

General Pershing, during his recent visit in Chicago, in spected the Sea Scouts of that city, a well-organized body of lively boys. He is here seen looking them over with Thomas Keane, portmaster of the Sea Scouts.

# Faneuil Hall to Be Repaired

Contract Let to Paint and Put New Roof on Boston's Shrine of Liberty.

# INDEPENDENCE

History of the Famous Building That So Often Rang With Early American Oratory-Restoration Work Only to Be Done.

Faneuil Hall is to be painted and repaired to prolong its life. Unpatriotic vandals, from time to time, have attempted to convert various American shrines to commercial purposes. What do you suppose would happen if someone, proposed to sell the "Cradle of American Liberty?"

Boston,-Boston, the city of landmarks, has a hard struggle to preserve them. Every once in a while some adventurous individual proposes to divide Bunker Hill into building lots, to roof over Builfinch street for a garage, to make a recreation pier of the fish dock, or to melt down the statue of Paul Revere for nickels for use in the subway. Such proposals of unpatriotic vandalism are vigorously resisted by the surviving old Bostonians and are ultimately defeated, but not until there has been a controversy with the vandals on one side and the Boston ancients on the other. The latest proposition-it is going through all right, all right-is to paint and reroof historic Faneuil Hall, described by Wendell Phillips as "the cradle of liberty" and by Ralph Waldo Emerson as "the forum of freedom."

Peter Faneuil was of French descent. He was a merchant in Boston. and he believed with Thomas Jefferson that where there is no free speech there is no freedom, where the voice of the patriot is muffled the hand of the elector is shackled, and there is no liberty in the land. Entertaining these views, which

were those of men considered revolutionists in his day-for the American colonies were then under the control of England-Peter Faneuil cherished the idea of presenting to Boston an appropriate meeting place where the views of patriotic colonists could sellers (the newspapers especially) be fearlessly expressed. With the high sense of civic duty which has always marked New England and is, in fact, one of its chief titles to the reverenttribute of all patriotic Americans, he attended a public meeting and offered to build at his own expense a market and to present it to Boston. There were reactionaries and progressives in that day as well as this, and the Boston reactionaries protested against what they called the "public monopoly" of a market which would "drive out of business" a number of small dealers or hucksters who were "dead agin" the innovation, to use an old New England phrase still current.

A vote of thanks was given Peter Faneuil but his proposition to contribute a market, at his own expense. to Boston was adopted by a majority of only seven votes. Whether encouraged by the vote of thanks, or admonished by the slender majority of seven. Peter Faneuil enlarged his plan. either attended a meeting in Fanenil of a market and coupled with it the | Hall or has spoken from its platform. ided of a meeting place, so the two A few years ago Theodore Roosevelt. were built together.

Such was the origin of Fancuil Hall, years before the opening of the Revolutionary war and more than a century before the anti-slavery meetings which made the old building a very pillar of forensic fire for those who wished to see blotted out forever what John Wesley called "that execrable sum of all villainies commonly called the slave trade."

"The Hall."

and historic public meeting place in

marily a market. The plan of a "second story" (there were no secondstory men in those days) was an afterthought. When Boston accepted the building, it was provided that it should be called Faneuil Hall "forever." The first Faneuil Hall was a structure only 100 feet long by 40 feet wide. It was partially destroyed by fire in 1761. only the walls remaining, but was rebuilt in 1762, fifteen years before the teginning of the Révolutionary war. Part of the funds used in rebuilding were raised by a lottery.

fervent speech. In Faneuil Hall were tuted. held all the town meetings and, in the stirring days before the American Revolution, the patriot orators of that time were heard in "old Faneuil"though it was not very old then. The building which was only about half the size of the present one, was two stories high and so remained until 1805. Then, under the direction of the architect Bullinch, it was enlarged and improved. Its width was increased to 80 feet; a third :tory was added; the "hall" was made 78 feet square and 28 feet high; gatleries resting on Doric columns were put in and a large platform was built for the orators, for distinguished citizens and for members of committees.

On the rear wall hangs an oil painting representing Daniel Webster addressing the United States senate on the occasion of his celebrated reply to Hayne. It is by Healy and is interesting because of the portraits in the picture of some of the leading New England men of that period. Other portraits hanging on the walls were those of Washington (by Stuart), Faneuil (by Colonel Henry Sargent), Hancock (by Copley), Samuel Adams, John and John Quincy Adams and Warren (all by Copley), Commodore Preble, John A. Andrew, Abraham Lincoln and Edward Everett by modern artists, all copies, the originals having been removed to the Boston Fine Arts building.

