

THEN AND THERE

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 Lexington a little band of minute-men had fired the shot that would be heard around the world.

Now, at Bunker Hill, on June 17, 1775, nearly a year before the Declaration of Independence would be written, was to be fought the first considerable battle of the Revolution.

Bunker Hill was connected by a ridge with Breed's Hill, both being on a narrow peninsula a short distance from Boston.

The significance of Bunker Hill did not lie in its size or in the fact that it was the first real engagement of the Revolution.

In view of the ultimate consequences to us as a nation and to the earth in general, what made Bunker Hill one of the great battles of history was that it served to raise the combative instincts of Americans against tyranny.

The victory was claimed by the British, meaning something but not much. That the Americans were defeated largely through the shortage of their ammunition meant less even.

From these letters, which were gathered for this series from sources widely separated, it is possible to get, at conflicting angles, a vision not only of the battle but of the opinions of those arrayed on opposite sides.

The Continental, plainly a stalwart Yankee through and through, tells of the splendid behavior of his compatriots. The generous Englishman voices a sentiment common enough among his people at home—a belief that right is on the side of the home-spun soldiers.

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.

The three prophets were right, each in his own way. The Americans did fight once more and many times more and they won.

History has a way of repeating itself. In 1775 the Americans dared oppose the tyrannies of a stupid German king—for there was nothing British about George the Third, except his title to his throne.

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 following the flight and dispatching his communication by courier on that day, he wrote this:

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 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 author of 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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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 author of the third letter was a prosperous merchant. He was not a native born. He came out from Scotland in his youth and settled in Boston.

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.

On the 17th instant, at daylight, it was observed by some of the ships-of-war that the rebels had thrown up an intrenchment on a hill on the other side of the river about one mile from Boston.

The rebels fired a few shots into this town and then desisted, for their shots did no execution.

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.

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.

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 hill; it was found to be the strongest post that was ever occupied by any set of men.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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

Mr. H. M. Marshall of Swepsonville, who recently lost his wife, accompanied by his daughter, Mrs. Teer and her husband, was down Sunday to visit the new-made grave.

People were busy plowing last week. Much grain was planted. The country along highway 93 is being settled up rapidly in recent months.

Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Marshall are grandparents again. It is a fine son born to Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Clark, January 8.

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

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 throughout the United States, Canada, Mexico and Central America.

We appreciate the great things that the newspapers of our country have done for us, and I think without a doubt you get more for your 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 as to the best means of advertising. To say that any one medium is the best advertising medium is an impossibility because of the diversity of mediums.

Our expenditures for advertisements have increased each year, with the exception of 1928, in which year we spent less than in 1927. But we didn't curtail our newspaper advertising in 1928.

We don't hesitate to make the unqualified statement that newspaper advertising has been one of the greatest assets we have had in building up our business.

THE LITTLEST ONE This is a good restaurant, isn't it? 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 in the world; and—

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

REVEALING Magistrate—"The evidence shows that you threw a brick at this constable."

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

Modern Medicine turns away from "DOSING" 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 VapoRub, 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, have found Vicks just as good for their own colds. Today, the whole trend of medical practice is away from needless "dosing."

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.

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 TOTAL \$324,181.72

LIABILITIES Capital Stock Paid in \$ 15,000.00 Surplus Fund 11,000.00 Undivided Profits (net amount) 4,018.61 Reserved for Interest 3,000.00 Unearned Interest 1,000.00 Other Deposits Subject to Check 78,263.63 Deposits Due State of North Carolina and Any Official Thereof: Unsecured, 7,152.48 Cashiers Checks Outstanding 1,803.36 Dividend Checks Outstanding 63.00 Time Certificates of Deposit (Due on or after 30 days) 118,004.69 Savings Deposits (due on or after 30 days) 73,876.25 Bills Payable 10,000.00 Reserve for Contingencies 1,000.00 TOTAL \$324,181.72

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 11th day of January, 1930. V. 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 Loans and Discounts \$141,420.03 Overdrafts 14.51 United States Bonds 5,000.00 North Carolina Bonds 5,000.00 County and Municipal Bonds 1,000.00 All Other Stocks and Bonds 7,500.00 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 TOTAL \$278,924.27

LIABILITIES Capital Stock paid in \$ 20,000.00 Surplus Fund 10,000.00 Undivided Profits (net amount) 7,542.00 Reserved for Interest 2,500.00 Unearned Interest 500.00 Other Deposits Subject to Check 128,499.75 Cashiers Checks Outstanding 2,964.50 Time Certificates of Deposit (due on or after 30 days) 80,787.30 Savings Deposits (due on or after 30 days) 26,130.72 TOTAL \$278,924.27

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA COUNTY OF CHATHAM

Jan. 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 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

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 TOTAL \$125,125.46

LIABILITIES Capital Stock paid in \$ 25,000.00 Surplus Fund 500.00 Undivided Profits (net amount) 2,074.92 Reserved for Interest 200.00 Other Deposits Subject to Check 53,574.63 Cashiers Checks Outstanding 1,262.35 Time Certificates of Deposit (due on or after 30 days) 22,515.85 Savings Deposits (due on or after 30 days) 14,997.71 Rediscouunts 2,500.00 Bonds Borrowed 2,000.00 Reserved for Loss 500.00 TOTAL \$125,125.46

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA COUNTY OF CHATHAM

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 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.