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THE SIGNING OF THE CONSTITUTION

From a painting by Howard Chandler Christy. (This painting is now hanging in the United States Capitol)
DEAR DAUGHTERS:

ON September 17th we celebrate the signing of our Federal Constitution in Philadelphia 163 years ago by the Delegates who had worked through that Summer in 1787. Today, we have the oldest Constitutional government on earth. Our Constitution was a later phase of the American Revolution.

The historic parchment bearing the original signatures of the men who wrote and adopted the Constitution rests in a beautiful shrine in the Library of Congress in Washington. No American can look upon it without deep feeling of awe and reverence.

We have a superb Bill of Rights guaranteeing the fundamental freedoms of individual citizens. This Bill of Rights forms the constitutional bedrock of our democratic government.

On this anniversary let us be reminded of the words of John Adams: "You have rights antecedent to all earthly government; rights that cannot be repealed or restrained by human laws; rights derived from the Great Legislator of the Universe."

In being grateful for our inalienable rights under our Constitutional form of government, however, we should also remember our obligations and responsibilities. In these troublous days of crisis and change, too many Americans are prone to over-emphasize their rights without realizing that they have important duties as citizens of our great Republic.

One of the primary duties of Daughters of the American Revolution in patriotic citizenship is to cherish, protect and publicize our Constitution and our American Way of Life, so that our nation will be stronger to withstand the infiltration of subversive propaganda which might lead us too far toward Socialism, a first step in the direction of Communism.

Our Society has been asked to join with the Sons of the American Revolution in trying to make the nationwide observance of Constitution Day on September 17 more effective. Therefore, I am asking all State Societies and local chapters as far as possible to arrange patriotic programs on or near Constitution Day. Due to the blessings afforded the American people through the tenets of the Constitution, this is one way that we as a patriotic Society can lay emphasis on this document at this crucial time in our Nation’s affairs.

As so well expressed in our own National Society’s Constitution, which we might also well consider and appreciate along with our Federal Constitution, one of our D. A. R. objects is “to cherish, maintain and extend the institutions of American freedom, to foster true patriotism and love of country, and to aid in securing for mankind all the blessings of liberty.”

Just as we have privileges and rights within our government under its Constitution, so we have many privileges and rights within our National Society under its Constitution and By-Laws. But, just as our rights and privileges in government entail duties and responsibilities, this is likewise true of our organization.

While we start the Winter’s work together, let us be ever mindful of the many phases of D. A. R. activity and endeavor to assist in every way possible. This is the duty as well as the privilege of every member, and in this way, with the help and interest of all, our Society will be enabled to go forward to even greater fields of patriotic service.

Affectionately,

MARGUERITE C. PATTON,
President General, N. S. D. A. R.
ONE EVENING last winter my front doorbell rang rather violently. I was not expecting callers, and was therefore a bit startled, on opening the door, to find a stranger—a rather foreign looking young man with dark, curly hair. He was apparently in his early thirties. The thick lenses in his heavy horn-rimmed spectacles suggested myopia—perhaps mental as well as visual. He carried a large brief case, bulging with pamphlets and documents. I surmised that he was a salesman of some sort; perhaps a book agent or, possibly a representative of a famous brush manufacturer, whose products are sold directly to the consumer. I was therefore rather surprised when he presented his visiting card and asked if he might step in for a few moments to talk with me. The card read: Professor Irving Kleeshay, Social Science Department, State University.

Professional men, whether doctors, lawyers or bill collectors, are always welcome at my home. I find them very interesting. Their conversation is usually stimulating—quite unlike that of the average business man, whose jargon I cannot understand and whose interests, aside from the daily grind, seem to be limited to golf, bridge or canasta and the high cost of living. Therefore I invited the Professor to come in and make himself at home—an invitation which he accepted with unusual alacrity, it seemed to me.

He seated himself in one of my easy chairs, but declined my offer of a cigar, saying that he smoked only cigarettes and always carried an ample supply of his favorite brand. “Not a cough in a brief case full,” he remarked sententiously. Without further ado, he stated the object of his call.

“Doctor Newcomb,” he said, “I understand that you are one of those old-fashioned men of a past generation, who is known in our college and university circles as a reactionary anti-socialist,—or, in the words of our greatest President, a ‘relic of an obsolete social order.’ I called to find out,—that is, if you are willing to express your views to me—exactly why you are opposed to the modern, progressive, liberal ideas of social progress which we are instilling in the minds of our students, in order that they may live in a planned world of peace, security and plenty.”

“Well,” I replied, smiling at his frankness and youthful enthusiasm, “I am, as far as I know, not one of those ‘autocrats of entrenched greed’ who spend their lives in ‘well-warmed and well-stocked clubs,’ nor am I one of those ‘privileged princes of new economic dynasties,’ as you may observe in my modest quarters here. I am just an old gentleman with ‘a passion for anonymity.’ I trust, however, that you will confine your questions to matters that can be discussed without acrimony, for I refuse to argue with you or with anybody else.”

I excused myself for a moment, on the pretext that it was time to let the cat out; but actually to press a button in my hall closet, which closet contained the mechanism for operating a concealed wire recorder, which I had installed to use in making a permanent record of conversations or discussions that, occasionally, take place in my living room. The following is a transcription of Professor Kleeshay’s questions and my answers, which doubtless were forgotten by him as soon as he left my home later in the evening.

Prof. K.: “First, may I ask you, an intelligent man, why you are opposed to Socialism? You know, of course, that Socialism is actually Christianity in action. The early Christians were socialists. You have heard of Christian Socialism, of course?”

Dr. N.: “Yes, and I have heard of Democratic Socialism, Industrial Socialism and several other kinds. Call it whatever you please; it is just plain Socialism,—or Communism, if you prefer, for the two are substantially the same. Socialism is a political or economic philosophy; a theory of civil polity. Christianity is a religion. Religion has to do with the spiritual nature
of man. The two are irreconcilable and incompatible."

Prof. K.: "Bah! Religion is the opiate of the people!"

Dr. N.: "And Socialism is also a drug,—the last and final one administered to a decadent and dying people! But let us stick to facts,—not phrases. Socialism is the antithesis of individualism, but it is interesting to note that the Socialist is usually quite as much of an individualist or capitalist as is anyone else. He is not averse to acquiring capital or property or wealth sufficient to enable him to live in comfort, even if not in luxury, by teaching, writing, speaking or in business ventures. Who, for instance, is more insistent upon his property rights or his civil 'rights' than the government bureaucrat? However, don't forget that civil rights involve moral obligations."

Prof. K.: "But you, certainly, believe that human rights should come before property rights, don't you?"

Dr. N.: "That phrase, so frequently used by demagogues of this era, always reminds me of one used many years ago by a candidate for the Presidency. He closed his speech to the Convention with the dramatic announcement—'You shall not crucify mankind upon a cross of gold'. As they say to-day, it stopped the show! We should not be misled by catch-words or phrases, cleverly designed to confound the unwary and influence their thinking. Property has no rights, per se. What you speak of as 'property rights' are human rights. They were not conferred by government or by the Constitution. They are inherent and inalienable. The Constitution merely recognized and guaranteed the right of every human being, rich or poor, to acquire, own and dispose of property. Abrogate 'property rights', as you call them, and at once you abolish fundamental human rights, which rights are based upon the natural law, which, in turn is derived from the eternal law of the Creator."

Prof. K.: "Well, I believe in production for use, but not for profit. We should abolish the profit motive."

Dr. N.: "Isn't that a bit silly if you stop to think of it? All production is for use, but without profit, all production must cease. Profit is the excess of return over the outlay or expenditure. In other words, it is the difference between the cost of production and the selling price. It must cover the cost of materials, labor, taxes, etc. Every business, no matter how small or how large, must depend upon profit for its existence; unless, like the Post Office or the T.V.A., etc., which pay no taxes to the Federal Government, it has an inexhaustible supply of taxpayers' money with which to pay its expenses, or the cost of doing business. As you probably know, there are two profits,—the gross and the net. The former covers the cost of production; the latter is what remains after all expenses are paid. Obviously, the percentage of either profit should be figured on sales, and not on the capital investment, for there are no profits without sales. To figure percentage of profit on capital invested is misleading,—in some instances, purposely misleading."

Prof. K.: "Karl Marx, the great philosopher, said that the ultimate ideal is to give to each according to his needs and to take from each according to his abilities. I think that is only fair and just, don't you?"

Dr. N.: "That thought suggests a few questions. Who shall determine my needs, and who is to determine your abilities to satisfy my needs? Will that problem be left to a dictator or a bureaucrat or a politician seeking votes?"

Prof. K.: "Not at all. The State will settle those questions. The State will redistribute the wealth."

Dr. N.: "Yes, but what is the State? Even if the State consisted entirely of benevolent and well-intentioned men and women, would they be competent to divide the wealth of the nation so that all would have an equal share? A noted English writer once said—'If we divide up the wealth of the world, we shall not all be rich and happy; we shall all be poor and unhappy.' Furthermore, is redistribution of wealth by the State, or taxation based on the ability to pay, morally justifiable? It seems to me that stealing is stealing, no matter whether it is done by an individual or by a group of individuals called the State."

Prof. K.: "Oh, but taxation for any purpose is a prerogative of the State."

Dr. N.: "Not at all. In this country, at least, it is a delegated, not an inherent power. In other words, supreme power still rests with the people. They have delegated to the State only such powers
as are specifically stated in the Constitution, with which, I hope, you are familiar. All other powers remain in the hands of the people or the several states which constitute our Federal union. Of course, in recent years, our Federal Government has usurped many powers in violation of the Constitution. For instance, a politically-minded Supreme Court has stretched the so-called general welfare clause to the extent that it now covers innumerable cases of specific or class welfare, such as organized labor, farmers, racial and other minorities and so on.

Prof. K.: "That means, I suppose, that you are opposed to social security and the general welfare!"

Dr. N.: "Not at all. We all desire economic security and should use all honorable means to obtain it through our own individual efforts—not by dependence upon special favors or hand-outs from the Government. If you think that the Government should provide it for you, remember this,—the only way it can be done is to take it from someone else. Government has no money except that which it expropriates from the people. You and I, for instance. The only security or welfare you can get for nothing is the kind they provide in penal institutions and even that, someone has to pay for. 'There is no such thing as a free lunch'."

Prof. K.: "Well. So what? Now, to get back to Socialism. I suppose you consider the postal service and public schools as Socialism!"

Dr. N.: "Yes, in a broad sense they are but we must differentiate between Socialism and what is now generally considered as a proper collectivist activity of the State. Such activities include postal service, public schools, highways, waterways; also conservation of natural resources, reforestation, flood control, irrigation, aids to navigation, etc., and also many local projects such as water supply, parks, sanitation services, hospitals, asylums and libraries. Obviously, they do not compete with or tend to destroy private enterprise. However, parcel post, now included in postal service, is socialistic as it has almost destroyed the privately owned express companies. Public schools and free education generally, which costs the citizens over three billion dollars a year, might be called semi-socialistic. To my jaundiced way of thinking, the postal service would be much more efficient and economical if owned and operated by a modern corporation, such as the A.T.&T. It could not then be used as a political machine. As for our public schools, whether or not our educational system is worth its cost, measured by results, is certainly debatable. Perhaps, Mr. Thomas Jefferson's enthusiasm for free education might cool somewhat if he could see what has happened to his great project!"

Prof. K.: "But what about public housing projects? You surely agree with me that Government must provide comfortable homes for poor people."

Dr. N.: "Public Housing, usually disguised as slum clearance, is Socialism, and nothing else than Socialism. If the State is to supply homes, then why not demand that it provide food and clothing? Our Federal Government is already engaged in many other activities that are socialistic and in direct competition with private industry. It operates banks, insurance, railroads, steamships, power plants, distilleries, hotels, radio stations, employment agencies, etc. It prints books and magazines, deals in dairy products, fertilizer, electric appliances, movies, plumbing supplies; and it spends your money for propaganda to justify its acts."

Prof. K.: "Of course. What you say is absolutely true. We socialists planned it that way: We got your Congress and your Courts to sanction these projects. Not only that, but by the process of legislation, regulation and attrition, we intend, eventually, to destroy all private enterprise and end what you call the capitalist system. Furthermore, we are already prepared to take over all basic industries. We have set up forty-five corporations for that purpose, when the time comes."

Dr. N.: "Ah! Now, we are getting down to brass tacks! You are a socialist. I am not."

Prof. K.: "Of course, I am a socialist. Every progressive and liberal is really a socialist. What's wrong with that? You cannot stop us now, because we dominate the thinking of both major political parties, and influence the decisions of the judiciary. We aim to control all means of communication, so that we can direct your thinking."

Dr. N.: "Not my thinking, I can assure you!"

Prof. K.: "The socialist machine was
easy to set in motion in this country, largely because of indifference or lack of understanding on the part of Americans, especially those of the older generation. And I'll tell you now, the machine is irreversible; it cannot be stopped."

Dr. N.: "Oh yes it can!"

Prof. K.: "How?"

Dr. N.: "By shutting off the gas and turning off the ignition."

Prof. K.: "What do you mean?"

Dr. N.: "The socialist machine cannot run without fuel. The money, now supplied by private enterprise and the capitalist system is the fuel. The ignition is irredeemable currency. Repeal the Sixteenth Amendment and stop issuing 'printing press money.' Furthermore, just because an imported economist assured the American people that public debt was nothing to be worried about because 'we owed it to ourselves,' we have gone on a spending spree the like of which has never before been seen in all history. We are 252 billion 'in the red' and the public is urged continuously to buy more government I.O.U.'s, paper promises to pay, when and if."

Prof. K.: "Your proposal would cause a financial crisis and wreck the country."

Dr. N.: "I think not. It might save the nation, if we returned to sanity, common sense and, above all, honesty."

Prof. K.: "Well, I must say you are certainly a reactionary conservative!"

Dr. N.: "Thank you. That is a high compliment. Indeed, I am all that, and proud of it. Many conservatives hesitate to defend their political and economic beliefs. They seem to fear that they will be called unprogressive. As a matter of fact, the conservative is the true liberal because he is unalterably opposed to the despotism of the omnipotent State and to laws which shackle the liberties of the people."

Prof. K.: "We—you and I—seem to disagree about everything, but there is one thing on which I am sure we can agree, and that is the need for a world government to insure peace, security, equality and human rights. A world government would end all wars and bring about the brotherhood of man in one world of united nations."

Dr. N.: "Ah! 'The parliament of man; the federation of the world,' as Tennyson called it. The millenium is just around the corner!"

Prof. K.: "Yes. A world government would, of course, be democratic. The people would rule."

Dr. N.: "What people? Do you realize that there are over two billion people in the world? Over 200 million in Russia; over 200 million in Africa; over 450 million in China; over 580 million in the British Commonwealth; but only 150 million of us Americans. Have these teeming millions outside of what we call the Western World any definite concept of liberty, equality, brotherhood, democracy and all those fine things? Democracy means rule by the people; so I ask again, WHAT people would rule?"

Without answering my question, Professor Kleeshay suddenly arose from his chair, saying—"I must rush to catch my train to the city, for early tomorrow morning I am to deliver a lecture at the People's School of Social Progress, my subject being 'Marihuana as an aid to liberal thinking in Adult Education.'"

And with that, but not even a "Good Night," the professor, still puffing a cigarette, left my house. As he walked down the path to the street, he turned to deliver a parting shot. With a note of triumph in his voice I heard him say—"We have all the brains. We have all the energy, and will soon have all the wealth. We control the press and the radio. The world is ours. We will re-make it in the glorious soviet pattern. We will create a world government and direct the civilization of the future. And, remember, we will have government doctors, skilled in the practice of euthanasia, to dispose of old fossils like you!"

I closed the door, stopped the recorder and returned to my favorite easy chair to think about my strange visitor and his questions. I must have fallen asleep. I saw, in a dream, the figure of a great, noble, wise man of distinguished mien,
The Gospel of Individual Responsibility

BY Archie Carson

POLITICAL OPPORTUNISM, backed by millions in taxes collected for so-called Federal Aid, has led this dear land of ours a long way on the road to Socialism and now seems more than ready to lead it all the way. Indeed, there are those who would have us believe that even here in Liberty-loving America, the coming of the socialized state is inevitable.

To the millions who, regardless of class, race or religion, still believe in the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution and Bill of Rights, such a statement is a challenge that cannot and will not be ignored. Call it by what name you please, Socialism sooner or later destroys the very heart and soul of freedom, for it destroys individual responsibility.

And from the day the Bible-reading Pilgrims of the Mayflower landed at Plymouth Rock in pursuit of religious liberty, the true American has treasured individual responsibility as his most precious birthright.

It was a sense of individual responsibility that inspired Patrick Henry to make his soul-stirring plea for American independence, and a few weeks later gave an unknown colonist courage to fire the shot "heard round the world."

It was a sense of individual responsibility that developed each one of our forty-eight states from a collection of frontier settlements and welded them into the American Republic whose glorious watchword is: "Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable!"

It was their sense of individual responsibility that made possible not only the the spiritual achievements of Jefferson and Lincoln, but the material accomplishments of Thomas Edison, the Wright brothers and all the famous builders of our great American industries.

And now we are being tempted by honey-tongued promises of a carefree Utopia to give up our sense of individual responsibility and let the Government carry our burdens, even to do our thinking for us from the cradle to the grave. Are we going to yield? "Is life so dear, or peace so sweet as to be purchased at the price of chains and slavery?"

And what about our children? Are we going to deprive them of incentive to make big plans? To go into business for themselves? Or to become high executives in the industry of their choice? To become the stage and screen stars of tomorrow; perhaps the great poets or painters; the great scientists or spiritual leaders, even President of the United States?

A totalitarian state here in our America? The answer is, no, never! And to prove that we mean what we say, let each one of us, from the worker at his machine and the farmer plowing his field, to the top leaders of labor and management, begin spreading the gospel of individual responsibility!

Off the Record (From page 719)

standing with his back turned to a camp fire. Around him, in the ice and snow of Valley Forge, were the remnants of a forlorn, half-starved army.

"In their ragged regimentals
Stood the old Continentals,
Yielding not . . . ."

I heard his voice; sad, discouraged and seemingly fearful lest the land he loved so well and served so selflessly, might ultimately be destroyed. Not by force of arms, but by the sinister power of false ideas and unsound philosophies. The voice penetrated my dream. . . . "Was it for this we fought and bled?" I awoke with a start. . . . The voice might have been my own.

[ 720 ]
ON September 17, 1787, the Constitution was adopted. It formulated the rules under which we, the people, were to develop our government that would protect and enhance our ways of living. The Constitution was a product of our way of life then just coming into being; one of the first and most important documents of the world’s revolutionary era. As the fundamental organic law of this new nation, it met the nation’s needs, creative and regulatory. It allowed the new Republic to give its attention to the social, economic and spiritual development of the people. Under it the people need have no fear of political religious or social aggression or oppression. Men and women were free to work out their several ways of life, with the knowledge that the Constitution protected their rights, their freedom of speech, their freedom of religious worship, the freedom of their family mores, gave them trial by jury, taxation by representation only (except in this fair city); and more, it assured the people that they would have their say in the changes that were to be made in “our firm Constitution.” Our way of life could not be changed by administrative whim. We were to develop under a government of law. With the assurance of these freedoms and the political forms set up to maintain them, this nation has developed until today the nations of the world, in one way or another, recognize its leadership.

Some there are who think of our leadership as coming from our great natural resources. This is true only in part for Russia, China, India, and perhaps South Africa, have greater natural resources than we have. Some students say that we have become great because of our isolation. This cannot be a valid argument when we think of the demands upon us in the War of 1812; when we recall the interference of other nations in the war between the states; when we call to mind the international responsibilities imposed upon us by the Spanish-American War; and when we review our place of finality in World Wars I and II. Moreover, we have among us great populations of those who have immigrated to our shores who tie back to their homelands and who have exerted powerful influences upon our foreign politics, as well as upon local political actions. Isolationism will not account for our leadership. Having noted and estimated two of the most often cited arguments which account for our great wealth and power, we must turn to some other source for our strength. I believe that our recognized strength comes from the fact that every citizen has been free to develop his or her life without the fear of elemental interference. The government of and by the people must be for the people. This is the theme of our government under the Constitution.

With the increase of our wealth and power, centralized government seems to have been needed more and more to make our way of life effective. The enactment of the Federal Income Tax Law, the Prohibition Law, the Anti-Trust Law, the Interstate Commerce Commission rulings are examples of this encroachment on personal freedom. State functions are lessening, Federal functions are increasing. Now, because of what are styled the “peoples’ mandates,” we are, through the “New” and the “Fair” deals, tending toward a welfare state, which means further Federal social control. This is not a concern, if it be a concern, of our Constitution. Rather, it is a concern of our way of thinking about our life.

Our law and its interpretation follow not only precedent but the way of social thinking. A late President recognized this principle when he tried to pack the Supreme Court in order to emphasize “New Deal” ideology. New schools of thought were developing that were to be recognized and made the most of. Arguments are rife as to the validity and strength of the encroaching position. However we may feel about this new position, this we do know, that the greatness of our Constitution depends upon the greatness, or the littleness of the
thinking of our people. If we use the Constitution to accomplish freedom and greatness, we shall be acclaimed, but if we use it to accomplish selfish ends or to make our peoples irresponsible or lessen their feeling for growth of the greatness and the God-likeness that is within them, then a great document will be prostituted to that for which it was not conceived.

Under our constitutional Republic, if we concur in the necessary changes, we can develop an absolute collectivism, we can develop a socialized control, or we can maintain a democratic freedom, as a way of life. During war periods, when we voluntarily turn over to the President of the United States extraordinary political powers, we tend toward absolutism in our thinking. When we legislate for any part of a planned economy, or to care for the physical wants of our citizens, we are favoring socialized controls. Under our ideals of democratic freedom, we have held that men are, under rules of the game, responsible for getting on together. Of this way of thinking about life, Woodrow Wilson wrote, “America was created in order that every man should have the same chance as every other man, to exercise mastery over his own fortune.”

