

"The Star Spangled Banner"



FOR THE HISTORY AS IT IS TODAY

By ELMO SCOTT WATSON

FLAG Day, which is observed on June 14 throughout the United States, has a special significance this year because it is the sesquicentennial of the adoption of our national emblem. For it was on June 14, 1777, just 150 years ago, that the Second Continental congress in Philadelphia adopted the resolution, proposed by John Adams, which said:

Resolved, That the Flag of the thirteen United States be thirteen stripes, alternate red and white, that the union be thirteen stars, white in a blue field, representing a new constellation.

Thus did the flag come into being. Its inception is one of our favorite traditions in which the names of George Washington and Betsy Ross are inseparably linked. According to this tradition, the first flag, combining the stars and stripes, was made by Mrs. Elizabeth Ross at her home, 239 Arch street, Philadelphia, under the personal supervision of George Washington some time between May 23 and June 7, 1777. The flag, as designed by Washington, had six-pointed stars and it was at Mrs. Ross's suggestion that five-pointed stars were substituted.

Her design was presented to congress by a committee composed of her husband, Col. George Ross, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence from Pennsylvania; Robert Morris and Washington, who in presenting it said, "We take the star from heaven, the red from our mother country, separating it by white stripes and the white stripes shall go down to posterity representing liberty."

Such is the tradition which is commonly accepted, even though there is no documentary proof to back up its authenticity. Later Betsy Ross is said to have received from the government a contract for making flags and she and her daughter carried on this business until 1857. Today there are descendants of Betsy Ross, such as the young woman pictured above, Miss Jane Ross of New York, who carry on the family tradition of flag-makers.

According to another story, this first flag was designed by Francis Hopkinson of New Jersey (also a signer of the Declaration of Independence) and the itemized statement which he presented to the government in 1780 for his services in designing this flag, as well as the seal of the Department of Admiralty and of other governmental departments, is on file in the Congressional Library.

But whether Betsy Ross or Francis Hopkinson was the designer, as well as a number of other details connected with the origin of the flag over which there is dispute, is ever settled conclusively, the fact remains that June 14, 1777, was the date upon which the American flag officially came into existence, and that is the reason for the observance of Flag day. It has special significance this year, too, because the United States Flag association, of which President Coolidge is honorary president, has launched a campaign for a million members through the formation of "sesquicentennial living flags" throughout the nation. The United States Flag association came into being through the efforts of Col. James A. Moss, U. S. A. (retired), who served through three wars under the Stars and Stripes and who is director general of the association. The founders of it are thirteen in number, typifying the thirteen stripes in the flag, and include prominent men and women representing all races,



MISS JANE ROSS

creeds and political affiliation in the United States. The national council consists of the governors of the 48 states in the Union, typifying the 48 stars in the flag. The association, founded for the promotion of reverence for the flag and the ideals and institutions for which it stands, hopes to bring about in this sesquicentennial year a "patriotic revival" through the formation of "sesquicentennial living flags" on Flag day.

During the 150 years of its history the American flag has attracted to it various symbolical names—Old Glory, Stars and Stripes, Red, White and Blue, the National Standard, the Starry Flag, the Flag of the Free, the Rainbow of Hope, the Colors, the Ensign, and the Star Spangled Banner. The last is perhaps the favorite one since it is also the name of our national anthem. That name for it was first used in 1814 and associated with it are the names of Fort McHenry, Md., and Francis Scott Key.

That, too, is one of the familiar traditions of American history but there is no dispute about the facts connected with naming the flag "the Star Spangled Banner" as there is in the case of the origin of the banner. During the War of 1812 a British expedition set out to "cut the nation in two" by moving up the Chesapeake bay, capturing Washington and Baltimore and from this strategic position operating north and south. Washington was captured and the capitol burned. But when the British fleet moved against Baltimore it found a stout defender of that city in the form of Fort McHenry.

