\$324,181.72

History told as it would be written today By IRVIN S. COBB

Bunker Hill From Three Angles

The Boston Tea Party was past history; so, too, was Paul Revere's Ride. At Lexing. The Boston a little handful of minute-men had fired the shot that would be heard around the world.

Standard Hill, on June 17, 1775, nearly a year before the shot that would be heard around the world. a little handling of Bunker Hill, on June 17, 1775, nearly a year before the Declaration of Now, at Dunker would be written, was to be fought the first considerable battle of the Independence would be written, was connected by a ridge with Provider Hill was connected by a ridge with Provid Independence Would Hill was connected by a ridge with Breed's Hill, both being on a Revolution. Eunker Hill was connected by a ridge with Breed's Hill, both being on a parrew peninsula a short distance from Boston.

The significance of Eunker Hill did not lie in its size or in the fact that it was the The signment of the Revolution—for Lexington was, in effect, a running skirmish first real engagement of the Revolution—for Lexington was, in effect, a running skirmish first real engagement of the strength of the strength of its physical results. It lay in something morally and humanly fundamental. That the victory was claimed by the British meant something but not much. That the That the victory

That the victory

Americans were defeated largely through the shortage of their ammunition meant less even. In view of the ultimate consequences to us as a nation and to the earth in general, In view of the great battles of history was that it served to raise the what made business of Americans against tyranny, that it welded together the independcombative institutes of this continent in a bond which forever has endured and, finally, that t destroyed the fetish that green hastily-levied citizen-soldiery could never meet and withit destroyed stand the shock of drilled, disciplined and organized professionals.

the shock of the s this rarely has done, and by doing the volunteers from the New England farms and New England villages breathed It those votate the heart and hope into the soul of American liberty.

TN THE week after the Battle of Bunker Hill-within the space of lays, to be exact—three men of different faiths wrote letters givdiffering versions of the engagement and its probable results. Two of these men were actual with the Americans, the other being an officer with the British. The third was a spectator, and he was a deeply

prejudiced partisan of the English side, a "Tory," as the revolting Colonists called his sort then and thereafter. Mark how closely the dates of writing followed-June 20, June 23. From these letters, which were gathered for this series from sources wide if separated, it is possible to get, at arraigned on opposite sides. The

conflicting angles, a vision not only of the battle but of the opinions of those Continental, plainly a stalwart Yan kee through and through, tells of the splendid behavior of his compatriots. Englishman voices a sacrifice his miliich must have been ather than again draw essive. The transst looks on these preow subjects of his who have dared to defy the crown as arrant rebels. Well, the history of mankind shows that insurgents always It is only after they have won that the world is willing to acknowledge them as revolutionists. This gentleman calls the uprising a delusion; he regards it, this well-fed Boston merchant, as being unprovoked. Except in his private convictions there is lical about him. Todab him a conservative, others, in derision, would brand him a stand-patter. History shows that every great political spasm produces many like him,

Now, these three eye-witnesses—the two fighters and the spectator-disagree as to the numbers engaged and also as to the extent of the casualties. But on one point they do agree. the native Yankee boasting of it, the Britisher admitting it with admiration, the foreign-born Tory conceding it begrudgingly and with evident re-

And that point is that the spirit of revolt so deeply is rooted in the souls of the little American force then in arms, that the men composing it-the New England farmhands, the artisans, the workingmen, the small gentry, as counter-distinguished from the wealthy and established classes who as a group, have sided with King George-will surely fight once -more and fight on and on.

The three prophets were right, each in his own way. The Americans did fight once more and many times more. and they won. And because they won we speak of the founders of this na tion as Loyalists and not as Rebels.

History has a way of repeating it self. In 1775 the Americans dared op pose the tyrannies of a stupid German king-for there was nothing British about George the Third, except his title to his throne. In 1917 more than two million Americans went overseas to oppose the false and brutal theories of another German king. In each in stance the king ultimately was beaten and the peoples of the nations cherish ing the principles of representative government triumphed.

The First Letter.