First let us think of absolutism. Believing in absolutism is to think according to well-defined rules. These rules restrict and circumscribe the fields considered and thereby limit the development of the minds of men. The totalitarian pattern of thinking educates its devotees to expect dependence and frustration. They cannot expect the gratification attending upon intellectual inventiveness or spiritual freedom. Dependence exists that the state may live. To this pattern is added another concomitant deterrent to independent mental activity—that is, a deteriorating fear complex. This fear is built up by the use of the repetitive statements that poorly defined wicked groups from within or without are threatening the existence of the absolute state. So the state is supported by an overactive police power. There can be little freedom of thought under a regime of secret police and internment camps maintained to create fear.

The reason that totalitarian thinking ends in dictatorship is that dictatorship is a most effective instrument of coercion, and the enforcement of the collective ideal. The pattern is established by one mind, or the collective mind of a chosen few. Of this Nikolai Lenin makes this statement, “The whole of society will have to become a single office and a single factory with equality for work.”

Into this assigned work, men must fit. Such a society has a definite socio-economic goal. It holds that democracy, with no single aim, lacks direction, and is guided by the whimsical and the fanciful thinking of irresponsible individuals. Totalitarian thinking overlooks the incapacity of its leaders to make an over-all pattern into which every man of the nation can fit; and the fallibility of the leaders who would undertake to adapt such totalitarian generalizations to the intimate life of every man within the state. Hence, under the totalitarian thinking, the limitation of human aspiration and invention is inevitable.

Let us now turn to the pattern of socialism. The socialist planners differ from those who believe in democratic liberalism in that they would organize the total resources of society for an economic end. The ideas they espouse refuse to recognize the independent spheres in which the ends of the individual are supreme.

As early as 1835, the Count deTocqueville defined this position in the following way. “Democracy extends the sphere of individual freedom, socialism restricts it. Democracy attaches all possible value to each man, socialism makes each man an agent. Democracy and socialism have nothing in common except one word—equality. But notice the difference, while democracy seeks equality in liberty, socialism seeks equality in restraint.”

So, restraint and frustration go hand in hand.

In a society where men exist for the state, they are always forced to turn their efforts to the problems of the production of material wealth. They are compelled to turn to these problems because the inventiveness, the eagerness, the fullness of production is lost under the restricted pattern. So they never get beyond the supplying of the earthly things of existence. You may have noted in the papers not so long ago of the sale in New Jersey of the Commons of the North American phalanx of Fourierist Society. It was sold for a mere pittance, and it recalled failures of the Oneida community, the Owenites, and other like
groups. The idealists that established these socialized communities never reached their goals because they could not attain to economic self-sufficiency. History is replete with such failures.

When we look at an ant hill, we see that the ant is reduced to a point where the insect becomes incapable of doing anything other than that which it is born to do. Some cannot feed themselves. They depend for their sustenance on specialized sexless individuals of the colony. Others in ant life were created male. After they have served, they die. The queen bearing eggs is the unit around which the colony survives. Individual action is lost. It is replaced by other impulses, imposed by the morphological and physiological structure of each specialized, limited group. The individual's life is only a part of the community, which holds the interest of each ant with the interests of the others. This ant hill community is without soul or future, and becomes the sole reason for the existence of its members. But we are not yet thus specialized. We have no desire to reverse our evolutionary process and become ants.

Faith in democratic freedom is to believe that because of individual effort man has risen and will continue to develop from stage to stage in physical, intellectual and moral power. With all the faults that are apparent in our society, of this we are sure, that there is a valid satisfaction in the opportunity to order our ways of living so that they recognize the strengths of each man, and have each strength acknowledged as a contribution to the society of which the man is a part.

This is our belief, or we would not be honoring on this anniversary, the Constitution that was born of this idea. The freedom of thinking in a democracy spontaneously evolves a natural leadership without which we could not have developed this nation. The power that comes with such freedom is not separate from the interest of the state. It is an essential and integral part of our social well-being. It is the everlasting form in a structure composed of transitory parts. Because of its force, there has been moulded together the mysterious incorporation we call our free nation. That this way of thinking has been successful cannot be doubted. To prove the point all we have to do is to recall what at this very moment we are being asked to do for other nations.

So the strength of a nation is to be found in its thinking. Men have great energy and that force must have an outlet. The curbing of this naturally free activity, by whatever means; the negation of a citizen's full responsibility for his actions; the consideration of the individual as merely a physio-social unit, inevitably brings about frustration of moral man. It will suppress the spirituality, the hope, and leave only the frightened, discouraged feeling of uselessness, or it will burst forth in weird, non-social ways.

Let us illustrate this point by the example of over-legislation—legislation which sets ceilings upon men's activities. Such legislation results in the lowering of the moral tone. We saw this in prohibition times. In the long run, over-legislation is just as destructive to moral responsibility when it is enacted to meet social betterment concepts. Call to mind the fraud that is now being practiced in the tight-woven British society in regard to socialized medicine. Many members of the "Labor Party" itself are adversely critical of what is taking place in their program and asking for limitations in it.

Morality flourishes only when men are held responsible for the development of their own lives. You can't legislate into the individual such attributes as hope, growth, or morality. It has often been tried, and as often it has always failed. Good legislation lays down rules for guidance as we undertake the free way of life, of personal responsibility. It stops there. It does not try to supplant moral growth, nor by creating security restrictions, limit inventiveness and faith.

When men are held down by ceilings, life that is intended to sublimate the physical always emphasizes it. And an overemphasis on the physical side of life sets up false values, which if not met cause baffled persons to despair. The frustration of repressive ceilings leads to lack of faith, to non-social action, to despondency, to suicide, to the increase of crime, sex outrages, mental diseases, nervous disorders, and dishonoring of the home.

If we are going to overcome paralyzing skepticism and destructive materialism, freedom alone will suffice. Only under freedom can man have faith to develop
his deepest emotion, which is a decent regard for the dignity of man as a son of God. The test of true democratic thinking is—that it contends for such freedom and provides for the recognition of the faith and the power of men.

You have all heard the derisive expression, “Tied to his Mother’s apron strings.” When applied to growth in a free society, its meaning has a deep scientific significance. When the people of the land, old and young, are told what to think, they become dependent. Dependent, they fall back upon the security of the “mother-idea.” Psychiatrists make clear the result of what is called “mother complex.” Under such retreat there is present a desire to hide under the mother’s skirts. Excuses are the order of the day. Difficulty is never squarely met. Irresponsibility marks behavior. Weakness becomes a virtue. Apt, free aggressiveness is lost, men become subservient. When men’s thinking allows “apron-string concepts” to prevail, the state supplants the over-zealous mother in his mind, and weakened men turn more and more to government for protection and sustenance. This is not the way of democratic self-reliance. Under free and democratic thinking, men with heads held high are aggressive; they eagerly accept responsibility for their own lives; they struggle by faith, and endeavor to be creative.

We want to maintain the strengths and blessings of freedom. There is not one of us but what feels that there ought to be changes in our interpretations of governmental forms with the passing of time. But in such changes, we do not want to lose government by law, the rights of the individual, or any of the freedoms of our democratic way of life guaranteed by the Constitution. Only understanding of the high plane of our political and social order will answer those who would trade the democratic theory of distributive justice, for the lesser socialistic expediencies. We must be jealous of our constitutional political system and be militant in the teaching of the great principles and possibilities of our system. This is your task and mine. It is a fine task and a worthy one. Eager, and understanding, and staunch souls are the way and the end of democracy.

Security, protection, and the means of life are not to be found at the whim of benevolent political units, but rather they will be gained because of the faith, integrity, and ability of each citizen as he lives democracy.

The greatest and noblest purpose of the Constitution was not alone to hold in nicest equipoise the relative powers of the nation and the states but also to maintain in the scales of justice a true equilibrium between the rights of government and the rights of the individual. It did not believe that the state was omnipotent or infallible, and yet it proclaimed its authority within wise and just limits. It defended the integrity of the human soul.

—James M. Beck
The Fallacy of a Super-Government

BY REAR ADMIRAL HAROLD C. TRAIN, U.S.N. RETIRED

THE MILITARY ORDER OF THE WORLD WARS, of which order I happen to be one of the Vice Commanders-in-Chief, is strongly opposed to any form of World Government. The Daughters of the American Revolution is one of the finest and most patriotic organizations in our country, and in opposing World Government and all movements that would harm the security and well-being of this great and free country of ours, it continues to show intense patriotism, as it has always done through these many years.

I feel that the great majority of those favoring a super-government have done so because they have been told in speeches and in literature, that only by such a system can we attain real peace and security in this world of ours. I have heard some speakers intimate that we, in the armed forces, need wars in order to help us get promotion and power. Nothing could be farther from the truth. We know the horrors of war from firsthand knowledge. We have seen friends and shipmates killed before our very eyes. I was at Pearl Harbor, on board the battleship California, when the Japs struck on December 7, 1941. I saw the pride of our Navy sunk; saw shipmates struck down, and only a short distance away, saw the battleship Arizona, which I had commanded only a few months previously, sunk and blown up. Don't you think all of us want to see peace and security in the world just as fervently as any other body of people?

But you will not get peace in the world by a super-government. On the contrary, I believe that such a government would have a tendency to cause wars. The World Federalists state in their principles that for this super-government there is required: A world legislature to enact laws; a world court to interpret laws; and a world executive agency to administer and enforce laws. They also state that the world law should be enforced directly upon the individuals and that the world federal government should have authority to raise dependable revenue, under a carefully defined and limited, but direct taxing power, independent of national taxation.

They also propose a surrender, or partial surrender, of power to raise and maintain national armed forces; the right to tax; the control of immigration, trade, tariff, currency, monetary values and fiscal policy; the power to regulate national industry and agriculture. In other words, states joining a super-government would lose sovereignty and independence. Will we in the United States give up all that we have so dearly won, maintained and cherished since the beginning of this nation? I think not. We have all of the freedoms now and to give up everything we stand for to a visionary dream of a World Government, that the World Federalists claim will keep peace in the world, is to my mind, unthinkable.

One proponent proposes to set the votes to each member nation by population. To mention a few examples: On the basis of present population, China would have 480 votes, the USSR over 200, India 200 and the United States 148. Where do we stand? Since we have less than one-tenth of the world population, we would be outvoted on all occasions and what then could we do to prevent the World Government from voting itself more power?

The World Federalists propose prohibiting the possession, by any nation, of armaments and forces beyond an approved level, required for international policing. This is done to make it possible for the World Government’s armed forces to overpower any one nation. Over thirty years ago, in 1928, at Geneva, during the conference on the reduction and limitation of armaments under the old League of Nations, Litvinoff, representing the USSR, made a proposal that all armaments be done away with, except the necessary small arms for an internal Police Force. That proposal is almost identical with what is now being proposed by the World Federalists.

The resolution now before Congress states: “That it should be a fundamental objective of the Foreign Policy of the
United States, to support and strengthen the United Nations and to seek its development in a World Federation, open to all nations, with defined and limited powers to preserve peace and prevent aggression through the enactment, interpretation and enforcement of World Law."

Here I should like to comment upon the United Nations—what it can do and what it cannot do under its charter. The idea for some sort of an international organization to maintain peace and security in the world after World War II originated among a group of people called together in the State Department in 1942. A four-power pact was drafted and formed the basis for the Moscow Declaration of October 1943. It was signed by the delegates from the United States, Great Britain, the USSR and China.

One paragraph in this Declaration obligated the four signatories to call a conference at the earliest possible moment to set up an international organization to maintain peace and security in the world after the present war was over. Dumbarton Oaks followed in August 1944, at which a tentative charter for such an organization was agreed upon by the four powers just mentioned.

Then came the conference at San Francisco, April to June 1945, at which an agreement was reached on a charter, which was signed by the delegates from fifty nations. This charter was ratified by the necessary number of member nations several months later and in December of that year and in January 1946 at London, the United Nations was organized and the different organs as required by the charter set up. There are six main organs of the United Nations: The General Assembly—The Security Council—The Social and Economic Council—The Trusteeship Council—The International Court of Justice and the Secretariat.

The General Assembly consists of all the members of the United Nations. It can discuss any question within the scope of the charter. It was aptly described by Senator Vandenberg as "The Town Meeting of the World." Each member has one vote and decisions on important questions shall be made by a two-thirds majority of the members present and voting. Those questions include: recommendations with respect to the maintenance of international peace and security; the election of the non-permanent members of the Security Council; the election of the members of the social and economic council and the trusteeship council; the admission of new members to the United Nations; the suspension and expulsion of members; questions relating to the trusteeship system and budgetary questions. Decisions on other questions are made by a majority vote.

The Security Council consists of eleven members of the United Nations. The United States, Great Britain, the USSR, France and China are permanent members. The other six members are non-permanent and are elected for two-year terms, three being elected each year. Each member of the Security Council has one representative. This body has the primary and almost sole responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security and is really the heart of the United Nations.

The voting in this Council gives rise to the much discussed veto. Decisions on procedural matters are made by the affirmative vote of seven members; and decisions on all other matters are made by an affirmative vote of seven members, including the concurring votes of all the permanent members. That gives you the veto, because a negative vote by any of the permanent means rejection. Unlike the General Assembly, there is no definition or suggestion as to just what constitutes an "important matter," so consequently, on many occasions, there is uncertainty as to whether or not the veto should apply. Under the Security Council there is an important body called the Military Staff Committee, composed of Chiefs of Staff of the permanent members or their representatives. This committee has the principal job of advising the council on all questions relating to the military requirements for the maintenance of international peace and security and the employment and command of all forces placed at its disposal. Agreements are supposed to be negotiated between the Security Council and member nations as to what armed forces, assistance and facilities are to be put at the disposal of the Council for enforcement action. Article 51 of the charter gives nations, individually or collectively, the right of self defense in case of aggression.

To amend the charter requires the
adoption of an amendment by a two-thirds vote of the members of the United Nations, including all the permanent members of the Security Council.

Now, with this meager explanation, anyone can readily see why a World Government cannot possibly be put within the framework of the United Nations. To do so would require an amendment to the charter as just explained. I cannot imagine such an amendment getting even a two-thirds majority in the General Assembly, and even if it passed there, getting the ratification of two thirds of the member nations, including all the permanent members of the Security Council.

Most of the nations of the world are very proud of their independence, for which they fought at great cost in lives and money, and I just do not believe that many of them would agree to give up their sovereignty to a visionary World Government. Witness our own hemisphere and the Latin American countries. Would any nation agree to relinquish the right to maintain what armed forces it considers necessary to defend itself against aggression for the possible defense by a World Government’s armed forces made up of all nationalities? It would just be playing into the hands of a totalitarian power seeking to rule the world. The armed forces that are provided for in the charter of the United Nations, to be furnished the Security Council for enforcement action, are national contingents, simply sent when requested and are only used when the necessity arises. Such armed forces always retain their nationality. On the other hand, World Government armed forces would lose their nationality and soon would become a source of danger to the peace of the world. It certainly would not be a force that would maintain international peace and security.

An example of collective self defense, under the provisions of the charter is the Atlantic Pact where twelve Atlantic nations have banded together to protect themselves against aggression. Again, this is a voluntary action on the part of a group of nations and each one contributes what it thinks it can afford and the nations involved still retain their sovereignty.

There is another section of the charter which is pertinent to this discussion, and that is the part pertaining to regional arrangements. By this, is meant the approval of the existence of regional arrangements, or agencies, for dealing with such matters relating to the maintenance of international peace and security as are appropriate for regional action, provided such arrangements or agencies and their activities are consistent with the purposes and principles of the United Nations.

We have such a regional agency in this hemisphere in the Organization of American States that under the act of Chapultepec in 1945, and later amplified and strengthened at Rio de Janeiro in 1947, obligates the twenty-one nations in this hemisphere to assist each other, by force of arms if necessary, against aggression from within and without this hemisphere.

Not so long ago, a committee from this organization found Guatemala, Cuba and San Domingo guilty of certain acts that tend to disturb the peace of this hemisphere and warned them to desist on pain of further action. I firmly believe that we in this Western Hemisphere can always settle our disputes without resort to a war of any sizable proportions. A World War will never start over here.

One of the national policies of our government is wholehearted support of the United Nations. Critics of that body are inclined to write it off as a total loss, saying that it has accomplished nothing. While agreeing that it has not been anywhere near as effective as the framers of the charter expected, nevertheless it has accomplished much to maintain peace in some parts of the world.

The Palestine question was settled by United Nations mediators, and I can assure you, that situation had all the possibilities of the beginning of another World War. Another Committee from the United Nations settled the explosive Dutch East Indies controversy and the Republic of Indonesia was set up the end of December, 1949, with the support of the Netherlands government. Pressure from the United Nations caused the USSR to withdraw troops from northern Iran. A bloody war between the Hindus of India and the Moslems of Pakistan, together with a population of about 400,000,000, was avoided when the United Nations succeeded in arranging a plebiscite, as to whether Kashmir should be incorporated into India or Pakistan.
We hear and read a great deal about the so-called veto. The Soviet Union has invoked the veto over forty times, mostly to prevent the admission of new members into the United Nations. It is not so much the use of the veto that is preventing the United Nations from being a more effective body as the misuse by the USSR. It was put in the charter for use in controlling the sending of armed forces out of a country without its permission and not for such procedural matters as the Soviets have been employing it for.

The United Nations is a body that depends upon cooperation to make it a full success and that means the large and powerful nations, particularly the United States, the USSR and Great Britain. The five nations comprising the permanent members of the Security Council control about ninety percent of the world's wealth and have about the same percentage of the armed forces. If perfect agreement among them could be achieved, there would be peace in the world and there is no question about that. Veto or no veto, it is impossible to take enforcement action against the United States or the USSR without bringing on another war. They are too powerful.

I have tried to show you the difficulties encountered by the United Nations. These difficulties would be multiplied manyfold by a super-government. Let us keep what we have and not go into any visionary field. If the United Nations falls, I doubt that agreement could ever be reached again on another organization. The earth would then be divided into two worlds—one dominated by the United States and the other by the USSR. War would certainly be much nearer.

A nation with a strong national policy, backed up by adequate armed forces, prevents aggression, while a nation with a weak and vacillating national policy and inadequate armed forces invites aggression.

EDITORIAL NOTE: Aside from a long and distinguished Naval career, Rear Admiral Harold Train served as Naval Advisor to the Mexico City Conference in 1945 on problems of war and peace; also in the same capacity to the San Francisco Conference on International Organization in 1945. He is Vice Commander-in-Chief of the Military Order of the World Wars.

"I do not want to live under a philanthropy. I do not want to be taken care of by the government, either directly or by any instruments through which the government is acting. I want only to have right and justice prevail so far as I am concerned. Give me right and justice and I will undertake to care for myself.

"I will not live under trustees if I can help it. I do not care how wise, how patriotic, the trustees may be. I have never heard of any group of men in whose hands I am willing to lodge the liberties of America in trust."

—WOODROW WILSON
The Free Press and Its Critics

BY GEORGE B. DE HUSZAR

The freedom of the press as guaranteed by the First Amendment to the Constitution is one of the major principles of American political philosophy. It is important to note that in the First Amendment, freedom of the press is guaranteed together with freedom of religion, of speech, of assembly, and the right to petition the government for redress of grievances. According to Thomas Jefferson there was an important reason for doing this: "Another and more special provision has been made by one of the amendments to the Constitution which expressly declared that Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion or prohibiting the free exercise thereof or abridging the freedom of speech or of the press, thereby guarding in the same sentence and under the same words the freedom of religion, of speech, and of the press, insomuch that whatever violates either throws down the sanctuary which covers the others. . . ." The architects of the American Republic have not claimed that the freedom of the press is the right of newspapers alone, or the privilege of those who operate presses, nor has such a claim been made by any modern newspaper publisher or editor in this nation. Robert R. McCormick, the editor and publisher of the Chicago Tribune, has written: "Let it be plain to the uninitiated at the outset . . . that newspapers have no rights, and claim no rights, not guaranteed to all citizens; that the freedom of the press is not a special privilege of the newspapers, but a right of all citizens."

The founders of the American Republic considered a free press most important. Jefferson again declared that "The basis of our government being the opinion of the people, the very first object should be to keep that right; and were it left for me to decide whether we should have a government without newspapers or newspapers without a government, I should not hesitate a moment to prefer the latter." James Madison stated that "To the press alone, checkered as it is with abuses, the world is indebted for all the triumphs which have been gained by reason and humanity over error and oppression."

According to the American conception of the freedom of the press, it means freedom from government; it is the individual's right to write whatever he wishes. The Founding Fathers had the intention of keeping the government now and forever from interfering with the freedom of the press. They laid that injunction upon government in the First Amendment of the Constitution. This document is based on the Declaration of Independence which stated that governments possess derived authority and, therefore, have no right to interfere with freedom of speech and of the press. The American defenders of free press, and their antecedents in England, all fought for that freedom against despotic governments.

John Milton in the Areopagitica (an address for the Liberty of Unlicensed Printing to the Parliament of England, November 25, 1644) declared: "Give me liberty to know, to utter and to argue freely according to my conscience, above all other liberties." The Miltonian principle that when truth and falsehood are engaged in a free and open encounter the former will prevail is the philosophical justification of the freedom of the press. Milton maintained that there is no exercise of intelligence or virtue where there is no opportunity for the individual to make up his own mind regarding right and truth. When the authoritarian custodians of truth and goodness prevail the minds of men stop growing.

John Stuart Mill elaborated the thesis that freedom of speech and of the press is an indispensable means for discovering truth and securing its acceptance, and is the basis of popular government. The ideas of Mill were in recent years, restated in the United States by Justices Holmes and Brandeis of the Supreme Court. According to the former "The best test of truth is the power of the thought to get itself accepted in the competition of the
market.” According to the latter, the founders of the American Republic “believed that freedom to think as you will and to speak as you think are means indispensable to the discovery and spread of political truth.”

In a free nation the press is a cornerstone of political liberty. In view of the trend toward increased governmental control, it will have to fight the encroachment of the state. The Founding Fathers assumed that government is, and always has been, the arch enemy of the freedom of the press. The more tyrannical the government, the more bitterly it has fought the free press, for a tyrannical government is always vulnerable to the newspapers. A major political function of the press is the restraint it exercises upon the tyrannous wielding of governmental power, or private power. The papers have and are providing a palladium against corruption and political oppression.