During the bombardment of the fort Francis Scott Key, a young Maryland lawyer, was detained on board one of the British ships to which he had gone seeking the release of a friend who had been taken prisoner by the British. All during the night Key watched the bombardment. At dawn he peered through the mist and smoke to see if the fort still held out or if its guns had been silenced and it had been forced to surrender. To his delight he saw that "our flag was still there." So he sat down and wrote the words of the immortal song on the back of an old envelope.

The original "Star Spangled Banner," the flag which flew over Fort McHenry that memorable night is still preserved in the National museum in Washington. It was made by Mrs. Mary Pickersgill of Baltimore, whose grandmother, Rebecca Young, is said to have made "the first flag of the Revolution under General Washington's direction," although her descendants who have preserved the story do not specify which flag this "first" one was. In its present state of preservation the Star Spangled Banner is 32 by 29 feet. It has 15 stripes and an equal number of stars. It was one of the famous "15 Stars and Stripes" flags authorized by congress in 1794, since there were then only 15 states in the Union. It was one of these "15 Stars and Stripes" flags which flew from the mast of the U. S. S. Constitution, "Old Ironsides," and under which Oliver Hazard Perry fought in his famous naval battle on Lake Erie.

Nor has the memory of Key been forgotten. He died in Baltimore in 1843 and he lies buried in Frederick, Md., the town made famous by her defiance of "Shoot if you must this old gray head, but spare your country's flag." In 1914 congress made an appropriation for a monument at Fort McHenry to stand as a memorial to Key and the American soldiers and sailors who beat off the British attack. This monument was dedicated on Flag day in 1922 with President Harding delivering the principal address.

The Sixty-eighth congress in 1925 appropriated the sum of \$50,000 for the restoration of Fort McHenry under the direction of the secretary of war and "its permanent preservation as a national park and perpetual national memorial shrine as the birthplace of the immortal 'Star Spangled Banner.'" This work is now going on, with the fort itself being restored and the buildings around it being torn down to make place for a beautiful park. In the picture above, showing Fort McHenry as it is today, the flag-staff is said to be the same one which the flag, that inspired Francis Scott Key, flew from it the "Star Spangled Banner" still waves.

French with facility, he could not think of the word he wanted. Whereupon his French host came to his rescue. "Monotony," said the latter.

This May Be True
Elisa was a hired girl. She lived in Kansas, and she had never seen the ocean. Finally, though, her mistress took her to Ocean park.

On their arrival at Ocean park they went down to the sunlit beach and the

mistress said, waving her hand out towards the great, windy spread of rolling waters and white sails and wheeling gulls:

"There, Elisa, there's the sea. What do you think of it?"

"Oosh," said Elisa. "It smells like oysters, don't it?"

Got Along Without Zero
The Greeks and Romans did not have a zero in their numerals. Our present system with the zero was derived from that of the Arabs.

Guncotton From Garbage
Possibly some day nothing whatever will be wasted. The last word in salvaging scraps comes from Berlin, Germany, where an engineer, Kurt Gerson, has recently erected a large plant to convert the garbage of the city into guncotton, artificial silk and other useful products. By this process, reports Popular Science Monthly, all cellulose matter is sifted from the garbage and subjected to special treat-

ment. Moreover, by distilling such matter as potato parings and pieces of wood, Gerson declares he can produce tar, charcoal and acetic acid.

Biblical History
The total number of Israelites engaged in the war with the Midianites was 12,000—1,000 for every tribe.

Must Help Himself
Heaven ne'er helps the man who will not act.—Sophocles.

OREGON STATE NEWS OF GENERAL INTEREST

Brief Resume of Happenings of the Week Collected for Our Readers.

Eight Salem canneries will start operations June 1 on gooseberries. The strawberry crop will follow.

Fire insurance agents of Eugene have effected a temporary organization and will organize permanently at the next meeting.

