

Mrs. Theo. Alice Ruggles Kison, Sculptress.
THE MINUTEMAN MONUMENT,
Framingham, Massachusetts.



It was on April 19, 1775, that the patriotic citizens of Concord and Lexington fought the first fight and burned the first powder in the struggle for liberty and freedom from tyranny. In those two towns once a year those stirring events are celebrated with all the enthusiasm accorded to the celebration of the King's Birthday by the Britons, the bitter foes of these same towns 132 years ago.

But April 18, or the night of the 19th, is just as much included in this annual observance as Patriots' Day itself. "Lantern Night" it is called, from the fact that on the night of April 18, 1775, a lantern was hung in the belfry of the North Church to warn the country around that British soldiers were on their way. At that time, although the country about Boston and Charlestown was thickly settled, there were no tall buildings, smokestacks and grain elevators intervening to hide the light from view, and the lantern served its purpose well.

In these days the feeble rays of a lantern in the old North Church could hardly be distinguished from the neighboring house-tops.

But "Lantern Night" has more than the mere hanging of a warning

light to commend it to history. At midnight on the 18th of April, 1775, Paul Revere, the daring patriot, made his famous ride on horseback to arouse the sleeping farmers and townspeople with the warning that the British soldiers were on the way to seize the powder and stores hidden away in Concord.

However much the facts and details of this ride may be disputed—and there have arisen a legion of critics and carping historians who deny the authenticity of much of the story—the youth of the land will be more than willing to accept it as given to the world in the lines of Longfellow, which thrill and stir every one who reads them.

But since denials have arisen, it may be well to state the facts as plain, unvarnished history gives them. As a matter of fact, while it is popularly believed that the lantern was hung in the belfry of the North Church to signal the direction taken by the British to Paul Revere, who was waiting across the river for the signal, Paul Revere had no need of such a signal. He had accurate information regarding the route to be traversed by the British. The lantern was placed there to warn others, that they might spread the alarm also, especially if Revere was taken prisoner.

Paul Revere performed a great and lasting service to his country when

he took that famous ride. It was a difficult service. He was likely at any moment to run into a detachment of British soldiers. His horse might stumble on the dark, rough roads and throw its rider with a broken neck. To the surefootedness of the steed and the luck and daring of the horseman this country may be said to owe its existence as a free and independent nation.

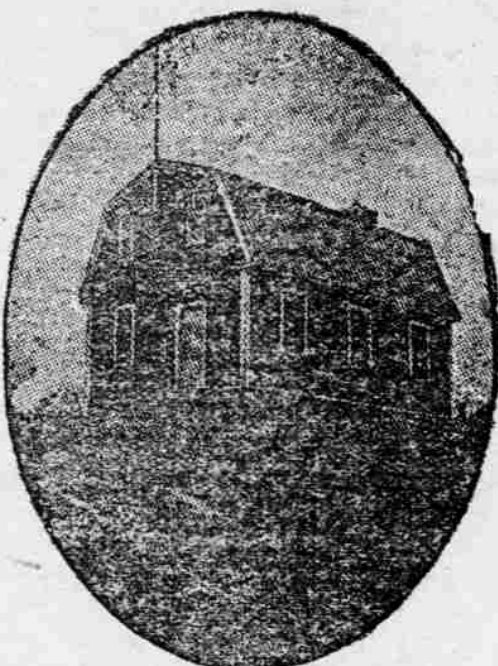
Revere's own story of his ride perhaps best explains the events that occurred that night. He says:

"On Tuesday evening a number of soldiers were observed marching toward the bottom of the Common. About 10 o'clock Dr. Warren sent in great haste for me, and begged that I would immediately set out for Lexington, where Hancock and Adams were, and acquaint them of the movement, and that it was thought they were the objects. When I got to Dr. Warren's house, I found that he had sent an express by land to Lexington—Mr. William Dawes. The Sunday before, by desire of Dr. Warren, I had been to Lexington, to Hancock and Adams, who were at the Rev. Mr. Clark's. I returned at night to Charlestown. There I agreed with a Colonel Conant and some other gentlemen that if the British went out by water, we should show two lanterns in the North Church steeple, and if by land one as a signal; for we were apprehensive it would be difficult to cross the Charles River or to get over Boston Neck. I left Dr. Warren, called upon a friend and desired him to make the signals.