Recently the publisher of the Free Press of Burlington, Vermont, David W. Howe, has described the political function of the press as follows: “The first function of the press referred to by Milton 300 years ago, and which caused it to be referred to as the fourth estate in the 18th century, was the job of getting at the truth and auditing government. How many do you find who are conscious of that fact?” According to Mr. Howe the government required constant auditing by the press which is the only agency which can rouse public opinion to explore the doings of the government. Through the press the government can be criticized and can be continuously reminded that it does not exist as a power apart but only as an expression of the people’s work. If the press’s freedom, strength and independence is curtailed “there will be less vigilance, less resistance to corruption and the abuse of power. Likewise there will be less opposition, less discussion and debate, less parliamentary delay, more free reign for directives and edicts. The press supplies that check upon government which a free people must have and which no constitution has ever been able to provide.”

Under the traditional conception of freedom of the press, the American newspaper has been able to provide these services and it has not been considered a public utility. The Supreme Court has stated that it is a private enterprise and as such may conduct its business with whom it pleases. The fact that the newspaper is considered a private enterprise has important implications for the political position of the press. If private printing presses are abolished—as they would be under socialism—there would be no prospect that the socialist government will permit the publication of any views hostile to those in the controlling power. Insofar as the American newspaper is a private enterprise, it is able to provide a check upon government. The lack of government interference has also enabled the press to provide factual and accurate information on political matters in its news reporting. It has been made possible for the newspaper to pursue its proper mission of presenting to society the news, the information as to what is going on, and of presenting it accurately. Representative government could not exist without newspapers which provide information and make facts intelligible to those who are called upon to make decisions. The traditional conception of freedom of the press has also enabled the American newspapers to assist the reader through interpreting political issues in their editorials, to conduct campaigns for the betterment of civic life, and to perform political services through exposes.

In recent years there have been numerous attempts to modify or to destroy the traditional conception of free press. Jefferson has stated that “Our liberty depends on the freedom of the press and that cannot be limited without being lost.” Almost every contemporary attack on American newspapers states or implies that the government must assume more power over the press. It is possible to distinguish three kinds of proposals that critics have advanced, although ultimately all three have in common the plan to put the press under government supervision. The first plan suggests that the government should take over the press for the protection of society.
This proposal is usually not explicit but is merely hinted. A forthright proposal for government control might bring about indignation on the part of those who believe in freedom of the press as conceived under the First Amendment. The method of gradual encroachment, working slowly toward the ultimate aims of government control is, therefore, much more effective. The second proposal maintains that government should exercise a mild form of quasi-control, as with utilities, in order to remove what is considered the abuses which occur under full freedom of the press. The third plan states that the press must become accountable or responsible to society, which in practice means the government. These proposals are all based on the belief that the power of the government is beneficial, which is contrary to the liberal philosophy of Milton, Mill, Jefferson, Madison, and others, on which the American conception of the freedom of the press is built.

In recent decades a number of criticisms of, and attacks on, the free press have been written by such men as Upton Sinclair, George Seldes, Harold L. Ickes, and Morris L. Ernst. The views expressed by these critics were recently re-stated by the Commission on Freedom of the Press. The Chairman of the Commission, Robert M. Hutchins, speaking before the National Conference of Editorial Writers, in March, 1947, said: "If the names and training of the members of the Commission are important at all, they are important in this: Charges, many of which had been shrugged off as the muckraking of professional agitators, were now confirmed by the serious study of sober men." George Seldes * has also written to this effect: "In March, 1947, however, the most important report on the press in our history was made by the Commission on Freedom of the Press, headed by Chancellor Robert Hutchins of the University of Chicago. . . . The Commission . . . dignified and made authoritative the indictment of the American press first written by Will Irwin in 1910 (in Collier's; 24 publishers refused to use the articles as a book); by Upton Sinclair in 1920 (he had to publish "The Brass Check" himself); by Harold L. Ickes and the press-


ent writer. . . . The Commission not only confirmed every charge ever made against the press, but went beyond anything stated by previous critics."

The Commission on Freedom of the Press did three things: (1) It wrote a blanket indictment of all newspapers in the United States, and indicted them on the ground that they are not meeting the needs of society. In making serious charges against newspapers it gave no documentation or evidence in support. The Chairman of the Commission admitted that "The Commission did not conduct elaborate research." (2) It listed a number of proposals, the most important of which, is that newspapers must become accountable or responsible with the warning that if newspapers do not become responsible, the government will regulate them and "not even the First Amendment will protect their freedom from government control." (3) It elaborated a philosophy according to which the First Amendment was satisfactory in the past but today newspapers must be regulated. According to this philosophy government was looked upon as a necessary evil at the time of the Constitution, but today the government has become a constructive force. It also maintained the thesis that the principle of freedom of the press of Milton and Mill are outmoded and have to be replaced by some other principle which will stress not the freedom but the responsibility of the press. The Commission's new philosophy gives the government the right to regulate newspapers. This philosophy abandons the conception of the Declaration of Independence that individuals have unalienable basic rights which are superior to the government, and thus abandons the foundation of the American constitutional system. It substitutes the doctrine that man's rights come from duty. The source of rights being duty, rights and freedoms can only come from the state, and it is within the power of the government to grant or withhold them. Thus freedom to print is the property of the government which can be granted or withheld from the citizen at the will of the government.

On the one hand, the work of the Commission has been praised by some as an adequate solution for what is considered the abuses that occur under a free press. On the other, the work of the Commission has been criticized by a number of news-
papers and professors of journalism on the ground that it proposes the control of the press; that it did not document its charges and did not conduct inquiry in a scholarly manner.

The recent criticism of, and attack on, the American newspaper has brought into sharp focus two conflicting conceptions of the role and function of the press. The critics wish to destroy the traditional American doctrine of a free press, while those who favor its continuation are re-asserting the validity of the First Amendment and the Declaration of Independence. In the years to come the struggle between these two groups will continue. Whether the press will succumb to control and regulation or will continue to be a cornerstone of political liberty is up to the American people.

My Dear Members and Friends:

With the issuance of the October number, I relinquish the editorship of our Magazine. As you read this message, Miss Gertrude Carraway, Vice President General of North Carolina, will, in fact, be the Editor, she having assumed her duties on September first.

In the late spring when she was considering the matter seriously, she felt that, due to some personal commitments which she had previously made, she could not take on further responsibilities during the summer, so I was only too happy to carry on for her and to meet the inevitable deadline for October. It is a particular pleasure to have some of my old contributing friends appear in my final issue.

There is no one in the Society upon whom I would rather cast my mantle of effort than Miss Carraway. She is clever and capable and has had long years of experience in newspaper and literary work, so she will merely be transferring to a similar line of activity.

My three years with the Magazine have been exceedingly happy ones and there is no part of the work that I have not enjoyed to the utmost. Perhaps I have gained more in experience, satisfaction and pleasure than I have been able to give! Certainly I shall miss the delightful contacts, but fortunately memories do abide with us.

To you states, chapters, and members, I owe a great deal, for you have cooperated to the limit. You have furnished many fine articles which you have obtained from speakers and writers and have been kind and patient and encouraging. With all my heart, I hope you will be as good to Miss Carraway as you have been to me and will help ease her burdens and scatter sunshine along her path.

And so I say farewell with regret but with happiness in knowing that the Magazine will prosper and improve under the leadership of my able successor.

Faithfully yours,

GRACE L. H. BROUSSEAU.
Our Changing America

By Gertrude Alma MacPeeK

We live in a changing world; a world not of our making—perhaps not to our liking—but to which we must adapt ourselves unless we desire to be hermits or social outcasts.

Back in the early 1920's, quite by chance, I read a book called "Back of War" by Kittredge which made a deep impression upon me. In it was a statement I have pondered over these many years—a debatable statement. Kittredge claimed that war is a catalyst hastening the processes of civilization, bringing long-awaited reforms. War wrecks the old civilization but it builds anew.

Certainly I think we must admit that World War 1 and World War 2 have changed, within our lifetime, the philosophy of government, the customs of society and have hastened medical discovery beyond anyone's comprehension. After 1918, for example, the gentle placid life we knew disappeared in a crazy pattern; it was the advent of the automobile which changed society's structure. All of the standards we had been taught to respect were torn down; traditions were smashed. We raised false standards in their places—one of which was money used as a measuring stick of man's greatness. Our whole economic pattern, which we knew was against the rules of reason, collapsed and unleashed forces which brought about a second World War.

And here we go again through the same cycle, having learned nothing. We all know that the present-day economy is a rigid one; that we can't spend and spend without some day having to replenish our funds; that sooner or later will come the day of reckoning. But nobody likes such morbid thoughts; we all hope that we and our families and friends shall escape whatever unpleasantness lies ahead.

Now—some good has come out of this changing America. If we have dumped moral standards, we have gained in health measures; we have increased the span of life expectancy; we have created better housing, better machinery. We have more gadgets for our creature comforts. But spiritually, have we progressed? We have lost our sense of moral values. Personal integrity is something we hear the minister mention now and then. We view the passing world as no particular concern of ours —only as it affects our immediate circle. We give our young advantages we never had and turn them out into the world, unprepared to decide what is good and what is evil, for we have smashed the old-fashioned codes which society formerly respected.

Since World War 2, we have moved into another era—the so-called "atomic" era—more frightening in its aspects than anything we have ever known. None of us knows where we are headed. We have no leadership—no statemanship. Those to whom we look for guidance are as confused and uncertain as ourselves. And yet—there are guideposts along the way; the eternal verities which have stood the test of time and which we know have worked in other eras and will work again—the home-spun virtues which once made this nation great.

Certainly everything isn't hopeless. In the field of religion, there is a quickening of the spirit. The movement of the Protestant churches towards some degree of unity; the functioning of the United Nations as a positive force for good in spite of the delaying tactics of one great nation; the rising again of nationalism among the smaller nations of the world. All this is on the credit side.

And if we as a nation go on to greater glory; if we take our natural place in the world, we must provide leadership. We must have some idea of which direction we shall take. We shall have to face hard facts and discard sentiment and nostalgia for a buried past. We shall have to toss overboard many things we should like to keep; many things we may even believe we can't get along without and we shall have to accept some things we would prefer not. For life, I think you will agree, is never wholly good nor wholly bad; it is always a com-
promise between the two with one tending to overbalance the other.

Here in America we have been slowly but inexorably making a new race, mentally and physically. The mixture in our melting pot is solidifying and out of it is coming something new. We are a combination of many races with some of the good traits and some of the bad.

World War 2 sent our army into all parts of the world; and the army is the vehicle of democracy—it represents us all. The world at large looked at our boys and admired much that it saw but it also saw defects which we close at hand had never stopped to consider. The world found that we are a many-sided people—careless, rude, volatile, impatient, ruthless in gaining our ends but sympathetic with the underdog; generous in impulses; understanding with little children. But the one characteristic which stood out was our impatience with anything not American. That tag "Made in America" was the ultimate OK. Everything else was no good. Our boys didn't like the countries in which they found themselves; they didn't try to understand other people's languages and customs. Everyone has to conform to our way of living—and this held true for soldiers whose parents had been born in the very countries in which they found themselves. We have made a new race, you see, and we are quite satisfied with ourselves—as a people.

Now—these boys have come home and have found places in our social structure. They go along the streets of our cities and towns quite happy with their place in the world, feeling every bit as good or better than their neighbors. You might say we are a smug people. We have a new car in the garage; a television in the living room; a Bendix in the kitchen. And there are lots more gadgets to buy just as soon as we pay for these. Why should we be unduly concerned with Joe Stalin or his gang on the other side of the world, or with China or any of those places? Haven't we the finest navy in the world—even if it is in mothballs; the biggest air force and haven't we a head start on the atomic bomb? Of course our confidence has been shaken in recent weeks with the development of the H-bomb and disclosures of the activities of spies in our country. "But nevertheless," ask our people, "isn't it true that we are headed into the greatest period of prosperity this nation has ever known with a definite possibility of $4000 a year for the lowest income group?" The President stated this in his State of the Union message. Which reminds me of the taxicab driver in Boston who had been listening to the President's speech over his car radio. "Well," he said, "nobody can take a poke at Harry for that one—$4000 a year." Then he thought for a moment and he said "What do you suppose a good steak'll cost when we get that much?"

Now how did we get into this state of mind—we people whose nation was made by brute strength of our pioneers, who did everything for themselves, who asked no odds of anybody and whose one passion in life was to be let alone, who used to say "That one governs best, who governs least." Because we are a new race made from immigrants—a part of many peoples with the saving graces of some and the acute deficiencies of others.

I would remind you that no other nation in the wide world has had to teach its fundamental principles to its nationals as we have; usually such principles are taught at the mother's knee or are bred in the very bone. But we have been faced with the Americanization of adults from the 1600's to the last boatload of DP's this month.

We haven't done a very good job at Americanization and that is why we are faced with these problems today. The bulk of our people, now in full control of our government, are second and third generation Americans and their viewpoint is hardly the same as the 8th or 9th generation. Our biggest mistake has been the taking for granted that every child knows American history and emphasizing in its place ancient or European history. The place to teach love of country and to cherish a fondness for our traditions is in the lower grades of our public schools.

And then we've made another mistake—a natural mistake. We old-line Americans have stayed within our own circle and we have tried to draw circles about the so-called "foreign" groups. We have tended to draw in upon ourselves and the foreign groups have had to reach out. Consequently our circles have overlapped and their circles have become larger than ours and their culture is being superimposed upon ours.
I lay our present governmental tendencies to two things: first, the lack of culture among the second and third generation Americans who, although possessing college degrees, know only the business or scientific aspects of their jobs and secondly to the fact that most of our present-day political leaders are of the newer immigration, the product of different thought processes, of a different culture. As a result we are embroiled in bitter feeling over Federal aid to education; over divorce laws; over health measures; over the curricula of our public schools and over laws on liquor, gambling and other social problems.

We must never overlook this: Immigration added a total of 38 million people to our population—people matured in thought processes, in patterns of living, unexposed to American principles until they reached our shores. This very fact has altered our laws, our customs, our habits of living, even our mode of speech. It has made of us—and is making of us—decade by decade a different people. There isn't much we can do about it at this late date. Our grandfathers had the chance but they only talked about it.

They were uneasy as far back as 1830 when three and a half million immigrants, mostly Irish and German, landed at the Port of New York up to 1865, the time of the war between the states. Right then our customs began to change. The Germans spoke an alien tongue but they were like the English in many ways. Some were people of intelligence and culture. Others were skilled craftsmen who remained in our cities and became the leaders in the beginnings of the American labor movement. Others moved west. A good many of these people were agnostics—free thinkers—and they promptly attacked the rigidity of American puritanism. A good many were shocked at slavery and said so; many took up arms in the Northern armies. But the point is—they had a different culture; a different standard of living. They believed in the continental Sunday which was a day of relaxation and fun and not the Lord's Day which our grandfathers observed so strictly. And so the old stock Americans resented these newcomers and there were sources of irritation among them.

The Irish were resented from the very first; not because of their brogue or their poverty but because they became immediately the willing tools of political bosses. Just as soon as possible they became citizens—not so much for love of America—but to get on city and state payrolls—even to run for office. The Germans and Swedes merged into their environment so completely they were forgotten within a generation but the Irish stayed close to their church which native Americans considered alien and they did not spread out through the countryside but became little islands in the cities.

By 1880 the immigrants who had come in the 1830's were fairly well assimilated. But now came peoples with alien tongues and customs—from southern Europe and in greater numbers. These people came—not for love of America, not because they loved our political theories—but to make money. Their aim was to live as cheaply as possible, save their money and go back to the old country to live like kings. But—an odd thing happened. They found that living conditions, even in our slums, were better than they had known in Europe and a man was free. He could go where he wanted, work where he pleased and think as he pleased. And so, they stayed on and their children began taking on the semblance of Americans. Because America does something to these newcomers—call it environment, geographical influence, better food, freedom of mind—maybe all of it together—but it changes immigrant children into Americans—outwardly—in one generation. Culture is something else again. Culture, meaning the training, improvement and refinement of the mind, is a long slow process wherein breeding counts most but the outward semblance of an American can be acquired in one generation.

While our grandfathers were uneasy about immigration, legislation against it was very slow in coming. There was always that traditional feeling, you see, that America was a haven of refuge. A man felt like a traitor to suggest that barriers be raised. And laws are made by Congressmen and Congressmen are politicians first and statesmen incidentally. They were loath to take any action which would disturb racial votes and in this they were joined by big industrialists who were en-
joying cheap labor and by labor leaders who had their own axes to grind. So it was not until 1924 that the quota law was passed which is based on the 1920 census. This was too late to have the desired effect. We cannot now turn back; we must recognize these facts and go forward to a new America.

We have all seen this new America grow with our own eyes. None of us will ever see the new race come to perfect flower but we have seen some results even now. All of us can think of examples we have known. The fourth generation is the new American in physique and in thought processes and this is visible all over America today.

You may ask—if America changes its inhabitants physically, will they not also change culturally? To be sure they will, to a certain extent and in generations to come. The worrisome point is that physical structure is more adaptable than mental processes which are fixed by patterns centuries old. And this is something that we, who represent the old stock in this nation, must ever be conscious of—to see that our schools teach American history and the tenets by which our forefathers lived and for which many of them died. We must cling tenaciously to our Constitution, amending it when necessary but never deserting the fundamental principles written into it by Washington, Jefferson and John Adams. We must remember constantly the dignity and integrity of the individual and the rights and prerogatives expressed in our Constitution, guarding diligently against any infringement of personal liberty.

Quite naturally we can't expect these hordes of people in our midst without having an impact on our mores. How have the immigrants affected the character of our nation? National character is acquired in the early years of one’s life; consequently the greater number of immigrants, although they had rejected as much of Europe as they could, were still incomplete Americans. Their own persons, their ways of thoughts, usually their accent carried the stigma of Europe. But if they could not transform themselves, their children could be molded into new patterns. The public schools, aided by their neighbors, would make of them 100% Americans. But a sad thing happens when this occurs; the parents will be rejected by their children as old-fashioned, ignorant—and foreign. Family discipline is uprooted. And while the children learned to be 100% Americans, they no longer looked to their fathers as the seat of authority—but to their teachers. And from this very fact has developed the idea that authority—any authority—is to be resisted. We have developed a naive theory of government—the idea, that, of course, we must have somebody in power, but that person’s authority is to be thwarted if possible. This attitude permeates every part of American life; it is reflected in our personal attitudes towards the cop at the intersection; the teacher in the schoolroom; the umpire at the ballgame. “Kill the umpire.”—We carry it over into politics. Politicians are all right if it is believed they have gone into politics to make money or to improve their social position. Even the so-called “nice” people take it for granted because it is good to know those in seats of power. Hence there is no widespread condemnation of political machines which dominate most American cities. When things get a little too messy, we exercise mass sentiment and vote them out—only too often a new machine arises on the ashes of the old.

But a person who goes into politics for a career of service is deeply suspect. Has he not social standing and personal means now? He must be secretly lusting for power and so the voters—regardless of party—herd together to deprive such a one of his ambition.

We have also reached the point where government instead of being OF the people and BY the people is AGAINST the people—at least in popular imagination. Even you and I talk that way. We view those people down in Washington, not as our servants or as our elected representatives, but as a group of people who are hatching up new laws against us, increasing our taxes, curtailing our liberties—as a group APART from us, conspiring against us. And the people in Washington are beginning to forget that they represent us here at home; a good many of them feel that the Washington stage is their show and that we have no right to criticize. This is not a healthy state of mind.

Now finally, what about the future? Are we going to have a thirty-hour week, pensions at forty and a life of ease at government expense? If so, who is going to
do the dirty work? Always up to 1924 we had immigrants to dig our ditches, gather the crops, tend the blast furnaces, lay the sewers. This isn't so today.

When you wanted a maid—in the old days—you went directly to an employment office and you got a girl right off the boat. You taught her how to do everything and she stayed with you until she married or maybe even after. Today her daughter is a teacher or an office worker; may be her granddaughter is studying chemistry or is a government girl. And so our elite has gone—or is fast going—from mansions to modern bungalows which are equipped with all sorts of labor-saving devices. Life has become simpler, in a way, but more complicated too by the use of machinery.

We use machinery in marvelous ways; these great bulldozers who do in an hour what squads of men did formerly with pick and shovel! Nevertheless we still have many jobs to do by hand—mean jobs where a man gets dirty and physically exhausted for not too great pay. Coal miners' sons do not wish to be coal miners; they want to be sailors or garage mechanics. And garage mechanics' sons wish to be construction engineers or bankers. How about this GI education? What are we going to do with the hordes of cost accountants, engineers, chemists and just plain B.A.'s graduating this year?

Business keeps getting bigger. The hundreds of telephone companies at the turn of the century are now one. Where there were numerous automobile companies there are now few. The local grocer has been swallowed up into great retail combines. The concentration of economic power becomes more intense with each passing decade. What does this mean? Few employable Americans, regardless of their skill or ability or aspirations can look forward to their own business or even to becoming business executives but they must content themselves—at best—with becoming skilled workers. And yet we keep urging our young people to rise above their stations. Parents ceaselessly try to give their children advantages they never had; they want them to be educated, to amount to something, to do clean work. Who is going to do the dirty work? Our dilemma is worse since the cornerstone of this nation has been free opportunities for the individual. We say that every American boy has the right to expect to become President. Although we are the world's richest nation, we Americans, more than any other people, place a cash value on education. It is not a preparation for the good life. It is an infallible method of rising socially and economically. We have certainly missed a turn in the road somewhere.

We must begin to place some emphasis on culture; on the social graces. A little easier, less intense living. For only so will our culture endure. What will happen to these embittered educated young people looking for jobs in their chosen field and finding none? Will they just sit and take it, accepting a dole from the government or will they consent to do work which they consider beneath them and nurse a grudge against society the rest of their days? Or will they become fanatic converts of some sort of authoritarianism—more dangerous since they are educated, trained and resentful. These are facts which we must face.

Again and again we see that lack of pride in one's work, especially those who serve the public. The waitress who throws the food at you; the maid who doesn't know rooms have corners; the garage mechanic who can cause you endless grief by his carelessness. To what extent is their attitude due to resentment against society—either conscious or unconscious? A good workman takes pride in his job—no matter how humble—and if we love our fellowmen, we like to serve them. We are missing something—contentment in one's station in life; joy in one's surroundings; peace.