In other, earlier and perhaps better days the orator with his harangues, arguments and appeals held the center of the stage-when that stage was Faneuil Hall. He was to the public sentiment of his day what the newspapers, the magazines and the best are in this day. Some of the greatest orators and agitators of the country were heard in Faneuil Hall.

The hall was never let for money, but was and is at the disposal of the people whenever a sufficient number of persons, complying with certain regulations, ask to have it opened for meeting purposes. The Boston charter contains, or did contain, a provision forbidding its sale or lease. On the upper floor of the building was for years the armory of the "Antient and Honorable Artfllery company," the oldest military organization in the country and one of the local institutions of Boston. Until Boston became a city, in 1822, the town offices were in Faneuil Hall and it was the place

of the regular town meetings. Practically every distinguished American, and certainly every important orator who had a message to convey to the people of this country, has seeking at that time delegates in his support for the Presidential nomination, spoke in Faneuil Hall in advance | was at that time at the head of the of the Republican convention in Chicago. The auditorium was densely crowded, so much so, in fact, that a large number of those standing in the rear of the hall could not see Colonel Roosevelt, though they were able to

"We can't see you, Colonel," a few of them called out. At the front and Faneuil Hall, which is in Faneuil on top of the table on the platform Hall square and which old Bostonians | where Colonel Roosevelt was speaking still describe as "the cradle of liberty," | was an American flag draped, and one the United States. The first Faneuil Colonel Roosevelt exclaimed, "Remove horses, Donovan and Ayrshire. The corded.

stand with my feet on the American

The first floor of Faneuil Hall as now used, and as always used, is a market, the assembly hall or meeting place occupying the second floor. This is an old English arrangement which was borrowed for Boston when Faneuil Hall was first built. Since then, the old building as never been seriously changed architecturally.

The new work to be undertaken is the complete fireproofing of the building. This includes a new floor of reinforced concrete under the market in the lower story, an extension of the sprinkler system, the providing of a "water curtain" for the exterior, and the introduction of a fireproof stairway as an exit from the quarters of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery company. The roof, which has not been repaired for 23 years, is to be put into good condition and the pres-The second building was formally ent unsightly and ramshackle awnings pened March 14, 1763, and it was the over the sidewalks are to be removed patriot, James Otis, who dedicated and a new awning of iron and glass the hall to "the cause of liberty" in a (in simple Colonial design) substi-

#### Work of Restoration.

All the paint will be cleaned off the brick, mutilated stonework reof architects in charge of the altera- it was the property of a diplomat. tions, which are more in the nature of a restoration than of innovations, is Cram & Ferguson, and the expense will not be large-wasteful municipal expenditures have not been the rule in New England-even for the most the one rival to Independence hall in. Philadelphia.

Mr. Cram, one of the architects supervising the repairs, said recently that if any one 'n Boston proposed the sale of Faneuil Hall, the people of Boston would build barnicades in the streets and fight to the last gasp to prevent such an outrage.

Every one knows the story of Daniel Webster and the Boston "silver top." There existed for many years a branch or division of the whig party, the members of which were called "the Conscience Whigs," They regarded the slavery question as still an open one for popular discussion and for remedial legislation. The other Whigs, known as "the Cotton Whigs," did not. In New York, the older members of the Whig party were known as the "Silver Greys"; less reverent persons called them "the Snufftakers." In Massachusetts they were known as "the Silver Tops" on account of the white hair of many of the older members. It was an era of whiskers and beards; there were no, or very &w,

Daniel Webster was a Whig, but desiring to propitiate and gain the support of the Cotton Whigs of the South in his aspirations for the Presidency, he made a speech in the United States senate in Washington which gravely affronted the Conscience Whigs and prompted John G. Whittier to write that fierce denunciation of him in poetry, "Ichabod." By the Boston Silver Tops Daniel Webster was regarded as a backslider, a traitor, a recreant and as having "gone over to the South." On the day of his funeral one Silver Ttop met another on Boylston street and asked him whether he was going to attend Mr. Webster's funeral. "No, sir," said the other Boston Silver Top tersely; "I will not attend it, but I approve of it."

