the National Geographic society.

"It is probably safe to say that not one of the forty-eight states is now administering exactly the territory which supposedly belongs to it," continues the bulletin. "In some cases the differences are only matters of hundreds or thousands of acres, but in others they must be measured by hundreds of square miles. These faulty boundaries are for the most part accepted now, especially in the states longest settled; but the agreements have not all been reached quietly. There have been scores of disputes between neighboring states and territories, dozens of lawsuits have been brought before the Supreme court, and in one or two cases bitterness has been so great that civil war has seemed on the verge of breaking out."

"The chief difficulty is in drawing straight lines. Anyone can draw a straight line on a piece of paper. He can construct a reasonably straight edged flower bed or driveway. But try to lay out a straight line some miles or hundreds of miles long on the face of the earth, over hill and dale, valley and mountain and you are faced by a vastly more difficult problem."

"Many of the supposedly east and west lines between the colonies, later inherited as boundaries by the states, were laid out with no other instrument than the magnetic compass. The direction in which the needle pointed varied as the surveyor advanced; but in some cases no account was taken of this, and in others inaccurate corrections were applied. The lines, instead of being straight and running in a true east and west direction, were traced somewhat like rail fences between their terminal points, or struck off from the true direction at an angle and had to be brought back at intervals by offsets."

"Plumb Lines Cause Errors. 'Later when better instruments, astronomical methods, and higher mathematics were used the errors in running boundary lines were greatly reduced. An absolutely accurate line hundreds of miles long through rough country

has never yet been marked out on the earth's surface, however, and probably never will be—chiefly because surveying instruments depend on plumb line or spirit level to establish perpendiculars, and these indicators vary with differences in density of the rocks from place to place. The closest approach to accuracy has been made by the 'triangulation system,' which the United States coast and geodetic survey has extended over a great part of the United States. Errors still crop up, but they are almost negligible. It is this triangulation system which has disclosed many of the rather glaring inaccuracies of the earlier boundary surveys."

"A number of boundary difficulties have arisen because of mistakes in geography. Thus the first boundary treaty between Great Britain and the United States in 1782 provided that the northern boundary of the United States should run from Lake of the Woods 'on a due west course to the river Mississippi—a physical impossibility. This error had to be adjusted later but the tiny projection of United States territory into Canada at the 95th meridian—like the sight on a rifle barrel—is a monument to the mistake."

"Another error that led to trouble was the belief that an east-west line through the southern extremity of Lake Michigan would cut Lake Erie at or north of the latter's western end. The extension of Indiana and Ohio several miles north of this old east-west line testifies to the correction that had to be made. The shifting of the Ohio line north, incidentally, was one of the boundary matters that came near causing civil war. Militia from both Ohio and Michigan were mobilized near the disputed territory in 1835 and bloodshed was avoided by the narrowest margin."

"One of the most peculiar state boundaries in the United States is the northern line of Delaware, which is the arc of a circle nicked out of the southeastern corner of Pennsylvania. Laying out the Delaware boundaries was a rather difficult problem in geometry and surveying combined. While the north line is an arc of a circle drawn from the center of the town of Newcastle with a twelve mile radius, the west line is in the main a tangent to the circle from the midpoint of a base line in the south between the Atlantic ocean and Chesapeake bay."

"Mason and Dixon Line. 'No boundary line is more famous than the 'Mason and Dixon line,' which divides the North and the South. It is the southern boundary of Pennsylvania and the northern boundary of Maryland. It takes its name from

Jeremiah Mason and Charles Dixon, two famous mathematicians sent from England to survey the boundary. The line established by Mason and Dixon is probably more nearly accurate than any of the other east-west boundaries run in the eastern United States.

"In contrast to the Mason and Dixon line is the long east-west line forming the southern boundaries of Virginia and Kentucky between the Atlantic ocean and the Mississippi river. This line is supposed to lie along a parallel of latitude at 36 degrees 30 minutes north. The line as laid out is probably north of this parallel throughout practically its entire course. Where it cuts the Tennessee river it is about 20 miles too far north. At this point there is an offset to the south and the short stretch between the Tennessee and Mississippi rivers is approximately on the theoretical parallel. The southern boundary of Tennessee is only less inaccurate than the northern. It dodges both north and south of its supposed location along the 35th parallel."

"North Carolina is among the states suffering the greatest losses on account of boundary errors. Its diagonal boundary with South Carolina is supposed to extend to the 35th parallel before turning west. It actually makes the turn 10 miles short of the goal, then jumps 12 miles north of the parallel and continues west. The net loss of territory to the state is estimated at between 500 and 1,000 square miles."

Head Hunting in Luzon Replaced by Tame Games

New York.—"I was surprised and somewhat disappointed to learn when I reached the Philippines that head-hunting tribes had given up their ancient pastime under persuasion of American officials," declared Alvin Coombe, who recently has been around the world with his family.

"While I didn't get the thrill I expected, my curiosity brought me one of the most interesting bits of information I picked up during the entire trip.