A contented man is a peaceful man. When, then will we go back to the sterling virtues of our forefathers? When a classic was something to be read for itself; when music was to be listened to and not so much noise in the background; when a country lane was to be walked down and enjoyed, not a place wherein to dump rubbish. When will our colleges begin to teach our children what the good life really is? Has immigration defiled our culture by diluting it—or are we working out a civilization entirely new?

To sum up, briefly: I have said that we are making a new race and that this race
has glorious possibilities. That we have fallen down in teaching Americanization to our immigrants and that we have totally disregarded culture as such and have put blind faith in education or at least in booklearning. That if we are to maintain the American which is dear to our hearts, we must see that our young are instructed from an early age in American history. We have been a great nation; we are a great nation and to go on to a glorious future we must have every last American know, in some measure, why we are a great people.

We live in a changing world and nobody can resist change. But we can hold true to the fundamentals which have stood the test of time and which will stand four-square to the ages—if men still hold those precepts true. You know and I know that we are fields apart from the green pastures of our forefathers. As patriotic women, we must face these facts. We must see what carelessness and neglect have wrought in our own circles and so far as we have the power, let us do what we can to regain the virtues and faith for which our founding fathers fought.

GOD, GIVE US MEN!

God, give us men! A time like this demands
Strong minds, great hearts, true faith and ready hands;
Men whom the lust of office does not kill;
Men whom the spoils of office cannot buy;
Men who possess opinions and a will;
Men who have honor; men who will not lie;
Men who can stand before a demagogue
And damn his treacherous flatteries without winking!
Tall men, sun-crowned, who live above the fog
In public duty, and in private thinking;
For while the rabble, with their thumb-worn creeds,
Their large professions and their little deeds,
Mingle in selfish strife, lo! Freedom weeps,
Wrong rules the land and waiting Justice sleeps.

—Josiah Gilbert Holland
She Knew Betsy Ross

BY EDNA RANDOLPH WORRELL

Great-great-grand-niece of the Maker of the First American Flag

PART 1. RECOLLECTIONS

THROUGH the kindly urging of Mrs. Mary Thomason, well-known Historian and author of “Our Flag,” in the July 1950 issue of the D. A. R. Magazine, and on the invitation of Mrs. Grace L. H. Brosseau, its patriotic and unbiased Editor, I have written this account of Betsy Ross as my grandmother, Mrs. Frederick Turner, knew her.

Born Susanna McCord, granddaughter of Corp. Mark McCord, who died from wounds during the Revolution, her maternal grandmother was Sarah Griscom, the sister of the famous Betsy. Sarah, having died in the scourge of yellow fever in Philadelphia in 1793, Susan’s mother, Sarah Donaldson McCord became as a daughter to the Flag Maker. Naturally her children were as grandchildren to her foster mother, and were familiar visitors at Betsy’s home.

Sometimes stories begin at the beginning of a heroine’s life, and at other times at the end, so the first shall be last in this case, as Susan was not old enough to know her grand aunt until the latter was in her seventies. She was then called “Aunty Claypoole” the name she bore from 1783 until her death in 1836. However, she was still alert and active, carrying on the upholstery business until blindness in her eighties made it necessary for her to relinquish her occupation, her daughter, Mrs. Clarissa Wilson continuing the making of flags for the Government until 1857.

The name came from her marriage to John Claypoole, after the loss of her first husband Lieut. John Ross, and her second husband Captain Joseph Ashburn, both casualties of the War. It was therefore from her last marriage that she became known as “Aunty Claypoole,” to her nieces and nephews, grand-nieces and nephews and so on to the present generation. One of these youngsters came home from school one day highly indignant, saying that his teacher had said that Betsy Ross made the first American Flag. It was then explained, that like “Eliza, Elizabeth, Betsy and Bess, who all went out to hunt a bird’s nest,” that Betsy and Aunty Claypoole were one and the same person.

She and her husband continued to live in what is now known as the “Betsy Ross House,” for a few years after their marriage, as his name, with occupation listed as “Upholsterer” will be found in a Directory of 1785, on Arch Street, between Second and Third. The First Census of the United States, dated 1790, taken in Pennsylvania, lists the name on the west side of Second Street.

It was however at her home on Front Street that my grandmother remembered her. It stood below Walnut Street, the grounds running to Dock Street which was then a creek that ran up from Fourth Street. She said she remembered the house well. It was quite large, the hallway, to quote her “was big enough to drive a carriage through.” Girandoles were on the wall. These were branched candelabra, about convex mirrors, which must have been very intriguing to a youngster, with their distorted reflections.

On account of the mother and daughter feeling between the two, Betsy felt she had a perfect right to see if Sally’s children were neatly dressed on their visits to her.

“Come here, dearie,” she would say to Susan, “let me see what thee has on”; and to the child’s embarrassment she would be turned around, her dress lifted to see that petticoats and pantalettes were properly laundered. Once playing with a “bound girl,”—a child who was taken into her home, like Little Orphant Annie to earn her board and keep, she was splashed with water from a bath tub, a very rare piece of furnishing in those days, her house being one of the first in Philadelphia to boast such a luxury. She was so completely soaked (much to her glee) that Aunty gave her her first bath in a tub, while her clothes were drying.

In a large upper room, Susan saw Aunty’s girls at work. She said there were quite a
number, all work being done by hand, as sewing machines had not then been invented but if they had been you may be sure that Betsy would have used them. She found that the girls often paused to gossip, and orders lagged. Her solution to the problem was to hire a “musician” as grandma called him, who with his flute played the jigs and reels of the period, so then fingers flew to the rhythm, and work was soon accomplished. This is the first known use of music to stimulate employees to greater effort, and the new idea of placing radios in factories is only an echo of Betsy Ross’ business acumen of more than a century ago.

Betsy, among other virtues showed kindness to the poor, and on one occasion sent small Susan with an older sister Harriet, to the “Bettering House,” made famous by Longfellow’s “Evangeline.” They took a basket of tea, and little cakes, made by Betsy’s own hand. Tea was still considered a luxury and was not provided by the institution, which depended entirely upon gifts to supply the need. When the children arrived, they found the old ladies gathered about the fireplace, wearing caps, kerchiefs and mitts on their hands, and Susan, very observant even as a child, said that seeing them, one would never have known that it was a gathering of paupers. Grandma always described Amity Claypoole, as “Little like Dellie” (one of her own grandchildren) “with the bluest eyes you ever saw.” Her last visit to her was when she was sixteen, and after her marriage to Frederick Turner. Betsy despite her blindness, was sewing carpet rags, her young grandsons, William and George Canby, sorting the pieces into separate color piles for her selection. “Her eyes were still beautifully blue,” said Grandma, and unless one had been told, no one would have known of her affliction. She never saw her aunt again.

PART 2. CONFIRMATIONS

That Elizabeth Griscom, as the widow of John Ross, “made the first flag that ever was made,” as the old folks quaintly put it, has been known in the family for generations, but it was not given out to the public until her grandson, William Canby, read a paper on the flag at a meeting of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, in March, 1870. It made headlines in the papers of the day. Six years later Mrs. Margaret Boggs, daughter of Betsy’s sister Sarah, told of her association with the flag maker, at the 100th anniversary of her birth, celebrated at the home of Mrs. Stephen T. Beale, a niece at Germantown, Philadelphia.

Born in 1776, she lived until the Centennial Celebration, and having all her mental faculties was able to talk fluently with reporters. She told that after the death of her husband, she became “Aunty Claypoole’s” assistant in the business. Not only were flags made for the government, but entire vessels were fitted out with all the equipment that came under the upholsterer’s trade, including exquisite shades made with casings, to be drawn up with cords and tassels, to cover the portholes. She also made silk flags, bearing the coats-of-arms for the various state vessels, for which she had orders.

With such a large and established business, it seems strange that her claim of making the “first flag” should be questioned. However there are always some who have to be shown, and for these the following may prove interesting.

Unfortunately, Betsy Ross never knew of the attacks on her character and veracity for in her day the word of a gentlewoman and a Quaker, to her children was inviolate, otherwise the false statements could have been refuted at once. But one by one they are being disproved, although it has taken many years to unearth the evidence that all her statements about her life and experiences were true.

Among the aspersions, a doubt was voiced that she was married to John Ross. I have before me a facsimile of her marriage bond and certificate, which lay unnoticed in the State House at Trenton, New Jersey, 160 years before it was discovered. The bond reads in part: “Know All Men, by these presents, That We, John Ross of the City of Philadelphia, and William Hugg, Junior, of the Town and County of Gloucester, New Jersey, do stand justly indebted to His Excellency William Franklin Esq. Captain General and Governor in Chief of New Jersey, in the sum of Five Hundred Pounds in lawful currency of New Jersey. The Condition of this obligation is such that the bounded John Ross hath obtained license of Marriage for Himself of the one Party, and Elizabeth Griscom of the other
Party.” The above William Franklin, Governor of New Jersey, was none other than the son of the illustrious Benjamin Franklin of historic fame.

Again the question of her marriage to Captain Joseph Ashburn was solved 151 years later on Page 61, Book of Marriage Records at Gloria Dei, Old Swedes Church on the Delaware River, dated June 15th, 1777. The Flag House Chapter D. A. R. placed a commemorative tablet there on Sunday March 11, 1931, the service being attended by hundreds of interested visitors, from Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware.

Her marriage to John Claypoole could not be questioned, since the records of the Free Quakers were of easy access, and the books state that the event took place May 6th, 1783. She was twice a war widow before her marriage to a girlhood sweetheart.

Her statement that the Committee which came to consider a new flag called in June, before the Declaration of Independence, was denied on the ground that Washington was not in Philadelphia at that time on account of the New York Provincial Congress being in session. This is quite true, but Colonel Ritzema addressing the assembly gave a message for him in his absence. It related to banners, about which Washington had written to General Putnam, desiring him in the most pressing terms to give positive orders to all colonels to have colors immediately completed for their respective regiments. The letter was sent from Philadelphia and dated May 31, 1776. Apropos of these directions, Colonel Ritzema stated that Washington’s instructions were that “the banners be of such a color and with such devices as shall be deemed proper by the Congress.”

From these historical notes found in various Archives, it is evident that a rallying point for the men, about to go into battle was a deep concern, and from which the thought of a National Flag evolved. That Robert Morris was one of the trio with Washington and Colonel Ross, made the visit official, since Morris was Chairman of a Secret Committee on Military Supplies. “Secret” is therefore the keynote of the unrecorded visit, because of its damaging implications, and so the mystery about the “first flag” is solved.

It was to Morris’ office that Betsy went to find out how a flag was to be stitched, to withstand wind and rain on the top of a mast, as her order for the time was for ships colors. She said that on arrival he opened an old sea chest, and drew from it a flag to take home to be used as a guide. He was a shipping merchant, with several vessels lying at anchor. She further stated that before making the flag, she received a painting of the original, by William Barrett, an artist on Cherry Street, above Third—that several other seamstresses were given the design, but that hers was the flag selected.

Summing up these details, following Washington’s directions for banners to be taken into battle, it is plain to be seen that the order was no haphazard assignment, but that a thorough piece of planning had been done by the Committee for the flag that was to herald a new nation.

That she received the order as she stated, is proved by a draft on the Treasury of Continental Congress to pay Mrs. Elizabeth Ross, £14 12s. 6d. for flags for the fleet in the Delaware. To this we can refer to Pennsylvania Archives Vol. 1 Second Series that “The first colors made for the fleet in the Delaware of which there is any record were made by Mrs. Elizabeth Ross of Philadelphia.” The date of the payment was May 29th, 1777, showing the order was given months in advance to enable her to complete the work. This is no doubt what happened, for paintings in 1776 by Charles Wilson Peale of Philadelphia, show the thirteen stars and stripes, with which we are familiar.

We owe to Betsy Ross our deepest gratitude for passing on to her descendants her knowledge of the origin of our National emblem. Without it we would only have had the barest statement that a flag was adopted by Continental Congress, June 14th, 1777, to consist of thirteen alternate red and white stripes and thirteen stars on a blue field. Had she kept silent there would have been no colorful celebration of Flag Day, no shrine, where the first flag was made, no paintings to illustrate the scene where the flag was born, and no songs for children to sing. Betsy did more than “make the first flag that ever was made” she made Flag Day, in our patriotic calendar, second only to the 4th of July itself.

And so, as we began the Betsy Ross story with the end of her life, we will close with the beginning. The Bible records state
that Elizabeth, daughter of Samuel and Rebecca James Griscom was born First day, first month, 1752, and as the day was also Sunday, it was often said in the family, that she was born “the first day of the week, the first day of the month, the first day of the year and the first of the New Style.” “New Style” referred to the change in the beginning of the year from March to January, to conform to the Gregorian Calendar, generally used in Europe. The ruling was made by the English Parliament, which of course was the governing power of the Colonies.

Thus, Betsy was a “first” from the beginning of her life, with a star of destiny hanging over her cradle, which brightened with the years, forming the nucleus of the galaxy in the American Flag that, in Mount Moriah Cemetery, now floats over her grave.

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Correct Use of the Flag

The flag of the United States is raised high above public institutions at daybreak, and lowered at sunset. The raising of the flag is to be done rapidly and the lowering slowly and ceremoniously. It is to be flown with the Union towards the sky. Only when the country is in distress is it flown with the Union towards the ground. Whenever the nation is in sorrow, it is flown at half-mast.

Our flag is never to be worn as a garment or piece of clothing. Along with these things it is to be remembered that portions of melody from the “Star-Spangled Banner” shall never be interpreted in any song or piece of music.

As citizens of the United States we deem it our duty and privilege to uphold these standards of flag etiquette, because our flag represents everything America means to us.

Editor's Note: In answer to a questionnaire sent out to the Pilgrims of Washington, this essay was considered by the judges to be of unusual merit. It was written by Maris Anderson, age seventeen, of Tacoma, Washington.
Yankton in Dakota Territory

BY LERNA D. VELING

It seems likely that the Rocky or “shining” Mountains of the west were peopled before the Alleghenies of the east; that the Ree or Aricara Indians were the first inhabitants of what is now South Dakota, and that stronger tribes pushed them away from this land. Eventually the Dakotas, “the friendly people,” became masters of the region between the Mississippi and the Rockies. They had a tradition that their ancestors came from the north across a great water, driven in war from their native land.

The Yanktons, belonging to the Dakota Nation, were a powerful tribe known as “the tribe that lives at the end.” Theirs was the territory between what is now known as the Big Sioux and the James Rivers. It would appear that they were a sort of frontier band—shock troops.

All this territory between the Mississippi and the Rockies was claimed by Spain by right of early discovery from the west, but French traders held it by actual possession; it was all called Louisiana and extended an indefinite distance to the north. France ceded it to Spain in 1762: Spain secretly deeded these same lands back to France in 1800; in 1802, Thomas Jefferson, President of the United States, bought the tract for $15,000,000. In this purchase was included most of what is now South Dakota.

During 1804-5, Congress and the President authorized the exploration of this great unknown West by way of the Missouri River and the Rockies to the Pacific Coast. The Lewis and Clark expedition left St. Louis in 1804, the first party of explorers to ascend the Missouri into the land of the Dakotas. On August 27th, of that year (1804), they camped not far from where is now the City of Yankton, and near a large oak tree, raised a tall pole and flew our American Flag for the first time in this region. Here they met with chiefs and warriors of the Yanktons, a great council.

One day, a male child was born in one of the Indian lodges. When Captain Meriwether Lewis learned of this, he sent for the child, and when brought to him, he wrapped the boy in an American Flag and prophesied that this little lad would live to become a great leader among his own people and would ever be a firm friend of the whites. He foretold better than any could guess, for this child grew and became the mighty leader of the Yanktons; “Struck by the Ree” was prideful all his life that he was first dressed in the American Flag, and much later, he was probably the means of saving the entire settlement of Yankton from massacre during the outbreak of 1863.

On March 2, 1861, President Buchanan approved a bill giving a Territorial Government, and so was born Dakota Territory.

Here and there a few French traders had come into this land, mostly living with the Indians. Of such was the French interpreter Durion who married a Yankton belle, had one son, also an interpreter, trader and guide. He lived to be very old, died in the Valley of Yankton, and as was the custom of the people of his wife, was buried on a scaffold erected on the bluff near what is now Maple Street. This was still a landmark when the whites began to settle here. It has been said that souvenir hunters were responsible for the total obliteration of the site of this burial spot.

One historian has written—

“There he has slumbered on his scaffold tomb
Through fifty years of storm and summer moon
There let him rest for first was he to die
Of all the white race neath Dakota sky.”

Transportation was cheap; deer, elk, buffalo, and beaver were past counting; mink and muskrat were plentiful; the fur trade was lucrative. So men came—men with conviction in their own capacity to wrest wealth from this new land. Here was opportunity—at the price of stiff endurance—for the vast resources of this new country could not be made to produce

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wealth and new industry overnight. A wilderness, raw, primitive, and for these men, these pioneers, a satisfaction in its very rawness. They were mostly gamblers with life. There is nothing like living alone on a frontier to develop resourcefulness of mind and teach self-reliance. So gradually there came into being a frontier society which was easygoing, vigorous, elementally democratic; unaffectedly generous at its best; unabashedly bad at its worst; its law was mostly public opinion—for law as we know it had not yet come to this Territory. None was rich, but rather all were poor together. As some rhymester put it—

“They founded states as monuments To stand through coming years; They laid their deep foundations In toil and blood and tears.”

In 1857, the principal village, or capital, of the Yankton tribe, was where the City of Yankton now stands. Here was water in abundance, fuel, and timber to shelter their lodges; and here lived the principal and most influential chief, Pe-la-ne-a-pa-pe, our friend Struck by the Ree, “Old Strike” to the pioneers, he whom Captain Lewis had wrapped in the Flag of our Republic. Here and there were scattered a few “pale faces” mostly engaged in hauling wood, hay or supplies for the government, but they were but a handful, hardly that. Because this was the seat of the tribe’s most important councils, this locality had been designated by traders and steamboat men as the “Yankton Valley.” In all the long length of the Missouri there was not as fine a site as this for a city. This, in itself, was a fortune. The river front was something like a crescent, and steamboats could tie up at any point because of the depth of the water.

Changes were on the way, but in May of 1857, not a “pale face” was known to be living in what is now Yankton County, or west of the Vermillion River.

William P. Lyman had been of the expedition of General Harney through Nebraska territory in 1855, and was now in the employ of Frost, Todd, & Co., a mercantile association which had a permit from the government to trade with the Indians at various points in the territory. He came down from Fort Randall, using a boat built there, floated logs down the Missouri and up the James, and built a ferry house and trading post on the east side of the Jim near the ferry crossing. Here he lived with his Indian family until 1876 when he moved on in the wave of gold seekers to the Black Hills. This settlement was the sum total of civilization’s encroachment on the Missouri’s slope west of the Big Sioux at the close of 1857.

About March 20th of 1858, C. J. Holman pitched his tent near what is now the foot of Pine Street, and he found no trace of inhabitants either Indian or white. This was the first attempt at settlement of what is now the townsite of Yankton. In April of this same year, George D. Fiske and Samuel Mortimer, representing Frost, Todd & Co. (having wintered on the James), came over and pitched their tent near Holman’s. Soon a delegation of Indians visited Holman and informed him that he had no right to stay. Frost-Todd being a licensed trading organization, were permitted to remain, but all other whites were trespassers. Holman withdrew to the Nebraska side. Both parties wanted this tract for a townsite. . . . At this same time, General Todd, Charles F. Picotte, and others were in Washington with a delegation of Yankton Indians, arranging a treaty by which the lands of the southern portion of the Territory would be ceded to the United States. Holman wished to make settlement that he might hold the lands when the treaty was completed. When he learned that the treaty was made, he and his party crossed from Nebraska where they had waited, to the Dakota side (between two days) and began a cabin near the foot of what is now Pine Street. Sometime in September of 1858, the Indians tore this partially down. Next day, a detachment of troops from Ft. Randall arrived, finished demolishing the structure, and ordered Holman to leave. Later, he joined the Pike’s Peak gold rush.

In February of 1859 the treaty was ratified by the Senate, and the Indians given one year in which to remove to their reservation.

Thus George D. Fiske was the first white man to take up his permanent residence within the corporate limits of what is now Yankton, though Holman was the first to attempt to make permanent improvements.
In July of this same year, Lyman superintended the erection of a trading post on the river bank (Missouri) just east of what is now Walnut Street—two log cabins joined together by an open shed, one cabin being for a store and the other for living quarters.

The treaty ceded about 25,000 square miles of what is now the southern part of South Dakota to the United States at a trifle over 12¢ per acre, and reserved to the Yankton Indians what was to be known as the Yankton Reservation in Charles Mix County. It granted to Charles F. Picotte the right to select 640 acres at any point in the ceded portion which he might elect; that the traders Frost-Todd Company have the privilege of purchasing at $1.25 per acre, 160 acres at any point where they had a trading post. In June of 1858, John M. Ryall of Sioux City surveyed the Picotte tract. This was bounded on the west by what is now Douglas Ave. and took in all of College Hill, which was all of the land that had been staked off by the Holman party, including the cabin.

Frost-Todd selected a quarter adjoining Picotte’s on the west and fronting on the river.

With the removal of the Indians, settlement began and here is supposed to start the real written history of Dakota. This history and the history of Yankton are closely bound together, too closely to be separated. For many years, the history of one was the history of the other.

In 1859, John P. Culver surveyed the townsite into lots. The place was still called “The Camp of Old Strike” in Yankton Valley. Then was formed “The Yankton Land & Town Company,” and they were the ones who gave to it the name “Yankton.”

This was a time of feverish speculation in western lands, but this boom did not help Yankton for hard times were on the way. Around about this time, General Sully, because of their speed in marching, called Dakota soldiers “Coyotes,” and that name later came to be applied to all Dakotans.

After the passage of the Organic Act in 1861, Yankton seems to have been selected as the meeting point for the newly appointed federal officers before they came to the Territory. They probably expected more comforts than they found and not too many of them made the Territory their permanent abode.

First came the Governor, and shortly thereafter, the Attorney General, William E. Gleason, a fastidious gentleman from Maryland, fittingly appareled for his station and crowned with a stovepipe hat—a southern Republican he was. The town offered but limited accommodations—apparently a housing shortage then as now—so the Governor invited him to share his quarters in the cotton-wood log structure that served as home. Mr. Gleason accepted, then his concern was to find water and a wash-basin which the executive office had neglected to provide. When he appealed to the Governor, it is said that he was shown the “Old Muddy” and told that there was an abundance of water and free to all. Be that as it may, Mr. Gleason proved himself a capable officer and a southern gentleman as well.

