

BUNKER HILL PROVED SPIRIT OF COLONISTS

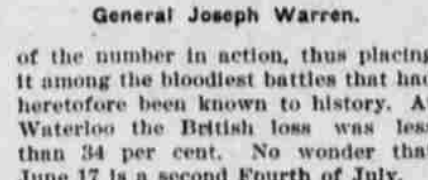
In its Consequences That Conflict Ranks as the Most Momentous of All the Struggles of Revolutionary Days—Revealed to the British the True Spirit of Their Foes.



A LITTLE before sunset 143 years ago, a few hundred American troops stacked their guns, threw off their packs, seized their trenching tools and set to work with great spirit. At midnight Boston was buried in sleep. The sentry's cry of "All's well!" could be heard distinctly from its shores.

At dawn, 143 years ago, the Americans at work were seen by the sailors on board the British ships of war and the alarm was given. The captain of the Lively, the nearest ship, without waiting for orders, put a spring upon her cable and, bringing her guns to bear, opened a fire upon the hill. One man, among a number who had incautiously ventured outside, was killed. A subaltern reported his death to Colonel Prescott and asked what was to be done. "Bury him," was the reply.

It was the first fatality in the battle of Bunker Hill, one of the most momentous conflicts in our Revolutionary history. It was the first regular battle between the British and the Americans and most eventful in its consequences. The British had ridiculed and despised their enemy, representing them as dastardly and inefficient; yet here the best British troops, led on by experienced officers, were repeatedly repulsed by an inferior force of that enemy—mere yeomanry—from works thrown up in a single night, and suffered a loss rarely paralleled in battle with the most veteran soldiers. According to their own returns their killed and wounded, out of a detachment of 2,000 men, amounted to 1,054, and a large proportion of them officers. The loss of the Americans was 411 out of 1,500 men engaged. So the number of casualties in this battle was more than 30 per cent



General Joseph Warren.

of the number in action, thus placing it among the bloodiest battles that had heretofore been known to history. At Waterloo the British loss was less than 34 per cent. No wonder that June 17 is a second Fourth of July.

What the Victory Meant.
A gallant loyalist of Massachusetts, who fought so well for King George that he rose to be a full general in the British army, regarded Bunker Hill as a transaction which controlled everything that followed. "You could not," he would say to his friends on the other side, "have succeeded without it."
"The rebels," Gage wrote a week after the battle, "are shown not to be the disorderly rabble too many have supposed. In all their wars against the French they have showed no such conduct and perseverance as they do now."
Move Forced on British.
After the engagement at Lexington on April 19 the British force under General Gage was increased to 10,000 men by the arrival of Generals Howe, Clinton, and Burgoyne with their commands from England. These occupied the town of Boston on a peninsula extending into the harbor. The naval forces consisted of the Falcon, Lively, Somerset, Symmetry, Glasgow, and four floating batteries. Across the Charles river, at Cambridge, and on the surrounding hills, were encamped between 10,000 and 20,000 undisciplined Americans. The British, thus cut off from communication with the mainland, were seriously hampered for provisions, and General Gage contem-

plated a movement to occupy the several heights near Charlestown, at Dorchester, and adjacent points.
The arrival of such a formidable force of the enemy caused the gravest concern to the colonists. It was rumored that the British would sally forth from Boston and burn the neighboring towns. It was to prevent this that the Americans determined to fortify Bunker Hill; for, if the British should get out of the city and intrench upon Dorchester Heights to the south of Boston, the Continental position would be made untenable.

Prescott's Gallant Act.
Not an unnecessary sound was made during the long hours of the night of June 16, 1775, and when dawn came intrenchments six feet high along the side of the hill were disclosed. In the face of the fire from the enemy ships and by the battery on Copp's Hill the Americans kept steadily at work completing their intrenchments and, when there was a slight show of faltering after a shot better directed than the others had done some execution in the trenches, Prescott himself mounted the works and marched to and fro with drawn sword regardless of the fact that he was a mark for the British. He thus preserved the courage of his men, who had never before been under fire.

It was about three o'clock in the afternoon when the British troops supported by a terrific bombardment from the ships in the harbor, advanced in solid column against the fortifications. Confidently they approached the works of the Americans, construing the silence on the hilltop as timidity. They changed their attitude on this point when they arrived within a few hundred feet of the redoubt. The Americans had been silent, but they had been ordered to refrain from firing until the command was given. Thus it was the British, advancing over the open stretch of ground, panting from the heat and the weight of their knapsacks, heard the word "Fire!" at the moment of their supreme confidence, and recoiled before a volley that mowed down many of their number.

