

# Your Flag and My Flag

By WILBUR D. NESBIT

Your Flag and my Flag! And oh, how much it holds—  
Your land and my land—secure within its folds!  
Your heart and my heart beat quicker at the sight;  
Sun-kissed and wind-tossed, red and blue and white.  
The one Flag—the great Flag—the Flag for me and you—  
Glorifies all else beside—the red and white and blue!

Your Flag and my Flag! And how it flies today  
In your land and my land and half a world away!  
Rose-red and blood-red the stripes forever gleam;  
Snow-white and soul-white—the good forefathers' dream;  
Sky-blue and true blue, with stars to gleam afloat—  
The gloried guidon of the day; a shelter through the night.

Your Flag and my Flag! To every star and stripe  
The drums beat as hearts beat and fifers shrilly pipe!  
Your Flag and my Flag—a blessing in the sky;  
Your hope and my hope—It never hid a lie!  
Home land and far land and half the world around,  
Old Glory hears our glad salute and ripples to the sound!

## HAD TO WAIT FORTY DAYS Long Time Before England Got News of the Battle of Lexington

IT SEEMS strange in these days when news of the battles in far-away Europe is cabled to America within a few minutes after they occur—when flying machines equipped with machine guns are fighting each other in the clouds—when advocates of preparedness are arguing that the ocean is no barrier to a foreign foe because of the swiftness of their steam cruisers—to hark back to the battle of Lexington, April 19, 1775, and try to realize the length of time it required for the news of that conflict to reach England.

There were no telegraph wires, no telephone, no dispatch boats or "special correspondents" with each regiment. A steam vessel had not then been dreamed of. There were no cables, no flying machines, no machine guns. Only sailing vessels, of small size, were available to cross the ocean, and as a consequence it took a long, long time for the shot to be "heard around the world."

**Dependent on Sailing Ships.**  
Journalism in America was then in its swaddling clothes. The race of the enterprising journalist to outfoot fleet-footed Time had not then begun. There was not the intense rivalry of today between metropolitan papers, with their specials and war extras—to say nothing of baseball extras. There was, too, a similar lack of activity on the part of editors in London.

The newspapers in Boston and other nearby towns at that time were published weekly, usually on Monday. News of sanguinary events, if they occurred during the week, was necessarily held for publication until the following Monday. It was not surprising, therefore, that the news of the battles of Lexington and Concord was not printed in Boston until April 25—for the idea of issuing an "extra" in such emergencies was not then in vogue.

**In the Essex Gazette.**  
The Essex Gazette, published at Salem, had by far the best report of the events of the day, with an almost complete list of the killed and wounded. The news of this first encounter between the provincials and his majesty's troops was many hours in reaching the other colonies, although post riders and express were started immediately for Hartford, New York, Philadelphia and the South.

In two days nearly all the scattered peoples of the young nation had been informed of the result, and the spirit of the hour had inspired the raising of troops.

To the king, the parliament and the people of Great Britain the days had been filled with anxiety. The main question discussed was "How far dare the colonists carry their resistance?" "Will the provincials stand

before the British regulars?" was also a mooted question.

### Didn't Anticipate War.

In the face of the steady pouring of grenadiers, dragoons and infantry from the mother country, and the rapidly increasing fleet of vessels of war, all heavily manned, it was believed that the Americans would be cowed and the whole attention of Great Britain was centered upon her rebellious children across the seas.

Day succeeded day. March became April, and April in turn was left behind in the rush of time. May grew old, with no word of decisive action from the colonists.

Not a single word from the conflict of April 19, 1775, had reached England until the bright, clean page, labeled "June," was about to be brought into view and king and subjects were leaving London to escape the summer heat.

### Forty Days to Reach England.

It was on May 29, 1775, when the first sailing vessel to arrive from the colonies after the skirmish at Lexington reached Bristol, England. Even at this early day journalism had shown its superiority over govern-

ment methods, for the vessel brought copies of the Essex Gazette of April 25, containing the brief account of the engagement.

Post haste, they were carried to London, and on the following day the news was printed in the London Chronicle. Thus, 41 days after the shot was fired, its reverberations were heard in distant Britain.

With but a simple headline—"LONDON"—the Chronicle printed the important news, prefacing it with the statement:

"Tuesday, May 30, 1775.