It was in these early years that Yankton earned a reputation for toughness. Here came gamblers, outlaws, the dregs of humanity. She was a river town with all that implied in those days. Perhaps she was neither better nor worse than the majority of such frontier outposts, but the reputation clung for many long years despite the fact that churches soon were built, missions established, and that missionaries worked unceasingly with the Indians.

Came the Indian outbreak of 1863, the building of the Yankton stockade near where is now the present courthouse, for the protection of the settlers. It seems more than probable that the whole settlement would have been wiped out had it not been for “Old Strike”, for he and his people were friends of the whites. In the spring of 1866, the three years’ war with the Indians was declared at an end, and a Board of Peace Commissioners left from Yankton via steamboat to make treaties with the Indians.

From her very earliest days, Dakota acquired the reputation of containing more politicians in proportion to the whole population than any other section of the Union. If this was true of the Territory as a whole, it was doubly true of the citizens of the Capital City, Yankton. Politics was a rough and tumble affair, and almost
every man in Yankton was a politician. Later, some wag described it—

"You must bare your breast an’ tell ’em to shoot
And you'll get the vote of every galoot."

At all events, this Territory was noted for the freaks of her politicians and her Indians.

Her Territorial Assemblies here in Yankton were not always in accord, and sometimes turned out to be regular "steer teams"—that is, each house tried to turn the yoke on the other. Yet they accomplished much that was good and in the main, they were temperate men. They were young, for this was a young men's country. At one of these Assemblies, W. W. Brookings was the oldest member in point of years, his age at the time being twenty-nine.

General Todd, our first delegate to Congress, is recorded in history as being the first to import a Durham sire for his herd—and a game-cock, too—into Dakota Territory.

What they called a "Nigger-bill" was introduced at one of the legislative assemblies, which provided that "no person of color, bond or free, shall reside upon the soil of Dakota Territory" but it was postponed indefinitely. Another bill, the "Half-breed Bill" as it was called, provided that all mixed bloods who could read, write or speak the English language, be entitled to the right of citizenship. This lost. There were fewer whites than mixed-bloods at that time.

This was an arid land. 1862 was one of the driest seasons known to these white pioneers—fifty days without rain—so there were few additional settlers. Besides, the Indians were restless and hostile. The greatest need of the Territory was for population. There had been no coming in colonies or groups, or if so, they scattered and did not remain in or near Yankton.

The Homestead Exemption Law was enacted, and this provided that a man might have a house and farm, cattle, hogs and sheep, all exempt from debt. His 160 acres would cost him $18.00—but that was a lot of money when a grain sack full of beans brought but 8¢, and flour bought at the trading post was 10¢ per pound. There was a "tree claim" that was fairly popular. Drouth and grasshoppers, frosts too early in fall and too late in spring were almost yearly visitations, prairie-fires and blizzards were hazards, and it took time to learn how to handle the new soil.

In 1864 came the worst and most complete scourge of hoppers ever to visit the Territory. They came down at mid-day here in this neighborhood, destroyed every green thing, even the family wash hanging on the line. They remained all night, abruptly departing next morning. They continued to be a fear and a dread for something like the next ten years. It was decided that their breeding place was in the Rockies. They always flew east, settled for a time, fed, then arose and flew further east. And here the female was more deadly than the male, for she laid her eggs which would hatch in the spring. It would take about six weeks before their wings grew and they would be strong enough for flight, then they would take up the cycle and fly eastward. They came in clouds dense enough to dim the sun. Sometimes they flew over, sometimes they lighted and destruction was complete before their leaving. Dakota was not alone in suffering from this pest, for Iowa, Minnesota, Illinois, Indiana, even the valleys of Pennsylvania knew their destruction.

As yet, the roads were but trails. There were no fences, no groves, though trees were being planted and homes established. 1871 brought the most destructive prairie-fires known to the settlers, even the James and the Vermillion Rivers were no barriers, and the average fire-break was as nothing.

During the summer and fall of 1870, a telegraph line was built from Sioux City to Yankton, the cost of a message of ten words between the two points being 75¢.

The Dakota Southern line was built reaching Yankton in the winter of 1872-73. Now our town was becoming a city.

Rev. E. W. Cook of Ripon, Wis., a clergyman of the Congregational denomination, organized a church association. His place was taken by Rev. Joseph Ward. The first practical work of erecting a Congregational Church was the organizing of the women on January 13, 1869. Though not completed, the building was first used for divine services on Sunday, Jan. 9, 1870. On the 12th, the ladies held their
annual meeting at the home of Mrs. M. M. Matthiesen, mother of our own Mrs. Jessie Bartholomew. The building was completed in July of the same year and dedicated on the 17th. There was an indebtedness of $1321.00, immediately subscribed together with an additional sum of $225.00 for a bell. All of the denominations joined together in this service. The Academy was founded, and Yankton College later came into being.

The Catholics were especially active in sending missionaries to work among the Indians who called them “black gowns.” Father DeSmet stands out as one of the most sincere Christians of them all.

Custer found gold in the Black Hills in 1874, though the Indians had long known of the precious mineral but had no way of mining. And now, everywhere, the way to the Hills was advertised as the Yankton route—by rail to Yankton, thence to Fort Pierre by steamboat, and the rest of the way by stage. Honest men, gamblers, the most desperate criminals in America—thousands of them bound for the Hills passed through Yankton, the gateway to the new “promised riches.”

Here too, with his troops, came George Armstrong Custer, a wild daredevil of a soldier who was to lose his life and the life of every man in his troop in the Battle of the Little Big Horn in June of 1876. An able soldier, called by some the greatest Indian fighter of his day, but to others he was a neurotic marked by extreme vanity, inhumanity, and a lack of loyalty to friend or cause. At one time, he was court-martialed, and it was proved that he rode off from his cavalry regiment and abandoned a detachment of his troops to annihilation by Indians. He was sentenced to loss of rank and pay for one year. Perhaps he hoped to retrieve it all and win undying glory by a victory won alone; instead he underestimated his foe, failed to take proper precautions, and he and his 225 men were annihilated.

The period of 1877 to 1883 came to be known as the Dakota Boom—and the great drought came in 1889-1890. In mid-October of 1880 came a great blizzard, the beginning of a winter such as was unknown to the earliest citizen, and has not been known since. Supplies were short, so the settlers ground wheat in coffee mills, twisted hay for fuel, parched corn for coffee. Trains could not run, not with an actual snowfall of more than twelve feet. Spring brought a great gorge in the “Old Muddy” between Yankton and Vermillion; bottom lands were submerged and everything movable swept away, including Green Island, yet the loss of life was comparatively small.

Some industry came to Yankton—a woolen mill, broom factory, flax mill, the Miner flour mill, the Yankton Portland Cement Works, the Excelsior Mill Co. makers of flour and feed, and later owners of a line of elevators west of the River, and others. Conditions changed, and other industry has taken the place of those mentioned.

By proclamation, on November 2, 1889, both North and South Dakota were admitted into the Union as states—this was during the reaction from the great Dakota boom. But it was before this time that the men of southeastern Dakota could not agree upon one town, so the capital went to Bismarck in 1882, and by a large majority in the election of 1890, Pierre won the coveted honor of being the permanent Capital of South Dakota.

Yankton is a storied town, and these are but a few of the incidents she has known, not necessarily the most important nor yet the most interesting, just a few of the things that happened as she grew.

NOTE: Miss Veling is a member of the D. A. R. in South Dakota and has held many offices in her state, including that of State Regent at one time.
Honor Conferred Upon a Former National Chairman

Reverend John Robbins Hart has sent to this Magazine the following communication from the vestry of Washington Memorial Chapel in Valley Forge:

"In recognition of her effective leadership as Pennsylvania State Chairman of the Washington Memorial Bell Tower Committee, 1941-1947, and as National Chairman of the same Committee, 1947-1950, Mrs. William Carroll Langston has been signally honored.

"Dr. John Robbins Hart, Rector of the Washington Memorial Chapel, at Valley Forge, has appointed Mrs. Langston Adviser to the Rector and to the Vestry of the Chapel on all matters pertaining to the building of the Bell Tower. This appointment assures those interested in the completion of the Bell Tower the continuance of Mrs. Langston's outstanding activity, efficiency and leadership until the building has been completed."
A report on the address by the Honorable Philip C. Jessup, United States Ambassador at Large, before the Institute of Public Affairs, University of Virginia, July 10, 1950.

These excerpts from Mr. Jessup's speech are quoted here because they give the factual information on background material showing that the critical Korean situation is completely Communist inspired.

Mr. Jessup, speaking at the Institute of Public Affairs at Charlottesville, Virginia, gave a very excellent factual account of the Communist inspired attack upon the Republic of Korea, which he considered an attack upon the United Nations itself, since the Republic of Korea is so closely identified with the United Nations. As Mr. Jessup pointed out, despite the opposition of the Soviet Union from March 20, 1946 to September 23, 1947 to prevent the establishment of the Republic, upon the presentation of its case before the U.N. by the United States, that union of Sovereign Nations helped to set it up.

Stating that the record is "crystal clear" as to who started the war; that the "North Korean Communist forces attacked the Republic of Korea without warning, without provocation, and without any justification whatsoever"; that Communist peace propaganda sought to lull the peoples of the world at the "very moment when Communist imperialism was preparing and launching this war of aggression," Mr. Jessup proceeded to present the action taken by the U.N. and the United States in chronological order:

1. At its last meeting, the General Assembly of the United Nations authorized its U.N. Commission in Korea to establish teams of observers to watch the 38th parallel. This Commission is composed of representatives from: Australia, China, India, El Salvador, Turkey, The Philippines, and France. These teams of observers, after its observations, had concluded their survey barely 24 hours before the North Korean forces attacked. This is the substance of their report: (a) "The principal impression left with observers after their field tour is that the South Korean Army is organized for defense, and is in no condition to carry out an attack on a large scale against forces of the North . . ." (b) "No concentration of (S. Korean) troops and no massing for attack visible at any point." (c) "At several points North Korean forces are in effective possession of salients on south side of parallel." (d) "There is no evidence that South Korean forces have taken steps . . . to eject North Korean forces from any of these salients." (e) "So far as equipment of (S. Korean) forces is concerned, any action . . . of invasion would, by any military standards be impossible." (f) "In general, attitude of South Korean commanders is one of vigilant defense. Their instructions do not go beyond retirement in case of attack upon previously prepared positions."

2. Immediately after attack from the North, the U.N. Commission reported to the Security Council that, based on evidence reported by that Commission's Military Observers: (a) North Korea was launching a well-planned and full-scale attack on South Korea; (b) South Korean forces were deployed on wholly defensive basis; (c) South Korea was taken completely by surprise.

3. The Communist forces attacked on Sunday, June 25, at 4:00 A.M. Korean time. The U.N. Security Council met at 2:00 P. M. Washington time, on Sunday, June 25th. At 6:00 P. M. they adopted a resolution which declared that the armed
attack of the North Koreans constituted a breach of peace, and called upon all members of the U.N. to assist.

4. At 10:30 P. M. June 25th, 4 1/2 hours after the Security Council had passed its resolution, the President of the United States issued orders directing that assistance be given the Republic of Korea, in pursuance of the Security Council resolution. What had the United States done prior to this time?
A. In the early morning hours of Sunday, took the initiative to call the Security Council.
B. Began the evacuation of American women and children from the danger area.
C. In the immediate vicinity of Seoul, provided the necessary military protection of these women and children during evacuation.

5. The Security Council met again, June 27th and asked for more aid to South Korea. The United States ordered more intensified help on our part, and 44 members of the U.N. signified their approval and support of the Security Council resolution. At this time (July 10, 1950) the armed forces of six members, in addition to those of the United States “are either participating in giving help... or have announced that these forces are being made available. Other members have offered other types of assistance. Here indeed is collective security in action.”

Here, Mr. Jessup summarized the essential points which the record proves: (Quote)

1. The Communist forces in North Korea attacked without warning and without provocation. They started it.

2. The Security Council as the authorized representative of the world’s organization responsible for the maintenance of international peace and security has found that these are the facts which were established by the report of its own U.N. Commission on the spot.

3. The United States acted promptly as a loyal member of the U.N. and everything which it has done has been in support of the action of the U.N. in the effort to stop Communist armed attack and to restore peace in the area. (Unquote.)

Is the Security Council without power to act if one of its permanent members refuses to meet its obligation to participate in its meetings?

The Security Council has “primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security.” Article 24. “Each member of the Security Council shall... be represented at all times at the seat of the organization,” so that it shall be “able to function continuously.” Article 28. This makes it obligatory upon each member State of the Security Council to have a representative present at all times to take part in any Security Council meeting. The Charter says that decisions of the Security Council on substantive matters “shall be made by the affirmative vote of seven members including the concurring votes of the permanent members.”

Article 27. A negative vote of a permanent member will invalidate action taken by the Council. But does abstaining from voting on questions before the Council, by a permanent member, mean the same as a negative vote? The practice established through the years, does not justify such an interpretation. In more than a dozen cases permanent members have abstained from voting, and in none of these cases has the legality of the action taken been questioned. Since April 1948, the Soviet Union abstained four times on resolutions dealing with Palestine. Since January 1948, it has abstained on four resolutions dealing with the Kashmir case; and since December 1948, it has abstained twice on the Indonesian case. Ten times in all, and not once has the Soviet Union challenged the right of the Security Council to act in accordance with the majority decision. There was no veto. Russia, under the provisions of the Charter, was obligated to be represented at every Security Council meeting. That she did not choose to be present, and thereby abstained from voting on the Korean situation, is of her own decision. She could have been there and cast a negative vote. A vote not cast is not counted.

Why was Russia absent from the Council meeting? The reasons the Soviet Government will not cooperate with the United Nations is because a majority of the members will not agree that the Chinese Communists should represent China in the United Nations. The United States will abide by action taken by the properly au-

Mr. Jessup closed his address by restating that the purpose of the United States in Korea today is to support the U.N. in its effort to restore and maintain peace. "Therefore, we shall continue our policy of supporting the U.N. in its efforts to secure a permanent adjustment of the situation in Korea in the interest of the Korean people. We have no other or separate interest of our own." KATHARINE G. REYNOLDS (Mrs. Bruce D.).

STATEMENT OF SENATOR HENRY CABOT LODGE, JR. DELIVERED ON THE FLOOR OF U. S. SENATE MONDAY, JULY 17, 1950

It is now crystal clear that the Soviets have developed a foolproof procedure whereby, unless we intervene effectively, they cannot lose and we cannot win. The procedure is simply that with no cost in manpower to themselves, they impel a mercenary native army to aggression and thus confront the United States with two alternatives, one of which is ruinous and the other of which, though necessary, is bad.

The ruinous alternative of ignoring the aggression—of turning our back on an international rape—we properly rejected. The other alternative was to send our armed forces to stop the aggression and liberate the invaded country. This we are rightly now trying to do. At best, this is a bad (though unavoidable) alternative because it commits thousands of our young men for at least many months until local victory is secured, after which forces must remain to prevent repetition of aggression. At worst, it could mean thousands of casualties without victory. In any case the cost to the Soviets has been nil.

If the procedure now used by the Soviets in Korea is repeated in Indo-China or Iran or other places on the rim of the Soviet Empire, we would have even larger numbers of young men bogged down in equally unprofitable adventures. The Soviets would then be in a perfect position to make their main effort at the number one objective, which is probably the Ruhr, or at their number two objective, which is probably Japan. And we would be unable even to send significant reinforcements because of being bogged down in these peripheral theaters.

With the Ruhr and Japan in their grasp the Soviets would have an industrial potential under their control which might well convince them that they could go to war with the United States with good chance of success. It is generally accepted that the Soviets will have enough atomic bombs to strike a rugged blow at the United States in 1952-53. The Korean aggression, therefore, followed by a similar procedure in other places, and leading up to the seizure of the Ruhr and Japan later on, would conclude with the atomic climax of 1952-53. It all fits neatly into the time schedule and coincides with what we are told about the Soviet plane-gun-tank building program.

The United States would then be just about isolated enough and weakened enough to be ripe for the plucking. The Soviets would thus have won World War III without even fighting one major engagement with the United States with their own troops—and without our having had a chance to use our superiority in atom bombs and other weapons. No wonder that former Prime Minister Churchill says: "I do not see how the passage of two or three years during which the Soviets will be building up a large stock of atomic bombs is going to make our problems simpler or our dangers less." Neither do I, Mr. President. Nor have I heard a convincing explanation from any source that this would be the case.

We, therefore, face this question: Must we sit idly by and stupidly watch such a grim tragedy unfold before our frightened eyes? Or can we prevent the tragedy and, if so, how?

We do not need to sit idly by. We can prevent the tragedy and here is how.

We must recognize that we are this moment in a major war and that Korea is one part of a world war picture. This is true, although no one has declared war—and, maybe, no one will. We must thus quickly create a situation of military strength. This means nothing less than the immediate mobilization of American manpower and industry.

But we must not do this job alone. We must galvanize our allies and make sure
that they work with us in building military strength. Every time we add to the military strength of one of our allies, whether through equipment or through American troops, we should have assurances that they add the utmost of which they are capable. This is the objective of the Atlantic Pact, but the pace of preparedness under the Atlantic Pact is woefully leisurely and it must be and can be enormously speeded. It is well said that Europe today is in mortal peril. We probably do not need to have 12 million men under arms in order to have men in even larger numbers in the armed forces of ourselves and our allies.

Thus could we regain the initiative and demand that the international brigandage, imposture and subversion by the Soviet imperialists stop at once. We need make no demands on the Russian people, but we would put the ruthless men in the Kremlin in their place and tell them in unmistakable language that they will not be allowed to play their merciless chess game to the final checkmate. Then the world could go on to lasting peace.

One thing is clear: the present procedure of “Heads you win; tails I lose” must stop and stop at once. If we are getting pushed around to such an extent in Korea, what will it be, with our present procedures, when we come up against the Communists’ first team? Certainly we would be faithless to those who have already sacrificed themselves in Korea and negligent of our own interests if we regarded Korea as an isolated, purely local, action. It is better to be ready and not to need it than to need it and not be ready. In sober truth our very national existence is at stake. We have not a minute to lose. We must not stumble around at the threshold of disaster.

THE HOOVER COMMISSION RECOMMENDATIONS

Adoption of the basic recommendations of the Hoover Commission are absolutely requisite to efficient and economical Federal Administration.

But some of the President’s Reorganization Plans were NOT recommended by the Hoover Commission. Transfer of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation with its functions, property, personnel and records to the Department of Commerce was not certified by the Hoover Commission which finds this plan directly counter to the Report since the Commission recommended transfer of RFC to the Treasury. This was “killed” by the Senate on July 6th, 1950. This was Reorganization Plan number 24 presented by the President.

The same was true of Plan number 27, which would have created the “holding company” type of Department which the Commission disapproved, and have elevated Mr. Oscar Ewing, Administrator of the Federal Security Agency, to a Cabinet position. Mr. Ewing was one of the first advocates of Socialized Medicine—which would come under his Agency since it includes all functions of Public Health Service and Education. This was “killed” by the House of Representatives on July the 10th, 1950.

Over one third of the recommendations have been approved, now it is up to the Executive Branch to CARRY THEM OUT.

Write to your Senators and Representatives as private individuals stating that you want all REORGANIZATION PLANS which are recommended by THE HOOVER COMMISSION passed at once and carried out by the Executive Branch of the Government.

WORLD GOVERNMENT RESCINDED IN LAST TWO MONTHS:

LOUISIANA

MASSACHUSETTS

The legislature of Alabama rescinded the World Government Resolution in both houses, but our last word from Mrs. Smith G. Fallaw, State Regent, is that Governor Folsom has not signed the Bill—please, Daughters of Alabama—try to reach your Governor and convince him of the insidious dangers involved if he does not sign.

The National Defense Committee salutes the alert Daughters of the above states for it feels that, through your efforts, these results have been obtained.

FRANCES B. LUCAS.
Book Reviews

BY FRANCES MARSH TOWNER

PREPARATION FOR LEADERSHIP IN AMERICA. Edited and Expanded by Paul McDonald Robinett, Brig. General, U.S.A. Retired.

"To the young men of America who have toiled, suffered and bled to make and maintain the United States. May the young men of today and the future carry on in their great traditions and equal them in character and devotion to duty."

For a long time there has existed a need for a textbook putting plainly before the youth of today the fundamentals of life which are necessary to follow in order to become a good citizen of this nation. Brigadier General Robinett has strongly felt the scarcity of such material for the guidance of young men of fifteen to twenty years of age and in this book he has tried to fill that void, applying not only his great knowledge and experience attained after long years, but also by using the teachings of some of our wisest and most able men, such as Franklin, Washington and Lincoln.

Preparation for Leadership does not tell our boys that they must do this or that, thereby antagonizing them or hurting their feelings at the outset, but it gives them an outline of good living, which not only helps them face the future but is also a very good guide for parents.

To receive such a book from the author is an honor to the D. A. R. but is also a great addition to the library.

Starting with the fact that every young man has the opportunity of becoming a leader in any field he may choose, the General feels that it is up to the youth to make a careful selection of the course he wishes to pursue and then squarely face the tasks ahead which will enable him to make good.

Just now the United States stands at the apex of its power. Its help is sought by many nations but it faces the turning point in its destiny. Every country is as strong and as powerful as its leaders permit but today signs of a breakdown and slow decay are creeping in. Weak characters in public life who care more for so-called success and who are more interested in money are exerting their influence and power, so it is up to the young men of today to evaluate conditions, take a firm stand and fight for what they know is right in order that this nation may be kept strong and above reproach.

"History is but the broken threaded patchwork of the records of leaders who have dominated human affairs." Thus does General Robinett speak from lessons he has learned through the years and his material is presented in the hope that it will prove of some benefit to young men. If it helps even one, he feels that it has served its purpose.