British Line Decimated.
A deadly fire was poured into the British columns, the marksmen of the Americans picking off the officers. Along the whole line of fortifications, from the rail fence to the redoubt, the British troops were soon in retreat. The British columns advanced a second time and once more were met with deadly fire. Now, however, they were prepared for it; although staggered by the shock, they soon rallied and continued their advance. The Americans fired with such rapidity that it seemed as if a continuous stream of fire poured out from the redoubt. Bravely the British struggled to cross the open place in front of their enemy's position, but were forced to give up the attempt, and fled precipitately to the boats.

Although the field was strewn with their dead, the British again attempted to take the American position. Prescott had sent for reinforcements early in the day, and John Stark, with his New Hampshire company, had courageously crossed Charlestown Neck under a severe fire from the enemy. But the hazard of the attempt deterred other commanders from bringing troops to the support of the brave Prescott.
With ammunition almost exhausted and troops tired out from the strain to which they had been subjected, Prescott realized the futility of holding his position in the face of repeated attacks by the reformed and re-enforced British lines. Nevertheless he determined again to measure his strength with the adversary; and, with a command to his men to make every shot tell, he awaited the advance of the British. Again the latter were permitted to advance within twenty yards of the American works before they were fired upon. The British line was broken, but still it advanced. With their powder now quite exhausted, the Americans met their opponents with clubbed muskets and bayonets.

The odds were too great and Prescott ordered his men to retreat. It was in doing this that the Americans suffered their heaviest loss; among others who fell was Warren, one of the most cherished of the popular leaders.

STATE NEWS IN BRIEF.

Dr. E. E. Straw, former mayor of Marshfield, now serving as a captain in the medical corps, U. S. army, has married a young woman at Oregon, Ill., whom he met at Camp Grant, Rockford, Ill.

A campaign is being made among the business men of Corvallis to obtain help for the farmers. Haying time will be on in full force next week, and immediately following comes the harvest.

Evidence in a suit for \$40,000 filed against the O. W. R. & N. will be taken at La Grande. Mrs. Grace F. Fuller is the complainant, suing for damages as a consequence of the fatal injury to Francis Fuller near North Fork, Or., last year.

State Labor Commissioner Hoff has started work on his eighth biennial report to the legislature. The report will not be as extensive as it has been in the past, owing to the fact that the last session cut off \$1500 from his appropriation for that work.

Ray Noel, a logger employed at the McDonald & Vaughn camp at Tar Heel, eight miles west of North Bend, was instantly killed early Friday afternoon. A log that was being dragged by a donkey engine came in contact with another log, and unexpectedly bounding, struck Mr. Noel.

Confronted with a serious shortage of drivers due to many of its employees entering military service, the Gorst & King Automobile company, operating a jitney service between North Bend and Marshfield, is contemplating employing young women drivers to replace the men.

State penitentiary officials have been informed that Terrel Pope, a trusty who escaped from the Oregon prison last January, is under arrest at Des Moines, Ia., and that he will be prosecuted there on several burglary charges. He is also said to have committed robbery in Nebraska.

Barger Larson, a young man who failed to register on June 5 of last year for military service, was arrested by Sheriff Burns, of Clatsop county, Friday morning. This case has been reported to the Federal district attorney and the defendant will be held awaiting instructions from that office.

Cottage Grove district taxpayers strongly favor the retention of the manual training and domestic science and art departments in the schools. The vote at the annual school meeting was 178 for their retention and 52 for their elimination. H. J. Shinn was re-elected director and Worth Harvey was re-elected clerk.

Greeks, of whom there are many on Coos Bay, employed at the mills, in lumber camps and elsewhere, complain about dealers who are selling flags and say there is not a Greek flag to be purchased in the county. The Greeks say that being one of the allied nations, it would be only proper for tradesmen to place flags of Greece on sale.

County Food Administrator Wells reports that more than 30 tons of Washington county wheat flour have been turned back by dealers and private owners at the administration's request. Many instances are reported where families with less than a sack of flour in the house have turned it in.

Louis Williams, Thomas Randall and U. S. Fillo, interested in the fishing industry near Seattle, were in Eugene this week on their way to Florence for the purpose of making an investigation of the fishing industry near the mouth of the Siuslaw river. They contemplate engaging in sea fishing off the Oregon coast.

Physical connection between the Oregon Electric and the Southern Pacific at somewhere near Jefferson street in Portland is ordered by Regional Director Ashton in a letter to the Public Service commission. Similar physical connection also is ordered at Albany.