"I then went home, took my boots and surtout, went to the north part of the town, where I kept a boat. Two friends rowed me across Charles River, a little to the east of where the Somerset man-of-war lay. It was then young flood, the ship was winding and the moon was rising. They landed me on the Charlestown side. When I got into town I met Colonel Conant and several others. They said they had seen our signals. I told them what was acting, and we went to get a horse of Deacon Larkin.

"With the horse speeding him along, Paul Revere soon reached Lexington, where he aroused Hancock and Adams. On his way to Concord, he was captured by four British officers. While their prisoner, a volley fired by Colonial militiamen frightened them, and they abandoned their captive, after taking his horse. Revere then footed it to Woburn, back to Lexington and on to Concord, where he saw the memorable conflict.

Some years ago, during one of the Patriots' Day celebrations, it was de-



Schoolhouse, New London, Conn. Where Nathan Hale was teaching in 1776 when he received his commission as captain in the Continental Army. Now owned by the Katherine Gaylord Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Memorable Utterances.
The Declaration of Independence has been in all subsequent history designated as "a document immortal," and the story of the struggles for American independence comprise the most thrilling incidents related to the revolutionary movement to plant freedom in the New World. History gives honorable place to the utterances of the heroes whose names are linked with the achievements of the Continental Congress. We quote:

WORDS OF THOMAS JEFFERSON:
"The God who gave us life gave us liberty at the same time."

"We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness."

"We mutually pledge to each other our lives, our fortunes and our sacred honor."

"When in the course of human events it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bonds which have connected them with another, and to assume among the powers of the earth the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature and of nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinion of mankind requires that they should declare the causes that impel them to the separation."—From the Declaration of Independence.

WORDS OF JOHN ADAMS.
"Yesterday the greatest question



PAUL REVERE, BOOTED AND SPURRED.

ided to have the whole program of that night gone over again, midnight ride and all. A rider was found who consented to make the trip, and he started out as though the British were really at his heels. He fell off his horse in Medford Square, however, and when he picked himself up concluded to take things more sedately. Since then the committee has been content with the hanging of the two lanterns in a belfry by the old sexton.

was decided which ever was debated in America, and a greater perhaps never was, nor will be, decided among men. A resolution was passed without one dissenting colony, that these United Colonies are, and of right ought to be, free and independent States."—From a Letter to His Wife.

THE GLORIOUS FOURTH.

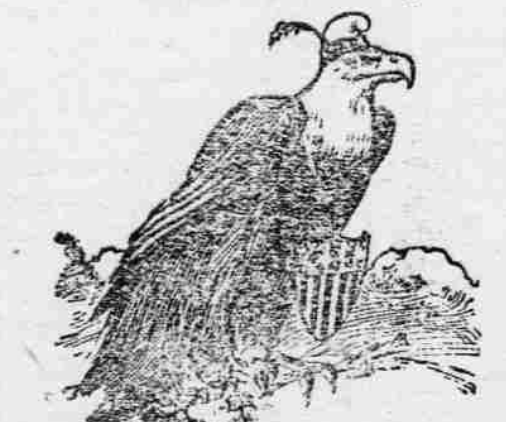
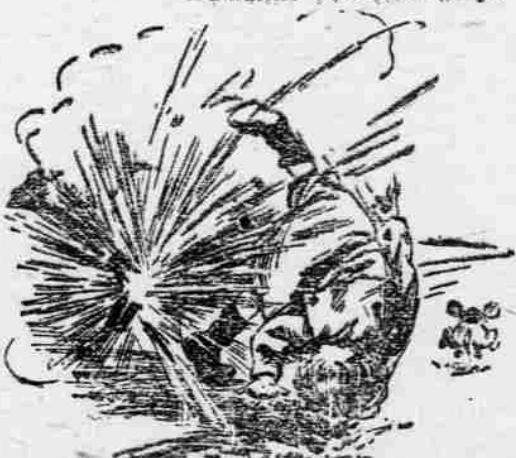
Go fling the Starry Banner out,
The Emblem of the Free;
Go turn the Eagle loose to Scream
For Us and Liberty!