"Yesterday morning some dispatches arrived at Lord Dartmouth's office from General Gage, at Boston, brought by a ship arrived at Bistol, from that Province. They were forwarded by a messenger to his majesty at Kew."

These dispatches contained no news of the skirmish, being dated several days before it occurred.

### Country True to Its Ideals.

How truly the United States has pursued the ideal of human progress set forth in the Declaration of Independence has been shown since the world war began by our steadfast stand for the rights of humanity. Here we stand, drawn from the four corners of the earth, a great people united in a common purpose, leading the world toward a realization of the brotherhood of mankind and pointing out to all nations that man's real and enduring aim should be the conquest of himself and of the vast forces of nature, to the end that all may get the best out of life and ever advance in the pursuit of happiness.

### God's Hand Upheld Patriots.

If the struggle for independence teaches anything it is that mysterious and mighty unseen forces co-operate with those who are working out God's plan. Had it not been for the help of such forces the result of that struggle would have been entirely different.—Christian Herald.

## Patriotic Hymn

UR father's God! from out whose hand  
The centuries fall like grains of sand,  
We meet today, untried, free,  
And loyal to our land and thee,  
To thank thee for the era done,  
And trust thee for the opening one,  
Here where of old by thy design,  
The fathers spake that word of thine,  
Whose echo is the glad refrain  
Of ruffled bolt and falling chain,  
To grace our festal time, from all  
The zones of earth our guests we call.

Be with us while the new world greets  
The old world thro' all its streets,  
Unveiling all the triumph won  
By art or toll beneath the sun;  
And unto common game and throne,  
This rivalry of hand and brain.

Thou who hast here in Concord furled  
The war flags of a gathered world,  
Beneath our western skies fulfill  
The Orient's mission of good will,  
And freighted with love's golden fleece,  
Send back its argonauts of peace.

For art and labor met in truce,  
For beauty made the bride of use,  
We thank thee; but withal we crave  
The austere virtues strong to save,  
The honor proof to place or gold,  
The manhood never bought nor sold.

Oh make thou us, through centuries long,  
In peace secure, in justice strong,  
Around our gift of freedom draw  
The safeguards of thy righteous law;  
And cast in some diviner mold  
Let the new cycles shame the old.  
—John Greenleaf Whittier



LONG MAY IT WAVE

## LATE NORTH CAROLINA MARKET QUOTATIONS

Western Newspaper Union News Service

Prices Paid by Merchants for Farm Products in the Markets of North Carolina as Reported to the Division of Markets for the Week Ending Saturday, June 17.

Asheville.	Charlotte.	Durham.	Fayetteville.	Greensboro.	Greenville.	Lumberton.	Maxton.	Monroe.	New Bern.	Raleigh.	Salisbury.	Scotland Neck.	Winston-Salem.	Norfolk, Va.	Chicago, Ill.
Corn, 96c bu; oats, 51c bu; peas, \$1.25 bu; soy beans, \$1.25 bu; Irish potatoes, \$4.75 bbl; sweet potatoes, 85c bu.	Western butter, 32c lb; N. C. butter, 31-32c lb; eggs, 20-21c doz; spring chickens, 23c lb; hens, 12c lb.	Cotton, middling, 12½c; corn, 95c bu; oats, 53c bu; peas, \$1.25 bu; Irish potatoes, \$4.50 bbl.	Western butter, 35c; N. C. butter, 33c lb; eggs, 23c doz; spring chickens, 25c lb; hens, 15-17c lb.	Cotton, middling, 12½c; corn, 95c bu; oats, 53c bu; peas, \$1.25 bu; Irish potatoes, \$4.50 bbl.	Western butter, 35c; N. C. butter, 33c lb; eggs, 23c doz; spring chickens, 25c lb; hens, 15-17c lb.	Cotton, middling, 12½c; corn, 95c bu; oats, 53c bu; peas, \$1.25 bu; Irish potatoes, \$4.50 bbl.	Western butter, 35c; N. C. butter, 33c lb; eggs, 23c doz; spring chickens, 25c lb; hens, 15-17c lb.	Cotton, middling, 12½c; corn, 95c bu; oats, 53c bu; peas, \$1.25 bu; Irish potatoes, \$4.50 bbl.	Western butter, 35c; N. C. butter, 33c lb; eggs, 23c doz; spring chickens, 25c lb; hens, 15-17c lb.	Cotton, middling, 12½c; corn, 95c bu; oats, 53c bu; peas, \$1.25 bu; Irish potatoes, \$4.50 bbl.	Western butter, 35c; N. C. butter, 33c lb; eggs, 23c doz; spring chickens, 25c lb; hens, 15-17c lb.	Cotton, middling, 12½c; corn, 95c bu; oats, 53c bu; peas, \$1.25 bu; Irish potatoes, \$4.50 bbl.	Western butter, 35c; N. C. butter, 33c lb; eggs, 23c doz; spring chickens, 25c lb; hens, 15-17c lb.	Cotton, middling, 12½c; corn, 95c bu; oats, 53c bu; peas, \$1.25 bu; Irish potatoes, \$4.50 bbl.	Western butter, 35c; N. C. butter, 33c lb; eggs, 23c doz; spring chickens, 25c lb; hens, 15-17c lb.

## INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

(By E. O. SELLERS, Acting Director of the Sunday School Course in the Moody Bible Institute of Chicago.)  
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### LESSON FOR JULY 2

PAUL AT THESSALONICA AND BERE A.

LESSON TEXT—Acts 17:1-15 (cf. I Thess. 2:1-12).  
GOLDEN TEXT—Him did God exalt with his right hand to be a prince and a Savior.—Acts 5:31.

To place a modern war map by the side of the ancient one will help to make the places Paul visited more real. In both of the events of this lesson reference is made to the reading and use of the Scriptures, and teachers should use that to emphasize the reading of the Bible by both old and young. There is real patriotism as well as safety and a liberal education in Bible study. Paul reached Thessalonica about twenty years after the establishment of the Christian church, remained perhaps five or six months and then went on to Berea. Modern Saloniki has been since the Roman days of Thessalonica an important center, thriving and prosperous of later years till the recent Balkan-Turkish war.

I. At Thessalonica (vv. 1-9) (1) Reasoning (vv. 1-5) (a) The place. On this second journey Silas and Timothy (v. 14) were Paul's companions. Recently driven from Philippi (I Thess. 2:1-2) they at once repaired to the synagogue upon reaching the city, knowing that there they could gain a foothold with both Jew and Gentile. It was Paul's usual means (v. 2 Am. R. V.). Doubtless during the two weeks the disciples used every opportunity for discussion. Paul made use of the Sabbath day of assembly although Christians met on the first day of the week for their own distinctive service (Acts 20:7). He also reasoned from the Scriptures which the Jews so highly revered. The best agent for doing personal work is the word of God (Eph. 6:17; Jer. 23:29; Jas. 1:18; I Pet. 1:23). (2) The method. Paul employed three. (a) He reasoned that Christ must suffer. Why? (See Isa. 53:6; Math. 26:28; Heb. 9:22; John 19:36). Paul had only the Old Testament. We have also the New to bring to our aid. (b) That "Christ must rise from the dead"—like Peter at Pentecost. Paul proved this from the Old Testament. If we will allow the Holy Spirit to "open the Scriptures" to us we will find things new and old and exclaim that whereas "once I was blind now I see." (c) He "alleged and affirmed" (set forth), e. g., gave testimony that "this Jesus whom I proclaim unto you is the Christ." Paul knew that the historical Jesus was the glorified Christ, for he had met him "in the way" to Damascus. Paul's manner of life in the city as he lived and preached Jesus was such that it contributed greatly to his success. His "manner of life was blameless" (Acts 26:4); he supported himself (I Thes. 2:9; II Thes. 3:8). (2) Reception (v. 6-10). At first these men were received as from God by large numbers (v. 4). See I Thess. 1:6-10). But the gospel then as now causes divisions. Not all professed followers of God know or accept the gospel. Paul's success aroused the envy of the Jews just as every successful servant is envied by those of lesser light. The charge brought against Paul and Silas (v. 6) was in large measure true, and it was a good testimony and tribute to their effectiveness. It was also in accord with Christ's prophecy. (Math. 10:34; Luke 12:53). It is the business of the gospel to accomplish just such results. We need more of such as shall turn the wrong side down and the right side up. These men were accused of "saying that there is another King, one Jesus."