The author of the first letter here reproduced was a resident of Providence, R. I. Addressing a friend in New York on the second day, but one. following the fight, and dispatching his communication by courier on that day, he wrote this:

"You doubtless have been alarmed with divers accounts of the contest which happened on the 17th instant between the king's troops and our army, so I shall give you a narrative in a few words.

"On the evening of the 16th, Colone! Putnam took possession of Bunker Hill, with about two thousand men and began an intrenchment, which they had made some progress in. A! eight in the morning a party of reg ulars landed at Charlestown and fired the town in divers places. Under cover of the smoke, a body of about five thousand men marched up to our intrenchments and made a furious and sudden attack. They were driven back three times and when they were making a third attack, one of our people imprudently spoke aloud that our powder was all gone, which being heard by some of the regular officers they encouraged their men to march up to the trenches with fixed bayonets and enter them; on which our people were ordered to retreat, which they did with all speed, till they got out of musket shot. They then formed, but were not pursued.

"In the meantime six of the British men-of-war and four of their floating batteries were brought up, and these kept up a continual fire on the causeway that leads on to Charlestown; our people retreated through the fire: but not without the loss of many in dead and injured.

"Our loss is sixty men in killed and missing and about one hundred and forty wounded. The brave Doctor Warren is among the former, and Colonel Lardner among the latter. We left six field pieces on the hill. Our people are now entrenched on Pleasant Hill within cannon shot of Bun. ker Hill. The loss of the king's troops must be very considerable; the exact number one cannot tell. If our people had been supplied with ammu nition they would have held bosses sion most carefully. The enemy have begun firing on Roxbury with firebrands to set it on fire, but have not yet succeeded. -

"Our people are in high spirits and are very earnest to put this matter! on another trial!"

The Second Letter.

The second letter, written from on board one of his majesty's ships in Boston harbor to a gentleman in London, on June 23, reads as follows:

"On the evening of the 16th we were informed that the Provincials were erecting a battery on the heights near Charlestown and that they intended from thence to bombard the city of Boston. Early on the 17th we were alarmed with an account that they had been at work upon it all night and had nearly completed it. We were immediately ordered to land some battalions and in the meantime our great guns were fired against those who appeared to be busily employed at the battery. Whether our shots did not reach far enough to cre ate any confusion among them, or it was owing to their resolution, I can not say; but certain it is that the moment they discovered the landing of our troops they formed in order of battle and so far from retreating. as we expected, they marched towards us with the utmost coolness and reg-

"Nothing can exceed the panicky and apparent dislike of most of the king's troops to enter into this engagement. They, for the most part, openly express a dislike to the service in which they are engaged, and nothing but the fear of military punishment prevents their daily deserting. The generals, perceiving the strength and order of the Provincials, ordered a reinforcement to join the troops al ready landed, but before they came up, the cannonading on both sides began. The Provincials poured down like a torrent, and fought like men who had no care for their persons; they disputed every inch of the ground. and their number were far superior to ours. The king's troops gave way several times and it required the utmost efforts of the generals to rally them. At the beginning of the engagement many of them absolutely turned their backs, not expecting so hot a fire from the Americans. The latter feigned a retreat in order, as we suppose, to draw our troops after them and by that means to cut them in pieces, and we are informed that the enemy had a reserve of four thousand men for that purpose.

"The king's troops, concluding that the Americans quitted the field through fear, pursued them under that apprehension but did not proceed far enough to be convinced by that fatal experience which was, as we hear, designed for them, of their mistake. The engagement lasted upwards of four hours and ended infinitely to our disadvantage. The flower of our army are killed and wounded. During the engagement Charlestown was set on fire by the king's troops in order to stop the progress of the Provincials, who after their sham retreat returned to attack them: but I think it was a wanton act of the king's troops who certainly after they had joined the main body of our army, had no occasion to take that method of retarding the return of the Americans who, upon perceiving that their General Ward stood still without reserve, laid aside their

intentions. "Our troops are sickly, and a great number are afflicted with the scurvy, occasioned by the want of fresh provisions. I heartily wish myself with you and the rest of my friends; and the first opportunity that offers I will sell out and return, for at best only disgrace can arise in the service of such a cause as that in which we are engaged. The Americans are not the poltroons I myself once was taught to believe them to be; they are men of liberal and noble sentiments; their very characteristic is the love of liberty; and though I am an officer un der the king of Great Britain, I tacitly admire their resolution and perseverance against the present oppressive measures of the British govern-

The Third Letter.