Oh, say
Ain't this the Day
Of Days?
And don't we go the strenuous ways
To tell the world
Our Banner is unfurled?
Sure, Mike,
And Giuseppe and Bill and Fritz,
And Ah and Ivan and Wing Lee and Sambo

And—
But what's in a name?
We're all Fourth Julyers
And we get there just the same.
We are a band of brothers
United here to make
This land our land—one land,
And give the rest the shake.
(Get, whiz!
And sizz and fizz!
What a Country ours is!
Ain't it?
—V. J. Lampton, in the New York World.



The match was white,
The flame was blue,
The giant cracker red,
And Tommy saw the stars, when he
Came down upon his head.
—Pauline Frances Camp.



CHRIST CHURCH, BOSTON.

BATTLESHIP ORDERS

Two More Fighting Monsters Contracted For

GREAT DIFFERENCE IN THE BIDS

Contract for Building of One of the 20,000-Ton Battleships Goes to Newport News Shipbuilding Company, Bidding \$3,987,000, Other to Fore River Shipbuilding Company, Quincy, Mass., at \$4,377,000.

Washington, Special.—The Newport News Shipbuilding Company of Newport News, Va., with one bid at \$3,987,000, and the Fore River Shipbuilding Company, of Quincy, Mass., with a bid at \$4,377,000 were the successful bidders for building the big 20,000-ton battleships.

The officials of the Navy Department were gratified and surprised at the lowness of the bids, considering conditions in the industrial world. They pointed out that the bid of the Newport News Company for one of the great 20,000-ton ships was not only between \$450,000 and \$500,000 less than corresponding bids from any other company, but actually considerable less than the price submitted for building the 16,000-ton battleship Minnesota, and \$3,000 less than the price paid for the battleship Louisiana.

With these bids from the shipbuilders were received special bids from the naval constructors at the Newport and Mare Island navy yards, prepared by the direction of the department, as a check on the private shipbuilders. The figures of these bids have not been made public, but it is known that they are considerably in excess of the bids submitted by the private builders.

The bidding brought together the largest company of shipbuilders and other persons interested in naval construction that has been seen in the Navy Department for many months. The bidding itself was necessarily complex, the builders freely availing themselves of the Department's permission to submit all sorts of combination and alternative plans. These included straight bids on the battleship of the standard type with reciprocating engines designed by the Navy Department itself; original bidders designed and combinations of the Department's hull plans with turbine engines, some with and some without separate cruising turbines.

The lowest bids in substance were as follows:
Fore River Shipbuilding Company, Quincy, Mass., one ship on the Department's plans to be delivered in 36 months, \$4,450,000. Hull and equipment on the Department's plans; bidders Curtis turbine engine \$4,377,000 (cruising turbines not required in this type).

Newport News Shipbuilding Company, Newport News, Va., Department's designs, \$3,987,000. Department's hull and equipment, bidders Parson's turbine engines; Thornycroft-Schultz boilers \$4,100,000 including cruising turbines. Another design, Department's hull and equipment, bidders Parson's turbine—same boilers as above—\$4,050,000. Design includes separate cruising turbines. Another design: Same hull and turbines \$4,090,000, including cruising turbines. Another design: Same hull and turbines \$4,125,000, including cruising turbines \$4,050,000 including cruising turbines.

The bids have been referred for examination to the board on naval construction, which will recommend proper awards.

Fatal Explosion on Submarine Boat.

Portsmouth, England, By Cable.—Lieutenant Hart of the Royal Navy was killed and three sailors were injured by an explosion of gasoline on board a submarine boat. The submarine was a vessel of the latest type and was maneuvering in the harbor when the explosion which was caused by an accumulation of gas occurred.

Greene and Gaynor to Ask for New Hearing.