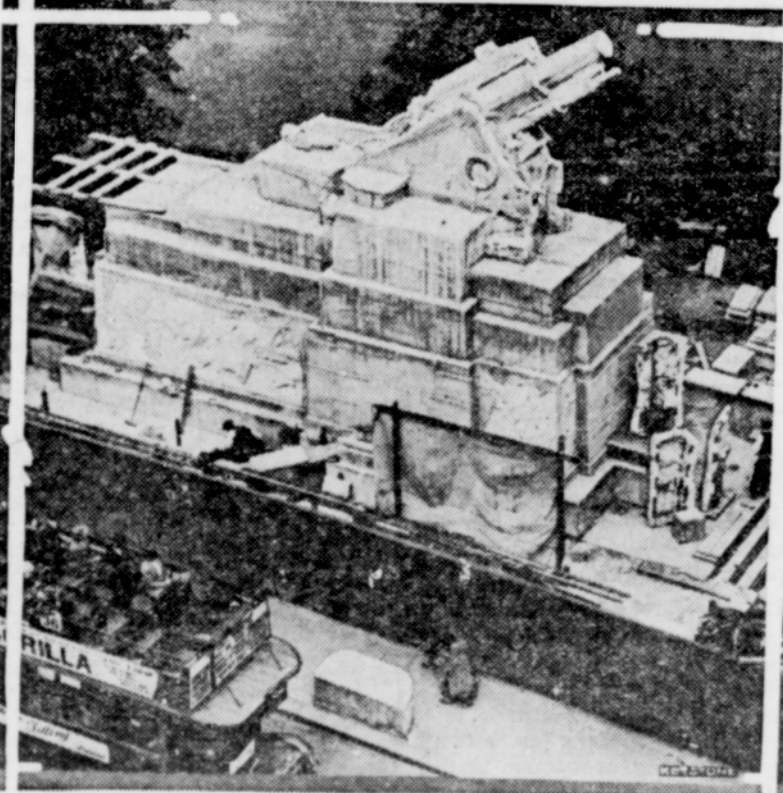
"An army officer, who had held some administrative job in the northern part of Luzon island, where head-hunting had its greatest vogue, told me they had changed their habits by teaching them American sports.

"A successful collector of skulls enjoyed the same prestige in his community as a successful collector of home runs on an American baseball team.

"It was sound reasoning, and I think it could be applied in other parts of the world where half-civilized peoples who have no sports amuse themselves and reveal the competitive spirit in feuds and prolonged murder tournaments.

"I think the most attractive part of the new school of recreation to the savage is the gallery his games attract. When he hunted heads he hunted alone. He gets more kicks from the cheers of the spectators at the games than from the deferred praise for a successful head hunt."

Odd Memorial to Royal Artillery



C. S. Jaggars' memorial for the Royal Artillery corps in London is nearly completed and will be unveiled in October by the duke of Connaught. The unusual design has created a great deal of comment.

Stork Brings Russian Peasants More Land

Moscow.—Every woman in the town of Zarubovo, Smolensk province, is expecting a visit from the stork.

At least that is what the women swore when a land surveyor visited the town to supervise the distribution of land. The sudden discovery of the prospective increase in the birth rate may have been due, it was suggested, to the fact that under the Russian land law every peasant is entitled to an additional share of land for every new member of his family.

The surveyor decided to postpone his allotments waiting for the stork returns, but meantime he ruled that if the prospective mothers bore twins or triplets the added share of land would be the same as though only single babies were born.

The land law is said to account partly for the increased birth rate noted among peasant families since the country emerged from the period of civil war and famine.

Kills Octopus

Olympia, Wash.—An octopus weighing 120 pounds with a nine-foot spread of tentacles was killed on Alki beach by Herbert Comode after a thrilling fight, during which one of the slimy arms was entwined around its captor's ankle. In the Fraser river a fisherman recently caught a sturgeon weighing 1,200 pounds, which yielded 50 pounds of caviar.

QUALITY AND PALATABILITY IN MEAT SUBJECT OF STUDY

Experimental Work to Be Conducted in Twenty-Nine State Agricultural Experiment Stations.

Chicago.—Plans of procedure for a national study to determine the factors responsible for quality and palatability in meat have been definitely mapped out by a special committee of five live stock and meat specialists headed by Dean F. B. Mumford of the college of agriculture, University of Missouri. Membership of this committee, which was appointed by the American Society of Animal Production, includes E. W. Sheets, chief of the animal husbandry division, bureau of animal industry, United States Department of Agriculture, secretary; Prof. M. D. Heiser, chief in meat investigation, Iowa agricultural experiment station; Prof. H. J. Gramlich, animal husbandman, Nebraska agricultural experiment station, and Dr. C. Robert Moulton, director of the de-

partment of nutrition, Institute of American Meat Packers. The experimental work decided upon by the committee will be carried out by 29 state agricultural experiment stations. It will include experiments on feeding, breeding, methods of slaughtering, methods of cooking and other phases of the subject.

The study is sponsored by the National Live Stock and Meat board, an organization interested in extensive research and education regarding meat. Experimental stations co-operating with the board are Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maryland, Minnesota, New Mexico, New Jersey, North Carolina, North Dakota, Oregon, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, South Dakota, Missouri, Mississippi, Montana, Nebraska, Texas, Virginia, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming and New Hampshire.

Biblical "Needle's Eye" Gate in Jerusalem Wall

Pittsburg, Kan.—The "needle's eye" referred to in the New Testament is a small gate in the wall of Jerusalem, not a sewing needle, at least in the opinion of Job Negelin, twenty-three-year-old Arab guide in the Holy Land, now studying music at the Pittsburg State Teachers' college.

The Biblical passage to which this modern Job has added a new meaning is in Mark 10:25, wherein Jesus chided those who "trust in riches," saying: "It is easier for a camel to go through the eye of a needle, than for a rich man to enter the kingdom of heaven."

"The needle's eye," says Negelin, "commonly misunderstood as the eye of a sewing needle, is known to Jerusalem as a small gate within a larger gate in the city walls. It is for the use of pedestrians after the larger gate is closed for the night for protection. The gate is so low that an average-sized man must stoop low to go through it."