The author of the third letter was a prosperous merchandiser. He was not a native born. He came out from Scotland in his youth and settled in Boston. Here in a letter bearing date of June 24 is what he had to tell to his brother in the old country:

"From the 19th of April to the 17th of June nothing very material happened. On the 12th of June the general issued a proclamation offering his majesty's most gracious pardon to all who would lay down arms and return to their duty, except two of the ringleaders; and likewise establishing martial law in this province while this unnatural rebellion exists; but no regard was paid to this.

"On the 17th instant, at daylight, it was observed by some of the ships-ofwar that the rebels had thrown up an intrenchment on a hill on the other side of the river about one mile from Boston. The alarm about this new movement of theirs was general; for, from this, if they were suffered to go on, they could beat down or burn the town. At nine o'clock a battery on an eminence in this town directly opposite their works began to play upon them but found it could not dislodge

"The rebels fired a few shots into this town and then desisted, for their shots did no execution. Eighteen hundred of the best of the troops were immediately ordered to embark on board of boats and go and engage then under the command of General Howe. About three o'clock they landed on the other side about half a mile from the rebels, under the cover of five or six ships-of-war, which kept a continual fire on the ground betwixt the place of landing and the enemy who chose to lie in their breastworks all this time. As soon as the troops had got themeslves in order they began to advance, cannonading all the way till they came within gunshot. Charlestown, on the foot of the hill, this side at the instant the engagement began, whose flames raged in the most rapid manner, the buildings being chiefly of wood. Sure I am, nothing ever has or can be more dreadfully terrible than what was to be seen and heard at this time! The most incessant discharge of guns that ever was heard with mortal ears continued for three-quarters of an hour, and then the troops forced the trenches and the rebels fled.

"The place where the battle was fought is a peninsula of a mile long and a half broad, and the troops drove them over the neck and kept the island. All this was seen by us from this town.

Praises British Troops.

"A very small part of the enemy's intrenchments was seen on this side. it being only thought to be the work of a night; but their chief breastworks were on the other side of the ing up our business." hill; it was found to be the strongest post that was ever occupied by any set of men, and the prisoners that were taken say they were nine thousand strong and had a good artillery. Five cannon were taken. The spirit and bravery that the British troops exhibited on this occasion, I suppose, is not to be surpassed in any history! But, oh! the melancholy sight of killed in the world; and—" and wounded that was seen on that day! In four hours after their landing, not less than five hundred wounded were relanded here, and one hundred and forty were left dead on the field, amongst whom was a large proportion of brave officers, viz: thirtysix killed and forty-four wounded; three hundred of the rebels were killed and thirty-six wounded left on the field, but they carried off great numbers of their wounded in their retreat. To the great satisfaction of all good men, Doctor Warren was slain, who was one of their first and greatest leaders.

"Early next morning I went over and saw the field of battle, before any of the dead were buried, which was the first thing of the sort that I ever saw, and I pray God I may never have the opportunity of seeing the like again. The rebels are employed since that day fortifying all the hills and passes within four miles, to prevent the troops from advancing into the country. We hourly expect the troops to make a movement against them but they are too few in number, not less than twenty thousand being equal to the task. I cannot help mentioning one thing which serves to show the hellish disposition of the accursed! rebels: by parcels of ammunition that were left on the field, their balls were found to be poisoned.

"Thus, brother, I have endeavored to give you a short account of the desperate state of matters here since my last, and shall sum up the whole with one single observation, viz: the delusion that reigns here is as uni versal and as deeply rooted as can be found in the annals of mankind and of all other rebellions that ever existed in the world, it is the most un provoked"

(Qby the Bell Syndicate, Inc.)

*Brown's Chapel News

We were pleased last Sunday at the stand taken by most of our young people to make the league more successful this year. To encourage and help them, the adult men's class is buying copies of the Epworth Era for them.

Rev. E. C. Durham and family of Burlington spent some time with his brother, H. F. Durham.