Huntsville, Ala., Special.—Counsel for Greene and Gaynor, the Savannah contractors who are under sentence for defrauding the government, have filed with Judge Shelby, of the United States Court of Appeals, a petition for leave to enter a motion for a re-hearing of the case. The court of appeals recently affirmed the sentence of the lower court. The motion has been granted and application for re-hearing formally entered when the Court of Appeals convenes in September.

Georgia Merchant a Suicide.

Macon, Ga., Special.—N. D. Cobin, general manager of the Macon Grocery Company and one of the wealthiest citizens of Macon, committed suicide in the bath room at his residence in Vineville by shooting himself in the head with a shotgun. Ill health and a general nervous breakdown is the cause assigned for the shooting. He was about 60 years old and is survived by a large family.

NO TELEGRAPHERS STRIKE

Letter From President to Commissioner Neill Satisfactory to all Concerned and Looked Upon as Concession by Company of All Demands Except 8-Hour Day and Request That Typewriters be Furnished.

New York, Special.—As a result of the visit of Mr. Neill, Commissioner of Labor, and following suggestions made by him, and adjustment of the difficulties between the Western Union Telegraph Companies and its operators has been reached and there will be no strike. Colonel Clowry, president of the Western Union, addressed a letter to Mr. Neill, outlining the position of his company, and this is admittedly satisfactory to all parties concerned.

The union leaders said they looked upon the letter as a concession by the Western Union of all their demands with the exception of the 8-hour day and the request that typewriters for operators be furnished by the company.

The Postal Telegraph-Cable Company take the position that it was not directly in the controversy. Edward J. Nally, vice president and general manager, gave out the following statement as to his company's attitude:

"I wish to say for the Postal Telegraph-Cable Company that the statement to the effect that this company refused to consider requests or complaints from its employees, either individually or as a committee, is entirely untrue. We have always been very glad to meet any of our employees and to consider any matter which they might care to present."

President Clowry's letter to Mr. Neill in part is as follows:
"As to the statements made by persons in no way connected with this company that the 10 per cent. increase granted by the telegraph company on March 1st last, has not been applied to all salaried telegraphers, I desire to say that the telegraph company announced this increase in good faith and is carrying it out in good faith and that if any case can be found in which the increase was not granted it will be corrected at once."
"The standard salaries for regular positions as established by the increase of March 1st will be maintained and the company will pay to any man appointed or promoted to any position, the salary attached to that position after that increase, and will pay the extra man the salaries in effect for their work as to March 1st inclusive, of the 10 per cent. increase."
"This company has not discriminated against, nor will it discriminate against, any employee of the company because of affiliation or non-affiliation with any organization, and if it can be shown to me that any subordinate has dismissed or discriminated against any telegrapher because of affiliation with any organization, such telegrapher shall be restored to the position without prejudice."

Ten Blockaders Taken.

Winston-Salem, N. C., Special.—A long distance message from Mt. Airy says that a squad of revenue officers, consisting of 27 men led by two secret service men from Washington, D. C., made a big raid and captured 13 blockade stills and 10 men a short distance from Smithtown, in Stokes county, which has been noted nearly a half century for the number of moonshiners and pugnacity of the moonshiners in that section. So bad has been the condition of affairs that revenue officers have been afraid to go in there and the stills have been doing a thriving business. It is reported that sentinels were maintained by the makers who gave the moonshiners warning of any approach of officers by a large bell.

Mayor Schmitz Found Guilty.

San Francisco, Special.—Mayor Eugene Schmitz was found guilty of extorting money from keepers of French restaurants in this city. This is the first formal conviction in the anti-graft campaign inaugurated several months ago. Abe Ruef, who was indicted for similar offenses plead guilty to the charges and appeared as a witness against Schmitz.

Beaten to Death by Highwaymen.

New York Special.—August Meyer, a well-to-do shoe dealer of Brooklyn, was so severely beaten by highwaymen that he died a few hours later. One of the alleged assailants, Nicholas Fennimore a youth of 20 years is under arrest. Two others escaped. Meyer fought hard, but the assailants were too much for him and he was terribly beaten before his cries for help brought a policeman to his assistance.