Indians from Warm Springs and Celilo take the myriads of brown, green and black aphids found sucking the life from plants in gardens adjoining the strawberry fields of Hood River as a forewarning of the approach of a severe winter. The warnings of the red men are having a better effect toward securing an advance ordering of winter fuel than the official advice of the fuel administration.

A second order granting a franchise has been granted to the Siuslaw Boom company covering a part of the Siuslaw river and streams and tributaries in Lane county. Under the new order Knowles, Hadsell and Sweet creeks which were covered by the first order are eliminated. The order is also amended to provide that the streams covered by the franchise are navigable to logs and provides that private operators along the streams shall not interfere with the rights of the company. The first order provided that the company should not interfere with the rights of private owners.

MAKE GOOD WHEAT PLEDGE

Yakima Reservation Committee to Develop 20,000 Acres Arid Land.

Yakima, Wash. — The reservation committee, which pledged the government 20,000 acres under cultivation in 1919 and a bushel of wheat for every dollar expended in the way of reclamation development, met here recently to consider plans for fulfilling its pledge. Congress recently appropriated \$500,000 for immediate use, and the committee expects to co-operate with the Federal authorities in planning the development.

While the ultimate decisions must rest with the department, the committee hopes to have the lands to be improved designated as soon as possible that they may be cleared of sagebrush this fall and as much done as possible to put them in shape for a maximum crop next year.

It is expected 20,000 to 25,000 acres of new arid lands will be brought under production. As the average crop under irrigation is over 35 bushels to the acre, the committee feels that it can easily make good its pledge to the government of producing a bushel of wheat for every dollar of the appropriation.

Water Crisis in Okanogan.

Washington, D. C. — Because of an unprecedented shortage of water in the Okanogan reclamation project in northern Washington, the department of the Interior has asked congress for an appropriation of \$125,000 to pump water from a distance. Unless water is obtained soon, crops and orchards will be ruined and the work of many years' development will be severely retarded, the department's report said.

NORTHWEST MARKET REPORT

Wheat — Bulk basis, Portland for No. 1 grade; Hard wheat—Bluestem, Early Bart, Allen Galgulus, Martin Amber, \$2.05. Soft white — Palouse Bluestem, Fortyfold, White Valley, Gold Coin, White Russian, \$2.03. White Club — Little Club, Jenkins' Club, White Hybrids, Sonora, \$2.01. Red Walla—Red Russian, Red Hybrids, Jones Fife, Coppei, \$1.98. No. 2 grade, 3c less; No. 3 grade, 6c less. Other grains handled by samples.

Flour—Patents, \$10; valley, \$9.60; whole wheat, \$9.60; graham, \$9.20; barley flour, \$11 per barrel; rye flour \$11@11.40 per barrel; corn flour, \$11.60@14.50.
Millfeed — Net millfeed prices, car lots: Bran, \$30 per ton; shorts, \$32; middlings, \$39; mixed cars and less than carloads, 50c more; rolled barley, \$74@75; rolled oats, \$69.

Hay—Buying prices, f. o. b. Portland: Eastern Oregon timothy, \$32@33 per ton; valley timothy, \$27@28; alfalfa, \$24@24.50; valley grain hay, \$24@26; clover, \$21; straw, \$9@10.
Butter—Cubes, extra, 41¢; prime firsts, 40¢; prints, extras, 44¢; cartons, 1c extra, butter fat, No. 1, 43¢ per pound.

Eggs — Oregon ranch, current receipts, 38¢@39¢; candled, 40¢@41¢; select, 42¢ per dozen.
Poultry — Hens, 23¢@25¢; broilers, 28¢@30¢; roosters, \$16@17¢; ducks, geese and turkeys, nominal.

Veal—Fancy, 16¢ per pound.
Pork—Fancy, 23¢ per pound.
Fruits — Strawberries, \$2.50@3.50 per crate; cherries, 5¢@12¢ per pound; cantaloupes, \$1.50 per crate; gooseberries, 5¢@6¢ per pound; apricots, \$2.35@2.50; watermelons, 4¢@4½¢ per pound.

Vegetables—Tomatoes, \$2.25@2.50 per crate; cabbage, 2¢@3¢ per pound; lettuce, \$2.50@3 per crate; cucumbers, \$1.25@2 per dozen; garlic, 7¢; celery, \$3 per crate; peppers, 25¢@35¢ per pound; rhubarb, 4¢ per pound; asparagus, \$2.50 per crate; spinach, 5¢@6¢ per pound; peas, 10¢@12¢ per pound; beans, 16¢ per pound.

Sack Vegetables — Carrots, \$2 per sack; turnips, \$1.85; parsnips, \$1.25; beets, \$2.25.
Potatoes — Oregon Burbanks, \$1@1.50 per hundred.
Onions — Yellow, \$1.75 per crate; crystal, \$2@2.25; red, \$1.75 per sack.