We were glad to have out with us Sunday Mr. Walter Ray of Durham, who was visiting his father-inlaw, Mr. W. M. Perry.

church. Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Marshall are grandparents again. It is a fine son orn to Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Clark,

Brother Dailey comes again next Sunday at 11 o'clock. Come and

DID YOU EVER STOP TO THINK

BY EDSON R. WAITE SHAWNEE, OKLA.

I interviewed Wilburn B. Foshay, President of the W. B. Foshay Company, who own and operate business hroughout the United States, Canida, Mexico and Central America, as o the value of newspaper advertising advertising in connection with the uilding of their great business. Mr oshay said:

"We appreciate the great things hat the newspapers of our country ave done for us, and I think with out a doubt you get more for pour money through the purchase of advertising space in the newspapers than you do for any other money you spend.

"There has been a lot of discussion consisting of about two hundred as to the best means of advertising. houses, was set on fire by the fort on | To say that any one medium is the best advertising medium is an impossiblity because of the diversity of mediums. From the viewpoint, however, of anyone who wants to get to the biggest number of people with something everyone can use, there is no question in our minds that the ewspaper is the best medium.

"Our expenditures for advertise ments have increased each year, with he exception of 1928, in which year we spent less than in 1927. But we didn't curtail our newspaper advertisng in 1928. We curtailed other things and increased our newspaper advertising somewhat over 1927 This year we have increased our advertising programme about one-fifth, and will spend about that much additional money over last year. A large proportion of the additional expenditure will go to newspaper advertising.

" We don't hesitate to make the unqualified statement that newspaper advertising has been one of the greatest assets we have had in build-

THE LITTLEST ONE This is a good restaurant, isn't petulantly queried the new client.

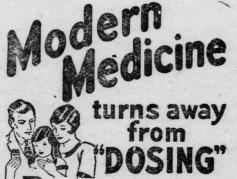
"Yes, sir. If you order a fresh egg, you get the freshest egg in the world. If you order a good cup of coffee you get the best cup of coffee

"I believe you. I ordered a small steak!"-Pearson's.

REVEALING

that you threw a brick at this constable.

Burly One-"It shows more'n that -it shows I hit him."-Exchange.



Back in the old "horse and buggy" days, it was the custom to give large doses of internal medicines for almost every human ailment. Then a North Carolina pharmacist originated Vicks Vapo Rub, the better method of treating colds externally.

Mothers appreciate Vicks, because it checks children's colds without the risk of upsetting delicate little stomachs.

Adults, too, just as good for their own Today, the whole trend of medical 17 million practice is away from needless "dosing."

jars used yearly

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

BANK OF GOLDSTON

at Goldston, North Carolina, to the CORPORATION COMMISSION at the Close of Business on the 31st day of December, 1929.

PESOUDCES

RESOURCES	
Loans and Discounts	271,294.66
United States Bonds	5,000.00
North Carolina Bonds	7,000.00
Banking House	6,000.00
Furniture and Fixtures	3,500.00
Cash in Vault and Amts. due from approved depository Banks	31,192.96
Due from Banks (not approved depositories)	65.00
Premiums on Bonds	129.10

37 77 37 37 3	TOTAL	\$324.181.72
Mr. H. M. Marshall of Swepson- ville, who recently lost his wife, ac-	LIABILITIES	,021,101.12
companied by his daughter, Mrs.	Capital Stock Paid in	\$ 15,000.00
Teer and her husband, was down	Surnlus Fund	11.000.00
Sunday to visit the new-made grave and spent a while with Messrs. O.	Undivided Profits (net amount)	4,018.61
E. Mann and O. C. Whitaker.	Reserved for Interest	3,000.00
Dr. Stockard of Graham was call-	Unearned Interest	1,000.00
ed to Mr. R. H. Lindley's last Sunday to see a sick horse.	Other Deposits Subject to Check	78,263.63
People were busy plowing last	Deposits Due State of North Carolina and Any Official Thereof:	
week. Much grain was planted.	Unsecured,	7,152.48
The country along highway 93 is	Cashiers Checks Outstanding	1,803.36
being settled up rapidly in recent months. A Mr. Williams has moved	and the same of th	
into the former home of Floyd Sut-	Time Certificates of Deposit (Due on or after 30 days)	118.004.89
phin and Rev. Mr. Gupton to the old	Savings Deposits (due on or after 30 days). Bills Payable	73,876.25
Perry place right near New Salem	Bills Payable	10,000.00
church.	Reserve for Contingencies	1,000.00

TOTAL STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA

COUNTY OF CHATHAM

T. W. Goldston, Cashier, Hugh Womble, director, and F. R. Dark, director, of the Bank of Goldston, each personally appeared before me this day, and being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report is true to the best of his knowledge and belief.