While New York was languishing under the tyranny of an alien government, 3,000 miles away, and its more prosperous inhabitants were indulging in social convivialities, the voice of Boston was being raised in protest against the injustice of English rule, and the nearest echo, a faint one, was to be heard in Philadelphia. Boston patriotic procession in the North, and Faneuil Hall was the platform upon which the revolutionary patriots invoked the support of the friends of freedom throughout the world to resist the accumulated tyrannies recited in the Declaration of Independence.—Earnest Harvier in the New York Times.

The largest sum ever won by an owner in the course of a single rac-Hall was built in 1742 and was pri the flag and I will do so. I cannot amount was in excess of \$365,000,

RAID APARTMENT HOUSES IN FASHIONABLE SECTION OF WASHINGTON.

# FORMER MINISTER ARRESTED

Indications Point to an Organized Trade in Liquors Brought by Embassies.

Washington.-Sources of what are described as "embassy" liquors which, it is claimed, have been finding their way into the illicit traffic in Washington in large quantities are sought by the District of Columbia police as a result of three successive raids in as heart. many apartment houses in the fachionable Northwest section.

Lieutenant O. T .Davis, chief of the vice squad, under whose direction the raids were conducted, declared that there were indications of an organized traffic in liquor wought by some of the embassies and legations. Information had reached the police, he added, that attaches of some of these establishments have been parties to this traffic.

Among so-called "exclusive bootleggers" who handle high grade liquors, are a number of women, according to the police, whose clientele includes many of the participants in what the authorities term the "high life" of the national capital.

Whisperings of certain "bootleggers" that they could supply the finest of intoxicants because of "pipe lines" into foreign diplomats establishments reached the police sometime ago but it was not until the recent raids that the law officers became satisfied that this was more than "sell-

In the latest raid, Lieutenant Davis and his squad, which included federal officers, took into custody a man who said he was Joaquin Mendez, a former minister from Guatemala, and seized a large quantity of imported wines and whiskies. Lieutenant Davis said Mrs. Hecht admitted that the stored, the white trim repaired and liquors found in her apartment were the building left in its natural red from freign sources. He added that brick (with white trimmings) sub- the man arrested had claimed ownerstantially as it appeared when it was ship of the liquor, and had protested first constructed. The Boston firm against its seizure on the ground that

Inquiry at the state department, Lieutenant Davis said, brought the information that Mendez was no longer an accredited diplomat, while at the Guatemalan legation it was stated he had no present connection with that valuable landmarks in Massachusetts, establishment. The legation said it had been informed that a man representing himself to be the minister from Guatemala and calling himself Mendez, was in Washington.

Federal prohibition enforcement officers said they had not yet received official reports from the government agents partisipating in the raids, but added that if investigation should disslose that liquors imported by embassies and legations were flowing into illegal channels the matter would be laid before the state department.

The next step, they said, would be for that department to call the facts to the attention of the ambassadors and ministers in a friendly way with a view to a tightening up in the diplomatic establishments.

Preparing to March Into the Rhur. Paris-France's Rhine army is gathering to be ready to march when Premier Poincare gives the word for carrying out his still secret plan for seizing the Ruhr and the Rhineland. Trains were crowded with officers and men hurriedly recalled from leave, returning to their posts, and M. Poincare conferred with M. Le Trocquer, minister of public works, on final arrangements for the transportation of the civil and military forces.

The French troops on the Rhine have been ordered by General Degouette to remain in their quarters where there appears to be any darger of clashes with the Germans, and every precaution will be taken to avoid demonstrations.

There are several times the number of French forces in the Rhineland as are likely to be required for the Ruhr operations, but all the troops will be held in readiness for instant service, although there is nothing yet to justify the assumption of immediate ac-

The details of the French plan ramain a mystery, but M .Poincare has repeatedly described the proposed entrance into the Ruhr as chiefly the work of engineers and customs collectors. This is the nucleus, but the military support required necessarily depends upon the French estimtae of what resistance the Germans offer.

## Postal Receipts Record Made.

Washington-Postal receipts duringthe holiday season of the month of December were larger than ever before in history, the postoffice department announced. The total receipts were estimated at \$29,150,025 compared with the previous high of \$26,727,-275 in December, 1921.