Cattle — June 20, 1918.
Prime steers.....\$12.00@13.00
Good to choice steers... 11.00@12.00
Medium to good steers... 9.00@10.00
Fair to medium steers... 8.50@ 9.50
Common to fair steers... 8.00@ 9.00
Choice cows and heifers... 9.00@10.00
Com. to good cows and hf 7.50@ 8.00
Canners..... 8.00@ 4.50
Bulls..... 6.00@ 8.00
Calves..... 8.00@11.00
Stockers and feeders... 7.00@ 9.00

Hogs —
Prime mixed.....\$16.60@18.75
Medium mixed..... 16.45@16.60
Rough heavies..... 15.60@15.75
Pigs..... 15.50@15.75
Bulk..... 16.60
Sheep —
Prime spring lambs....\$14.00@14.50
Heavy lambs..... 13.50@14.50
Yearlings..... 8.00@ 8.00
Wethers..... 7.50@ 8.00
Ewes..... 5.00@ 7.50

OFFICER IS CAUGHT IN NET

Lieutenant Staley, Arrested, Charged With Graft, Confesses.

Washington, D. C. — The trail of the government's pursuit of illegal profiteers on war contracts Wednesday led to the arrest in New York of Lieutenant James C. Staley, a reserve army officer, on a charge of accepting money from the Truefit Raincoat company, of New York, for the contract which he promised to procure.

After being arrested, Lieutenant Staley made a complete confession of his part in the transaction, department of Justice officials said, and gave much valuable information, which may lead to the detection of other cases of fraud. He will be tried by court martial.

The arrest was made by agents of the department of Justice, who had followed the officer during his inspection of the plant of the raincoat company, whose proprietors acted in co-operation with the government to detect the fraud.

The secret agents arrested Staley immediately after he was said to have received a sum of money from Joshua Rosenthal and Louis Wener, proprietors of the plant.

It was charged that he had told them he would expect more money as soon as they got the contracts which they sought for 50,000 raincoats costing nearly \$250,000.

This was the first arrest of an army officer since the department of Justice started its investigation into the system by which contingent fee agents have made millions by obtaining contracts for manufacturers who were charged a commission. Other arrests may follow soon, as it is known that a number of contractors in New York and elsewhere are assisting the government in running down agents by whom they have been approached.

U. S. TO HAVE ARMY OF 4,000,000 SOON

Expansion Planned to Meet New Needs and Draft Decisions Are Upset—Age Extension Necessary.

Washington, D. C. — The present schedule of the War department is said to contemplate the arming of 4,000,000 men by next January 1. That would mean the calling of 1,000,000 men between July and January, and the absorbing not only of the men remaining in class 1 from the first registration, but of those placed in that class under the recent registration, as well as some 200,000 expected to be put in that class as the result of the reclassification recently ordered.

Should congress decide that it is necessary at this time to extend the draft age limits below 21 or above 30, or both, no opposition will be offered by the War department.

In authorizing this statement, Secretary Baker said the department could see no immediate need for such action, although the date already is in sight when it will become necessary to replenish the class 1 reservoir.

A bill by Senator France, of Maryland, to extend the draft to men from 18 to 45 is now before the senate military committee, and at a hearing on it last Saturday, Provost Marshal General Crowder gave it as his opinion that extension of the draft ages would be necessary.

All previous estimates of the department relating to man power have been based solely upon the men in class 1. General Crowder stated specifically in his report on the first draft that it would be the policy of his department to refrain from touching the other classes.

The present emergency, however, with its resultant demands for the speedy organization of forces far in excess of the number contemplated, have upset these decisions.

Officials here have always declared that the difference between members of class 1 and class 2, from the viewpoint of eligibility for service, was too minute to be seriously considered.

Honolulu Troops Shiver.

Camp Lewis, Tacoma—First infantry troops who recently arrived at Murray, near here, from Honolulu, are getting their first real night's rest in six years. Though the temperature in the day is approximately the same as in Hawaii, the men soon found that they were not equipped for Washington nights, and the Red Cross was called on for a supply of quilts and sweaters. About 1280 quilts were supplied the soldiers from the tropics.

Hindenburg in Hospital.

Geneva—The Tribune says it learns from a reliable source that Field Marshal von Hindenburg is suffering from an acute nervous disease; that his mental capacity is much affected, and that he is confined in a private sanitarium. The paper adds that Hindenburg took no responsible part in the recent offensive on the western front, the work being done chiefly by General Ludendorff.