The state board of control has awarded contracts for a new dining room and ice plant at the state home for the feeble-minded.

La Grande has no fear of a water shortage this summer. The two new wells and the Beaver creek supply are furnishing 3,842,400 gallons daily.

A site has been purchased and work will start soon on a new armory at Be'er, to cost from \$20,000 to \$30,000, the money to be raised by popular subscription.

T. M. Gerow, Eugene architect, is designing plans for a new school gymnasium and auditorium at Marshfield. Bonds amounting to \$70,000 will be issued to finance the building.

Dedication of the Lane county cottage at the W. C. T. U. Children's Farm Home at Corvallis will occur June 19. The building has been completed and will soon be furnished.

Albert W. McDermid, 42, of Seattle, a steeplejack, was killed at Baker when he fell from a smokestack on the Oregon Lumber company mill 75 feet to the roof of the engine room.

The organization of a Reedsport Merchant's Protective association is definitely under way. Heavy losses have been sustained by the merchants through improper placement of credit.

There will be a new Church of Christ building erected at Sweet Home in the near future. The officers already have had the blue print made. This will be quite an improvement to the town.

Grain operations on Tule lake are seriously curtailed by high water in the 96,000-acre basin, and as a result the annual crop will be below that of last year, Klamath County Agent C. A. Henderson reported.

The interstate commerce commission designated Portland as one of three western cities in which hearings on western livestock rates will be held within the next two months by the commission's examiners.

Between 700,000 and 800,000 baby chicks were shipped by Salem baby chick hatcheries during the last year, according to figures prepared in Salem recently. This year's shipments will exceed 1,000,000 baby chicks, it was said.

The city of Ashland has filed with the state engineer an application for permission to construct the Reeder creek reservoir for the storage of 800 acre-feet of water in Jackson county. The estimated cost of the project was \$350,000.

Portland is suffering from an epidemic of measles, according to figures contained in the weekly report of the state board of health for May 21. This shows Portland had 196 cases of measles. In the remainder of the state were 122 cases of measles.

Assurance that a station of the Pacific Co-operative Poultry Producers' association will be established in Eugene was made coincident with the announcement that Lane farmers controlling more than 100,000 hens have signed up with the organization.

Grading of the athletic field at the Rainier Union high school was begun last week by John L. Brooks of St. Helens. The work of putting the field into shape will be completed by August 1. It is claimed for the field that it will be one of the best in Columbia county.

Actual construction work on the new nurses' home at the Oregon state hospital will get under way within the next two weeks, according to an announcement made in Salem by Dr. R. E. Lee Steiner, superintendent of the institution. It will cost approximately \$150,000.

Construction of ten miles of logging railroad at an estimated cost of \$100,000, will be undertaken immediately by the Shaw Bertram Lumber company of Klamath Falls, it was announced. The logging road will tap timber holdings of the concern in the Squaw Flat district, 40 miles east of Klamath Falls.

Within two or three weeks motorists may again pass entirely around Mount Hood on the Mount Hood loop. That was the news H. B. Van Duser of the Oregon state highway commission received from the commission's snow removal crew.

Improvement of the Chilolquin-Klamath agency road became a certainty with the receipt of word from J. H. Scott, state market road engineer, that the state highway commission had designated the thoroughfare as a market road.

An after-dinner speech has to be tactful. It never refers in the slightest way to the high cost of food.

The best way to determine whether a lightning flash is spiral or jagged is to take one home and examine it.

You can't believe half you hear, or half you read in print. The deaf and blind are enjoying a peculiar advantage.

The new radio law will not be satisfactory unless it suppresses the announcer who tries to be funny, and fails.

Two hundred thousand pounds of wool were sold with sealed bids at the wool sale held in Cordon last week. Prices ranged from 31 1/2 cents a pound to 22 1/2 cents.

Klamath county's share of Oregon and California grant land tax refund was received by the county treasurer in the form of a United States treasury warrant for \$111,855.03.