St. Louis was added to the milliondollar group with a gain of 15 per cent is by all odds the most important enthusiastic partisan exclaimed, ing season in England was won by over last year. Richmond, Va., gain "Stand on the table!" Quick as a flash the duke of Portland with his two ed 21 per cent, the largest increase re-

CONDENSED NEWS FROM THE OLD NORTH STATE

SHORT NOTES OF INTEREST TO CAROLINIANS.

Asheville.-The Buncombe County Farmers' Federation established a wholesale department warehouse in this city for the announced purpose of "giving to the farmers of this section a dependable market for their pro-

Duke .- S. P. Daniels, one of the leading citizens of Duke, holding a prominent position in the Erwin cotton mills, died here following a short attack of pneumonia. He was ill but six days.

Greenville .- Mr. John Allen Brady, aged 38, well known farmer of Belvoir township, was shot and accidentally killed recently by the nine-year-old son of Mr. R. H. Parker. A bullet from a .22 calibre rifle pierced Brady's Hamlet .- As the result of persistent

efforts to arouse interest in the growing of tobacco in the vicinity of Hamlet, a special meeting of business men will be called at which time reports will be made as to the proposed acreage to be planted this year. Hickory.-With a new table factory

as a starter, Hickory business men forecast an active year in building and manufacturing in Hickory and vicinity. J. W. and Mason Yeager, two young High Point furniture salesmen, have circles of human society showed the initiated the organization here of the divine sympathy. While Jesus was in table factory, which will employ 35 or 40 men at the outset.

Charlotte.-With a total attendanco of 10,300 pupils in the Charlotte schools, 800 more than the record attendance at this time last year, Superintendent of City Schools H. P. Harding here told the Rotary Club of this city that by January 15 every available school building and every class room will be filled, in order to accommodate the students.

Goldsboro .- A ballot published daily in a local paper purports to sound the by getting Him to violate the Sabbath sentiment of the people here on the question of whether the pictures by Fatty Arbuckle shall be sworn in local theatres. Although the poll is yet incomplete there appears to be a slight majority against the once popular

Greensboro.-Lossie Wharton, tiring of confinement in the Guilford county jail, took a leap to liberty from and vanity could be displayed, but they the third floor of the courthouse, and sped away to freedom. The woman, with a lead gained while the guards silent because their consciences made and turnkeys gaped at her miraculous escape, made her getaway good, speeding around a corner, and is still at

Greensboro. - Building permits issued in Greensboro during 1922 totall. ed \$4,223,179.99, according to an official tabulation made public here.

Troy .- Hon. Isaac S. Fike, present welfare officer for Montgomery county, ex-mayor of Troy and commissioner; present master of the Masonic lodge, died at his home here from

Lumberton. - There were 44,750 bales of cotton ginned in Robeson county from the crop of 1922 prior to December 13, as compared with \$1,770 bales from the crop of 1921.

Tarboro.-Rev. J. E. Kirk, who has been pastor for the past four years of the Baptist church here, left for Rocky Mount where he has been called to the North Baptist church of that

Rocky Mount.-After a lingering illness, Mrs. G. W. Smithson died at the home of her daughter, Mrs. W. H. Edwards, on Church street. Mrs. Smithson had long been a resident of the city, coming here from Battleboro 32 years ago.

Burlington.-C. B. Way, of this city, has been chosen secretary and treasurer of the Alamance County Sunday School association to succeed Miss Hester Stuart, who has moved away from the county. The other officers of the association are: Phil S. Dixon, of Graham, president; L. C. Allen, of Graham, first vice-president; D. R. Fonville, of Burlington, second vice-presi-

Winston-Salem .- C. E. Petre, son of ex-Sheriff R. J. Petre, of Stokes county, who has been in China for several years, in the employ of the American Tobacco company, has returned home and announces that he has decided not to return to China. For several years Mr. Petre has been engaged in teaching the Chinese how to grow and cure leaf tobacco.

Wilson. - That it is impossible to hold down the price of Wilson county farm land was demonstrated when at the court house door Mr. Moss Strickland, commissioner, sold 84 acres of land located in Old Fields township for division. The land belonged to H. T. Wells, deceased and brought \$13, 350.00. It was bought by Messrs. G. P. Williamson and L. C. Deans. The auctioneer was Mr. A. O. Davis.

Durham.-Although official tabulations have not been completed, the committee in charge of the Shrine exposition held in Durham are positive that a considerable amount of money will be realized for the Shrine play. ground fund. Last year the exposition netted about \$3,500 for the fund.