II. At Berea (v. 10-15). The disciples' departure by night was an act of prudence (Math. 10:23), and Paul continued his great interest in the converts he had left. See the two letters addressed to that church. Reaching Berea Paul began as usual to preach Jesus first of all to the Jews. The citizens of Berea were "more noble" and have continued to this day as a great inspiration to Bible students (witness the Berean series of lesson helps). (1) They "received the word with readiness of mind." There was a hunger for spiritual food and they partook of it with a relish. Some receive truth under compulsion while others hunger for it. (See I Thess. 1:7; 3:10). (2) "Searched" (examined) the Scriptures daily. (2) Each day they sought the mind of God.

Much of our present day Bible study is interesting and enlightening, but is not energizing nor evangelistic because it looks upon the Bible merely as literature.

We need to study the Bible as did the Bereans to know love and obey Jesus as our Savior and King.

We need to study it as our guide and counsel through life.

Those who "believed" as the result of such preaching and study were well grounded (I Thess. 3:10).

After several weeks of such blessed ministry the Thessalonian Jews interfered, "stirring up and troubling the multitude" (v. 14 Am. R. V.), and Paul again moved on, this time to Athens in Greece while Silas and Timothy remained for a further ministry in Berea.

## WOMAN AVOIDS OPERATION

Medicine Which Made Surgeon's Work Unnecessary.

Astoria, N. Y.—"For two years I was feeling ill and took all kinds of tonics. I was getting worse every day. I had chills, my head would ache, I was always tired, I could not walk steadily because of the pain in my back and I had pains in my stomach. I went to a doctor and he said I must go under an operation, but I did not go. I read in the paper about Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and told my husband about it. I said 'I know nothing will help me but I will try this.' I found myself improving from the very first bottle, and in two weeks time I was able to sit down and eat a hearty breakfast with my husband, which I had not done for two years. I am now in the best of health and did not have the operation." —Mrs. JOHN A. KOENIG, 502 Flushing Avenue, Astoria, N. Y.

Every one dreads the surgeon's knife and the operating table. Sometimes nothing else will do; but many times doctors say they are necessary when they are not. Letter after letter comes to the Pinkham Laboratory, telling how operations were advised and were not performed, or, if performed, did no good, but Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound was used and good health followed.

If you want advice write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (confidential), Lynn, Mass.

## CAUGHT IN GARDNER'S NET

Tramp Expected to "Land," but as It Turned Out He Was the One "Landed."

They are telling a story about Representative Gardner and his fervent preparedness campaign.

It seems that a begging tramp approached a group of congressmen, and one of them pointed out Mr. Gardner and said:

"Nothing doing here, Weary, but that gentleman there is very charitable, and if you tackle him you'll be apt to make a haul."

"Tanks, boss," said the tramp huskily, and he hurried to Mr. Gardner, while the others looked on with interest.

The tramp and the statesman were seen to talk earnestly together for some time. Then their hands met—a piece of money plainly passed between them—and the tramp stepped jauntily away.

"Well, did you land him?" a congressman asked the tramp.

"No," the tramp answered cheerfully. "No; I gave him a quarter toward his splendid national preparedness campaign."

## The Cure.

"My doctor has ordered me to Palm Beach for my health."

"What seems to be the matter with you?"

"I've been worrying too much about money matters."

"Well, you won't have anything of that sort to worry you if you stay down there long enough."

## Tast.

"What do you think of my comrades whom I introduced to you?" said the naval officer to the pretty girl at the naval ball.

"I think," she answered, glancing at the comrades mentioned standing around her, "that you have got me in a nice mess."—Baltimore American.

Nothing puffs a woman up more than to have a seventeenth cousin suddenly become near-famous.

## In this Matter of Health

one is either with the winners or with the losers.

It's largely a question of right eating—right food. For sound health one must cut out rich, indigestible foods and choose those that are known to contain the elements that build sturdy bodies and keen brains.

## Grape-Nuts

is a wonderfully balanced food, made from whole wheat and barley. It contains all the nutriment of the grain, including the mineral phosphates, indispensable in Nature's plan for body and brain rebuilding.

Grape-Nuts is a concentrated food, easy to digest. It is economical, has delicious flavor, comes ready to eat, and has helped thousands in the winning class.

"There's a Reason"