California-Oregon Power company development work in southern Oregon under construction or ordered, will entail an expenditure of \$5,000,000. This does not include a proposed further development that will mean an additional expenditure of at least another million.

With 80.87 inches of rain in Astoria since the rainfall year started September 1, that city already has 3.88 inches of precipitation over the normal rainfall for the entire year. The normal annual rainfall in Astoria, based on records extending back more than 70 years, is 76.99 inches.

Portland has been named convention city for the meeting of the National Tuberculosis association next year, according to word received from Mrs. Sadie Orr Dunbar, executive secretary of the Oregon Tuberculosis association, who is attending the convention in Indianapolis, Ind.

Value of eggs handled by the Central Oregon Poultry Co-operative in the first year of its existence amounted to over \$25,000, it was announced at the annual meeting of the co-operative in Redmond. Verne Livezey of Plainview has been re-elected president of the Mid-state Association of Poultrymen.

One-half of the \$12,000 needed by the McMinnville chamber of commerce for the purchase of the Hunt cannery building and plant was obtained last week by a solicitation committee headed by W. L. Osborn, county assessor. After the purchase of the cannery it will be used as the receiving plant for fruit during the coming season.

Following the receipt of the supreme court decision holding that the law passed by the recent legislature authorizing the removal of the county seat to Medford from Jacksonville was constitutional, at an informal conference of Medford city officials, it was decided to go ahead with preparations for construction of the new city hall-courthouse building at once.

Residents of Oregon must watch their steps a little more closely from now on, if they would escape an argument with the courts. Last Saturday, 370 new laws enacted by the last legislature became effective, the 90 days since the close of the session elapsing at midnight Friday. These 370 new laws are in addition to 81 emergency measures passed at the last session, already effective.

Douglas county will enjoy a reduction in general taxes of more than 25 per cent as a result of the payment by the government of the Oregon & California tax refund, it is estimated. Douglas county's share of the initial payment was the largest to be received by any county of the state, as it has more of the reverted lands than any of the other 18 counties concerned. Douglas county's check amounted to \$1,471,640.66.

Oregon cherry growers have been invited by the United States tariff commission to send representatives to Washington, D. C., to attend the hearing June 28 in connection with the cost investigation of cherry production now being conducted under the commission's direction. Pacific coast growers had requested an increase in the present tariff rate of two cents a pound on cherries, in order that they might better meet foreign competition.

Peach growers of the Brogan vicinity report that prospects for a bumper crop are very good. Fear was felt earlier in the season that all the peaches were killed by the heavy frosts in April, but orchardists now say that only a small percentage was injured and, barring further loss, the yield will be up to normal. There is more water in the Willow creek reservoir than there has been at any time in the past three years, so no loss from drought is expected.

A bullet accidentally fired from a gun in the pocket of James F. Toney, Redmond city marshal and Deschutes county deputy sheriff, killed his 4-year-old son, James, in Redmond last week. It was believed that a knife in the pocket pressed against the pistol trigger. Toney was seated in a chair in his home, his two small sons, Bobby and James, playing on the floor, near their mother. The bullet passed between two of Toney's fingers and pierced the boy's heart.

Coinciding with the June 28 special election, a special county and city election will be held in La Grande. Petitions already are being circulated to place a measure on the ballot proposing to reassign \$398,000 in unspent road bonds for construction of new county highways, including a 21-mile road from Union to Medical Springs, and a Summerville-Elgin connection with the Toll Gate road over the Blue mountains to connect with the Umattilla county road via forest service highway.

In this day of feminine bandits, there's no better protection than a tame mouse in your pocket.

There seems to be one law for the rich and one for the poor and about 2,000,000 for the middle class.

The farmer who owns a good team of horses near a big mud hole is getting a lot of relief these days.

It seldom occurs to reformers that the reason why some men are acquitted is because they are innocent.

Irish Vistas



On a Tipperary Road, Ireland.