Manners, actions, religion and ideals are the fundamentals in every life and should be taken seriously. With these go a clean mind and body, regular habits, dignity and pride in appearance. To the priceless and golden leadership of our young men, America owes its greatness and their records will always act as a guide for all mankind who follow, for only by renewed devotion to the principles of decency and fair play can the coming generations preserve and save the United States from the fate of other nations that have gone before.

Preparation for Leadership in America will impress the reader; for the subject is presented in clear and forceful language. It is a book for old as well as young and if its advice is followed, we need have no fear for our contribution to world affairs.

Published by McGregor & Werner, Inc., Washington, D. C.

THEM WAS THE DAYS, by Martha Ferguson McKeown.

This is the second book which Martha McKeown has based on the life of Mont Hawthorne, her pioneer uncle. We reviewed with great pleasure the first one, The Trail Led North, and have found the second even more interesting. Mrs. McKeown has the rare art of combining adventure, American history and human interest and making an extraordinary story. She has not spoiled her narrative by changing
the vocabulary or the phraseology of Mont Hawthorne but has let him tell his own story in his own way, though she has authenticated and supplemented by vast research.

He was born on an old land grant claim on Edinboro Lake in northwestern Pennsylvania in 1865 and has grown into a sort of symbol of the spirit of America for he is one of the many nameless thousands who helped settle this country and make it great. As he tells of his ventures from Pennsylvania down into the south and then west in those dark days when poverty and danger seemed to fill every day, one lives with him and realizes just what hardships our pioneers faced in their struggle to build America. Such tales are valuable for they show the younger generation just what courage and determination existed in our ancestors as they dauntlessly forged ahead.

This very exciting saga starts in the year 1870 when Mont was five years old and had to leave his old home and his relatives in order that his mother could escape another attack of “fever-ague.” His father bought unseen a plantation in Virginia and hopes ran high as the family packed to move to their new home.

With vivid words Mont describes the trip—the stop over in Washington, the sail down the Potomac River and the stay in Richmond where the supplies were purchased. He describes the old Libby prison, the bitter feeling between the southerners and the Yankees and the use of patent medicines instead of operations when the natives were ill.

After many delays the plantation was reached, and what a shock! It was just an old tumble down home surrounded by sagging outhouses where the negroes still lived, for while they had been freed, they had no place to go and felt that they still belonged on the land.

Mont’s family settled in and tried to earn a living but crops just would not grow and the poor tobacco failed to bring in money. The family was finally reduced to eating skim milk in which a little flour was stirred and a few drops of cream poured on top. At last a fire swept away the ramshackle plantation and nearly everything was destroyed. A new baby was on its way so the family started for the prairies of Nebraska, but there again just when conditions seemed to be improving and hopes were high, clouds of grasshoppers arrived and destroyed all the new green crops.

After the grasshoppers had gone, long lines of pioneers returned in their covered wagons but all of the canvas had been eaten away and the wagons as well as the pioneers looked like the cleaned ribs of skeletons. On the tale goes as it depicts the rustlers, the crooks and the rampaging Indians. Deep despair and heroism were faced every day but never a sign of defeat for these were hardy Americans.

The Hawthornes pushed on to the Black Hills of Dakota with their gold fields and later reached beautiful San Francisco. In the meantime Mont had adventures in Colorado and Wyoming and ultimately goes to Astoria, Oregon to make his home.

In his narrative Mont says: “I done my learning on the plains. I ain’t no story-book hero. I’m just an old timer who remembers good.” But he is a hero and he has told his story in homely language, spiced with salty humor. He has given to us a thrilling narrative and we only hope that more men of his type will record their early adventures and bring to light the America of early days. This country sadly needs red blooded men of his age and time.

Published by the MacMillan Company, New York City.

Editor’s Note: Our readers will remember that Mrs. McKeown was State Regent of Oregon for two years and was frequently in Washington.
Facts, Figures, and Frenzied Finance

MRS. DONALD BENNETT ADAMS
National Chairman, Building Completion Committee

FACTS

Our beautiful new Building is finished. Our magnificent Library is established in Memorial Continental Hall, and our splendid Museum in the Administration Building. The renovations to the other offices have been made, and the furnishings are complete. All these have been paid for by money raised during the past two years and by loans from banks. These loans presently amount to $510,000.00 with interest at 2%. Our task is to pay that interest, and to PAY OFF THESE LOANS.

FIGURES

For architects, builders, furnishings, insurance, etc., we have paid $1,275,741.88
On the original loans we have paid off $120,000.00
We have already paid out for interest well over $10,000.00
The present loans from banks are $510,000.00
Interest on these loans at 2% amounts to more per year than $10,000.00

It is obvious that the more rapidly we pay off the loans the more we reduce the interest, and the less money we shall have to raise over a long period of time. It is to YOUR advantage to get these loans paid off as quickly as possible.

FRENZIED FINANCE

Although the Building Completion Committee does not expect to sponsor any new national project, we shall continue the Honor Roll and Gold Star rating for states and chapters, and all money received will be credited through the chapters unless specific directions are received to the contrary. This may possibly give more chapters the opportunity of getting on the Gold Star list.

At the present time there are no furnishings “for sale” which could be marked. But we are “selling” Memorial Square Feet of Space, at $25.00 each, honoring states, chapters, or individuals. All such names will be placed in the Memory Book with all special gifts. As this money will also go to the credit of your chapter and state, it presents a “golden” opportunity—enough such memorials and you will be on the Gold Star list!

As an alternative, I am suggesting that all chapters give one benefit per year, for the Building Completion Committee, which will net one dollar per year per member. We shall be glad to accept more if you make more! But, with 167,000 members, a dollar per year per member for three years would give us $501,000.00. That is only 2¢ a week, and ANY member should be GLAD to contribute that much. With special gifts, this should enable us to pay off our indebtedness in the next three years. The Daughters of the American Revolution have always met their financial obligations, and they always will. But the sooner we pay off this present amount we owe, the less we shall have to pay in carrying charges, and the smaller will be the total amount to be raised. IT CAN BE DONE!

To stimulate interest I am offering the following prizes for contributions received and recorded in the office of the Treasurer General between 1 June 1950 and 31 March 1951. And in mentioning “Gold Star” we mean those states and chapters which reached Gold Star status by 1 June 1950.

1. To the State Regent of the state which contributes the MOST money.
2. To the State Regent of the state which contributes the most money PER CAPITA.
3. To the State Regent of the GOLD STAR STATE which contributes the most money per capita.
4. To the Chapter Regent of the chapter which contributes the MOST money.
5. To the Chapter Regent of the chapter which contributes the most money PER CAPITA.

(Concluded on page 757)
Parliamentary Procedure

NELLIE WATTS FLEMING

QUESTION. Should the Chairman of the Junior Committee and the President of the Children of the American Revolution be members of the chapter executive board, and if so should they be given a vote?

Answer. Yes, it is all right to have these two members of the board. If you do, amend your by-laws to that effect and state that they shall be conference members of the board, without vote.

Question. Our chapter by-laws permit the regent, the treasurer and the registrar to serve longer than the regular term of three years in their respective offices. Do you think this is a wise procedure?

Answer. No, it is much better to have the term of all officers the same. The main reason for saying this is that these officers, because of the nature of their duties, have more opportunity to learn about the work of the National Society than any of the other officers. The same members should not continue indefinitely. In fact the office of chapter treasurer is the best training ground for gaining a knowledge of what our Society does than any other. And the regent should not be allowed the privilege of representing the chapter year after year at Continental Congress and at the State Conference.

Question. In our state by-laws the State Regent is given the privilege of appointing the State Corresponding Secretary who serves the same term of office as the other elected officers, and some of our members feel as she is appointed that she should not be allowed to make motions and to vote. What is the usual custom regarding this?

Answer. While your parliamentarian feels that all officers should be elected by the chapter, as you voted to have this procedure in your by-laws, then she should have the same status as the other officers.

Question. May by-laws be amended at a called meeting?

Answer. No. There are two specific items of business that cannot be transacted at a called meeting: The election of chapter officers, which is done at your annual meeting, and the amending of the by-laws which comes at a regular meeting. Check with your by-laws, and if you have provided for either of these items of business to take place at a called meeting, amend them and strike the clause out.

Question. Is it necessary to have stated in the chapter by-laws how long an applicant may have to complete and return to the registrar her completed application blank?

Answer. Yes indeed it is very necessary and the time limit should not exceed one year. If an applicant cannot complete her blanks within a year, she should write the registrar of her inability, and ask for an extension of time. Then the board can grant her request.

Question. May chapters charge a chapter initiation fee for associate members who desire to join the chapters?

Answer. No. Associate members have already paid the initiation fee required by National Society when they joined originally, therefore they must not be required to pay an additional fee to any chapter they join as associate members. Just here let me call to your attention the amount asked for the dues of associate members. Their dues should not be over $2.00. It must be remembered they pay their regular dues to their parent chapter, and as associate members of your chapter they have no privileges such as making motions, voting or holding office. Just here let your parliamentarian say that many of the chapters ask if there should be a time limit for these associate members to belong as such to a chapter. The National Society does not specify any limit for their membership and this is a question each chapter may decide for itself.

Question. Do you advise a chapter having directors?

Answer. In a large chapter it is a very good thing to have directors, but in the small chapters there is not much need for them. If a chapter does desire to have directors, they must be nominated and elected as are the officers. Give the direc-
tors some special duties such as chairmen of the standing committees, but whatever you do don’t carry them as deadheads on your executive board.

Question. Would a State Regent be deprived of voting at Continental Congress if some of the chapters in her state had not paid all of their per capita dues to the National Society?

Answer. Certainly not. We do not penalize our State Regents for the mistakes of the members in their chapters.

Question. In stating the quorum necessary for a meeting, should it be written into the by-laws thus: “The quorum shall consist of ______ members, provided the regent or a vice regent is present”?

Answer. Just give the number you desire for a quorum and leave out about the regent or a vice regent being present. The business of the chapter must not be held up because the regent or vice regent are not present. Read what Robert has to say about what to do when these officers are not present. You will find this is not a time for the chapter to be penalized because of the indifference of its regents.

Question. Should the section 3, Article XV, of the National By-Laws be written into every chapter’s by-laws, namely: “Any amendment adopted by the National Society affecting the work of this chapter shall become a law of the chapter without notice of amendment.”?

Answer. Yes, this must always be included in each chapter’s Article, Amendments.

This requirement, and another of the National Society that is so frequently left out of chapter by-laws, is: Article II, Objects, in the Constitution of the National Society. This must be in each chapter’s by-laws, verbatim, no word of it can be omitted. Many by-laws just say the “Objects of this Chapter shall be those of the National Society.” Now while you older members know these Objects, probably very few of the younger ones do, so please always include this and the above requirement in your by-laws.

Again your parliamentarian must call to your attention that it is the first duty of your committee on revisions, before work is begun, to secure a copy of the National Society Constitution and By-Laws and of the Handbook. Many chapters are now working on their revisions, so in order to have them correct and ready to submit at the first meeting this Fall, make a study of the requirements as contained in these two books.

Facts, Figures, and Frenzied Finance

(From page 755)

6. To the Chapter Regent of the GOLD STAR CHAPTER which contributes the most money per capita.

7. To the Chapter Regent of the Chapter which contributes money raised by the MOST ORIGINAL METHOD.

8. To the individual who contributes money raised by the most original method.

Which one of these prizes will be won by your chapter or by your state? Can YOU be one of the competitors for Prize #8?

There are two important things to remember. First, that the interest is payable and the notes renewable QUARTERLY. Keep your contributions coming in! And second, all gifts to the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution are deductible under “Contributions” in your Income Tax report. You can save money by giving to the Building Fund!

This committee has been named the Building COMPLETION Committee. It is the responsibility of every member to see that it lives up to its name.
COLORADO

COLORADO STATE CONFERENCE met in Denver, March 6, 7, 8, 1950. Denver is called the Little Capital of the United States because many decentralized bureaus of Government are located there. In like manner this Conference was a small replica of Continental Congress. Besides the Colorado officers the President General, First Vice President General, Recording Secretary General, Honorary Vice President General Mrs. E. Thomas Boyd, National Chairman J. A. C. Mrs. Charles B. Hoffman, State Regent of New Mexico Mrs. J. F. Maddox, State Regent of Wyoming Miss Isabell Huling were in the processions and on the dais at all sessions. In scheduled speeches and when answering questions they imparted inspiration and information.

Mrs. J. Herschel White, Colorado State Regent, honored Mrs. O'Byrne and distinguished guests at a high tea on Sunday. Her handsome home, formerly the Italian Embassy of Denver, easily entertained the four hundred guests. That evening Mrs. O'Byrne spoke informally at the State Officers' dinner and at the Junior Membership dinner.

“Stars and Stripes Forever” motivated the first colorful procession and Mrs. White officially opened Conference. Ritual was supplemented by the D. A. R. Flag Salute “We, the Daughters of the American Revolution who find rest under thy folds, do pledge our lives, our hearts and our sacred honor, to love and protect thee, our country and the liberty of the American people forever.”

At the banquet Mrs. O'Byrne made an impressive address. Responses to the Governor's and the Mayor's greetings were given by two lovely old ladies who are charter members of the National Society, Mrs. Edward B. Field, Jr., who holds national number 223 and Mrs. George R. Elder who holds National number 622.

The Building Fund luncheon had elements of an old-time camp meeting. Pleas were made: “The Lode Today” by Mrs. O'Byrne; “Diggin's in Other States” by Mrs. J. B. Patton; “Silver Standard in Washington” by Mrs. E. S. Lammers; “The Colorado Mint” by Mrs. R. D. Lee; “The Colorado Road” Mrs. White. Cart-wheel silver dollars poured out of heavy canvas sacks in a noisy stream before Mrs. O'Byrne. Everybody sang “Keep Those Dollars Rolling Along.” On Wednesday members again hit the sawdust trail, giving Mrs. Lee Kinkaid, State Chairman, a final total of seven thousand dollars from Colorado.

The real hard work is done by chapter regents. For the processional march at the dinner honoring the regents of Colorado, Mrs. Lucy Tarbell Roth, played “The Easter Parade.”

Mrs. White and the capable Vice Regent, Mrs. Leigh B. Putnam, directed Conference procedure smoothly. All reports radiated good work, well done.

At the National Defense luncheon Lieutenant General Henry L. Larsen spoke on “Winning the Peace.” Denver Chapter sponsored a flag pageant “The Story of Old Glory” written and directed by Mrs. James Rush. During several years they have devoted hearts and energies to a re-habilitating project, a good citizenship club, Company D, at the Colorado State Industrial School for Boys. Their work has received state and national recognition. The boys wore khaki uniforms with gay neckerchiefs, and marched and spoke perfectly in the spectacular performance.

Mrs. White's staff of officers, Mrs. Leigh B. Putnam, Mrs. Roy D. Lee, Mrs. W. Barrie Huston, Mrs. E. Roy Chesney, Miss Hazel McFarlane, Mrs. Warder Lee Braerton, Mrs. Merton W. Bogart, Mrs. Elmore Petersen, Miss Dorothy Buren, Mrs. Ira D. Ellis, Mrs. Charles Parker—with Mrs. Howard A. Latting lending assistance—has served the entire three years loyally and efficiently.

Delegates unanimously endorsed their beloved Mrs. J. Herschel White for the office of Vice President General. Her record of success, her personality and culture qualify Mrs. White for service on the National Board of Management.

Mrs. Burton A. Smead, regent of Denver
Chapter; Mrs. James E. Russell, Jr., regent of Colorado Chapter; Mrs. Henry W. Dahlberg, regent of Peace Pipe Chapter and many committee members headed by Mrs. Ernest M. Darnall, made plans for the successful forty-seventh annual Colorado State Conference of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

DOROTHY BUREN,  
Historian.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

The New Hampshire State Society met in Manchester March 28 and 29 for the Spring Conference. The impressive Memorial Service in charge of the State Chaplain, Mrs. Hiram W. Johnson with Mrs. James B. Austin, organist, Mrs. Ida C. Smith, violinist and Mr. Kenneth Jewett, vocalist, took place in the Franklin Street Parish House Chapel. A special tribute to Mrs. Arthur L. Whitney, former regent of Matthew Thornton Chapter, was given by Mrs. John R. Spring, Honorary State Regent. Beautiful flowers, candles and an electrically lighted cross made the solemn service very effective.

Dr. J. Duane Squires, N.H. S.A.R. President, gave the principal address at the banquet taking as his subject the words on our U.S. coins—"In God We Trust"—and "E Pluribus Unum." The Good Citizenship Pilgrim, Miss Joan Prichard, was introduced and delighted the group with her appreciation of the honor bestowed on her. Many distinguished guests were presented and a reception for the National and State Officers and guests brought the pleasant evening to a close.

The second day of the Conference started with a National Defense breakfast, presided over by the State Chairman of National Defense, Mrs. Philip White, a well informed speaker. She introduced Mr. Maurice Devine, a special guest and an interesting speaker.

Mrs. David W. Anderson, State Regent, presided over the morning session and after the formal opening the Daughters were welcomed by Mayor J. T. Benoit and by Mrs. Harry P. Olmstead, regent of Molly Stark Chapter. Reports of State Officers and State Chairmen were in order. Mrs. Charles E. Potter, Librarian, reported 100% chapter librarians, and Mrs. Arthur G. Low, Press Relations, also 100% in chapters.

Four cash prizes were presented by Mrs. Ralph Parmenter, Genealogical Records Committee Chairman, the following chapters winning: Asquamchumauke, Winnipesaukee, Rumford and New Boston.

Miss Katherine Matthies, 3rd Vice President General, gave a brief talk on natural resources and the conservation which we should practice.

Three resolutions were passed: one definitely opposing World Government, one against any form of compulsory Health Insurance and one recommending to the Forestry Commission and to the State of New Hampshire that there be built in the not too distant future, a replica of the Old Historic Willey (Landslide) Tavern on the original site where it stood for over a century, in the Crawford Notch.

Luncheon was an outstanding event because of the speakers, New Hampshire D. A. R. members: Miss Suzanne Loizeaux, legislator; Mrs. Lois Tracy, artist; and Miss Eleanor Vinton, writer.

Reports of chapter regents were in order at the afternoon session and delightful music was provided by Miss Florence Haskell, soprano. The tellers' report was read and the new State Officers were declared elected for a term of three years. An informal reception followed the retiring of the colors.

OLIVE STEWART AUSTIN,  
State Historian.

NOTICE

The offices at National Headquarters will be open on Saturday, October 7, 1950.
Chapters

**Mach-wi-hi-lusing (Wyalusing, Pa.).** The annual banquet of Mach-wi-hi-lusing Chapter was held at the Methodist Church Wednesday evening, June 21 and more than one hundred members and guests attended. The dining room was decorated with roses and laurel.

Mrs. Milton Palmer, regent, presented the regents from the following chapters: George Clymer, Mrs. Fisher; Tioga Point, Mrs. Sayre, vice regent; Bradford, Mrs. Krise; Tunkhannock, Mrs. Billings; Scranton City, Mrs. Fellows. They in turn introduced their members.

During dinner, group singing was led by Mrs. Browning, with Mrs. George Keeler at the piano. Mrs. Palmer announced the program: Prayer by the chaplain, Mrs. Roy Blocher; Salute to the Flag, led by Mrs. John Place; singing of the National Anthem, led by Mrs. John Howard. Miss Ellen Murphy in her pleasing manner gave the greeting, to which Mr. Harry Weast made the response. Mrs. Nancy Stevens Wesley of Union, N. Y., accompanied by Mrs. Lewis Sturdevant, sang “Daddy’s Little Girl” and “Vienna, City of My Dreams.”

Mrs. Browning, vice regent, introduced the Pennsylvania State Regent, Mrs. Thomas Henry Lee, who gave an interesting and instructive talk on the aims and accomplishments of the state Society. She described the museum in Washington and the buildings owned by the Daughters there. She spoke of the occupational therapy workshop at Ellis Island and urged members to visit there and see what is being done.

James L. Mathis, accompanied by Mrs. Keeler, sang “The Kashmiri Song” and “Ich Liebe Dich.”

The following new officers were installed by the ex-regent, Miss Beatrice Whipple: Regent, Mrs. Earl A. Browning; vice-regent, Mrs. Edward Frear; 2nd vice regent, Mrs. Florence Welles; secretary, Mrs. J. V. Taylor; corresponding secretary, Mrs. John Place; registrar, Mrs. Rollin Proof; treasurer, Miss Grace Hillis; chaplain, Mrs. Roy Blocher; librarian, Mrs. Edna Capwell; historian, Miss Shirley Taylor.

**MRS. MILTON H. PALMER,**
**Regent.**

**Monmouth (Red Bank, N. J.).** Monmouth Chapter celebrated its fiftieth anniversary on June 29, 1950 with a musicale and tea at the First Baptist Church. The artists, all members of our chapter, included, Miss Frances Blaisdell, nationally known flutist, Mrs. J. Frank Weigand and Mrs. John H. Osborn, vocalists, Mrs. Frank F. Allen, pianist, and Miss Carlotta Davison, organist.

After the presentation of the chapter and Children of the American Revolution colors, honored guests introduced by the regent, Mrs. Kenneth F. Dietz, included Mrs. Raymond C. Goodfellow, Vice-President General, Mrs. Ralph W. Greenlaw, State Regent, Mrs. C. Edward Murray, Ex-National Officer and Miss Margaret L. Terhune, only living charter member of our chapter. Also introduced were other State Officers and Chairmen, regents representing thirty-nine State Chapters, and several of our own ex-regents: Mrs. Lloyd W. Grover, Mrs. J. B. Rue, Sr., Miss Ruth R. Dibben, Mrs. T. N. Parmly, Mrs. Bruce W. Campbell and Mrs. Ernest M. Swingle.

Rev. W. Clinton Powers, pastor of the church, was the guest speaker of the afternoon and members of the Junior Group and C. A. R. acted as pages and ushers.

After the entertainment, over two hundred guests were received in the Narthex of the Church and later refreshments were served from a tea table decorated with candelabra, white carnations, gladioli and delphiniums with a four-tiered birthday cake, topped with a gold D. A. R. insignia, for a centerpiece.

Monmouth Chapter was founded in 1900 with Mrs. Henry S. White as organizing regent. She served for thirty years. Our chapter also has the distinction of having had one Real Daughter as a member—Mrs. Rachel Van Deventer, daughter of Christopher Van Deventer, who served in Morgan’s Company, 2 Regiment, Middlesex Militia and two Real Granddaughters, Mrs. Henry S. White and her sister Mrs. Wm. E. Hallock, whose grandfather John Hull, served as a Minute Man in the Middlesex Militia.