Asheville.-Structural contract for a new department store building to be erected by E. W. Grove for the Bon Marche has been let to the Sutherland Company, of St. Louis, rep: sentatives of Mr. Grove announced today. The new building will represent an invest ment of approximately \$450,000.

IMPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL

# Sunday School

Teacher of English Bible in the Moody Bible Institute of Chicago.) Copyright, 1922, Western Newspaper Union

## LESSON FOR JANUARY 14

JESUS TEACHING HUMILITY

LESSON TEXT-Luke 14:4-14. GOLDEN TEXT-God resisteth the proud, and giveth grace to the humble REFERENCE MATERIAL-John 13:1

PRIMARY TOPIC-The Story of a

Great Dinner. JUNIOR TOPIC-Teaching Courtesy. INTERMEDIATE AND SENIOR TOPIC

YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULT TOPIC

-The Spirit of Christian Service

I. Jesus Dines With a Pharisee (v. 1)

Jesus entered freely into the common social customs of the day. We see Him at a wedding, a dinner party, in the home of sickness, and at a funeral. He was truly a man among men. He was unlike John the Baptist in this respect. The Christian's influence is best when mingling with, his fellowmen in all right relations and positions in life, even though selfish and evilminded persons are found among them. This does not mean that he should be a partaker of their evil deeds. Jesus in thus moving in all society he was not of it. So should the Christian be. Jesus was in a company outwardly courteous but inwardly hostile. Doubtless the motive of the invitation was to find an occasion against Him. This is implied in the statement "they watched Him."

II. Jesus Healing a Dropsical Man (vv. 2-6).

 Why This Man Was Present (v.2). There is no way of absolutely determining it, but likely it was part of a plot of the Pharisees to trap Jesus

2. Jesus' Question (v. 3). Jesus' question was an answer to the thoughts of the lawyers and Pharisees who were watching Him, for they had not spoken. Before healing this man He submitted the case to their judgment. They were free on the Sabbath day to hold a feast where their selfish pride were horrified that a fellow-man should be healed on the Sabbath. They were them ashamed of their heartlessness.

3. Healing the Man (v. 4). While they were in a state of embarrassment Jesus healed the man and let him go.

4. Jesus Rebuked Them (vv. 5, 6). He laid bare their hypocrisy by showing them that their willingness to show mercy to a beast on the Sabbath should induce them to regard as not sinful to relieve a human being of distress on the Sabbath. They were again silent, for they perceived their inconsistency and inhumanity.

III. Jesus Rebukes Selfish Ambition (vv. 7-10).

1. The Occasion (v. 7). He observed that the guests while taking their places at the table chose the best seats for themselves. This is still true of men and women. In the raiway cars, hotels, street cars, etc., they scramble for the best places. In the homes even members of the same family will try to get the best food, etc.

2. Instruction Given (vv. 8-11). When bidden to a feast, take the lowest place lest you suffer the humiliation of being asked to take a lower seat. This is more than a lesson on courtesy or table manners; it is a severe rebuke of that selfishness which fills the human heart, causing it to seek to be ministered to instead of ministering to others. Unselfishness will express itself in humbly taking the lowest place, esteeming others better than ourselves. The fundamental principle of the philosophy governing the moral world, Jesus declares to be: "Whosoever exalteth himself shall be abased, and he that humbleth himself shall be exalted."

IV. The True Motive in Deeds of Charity (vv. 12-14).

Jesus takes advantage of this social occasion to teach a great principle. The Jews, like many of the rich today, made social dinner occasions for display. They invited only those whose wealth would enable them to recompense them by inviting them in return. Jesus took note of the selfishness thus displayed and set forth to them the right principle, namely, that they should extend their hospitality to the poor and afflicted. All charitable deeds should be done with unselfish motives. Jesus assured them that compensation would be made at the resurrection of the just. This does not mean that friends and neighbors of certain rank should never exchange pleasant hospitalities. Wealth should be used to confer blessings upon the poor and needy instead of ministering to the pride and vanity of the possessor.

How Churches Grow.

Once there was a Chinese laundry. Then is became a store. Then it became a church. For ten years it served in this capacity, and from it has come a group of 47 communicants and 100 children who, this year, have acquired their own new building, St. Philip's chapel, New Orleans.

The Earnest of the Spirit, Now he that hath wrought us for the selfsame thing is God, who also hath given unto us the earnest of the Spirit -II Corinthians 5:5.