(Prepared by the National Geographic Society, Washington, D. C.)

IRELAND, which holds such a secure place in many hearts, is not a large country. The longest line of land which can be drawn is three hundred miles—from Fair Head, in the northeast, to Mizen Head, in the southwest. Taking the country as a rough lozenge, the short diagonal from northwest to southeast is about two hundred miles.

The terrain itself may be roughly divided into three parts: a mountainous region in the north, an equally mountainous region in the south, and a great central plain.

The mountains in the north of Ireland are a geological continuation of those of Scotland, and those of the south a like continuation of the Welsh mountains. The Irish Central plain is opposite what in England is called by soldiers the Chester gap and so, naturally, the Irish Central plain is England's logical and only military outlet to the northwest.

The rich and fertile province of Meath was the possession of whatever tribe in Ireland could take and hold it. In earliest days Dublin and its Liffey was not the principal site of the Irish kings, but Tara, in Meath, and Boyne, with its lush meadow grass and its infinity of salmon. In the southwest Limerick was hardly less important. Limerick was protected on the west by the Atlantic and on the east by the wide and dangerous Shannon. The Shannon is considered the real military frontier of Ireland in the west. The greatest of English soldiers, the Lord Protector Cromwell, did not dare to invade Connaught (Connaught).

What you will see as a visitor in Ireland depends on your own mind. Names, little crannies in cities, will work their white magic on you. The walls of Derry (Londonderry) will make your heart beat faster, for no gallantry in Froissart rivaled that of the thirteen apprentice boys who locked the gates against James of the Fleeting and held the city for eight long months, not only against King James, but against famine and pestilence.

Things to See and Think About.
On Lough Erne you will find that Saint Patrick's purgatory which enthralled the mind of medieval Europe and which is still a place of devout pilgrimage.

At Ballyshannon you may be fortunate enough to see the salmon, lying packed like sardines, awaiting the opportune moment to spring up the Falls of Assarae, springing sixteen feet in the air against the foaming roaring water.

At Muckross the fantastic cliffs will hold you. In that one named the Market House you will see a blood brother of the rock out of which the African sculptor hewed the fearsome Sphinx. In Donegal you will see the desolate Rosses, a tangle of small lakes and great granite boulders, and he who loses his way in that desert by night is the most luckless of beings. The great mountain of Donegal is Errigal, and its white cap is not snow but white quartz. From its top, on a fair day, you can see the Scottish Hebrides, Islay and Jura, floating on the water like young brown gulls.

From Horn Head, sometimes out of a mist will emerge the rocky battlements of Torj Island, like something evoked by an enchanter's wand. The roar of the Atlantic crashing into that cavern known as MacSwine's Gun will shake the stoutest heart.

Belfast is about as Irish a city as Paisley is. It is of no antiquity and, except for commerce, of no importance; but within easy reach of it are the blue Mourne mountains, the great Dun of Downpatrick, where the country folk say that St. Patrick, St. Brigit, and St. Columkille are all three buried.

Near Castle Upton are some ruined buildings of the Knights Templars, of interest as a minor establishment founded by the Knights who escaped to Harris.

At Antrim is the greatest round tower of Ireland, nearly one hundred feet high. Near the town is Lough Neagh, the largest lake in the British Isles, bordered with orchards.

At Ballinerry Jeremy Taylor wrote his most important works, and near it, at Whiteabbey, Anthony Trollope wrote his autobiography. Near Carrickfergus, at Kiltroo, Dean Swift had a living for a small time.

Nine Glens of Antrim.
North of Belfast, at Larne, begin the Nine Glens of Antrim: Glencarn, Glencloy, Glencarriff, Glen Ballyenon, Glencann, Glencorpy, Glendun, Glenshesk, and Glentov. Near Cushendall is Ossian's grave. Thackeray called Glencarriff a miniature Switzerland.