T. W. GOLDSTON, Cashier HUGH WOMBLE, Director F. R. DARK, Director

Sworn to and subscribed before me this the 11th day of January, 1930. Y. O. OLDHAM, Notary Public.

My commission expires January 25, 1930.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE BANK OF PITTSBORO

at Pittsboro, North Carolina to the CORPORATION COMMISSION at the Close of Business on the 31st day of December, 1929.

RESOURCES

7	Loans and Discounts \$	141,420.03
-	Loans and Discounts Overdrafts	14.51
r	United States Bonds	5,000.00
-	North Carolina Bonds	5,000.00
5	County and Municipal Bonds	1,000.00
	All Other Stocks and Bonds	7,500.00
1	Banking House	10,390.00
	Furniture and Fixtures	3,790.00
-	Cash in Vault and Amts. due from approved depository banks	98,200.44
	Checks for Clearing and Transit Items	383.29
-	Other Real Estate	6,226.00
)		
1 5	TOTAL \$	278,924.27
6	LIABILITIES	
	Capital Stock paid in	20,000.00
-	Surplus Fund	10,000.00

Undivided Profits (net amount) 7,542.00 2,500.00 Reserved for Interest Unearned Interest ... 500.00 Other Deposits Subject to Check 128,499.75 2,964.50 Cashiers Checks Outstanding

Time Certificates of Deposit (due on or after 30 days) 80,787.30 Savings Deposits (due on or after 30 days) 26,130.72 \$278,924.27 TOTAL

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA

COUNTY OF CHATHAM Jas. L. Griffin, Cashier, Daniel L. Bell, Director, and L. N. Womble, Director of the Bank of Pittsboro, each personally appeared before me this day, and, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report is true to the best of his knowledge and belief.

JAS. L. GRIFFIN, Cashier DANIEL L. BELL, Director L. N. WOMBLE, Director

Sworn to and subscribed before me this the 8th day of January, 1930. G. R. PILKINGTON, Notary Public.

My commission expires January 23rd, 1930.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

The Bank of Moncure

Magistrate-"The evidence shows at MONCURE, North Carolina, to THE CORPORATION COMMISSION

at the close of business on the 31st day of December, 1929.

RESOURCES

	Loans and Discounts	88,492,54
	North Carolina Bonds	10,000.00
	All Other Stocks and Bonds	1,000.00
	Banking House	2,500.00
	Furniture and Fixtures	2,000.00
	Cash in Vault and Amounts Due from App. Depository Banks	20,813.71
	Checks for Clearing and Transit Items	319.21
2.3		

\$125,125.46 TOTAL LIABILITIES \$ 25,000.00 Capital Stock paid in 500.00 Surplus Fund . 2,074.92 Undivided Profits (net amount) 200.00 Reserved for Interest ... Other Deposits Subject to Check 53,574.63 1.262.35 Cashiers Checks Outstanding Time Certificates of Deposit (due on or after 30 days) 22,515.85 14,997.71 Savings Deposits (due on or after 30 days) 2,500.00 Rediscounts

500.00 Reserved for Loss\$125,125.46

TOTAL . STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA

COUNTY OF CHATHAM

Bonds Borrowed

W. W. Langley, Cashier, H. G. Self, Director and W. J. Hannon, Director of the Bank of Moncure, each personally appeared before me this day, and, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report is true to the best of his knowledge and belief.

W. W. LANGLEY, Cashier. H. G. SELF, Director

2,000.00

W. J. HANNON, Director

Sworn to and subscribed before me this the 4th day of January, 1930. MARY E. BLAND, Notary Public.

My commission expires September 16, 1931.