**ELIZABETH RYDER,**
**Press Relations Chairman.
**Esther Reed** (Spokane, Wash.). On Flag Day, June 14, 1900, Esther Reed Chapter was organized. This year, 1950, on Flag Day the chapter celebrated its Golden Anniversary. Close to one hundred members and friends gathered in the lovely Elizabethan tearoom of the famous Davenport hotel to partake of the anniversary luncheon and enjoy the historical program that followed.

The long table, where the officers and special guests were seated, was centered with an epergne of Talisman roses and golden snapdragon, complimented by golden candles, and in keeping with Flag Day a large American flag, one of the D. A. R. and one of the state of Washington occupied places of honor.

Mrs. W. E. Jensen, regent, presided and cut the anniversary cake, which was appropriately decorated with yellow roses and inscribed “Fiftieth Anniversary.” She led in the patriotic opening ritual which was written by Mrs. Wesley DuBois, a member of the chapter, who is a past State Regent of Washington. She had a place of honor at the speakers’ table along with the present State Regent, Mrs. James G. Walker; Mrs. F. D. Pike, State Librarian; Mrs. H. G. Faubion, regent of Spokane Garry Chapter and Mrs. Bedford Brown, a charter member of the chapter.

Upon the presentation of the American Flag at the conclusion of the opening ritual, Phil Crosbie, noted young baritone, emphasized the pledge of allegiance to the flag by singing “The Pledge of Allegiance.” He also sang “Flag of Liberty,” the words of which were written by Mrs. Daniel Lothrop, founder of the C. A. R., to which she dedicated the song. Mrs. Moses A. Phelps, the first regent of Esther Reed Chapter and past State Regent, composed the music in 1905.

Mrs. Clarence J. Berkey, first vice regent and program chairman, presented Miss Elizabeth Cornell, whose mother was an early member of the chapter. She gave a very beautiful retrospective floral addendum honoring all the past regents. She dedicated a basket of yellow roses to them and to Mrs. J. G. Slayden, who is the chapter’s only living charter member. Mrs. H. E. Rhodehamel gave a comprehensive memorabilia of the chapter, and illustrated the extensive service it has given in establishing markers and monuments to patriotic deeds and events.

Mrs. James G. Walker, State Regent, gave a very interesting address, bringing the program to a close. She included not only statements of her great interest in our local chapter, other chapters and State and National organizations, but brought us an inspiring message that filled our hearts with pride and patriotism.

Esther Reed Chapter was organized with sixteen charter members. At the present time there are one hundred and seven names on the roster. For the past fifty years not once has her love for the Stars and Stripes wavered. She has always stood for one ism—Americanism, and she has been interested in patriotic measures and for the advancement and perpetuity of beloved America.

**Elizabeth Meier Berkey,**
*First Vice Regent.*

**Thirty-seventh Star** (McCook, Neb.). Havinghurst’s “Wind in the Pines” was the book reviewed by Helen Storms for the annual D. A. R. book review tea at the Country Club. The story concerned the migration of a Swedish family to Minnesota.

The music for the occasion was furnished by Mrs. John Dunbar, Jr., who sang two solos. D. A. R. members exhibited their lineage charts, migration charts and drawings of their coats of arms.

The tea marked the 38th anniversary of the organization of Thirty-seventh Star Chapter. The 125 women who attended were from Palisade, Benkelman, Stratton, Wauneta, Cambridge and Indianola, as well as McCook.

On behalf of the local chapter Mrs. E. C. Green presented gifts to Miss Storms, Mrs. Dunbar, Mrs. Earld Boyington, a State Officer, and to Miss Martha Harrison, who is the only charter member. Mrs. Frank Malone, chapter regent, and Mrs. G. W. Norris presided at the tea table which had been arranged by Mrs. Edith Kean and Mrs. D. H. Morgan, with the assistance of Evalouise Campbell. Mrs. E. C. Metheny with her committee, Mrs. Fred Messinger and Mrs. E. E. Olson, were responsible for the sandwiches.

**Mrs. F. H. Malone,**
*Regent.*
Sarah Ludlow (Seymour, Conn.) participated in the Centennial Celebration of the Incorporation of Seymour (founded 1678) as a town by having a float in the parade on June 24, 1950 and a scene in the pageant on the 25th.

The float, representing a colonial living room with a spinning wheel and cradle and the ladies of the household spinning or knitting as two little folk played about, received the second prize in the historical division of the parade.

The scene in the pageant represented General David Humphreys and his entourage in a horse-drawn buggy as they were received by the town fathers about 1804. General Humphreys was a former aide-de-camp to General Washington and minister to Spain under President Thomas Jefferson. Humphreys brought the first merino sheep to the United States from Spain and established a woolen mill in Seymour from which the town was called Humphreysville until 1850 when the name was changed to Seymour.

Katharine Matthies.

Atlanta and Joseph Habersham (Atlanta, Ga.). Mrs. Leonard Wallace, State Regent, was the honored guest and speaker at the Fourth of July celebration held at Craige House in Atlanta on the occasion of the 174th anniversary of the signing of the Declaration of Independence.

For over twenty-five years Atlanta and Joseph Habersham Chapters have celebrated July the Fourth together and have alternated the place of meeting. This year Atlanta Chapter was hostess at Craige House with Mrs. George H. Connell, regent, presiding.

The invocation was given by Mrs. G. Carpenter Jones, chaplain. The Pledge to the Flag was led by Mrs. J. H. Gilmore, first vice regent and chairman of National Defense for Atlanta Chapter. The American's Creed was led by Mrs. Lucius McConnell, State Chairman of Americanism.

Mrs. L. D. Burns, Jr., regent of Joseph Habersham Chapter, was introduced and brought greetings. Mrs. Henry J. Baker, chairman of Music, presented the guest soloist, Mr. John Bowling, baritone, who sang a group of patriotic songs, accompanied by Miss Dixie Stephens.

The State Regent, Mrs. Leonard Wallace, then delivered a splendid address on “Independence Day and D. A. R. Work.” Following the address she was presented with a copy of the early “History of Atlanta Chapter,” the second oldest chapter in the United States, and a list of Fourth of July speakers at Craige House in recent years.

The meeting was concluded with the retiring of the colors by Mrs. Straiton Hard, Jr., and Miss Nellie Jane Gaertner, color bearer.

All patriotic organizations in Atlanta and vicinity were invited to the celebration and were called upon for Fourth of July greetings. Six D. A. R. chapters were represented at the meeting.

Among the distinguished D. A. R. were Mrs. T. Earle Stribling, first State Vice Regent and National Vice Chairman of National Defense; Mrs. John Thigpen, State Recording Secretary; Mrs. Thomas Coke Mell, National Vice Chairman, Manual for Citizenship and former Vice President General; Mrs. Charles Hilt, past State Regent; Miss Kitty Newton, immediate past regent of Henry Walton Chapter of Madison; and Mrs. W. F. Dykes, honorary regent and charter member of Joseph Habersham Chapter. Mrs. Howard McCall, Honorary Vice President General, was greatly missed at the meeting, but due to a recent fall from which she has not completely recovered, she was not present.

At the conclusion of the Independence Day celebration the State Regent, Mrs. Wallace, was entertained by the Atlanta Chapter officers and past chapter regents at a beautifully appointed luncheon at the Piedmont Driving Club.

Lamar L. Connell,
Regent, Atlanta Chapter.
Amsterdam (Amsterdam, N. Y.). Amsterdam Chapter opened the year 1949-50 with a luncheon on Constitution Day at the Manor.

Mrs. Arthur B. Carpenter, our new regent, presided for the first time. The new yearbooks, with gold covers to indicate the chapter's fiftieth anniversary, were distributed.

During the year nine meetings have been held. Delegates attended the State Conference in October and Continental Congress in April, and brought back inspiring reports of work accomplished and aims for the future.

The Christmas party was opened by the regent conducting the traditional ceremony of the lighting of the Yule log, followed by an excellent program under the direction of Miss Marion Rulison.

On Washington's birthday the chapter celebrated its fiftieth anniversary with a very delightful luncheon and program.

The Good Citizenship award for High School students was presented to Miss Margaret Davison. The chapter also awards prizes to Junior High students who are outstanding in social studies.

To date the following graves have been marked: Ensign and Corporal Nathan Stanton, Sr., Private Ashabel Cornwall, Private William Helling and Nicholas Hagaman. Flags have been placed on the graves of Jacob Enders, N. Y., Victor Putnam, N. Y., Henry Joslin, R. I. and William Fairbanks, R. I.

Amsterdam Chapter has been saddened by the death of three members. Three new ones have been added bringing our total up to one hundred and sixty-one.

FRANCES H. LINDBERG, Historian.

Tampa (Tampa, Fla.). Tampa Chapter enjoyed a very happy successful 25th Anniversary year meeting in the home of the enthusiastic regent, Mrs. G. W. Parker.

For the 17th year the chapter sponsored the Tampa Thalian Society in its opening concert of opera and American music. Four American Naturalization courts have been attended by members of Tampa and De Soto Chapters. Manuals, flags, codes and creeds were presented to each new citizen. Many manuals are continually being studied by prospective citizens and other groups, high schools, and Boys' Clubs.

A Junior American Citizenship club was organized in the Ybor City Boys Club under the leadership of Mrs. S. L. Giles and the state chairman Mrs. J. L. Alderman. One of its officers, a young lad, Joseph Di Tietra, gave a splendid talk over the radio, Flag Day, on the history of the flag and its correct use. Members of the group have been guests of the chapter.

Mrs. B. M. Ward, National Defense Chairman, arranged for a bus to take members of the chapter on a trip through MacDill Air Base, where they were greeted and served refreshments on their trip. Two Defense programs were given and four films presented by MacDill officers during the year.

Mrs. H. R. Felix, Radio Chairman, and Mrs. Stanford, Chairman of Music, sponsored radio programs by local musicians who have not as yet had their works published. Contacts with publishers were arranged for. One member set our National Emblem verse to lovely music, which on occasions has been sung by the chapter.

Flag Day was celebrated with a fish fry in beautiful Hillsboro State Park, and Washington's Birthday with a luncheon. A lovely tea honoring the State Regent, Mrs. David Wright, and many friends, was given at the spacious home of Mrs. Welburn Guernsey. The Dade City members entertained the chapter at the club house in Dade City. Tampa Chapter's 25th birthday party, with the organizing regent and six charter members and past regents, assembled at the huge candle-lighted birthday cake and were photographed for the Tampa Daily Times.

The past State Regent installed the new officers and she spoke of the unflagging services of the retiring regent, Mrs. G. W. Parker, who will continue her efforts to organize a Tampa Town Meeting of the Air.

AMELIA C. POWELL, Past Secretary.
the treasury was enhanced to the amount of eighty dollars.

This was quite a surprise as only two meetings at the homes of members preceded the Christmas sale. Much credit is due those loyal members for breaking away from an old custom that they must never do any work to raise money for the chapter.

In fairy-like fashion all aprons were completed and every one was sold on the big day. Of course there were plants, Christmas cards, cakes, pies, canned fruit and sundry articles on sale as well.

Everyone was happy until the board meeting when it was decided to send $50.00 to Washington to apply on the Building Fund and to donate the balance to the Neighborhood Center. Gradually eight members paid their quota and four others paid from $1.00 to $3.50 each making $52.50 more to send to Washington. The energetic new members were anxious to do their utmost to be on the honor roll. At last Mrs. H. R. Boone suggested a rummage sale and the board voted to have it and send all the proceeds to the Building Fund. This was not unanimous but all fell in line and we point with pride at being on the honor roll before our chapter year ended. We are trying to build up our membership as we now have only thirty-three on our roll.

CARRIE YALE DILLMAN,
Press Chairman.

General George A. Custer (Broken Bow, Neb.). Members of the General George A. Custer Chapter of Custer County, and their husbands, as guests, met for their closing meeting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. A. O. Gordon for a six o'clock covered dish supper on Thursday, June 22. Mr. Gordon, a former C. B. & Q. R. R. conductor, obtained a caboose from the company which he has made into a club house for the yard. It is electrically lighted including the colored signal lights above the cement approach to the entrance of the caboose. The interior is fitted for the serving of meals and the cupola is a popular domain for the many visitors. Mrs. Gordon made the coffee for the picnic on the outdoor grill and Mr. Gordon furnished the ice cream. The chapter members brought fried chicken and all that goes with it. The men spent the evening visiting on the lawn. The chapter held its business meeting in the home with Miss Longfellow, vice regent, presiding in the absence of the regent, Mrs. Sarah Kirk.

Officers for the coming year were installed by a former regent, Mrs. C. A. Gardner, at a candlelight service with roses presented to each one. The new officers are Miss Alice Longfellow, regent; Mrs. A. O. Gordon, vice regent; Mrs. Ida Porter, treasurer; Miss Josephine Bandy, corresponding secretary; Mrs. J. L. Hipsley, historian; Mrs. Walter Thornton, registrar. Following the business meeting the members enjoyed viewing Mrs. Gordon’s collection of 641 pitchers which she has housed in three cabinets. There were fifty-five present for this meeting.

MRS. A. O. GORDON.

John Floyd (Homerville, Ga.). Though not two years old until November 1950 this chapter has experienced a rapid growth in membership. It began with thirty-nine organizing members and now has eighty with over twenty papers pending. The chapter hopes to have 100 members by its second anniversary.

Early in 1950 John Floyd Chapter took up the matter of sponsoring a Centennial Celebration for Clinch County which was created in February 1850. A committee was appointed and they arranged a well attended mass meeting of citizens at the court house in Homerville. The active cooperation of the Board of County Commissioners, two authorities and leading citizens generally was enlisted and the Centennial Celebration was held on May 5, 1950. Ex-Governor E. D. Rivers made the principal address for the occasion and complimented the chapter on its civic interest and planning and foresight. Features of the day were an old-time picnic dinner, athletic contests and a two-mile long parade with two bands and a large number of floats. Several towns in the territory that was originally in Clinch County in 1850 but now in other counties were represented by floats and one of these, Pearson in Atkinson County, won first prize for its float depicting Uncle Remus and his cabin with several little girls and boys listening to him. The float was originated by chapter members living in Pearson and commemorated the “Uncle Remus Highway” through Pearson.
and Homerville. An estimated six thousand people attended the centennial.

Another 1950 project the chapter has planned is the erection of markers over the graves of three Revolutionary soldiers buried in Clinch County, viz., Lewis Sanders Nobles, Charles Griffis and William Smith. The markers have already at this writing been received and will be placed with appropriate ceremonies in the fall of 1950, to which occasion the chapter will invite all the known living descendants of these Revolutionary patriots. There are a total of some six thousand known descendants.

Mrs. E. J. Smith who organized the chapter was elected the first regent and has been re-elected for the year 1950-51.

MRS. R. A. SCHANZE,
Chapter Editor.

Bryan Station (Lexington, Ky.). Fifty-two foreign students, representing twenty-seven countries, were invited to meet at the Student Union Building on the University of Kentucky campus at 1:30 p.m., Sunday, May 14th. Members of the Bryan Station Chapter greeted them and assigned driver guides for a tour of the Bluegrass country.

A visit to local stock farms preceded a ride through beautiful and historic country to the State Capitol at Frankfort, Kentucky. Inspection of the State Capitol Building was followed by a tour of the historic spots of Frankfort, a visit to Daniel Boone’s grave and the return to Lexington was over a different route.

The entire party gathered at the lovely country home of Mrs. G. L. Burns on the Russell Cave Pike where another group of chapter members assisted Mrs. Burns in serving a buffet supper. Everyone declared this a most unusual and enjoyable outing.

Bryan Station Chapter has voted to make this an annual event to be held in October each year as a gesture of welcome to students from foreign lands who attend the University of Kentucky.

The picture, taken on the steps of Student Union Building, shows one group of students who went on the tour. The countries represented are: Holland, Latvia, China, Japan, Sweden, Greece, Costa Rica, Cuba, Denmark, Honduras and India.

VIRGINIA W. HOWARD,
Chairman Publicity.

Anne Frisby Fitzhugh (Bay City, Mich.). June 20, 1950, Anne Frisby Fitzhugh Chapter celebrated a very special event at a Bay City Country Club luncheon, namely our Fiftieth Anniversary.

Members and guests were seated at a U-shaped table centered with red, white and blue flowers. At the speakers’ table a huge bouquet was placed between the letters D. A. R. encrusted with gold. Place cards depicted the D. A. R. emblem done in blue and gold and napkins were marked with the gold letters D. A. R. All attending had shoulder bouquets of red, white and blue flowers tied with red, white and blue. These bouquets and the flowers throughout the rooms were arranged by Mrs. Stanley Val lender and Mrs. James Beckett. Behind the speakers’ table our lovely “Old Glory” was hung against the wall.

After lunch our regent, Mrs. W. A. L. Willard, presented Mrs. Walter C. Pomeroy, Michigan State Regent; Mrs. Chester Miller, Vice President General and Mrs. Samuel Cranage, who is one of our chapter’s two living charter members.

Mrs. Percy Martin, Program chairman, called on Mrs. Ellen Williams who reviewed our chapter’s half century of life, how on June 22, 1900, nineteen women met for the first time and organized. We received our charter in September 1900. We named Anne Frisby Fitzhugh Chapter after Anne Frisby Fitzhugh, the ancestor of Mrs. Jane Fitzhugh who was one of the two Real
Daughters who belonged to our chapter, the other being Mrs. Abbie Culver.

Mrs. Williams told of the forming of “The Children of the Republic” club in Essexville, sponsored by Mrs. Harry Smith and Mrs. Alice Dersnah, whose eager members were taught patriotism and loyalty to their country by these capable women; the founding of “The Lincoln” and “The Fremont Clubs” under the splendid leadership of Mrs. Abbie Plum and Mrs. Williams, who instilled the enthusiastic children with patriotism, truth and kindness to each other. These young Americans marched in a body to the cemetery and marked each G. A. R. soldier’s grave with a flag.

Our narrator continued saying that Anne Frisby Fitzhugh Chapter was the first one to have a Flag Raising. This occurred June 14, 1914, at Wenonah Park. Washington Gardner, Commander in Chief of the G. A. R. dedicated the flag which was raised to the skies by two descendants of Betsy Ross, Marjory Houghton and Kathleen Bullard.

The year 1940 during the regency of Mrs. Charles W. Ambrose, the oldest house in Bay City, built by Medor Trombley in 1837, was marked with a bronze plaque, which was unveiled by Kathleen Trombley, a descendant of the builder.

Mrs. Anson Holcomb recounted a story of the bravery of Anne Frisby Fitzhugh. Her husband, who had been a Tory, became sympathetic to the Rebels’ cause and did everything in his power to aid them. This angered the British and they decided to attack the Fitzhugh estate. Anne, who was alone at the time, filled her apron with bullets and led her slaves forth to meet the enemy. While she and her servants were trying to get the powder ready to fire, all of it exploded with a tremendous blast. The English, thinking a considerable company of Rebels was about to attack them, fled in great disorder. Pictures of Anne and her husband, William, loaned to Mrs. Holcomb by a descendant of theirs, portray a lovely lady and a handsome man dressed in the style of the Revolutionary period.

When Mrs. Walter C. Pomeroy, State Regent, spoke it was to urge us to continue our work and to expand it. This year is unique for it not only is the fiftieth birthday of Anne Frisby Fitzhugh Chapter but also the fiftieth birthday of our State D. A. R. Mrs. Pomeroy told of the charter granted by Congress to the National Society in October 1890 for three reasons, historic, patriotic, and educational, to cherish, maintain and foster freedom. She went on to say that the Daughters are defending the ideals for which the Revolution was fought.

Mrs. Pomeroy told of the various activities and projects, educational and patriotic, of the Society and the state societies, and said “The work of the Daughters of the American Revolution resembles a great tapestry set up on a loom by 167,000 Daughters, each member weaving the pattern with her thread, to hang on Freedom’s wall.”

After the State Regent’s inspiring address members and guests rose and sang “Michigan, My Michigan” led by Mrs. Ambrose with Mrs. Holcomb at the piano, and then the momentous meeting was over.

Guests were from Ann Arbor and Saginaw, Michigan, and Mt. Vernon, N. Y. Hostesses were Mrs. Willard, Mrs. Martin and Mrs. William Defoe.

Florence Day Ambrose, Recording Secretary.

Columbus (Columbus, Ohio). The fiftieth anniversary year for Columbus Chapter opened with a tea at Boulder Lodge, the lovely country home of Mrs. Frank C. Medick, on October 16th, with Mrs. John Hicks Pace, regent, presiding.

An historical sketch, “The Golden Album”, was presented by Mrs. W. S. M. Holloway and Mrs. Wm. Van Fossen, Jr., in costumes of the 1890 period. Mrs. Holloway’s dress had been made in Paris for the grandmother of Mrs. Tudor Willson of Worthington, and Mrs. Van Fossen’s gown belonged to her own grandmother—Mrs. Dillon Brooks of Coshocton. This history emphasized the highlights of each past administration and the honored guests were the past regents of Columbus Chapter: Mrs. Herbert Backus of Van Nuys, Calif., Mrs. Frank Winders, Mrs. James B. Patton, Mrs. James E. Kinney, Mrs. Stuart R. Bolin, Mrs. Frank C. Medick, Mrs. Earl M. Tilton, Mrs. Nelson J. Ruggles, Mrs. Wm. S. Van Fossen, Miss Rosalie R. Haddox, Mrs. William C. Dyer and Mrs. William E. Byers.

In April, during Continental Congress at Washington, our beloved Mrs. James B. Patton (Marguerite Courtright) was elected to the office of President General, National Society of the Daughters of the American
Columbus Chapter’s Fiftieth Anniversary Tea

Revolution! What a fitting climax for our Golden Jubilee year. Columbus Chapter, together with Ann Simpson Davis Chapter, of which Mrs. Patton is an associate member, honored her on Flag Day, June 14th, with a reception and tea at the Columbus Country Club, with Mrs. Frank C. Medick as general chairman of the gala affair. Preceding the reception, the newly elected officers of the chapter were installed.