Two Sentenced for Murder.

Columbus, Ga., Special.—Two murder cases were wiped off Muscogee county docket when Gene Bryant negro pleaded guilty to the murder of Dozier Huckaba, white of Harris county. Jule Howard white indicted for the murder of Huckaba was convicted of assault with intent to murder. Bryant was given a life sentence and Howard was given ten years.

THE BODY IN SWAMP

The Young Italian Boy Kidnapped in New Orleans.

ITALIAN TELLS STORY OF CRIME

Lad Kidnapped and Held for \$6,000 Ransom at New Orleans Strangled to Death Because of His Cries and Pleadings to be Taken Home—Confession Wrung From One of the Suspects, Who Was Taken From His Home Into the Woods and Put Through Sweating Process.

New Orleans, Special.—Two miles in the interior of a big swamp near this city the headless body of Walter Lamana, an Italian child between 7 and 8 years old, who was kidnapped and held for \$6,000 ransom two weeks ago, was found by police and vigilantes just before daybreak Sunday. He had been strangled to death according to the confession of one of several Italians held by the police. The boy's neck is supposed to have been broken when he was strangled, causing the head to become separated from the body when decomposition set in. The head was found a short distance from the body.

Five Italians, two of them women, are under arrest charged with being accomplices to the murder and extra details of police and deputies are maintaining order in the excited Italian quarter of the city. All day long small crowds have been dispersed promptly by the police despite whose precautions a report has gotten out summoning a mass meeting at Elk Place. Seventy armed deputies have been placed on guard at the Orleans Parish prison, the strongest in the State, where three of the prisoners are held, and some apprehension has been felt over the safety of two other prisoners who were Saturday night taken to an adjoining parish.

Seidon since the Mafia lynchings, 16 years ago, has New Orleans been so stirred with threats of violence as Sunday and some of these threats are made by those who participated in the disorders at that time. The law and order element is much stronger than it has been heretofore, a large number of leading citizens having pledged themselves to prevent violence.

Eight Killed and Thirty-Five Hurt.

Hartford, Conn., Special.—Eight workmen were killed and 35 injured when a passenger train on the Highland division of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad crashed into the rear of a work train that was backing into the city from New Britain at the Sigourney street crossing. Of the injured two probably will die. Some of the victims within easy reach were dead, but were left while the rescuers tried to extricate the living. In one instance it took an hour and a half to rescue one workman who was pinned between the trucks. His head was hanging down backwards and he suffered severely, but the rescuers encouraged him while doctors reached between the frame work which held him a prisoner and treated his wounds on his face and head. There are three unofficial versions of the cause of the wreck. One is that the passenger train for New Britain went out on a wrong track. The second is that the work train had the right of way until 7 o'clock and should have had a clear track, that the passenger train was ahead of time at that point. The third is that the work train opened a switch and failed to close it.

Wilmington Firm Makes an Assignment.

Wilmington, Special.—Bremer & McMillon, proprietors of the Elite Market, Second and Market streets, made an assignment for the benefit of their creditors. The liabilities are about \$4,000, and the assets about \$3,500. Mr. Sol Sternberger, Jr., is the assignee.

Lad Killed by Lightning.

Mooresville, Special.—Brodie Allen Kennedy, son of Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Kennedy, who lived near Maxappa, was struck by lightning Saturday afternoon about 6 o'clock and instantly killed. The young man, a company with two other young men of the neighborhood and his brother, were returning from a neighbor's house and when within about one hundred yards of his home the boy of lightning came. All of the boys were severely stunned by the shock and all were knocked down. His brother was the first to recover and learned that Brodie was dead.

A Pistol Duel to the Death.

Memphis, Tenn., Special.—Constable J. H. Goad is dead and Isong Reed, who it is stated, had been drunk wounds which are considered fatal, as a result of a pistol duel late Sunday between the constable and the negro. Reed, who is stated, had been drinking had taken possession of the home of a negro woman, and when Goad, at the request of the woman, attempted to arrest the negro, he was fired on by Reed and fatally wounded.