North of Antrim is Rathlin Island, or Ragherly, as the Gaels call it. The stormy sea between Ireland and Ragherly is called Slieve-na-mara, or Gullet of the Ocean, and can only be sailed over in the finest of weather. Here is Bruce's refuge. It is a gallant little island, with an immensity of birds. It is mentioned not only by Charles Kingsley, but by Ptolemy.

Near Ballycastle is the famous Carrick-a-Rede, a ropewalk over a chasm six feet wide and ninety deep, a couple of planks lashed together by rope. The handrail, also a rope, swings away from you as you cross. The Giant's Causeway, near by, is more curious than beautiful. The best time to see it is in a gale, when the tessellated terraces are assaulted by a cavalry of foam. Parts of it are called by fantastic names: the Honeycomb, Lord Antrim's Parlor, the Organ, the Giant's Loom, the Gateway, and the Lady's Fan.

Howth is northward, with the small islands of Ireland's Eye and Lambay. Through Swords and Malahide one travels to Drogheda, whose walls still show the effect of the lord protector's cannon, and whose river, the Boyne, shows so little effect of Ireland's greatest battle.

Westward of Drogheda is Newgrange, famous for its Druid burial mound, with a passage of great stones forty-eight feet long leading into a stone-roofed chamber. It is the oldest Celtic monument in Europe. The Norsemen are supposed to have rifled it, so that no man knows what it contained.

Tallaght, near Dublin, is the great burial place of the legendary legends of Partholon, who died of the plague. Kingstown, so modern as to be vulgar. Bray and Dalkey are pretty little coast towns.

Wicklow and Vale of Avoca.
Going in Wicklow, you enter a world of glens, like Glen of the Downs, the Devil's glen, and mountain lakes like Tay and Lough Dan. Glendalough, or the "Glen of Two Lakes," as the Gaelic name means, is a deep, solitary glen in a wild region, the upper lake of which has something terribly sinister about it. Here are the ruins of seven churches, which have stood for upward of twelve hundred years, and a round tower. It is the site of the hermitage of St. Kevin.

The Vale of Avoca and the Meeting of the Waters are the prettiest spots in Leinster. The scenery of Leinster seems to have a feminine, soft quality. The road from Dublin to Killarney passes through Maryborough and Thurles, in which latter city Silken Thomas, the Earl of Kildare, burned the great cathedral in 1495 because he thought the archbishop was inside.

Moeroun castle, on the Kerry road, is the birthplace of Admiral Sir William Penn, the father of the founder of Pennsylvania. Gougane Barra is a place of the most dark and beautiful aspect. Steep mountains and a lake like black marble, and trembling silver rivers shining into the dark water.

The English poet, William Wordsworth, writing about Killarney, says: "In point of scenery this is the finest portion of the British Isles," which is treason to his own lake country. The name Killarney means "Church of the six bushes." The lakes are three: the Upper or McCarthy Moore's lake; the Middle or Tore lake; the Lower is called in the Gaelic Lough Leane.

In the Gap of Dunloe, the brawling Loe river expands into little lakes of water remarkable for their blackness. The Golden MacGillivuddy's reeks and the Purple mountains stand around this district like sentinels.

Gentle Hint?
The movie sets often afford much unexpected humor. The other day Reaves Eason shouted through his megaphone: "Now, Hoot, speak that title."

It was a love scene between Hoot Gibson and Barbara Ward, and Hoot, obeying instructions, buried the dramatic line: "If you know what I was thinking, your heart would turn to stone."

Quick as a flash Miss Worth reported: "And if you knew what I'm thinking, you'd be a little boulder."—Los Angeles Times.

Saves Teeth for Funeral
An unusual request of a man was fulfilled when he died recently at Monaro, New South Wales. He had kept all the teeth that had been extracted and had requested that when he died they should be placed in his mouth, saying: "I'd look fine at Gabriel's call without teeth, wouldn't I?"