More than 700 invitations were mailed to D. A. R. members, including state officers and all chapter regents and state chairmen. In the receiving line were: Mrs. John Hicks Pace, regent of Columbus Chapter; Miss Evelyn A. Winters, regent of Ann Simpson Davis Chapter; Mrs. James B. Patton, President General; Mrs. Earl B. Padgett, State Regent of Ohio; and Mrs. W. S. M. Holloway, newly elected regent.

Mrs. Dana Harrington III played the harp during the afternoon.

Presiding at the tea table were Mrs. John S. Heaume of Springfield and Mrs. Asa C. Messenger of Xenia during the first hour and Mrs. Frank C. Medick and Mrs. Lowell F. Hobart of Cincinnati during the second hour.

In the picture are seated from center to left: Mrs. Asa C. Messenger, Mrs. Lowell F. Hobart; standing: Mrs. James B. Patton, Mrs. John Hicks Pace, Mrs. Charles S. Petrie, Mrs. John S. Heaume, Miss Amanda Thomas, Mrs. W. S. M. Holloway, Mrs. Frank C. Medick and Miss Evelyn A. Winters.

Mrs. John Hicks Pace.

Marquette (Marquette, Mich.). The opportunity to participate in the observance of the city’s centennial was welcomed by Marquette Chapter. Under the chairmanship of Mrs. George E. Bishop two projects were carried out successfully.

FLOAT ENTERED BY MARQUETTE CHAPTER IN THE CITY’S CENTENNIAL PARADE

On June 14 a Centennial Silver Tea was served in the historically interesting home of Mrs. J. W. Adriance. That is a landmark in Marquette’s history and because Mrs. Adriance is descended from two of the founding families she was able to place on display many items of interest to local historians. Chapter members and many guests wore centennial costumes, and proceeds from the tea were donated to the Centennial Fund.

Mrs. Frank B. Spear offered her car to be used in the Centennial Parade held on July 4. Our society colors were used in the crepe paper decorations. Other features were a handsome reproduction of our Daughters of the American Revolution Insignia and a replica of an 1849 flag.

Mrs. C. V. Money, Regent.
**Genealogical Department**

Note: Selections Made From Our Own D. A. R. Library.


**CALLAWAY**

Charles Callaway born in Virginia, June 7, 1752, died in Bedford County, Va., in 1827. He married Judith Early Pate, widow of John Pate, and daughter of Colonel Jeremiah Early and his wife, Sarah Anderson Early. Children of Charles and his wife, Judith Early Pate, were: 1, Joel Callaway, born Feb. 13, 1771; 2, Achilles Callaway, born June 12, 1773; 4, Polly Callaway, born Sept. 12, 1777; 5, James Callaway, born Sept. 4, 1781; 8, Judith Callaway, born July 22, 1783; 9, John Callaway, born Aug. 21, 1785; 10, Frances Callaway, born Aug. 6, 1787; 11, Henry Callaway, born May 23, 1792. (Family records from Family Bible in possession of Mrs. James Lewis Arthur (1929), now dead.—Descendant: Mrs. W. Roy Snyder, Altavista, Virginia.

Copy of Entries in the Family Bible of Jacob Whitely Herndon, of Laurel Hill in the County of Spottsylvania. (Said Bible being now in the possession of the descendants of the late Herndon Fife, at Oak Lawn, in the City of Charlottesville, Va.

**Marriages:** Jacob W. Herndon and Nancy Pannill married October 14th, 1807; Henry L. Minor and Margaret W. Herndon married 12th of November, 1829; Margaret W. Herndon and James Fife married 1836; Reuben Herndon and —— married ——; Fannie Pannill Herndon and Edward Gordon married; Mary E. Herndon and Wm. Fife married; John Pannill Herndon and Annie Anderson married.

**Births:** Fannie Pannill Herndon born October 8th, 1821; Mary Elizabeth born February 4th, 1824; Jacob W. Herndon, Jr., born January 22nd, 1827; John P. Herndon born January 16th, 1829; Lucy Ann Herndon born December 15th, 1831; Henry Minor Herndon born 8th July, 1834; James L. Minor, son of Henry & Margaret born August 9th, 1831; Jacob W. Herndon, born June 9th, 1834; Mary his wife, born January 29th, 1790; Reuben Herndon born February 3, 1809; Margaret W. Herndon born March 23, 1811; Nancy Morton Herndon born October 25th, 1813; Edward Herndon, born May 5th, 1816; Isabella Jane Herndon born January 1st, 1818.

**Deaths:** Nancy Morton Herndon died July 27th, 1815; Henry L. Minor, died September 5th, 1832; James Lewis Minor, died September 14th, 1832; Henry Minor Herndon, died January 13th, 1835; Jacob W. Herndon, Jr., died February 29th, 1836; Lucy Ann Herndon, died April 20th, 1838; Isabella J. Herndon, died June 26th, 1847; Jacob W. Herndon, Sr., died June 18th, 1848; Edward Herndon of Laurel Hill (father of Jacob), died October 17th, 1837; Fannie P. Herndon Gordon, died 1850; Reuben Herndon, died —— in Kentucky; Edward Herndon, died —— in Texas; Margaret Herndon Fife died 1884; John P. Herndon died —— in Texas.

Note: The wife of Jacob W. Herndon, spoken of as Nacy and also Mary, was named Mary Ann Pannill, and usually called Polly. The "W" in all these names stood for Whiteley, Whitler, or Whisler—which were all the same name.

On the fly leaf of this Bible is the following "The property of Achilles Moorman in the year of our Lord 1809".

"This Bible was purchased by James C. Moorman at the sale of Achilles M. Moorman."

**Births:** Milly Moorman was born January 13th, 1772; Micajah C. Moorman was born January 21, 1775; Elizabeth Moorman was born November 7th, 1777; James C. Moorman was born March 10, 1779; Nancy Moorman was born July 31, 1781; Lucy Moorman born April 20, 1783; Patsy Moorman born April 30, 1785; Judith C. Moorman born July 1, 1787; Andrew Moorman born April 18, 1791.

**Deaths:** Lucy Bennett departed this life March 2, 1810; Andrew Moorman my father departed this life, March 10, 1791; Elizabeth Moorman departed this life November 7, 1809; Nancy Moorman departed this life November 19, 1802; Andrew Moorman—departed this life in July 1814.

**Marriages:** A. Moorman and Dorcas his wife were married March 28, 1798; James C. Moorman and Jane Robinson were married August 15, 1799; James C. Moorman was born March 10, 1779; Jane Moorman wife of James C. was born December 23, 1779; James C. Anderson and Jane R. Moorman were married on October 27, 1819; Micajah Lynch and Nancy R. Moorman were married June 27, 1821; Henry Clark and Judith Moorman were married June 27, 1821.

**Births:** A. Moorman was born November 10, 1773; Dorcas Moorman was born February 5, 1772; Thomas J. Moorman was born June 6, 1810; Childrens Births of James C. and Jane Moorman: Nancy Robinson Moorman was born June 5, 1800; Jane Robinson Moorman was born Sunday, May 30, 1802; Judith Moorman was born Wednesday 30 October 1804; Matilda Moorman was born Sunday March 15, 1807; Elizabeth Moorman was born Saturday December 30, 1809; Lucinda Jennings Moorman was born Sunday July 15, 1815; James A. Moorman was born April 19, 1818. This Bible is in the possession of Mrs. Joseph K. Banks, Virginia Episcopal School, Lynchburg, Virginia.
STONE


THORNTON

Taken from the family Bible of Anthony Thornton of Greene Co. Va., now in the possession of his granddaughter, Mrs. James C. Gentry of Atlanta, Ga., great granddaughter of George Thornton, Sr., Revolutionary soldier of Carolina Co. Va. George Thornton Sr., born Nov. 16, 1752, Margaret Stanley born 6-20-1759, married 1-9-1774 in Carolina Co. Children: Catherine Taliaferro Thornton born 7-18-1775; Ann Thornton born 12-25-1776; Mary Pressley Thornton born 3-5-1779; Charles Thornton born 9-20-1781; George Thornton born 12-12-1783; Lucy Buckner Thornton born 3-3-1786; Thomas Stanley Thornton born 2-14-1788; Anthony Thornton born 10-14-1790; John Thornton born 1-23-1791; William Thornton born 8-30-1795; Anthony Thornton born 10-14-1790 and Nancy Twymann born 5-31-1793, married 10-27-1816 Sunday afternoon in Green Co. Va. Children: George S. Thornton (M.D.) born 11-19-1817; Samuel died in infancy; Frances Rogers Thornton born 1-4-1820; Jackson Lafayette Thornton born 9-22-1824. Deaths: Margaret Thornton died 1-29-1823; George Thornton Sr died 8-30-1853, aged nearly 101 years; Anthony Thornton died 2-4-1855; George S. Thornton died 2-1-1860; Nancy Thornton died 11-23-1867; Frances A. Walker died 12-27-1890.

Taken from the family Bible of Jackson Lafayette Thornton of Greene Co. Va., now in possession of his granddaughter Mrs. James C. Gentry of Atlanta, Ga. Inscribed on the fly leaf is "Mr. Jackson L. Thornton's Bible, presented to him by his father as a token of affectionate regard, with the prayer that it may prove to him a blessing both for time and eternity. Aug. 15th 1853."


MILLS

Mills Bible Record, sent by Mrs. W. R. Bullock (nee Virginia Mills) of 1120 Walnut St., Staunton, Va., granddaughter of Nathaniel Mills, Jr., great granddaughter of Capt. Nathaniel Mills, Revolutionary Soldier of Orange County, Va., and daughter of Thomas Marshall Mills. "Nathaniel Mills, son of Charles Mills and Ann, his wife, of Hanover Co. Va. was married to Frances Thompson, daughter of William Thompson and Margaret, his wife, who said County, on Oct. 21, 1771. Issue: Cynthia, born Sept 19, 1772; Margaret born July 24, 1774; Charles H. born Nov. 21, 1776; Jackson born Dec. 10, 1778; Mary A. born Nov. 16, 1780; Frances born Aug. 27, 1783; Nathaniel born Nov. 21, 1785; Sarah born Dec. 14, 1787; Cicily born May 9, 1790; Nancy born Feb. 2, 1792; Edmund born Oct. 27, 1793; one still born Nov. 30, 1795. Nathaniel Mills Jr. born Nov. 21, 1785 and Catherine Chapman Draper, his wife, who was born Nov. 8, 1788 were married Dec. 11, 1807. The names and ages of their children are as follows: Harriet Elizabeth born Jan. 27, 1809; Mary Ann..."
LEX MILL DIED FEB. 22, 1836; ANN ELIZA MILLS BORN NOV. 16, 1810; CHARLES HENLEY BORN DEC. 28, 1825; CATHERINE VIRGINIA BORN APRIL 16, 1827; THOMAS MARSHALL BORN 15TH JUNE, 1829; WILLIAM HENRY BORN AUG. 1, 1831.

DEATHS: NATHANIEL MILLS, SR. DIED DEC. 27, 1815; MRS. CATHERINE CHAPMAN MILLS DIED OCT. 10, 1832; ED. JORDAN DIED MAR. 6, 1836; CATHERINE VIRGINIA MILLS DIED JULY 7, 1844; WILLIAM HENRY MILLS DIED APRIL 26, 1860.

BLALOCK

BLALOCK FAMILY RECORD, UPSON CO. GA, OWNED BY MRS. MATTIE ALBERTA BLALOCK ELEY, BARNESVILLE, GA.

COKE BLALOCK WAS BORN SEPT. 17, 1847; MATTIE TALULA BLALOCK WAS BORN AUG. 26, 1849; WM. H. BLALOCK, JR. WAS BORN OCT. 14, 1871; MATTIE ALBERTA BLALOCK JR. WAS BORN OCT. 14, 1871; NELLIE COKE BLALOCK WAS BORN FEB. 16, 1878; COKE BLALOCK AND MATTIE T. TYLER WERE MARRIED ON DEC. 20, 1870, IN BARNESVILLE, GA.

BEALL

BEALL FAMILY RECORD, FREDERICK CO. MD., OWNED BY MRS. JESSIE JONES CASON, BARNESVILLE, GA.—COL. NINIAN BEALL, MEMBER OF ASSEMBLY IN 1699, WAS BORN IN 1625, (DIED IN 1717, AGE 92 YRS.). KINSMEN WHO WERE TRUSTEES OF COL. NINIAN BEALL: NINIAN BEALL, JR., THOMAS BEALL, SR., THOMAS BEALL, JR., JAMES BEALL AND ALEXANDER BEALL. JAMES BEALL, JR., THOMAS BEALL, JR., THOMAS BEALL, SR., BORN JULY 3, 1774, DIED SEPT. 3, 1859.

Children of James and Margaret Beall: Emory M. Beall was born Sept. 21, 1851; Augustus Hugh Beall was born July 24, 1837, died April 29, 1848; Mary Margaret Beall was born Aug. 14, 1839, died May 5, 1863; Lemuel Thomas Beall was born May 1, 1842; Lucinda Rebecca Beall was born Mar. 18, 1847; John Emanuel Beall was born May 1, 1845, died May 29, 1884; Horace Holland Beall was born July 26, 1848, died ——; Sarah Frances Beall was born Sept. 21, 1851; Augustus Hugh Cason married Mary Margaret Beall Sept. 1, 1858. Their children: Emory Hugh Cason was born June 25, 1859, died June 16, 1921; Ella Cason was born June 25, 1859, died Sept. 25, 1866; Robert Augustus Cason was born July 10, 1861. Emory Hugh Cason married Jessie Jones (born Dec. 24, 1869), May 15, 1890. Children of Emory Hugh Cason and Jessie Jones Cason: Junius Augustus Cason was born Sept. 2, 1891, married Evelyn Collier April 8, 1920; Hulsey B. Cason was born Feb. 21, 1893, married Eloise Boeker of New York City, Sept. 6, 1923. Children of Junius Augustus Cason and Evelyn Collier: Junius A. Cason, Jr., was born May 10, 1921; Evelyn Cason was born June 13, 1929. Children of Hulsey B. Cason and Eloise Boeker: Roger Lee Cason was born Aug. 13, 1930.

HOPE

(Bible of James Hope, now in the possession of Mrs. Mary Darwin Hope, 623 Grant Street, S. E., Atlanta, Georgia.)

Great, great grandfather, James Hope, born December 28th, 1732, in England, married in 1766 to Ellen De Moss, in York, Penn. Ellen De Moss, born in France, 1742, died in S. C. 1814.

Children of above: James Hope, born April 13th, 1769, in York, Penn., died August 30th, 1840 at York, S. C.; Catherine Hope, born August 12th, 1771 in Hartford, Md., died Oct. 11, 1859; John Hope, born December 4th, 1773 at Hartford, Md.; Adam Hope, born January 5th, 1776 at Lincoln, N. C.; Isaac Hope, great grandson, born April 13th, 1790 at York, S. C.

Births: Jane Barron, great grandma, born November 13th, 1764, died November 30th, 1841.

Great Aunts and Uncles: Agnes Hope, born August 12th, 1800, died ——; Pamela Hope, born October 5th, 1802; Ellen De Moss Hope, born November 1st, 1805; James Maddism Hope, Jane Maddism Hope, born January 2nd, 1809, died October 1st, 1891; Lucinda Powell Hope, born November 27th, 1810, died November 25th, 1874 (daughter of John Powell and Rachel Darwin).

Uncles and Aunts: J. Albertus Hope, born September 13th, 1829; Jane Amanda Hope, born August 11th, 1831, died September 2nd, 1882; J. William Preston Hope, born January 21st, 1833, died July 8th, 1890; Russell La Hatte, born September 19th, 1834, died November 3rd, 1881; Lucynda Calista, born May 8th, 1836; Rachel Pamela, born December 29th, 1837; Davis McDonough, born July 4th, 1840, died October 10th, 1864, at Richmond, Va.; Isaac Meek Hope, born April 26th, 1842, died May 6th 1864 at Florence, S. C.

Births: Sylvanus Amazi, born February 18th, 1844, died July 27th, 1848; Syntha Selena, born September 18th, 1845, died June 12th, 1852; Julius Amazi, born June 18th, 1848; Hugh Washington
Hope, born September 4th, 1850, died February 13th, 1890; Robert Peyton Hope, born August 6th, 1853, died November 3rd, 1855; Celena Mary Ellen, born December 13th, 1855.

**Marriages:** Robert Stevenson and Jane Barron, married December 3rd, 1784; James Hope and Jane Stevenson, married September 19th, 1799 (great grandfather); B. F. King and Pamela Hope, married July 18th, 1824 (great aunt); N. W. King and Ellen D. Hope, married July 8th, 1824 (great aunt); J. D. Robinson and Agnes Hope, married February 16th, 1826 (great aunt); James M. Hope and Lucinda Powell, married December 4th, 1828, (Grandfather); J. H. Kind and Jane Hope, married December 11th, 1828 (great aunt); J. W. F. Hope and M. L. Wylie, married August 9th, 1858; J. Albertus Hope and E. Whitesides, married August 30th, 1855; R. L. Hope and M. M. Neeland, married January 22nd, 1866; Julius A. Hope and A. Ferguson, married January 8th, 1868; R. A. Gilfillian and Pamela Hope, married October 11th, 1830; J. Powell Hope and Rachel Barron, married February 4th, 1808.

**Hope**

(Bible in possession of Mrs. Mary Darwin Hope, 623 Grant St., S. E., Atlanta, Georgia.)

**Births:** Hugh Washington Hope, born September 4th, 1850; Mollie Darwin, born December 27th, 1856; H. Washington Hope, of Yorkville, South Carolina, and Mollie Darwin of Yorkville, South Carolina, were married November 1st, 1877, at the residence of P. B. Darvin, by Rev. A. A. James.

**Children:** Clarence Bland Hope, born Friday, December 12th, 1879; James Lindsay Hope, born Thursday December 29th, 1881—baptised October 1st, 1882 by Rev. A. M. Chrietberz, P. E. Ethel Hope, born Saturday, July 17th, 1886. Baptised November 11th, 1887 by Rev. W. W. Daniel; William Asbury Hope, born Tuesday, July 19th, 1887, baptised November 17th by Rev. W. W. Daniel. J. Claude Hutchins and Ethel Hope were married November 23rd, 1908.

**Children:** Mary Lalage Hutchins, born November 4th, 1899. Baptised by Rev. Elam Dempsey.

**Deaths:** Clarence Bland Hope, died Wednesday September 13th, 1882; H. Washington Hope, died Tuesday February 17th, 1890; James Lindsay Hope, died August 5th, 1899; Willie Asbury Hope, died October 30, 1906.

**Hibbler**

As early as 1760 Simon, Zachariah and Wilhelm Hibbler lived in German Valley, New Jersey. Simon owned land in the Stevenson Tract which later became a part of the Schooley Mountain Settlement. He sold this to William and went to Greenwich, Sussex Co., New Jersey to live. Zachariah died in 1800. Simon Hibbler married Elizabeth — about 1760. He died in 1798 and Elizabeth died in 1811.


**Children of Jacob and Jinsey Hibbler:** Eliza Belcher, born 1795, died 1800; Edmund Barnes, born 1798, died , married Frances Lyon, Edgefield, S. C.; Thomas Jefferson, born 1800, died 1860, married Elizabeth Evans of Ga.

**Children:** Frances, Eugene, Margaret, Harriet, George, Emma, Lavina, Charlie; John, born 1802, died 1803; William Henry, born 1804, died 1862, married 1st Martha Shivers in Georgia. Children: Marion, Sarah Jane, Hannah, Willie, Martha. He married second Frances Greer (Wuxobee Co., Miss.). Children: Talbot, James, Robert, Charlie, Mathe, Fannie; Eldred Marshall, born 1806, died 1860, married Frances Hall (Ga.). Eldred, William, Elizabeth, Annie, Robert, James, Edmund, Martha, Sallie; twin daughters born 1808 lived a week; Robert Beesly, born 1809, died 1835, a doctor died unmarried; John William, born 1811, died 1823; James Lawrence, born Nov. 24, 1812, died 1880; Benjamin, born 1814, died 1815. James Lawrence Hibbler married Mary Ann Amason, daughter of Thomas and Nancy Robins Amason, Feb. 15, 1838; Mary A. Amason was born Aug 19, 18?, died Jan. 1898. Their children: Laura Jane B., born Dec. 1838, died 1913; Thomas William, born Aug. 15, 1842, died 1857; Robert, born 1845, died 1908; James Edmund, born Sept. 20, 1847, died Feb. 25, 1921; Mary Frances, born 1852. James Edmund Hibbler married Ida Hill Iyv, born Dec. 5, 1849, died May 5, 1927, on March 2, 1871.

**Hodges**

William Hodges was born Jan. 16, 1811, married Oct. 18, 1836, died March 20, 1867. Nancy Smith Floyd Hodges, wife of William Hodges, born Nov. 16, 1815, died Jan. 14, 1871, daughter of Silas and Martha Dorsey Floyd. Children of these born in Sandersville, Ga.: James, William, born Nov. 16, 1837, died May 17, 1867; Amama Elizabeth, born Sept. 5, 1839, died July 30, 1859; married Frederick Tcebeau, June 17, 1856; Martha Floyd, born Oct. 5, 1841, died Dec. 10, 1917, married Stephen Benjamin Jones, August 21, 1860; William Hodges was called "Major." He was a Master Mason and was related to the Attaway and Cates families in Burke Co., Ga. One William Hodges is mentioned in Knight's Georgia Roster of the Revolution, Page 418.

**Lawson**

Family records in possession of Mrs. M. L. Lawson, Cuthbert, Ga.

**Births:** Bray Elizabeth, daughter of John Lawson and Mary Lawson (d. 7-18-1740), born February 17th, 1719; Johanna and Catherine, daughters, born March 17, 1721; Lucy, born May 3rd, 1731.

**Marriages:** Richard Lawson married Mary Harris September 22nd, 1729. Thomas, son of Richard, born December 24th, 1730, died February, 1739; Sarah, daughter of Richard and Mary Lawson, born February 21st, 17—; Billy, son of Sarah and Christopher Lawson, born May 4th, 1743; Caty, daughter of Christopher and Sarah Lawson, born April 11, 1767; Lucy, daughter of Christopher and Sarah Lawson, born January 29th, 1756.
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