

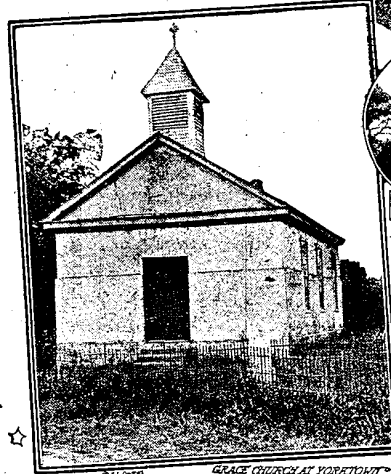
THE SIEGE OF YORKTOWN

Here is told how American and French infantry, supported by the French navy, captured the army of Lord Cornwallis and definitely turned the tide of the Revolutionary War to victory for the Continental forces.

THE summer of 1781 was a time of despair for the thirteen American states at war with England. Their armies had been beaten, their money was gone, and it seemed that surrender was inevitable.

Sir Henry Clinton, the British commander, was in New York. Lord Cornwallis was in Virginia with an army. Other British forces held Charleston and Savannah. Practically the whole South was conquered, and Lord Cornwallis was determined to add Virginia to his list.

Washington's feeble little army, with a French contingent under Count Rochambeau, was near New York watching Clinton. The only other



regular force was in Virginia, commanded by Lafayette. The British fleet was at New York, while the French fleet was somewhere in the West Indies.

Washington decided to hoodwink Clinton if possible. He made a great display with his troops before New York and convinced the British there that he intended to attack them. Clinton sent a hurried dispatch to Cornwallis asking him to send 3,000 men. That was just what Washington wanted.

While Clinton and Cornwallis both thought Washington intended to attack New York, Washington left a small force in his headquarters and started southward at night to trap Cornwallis. The French and American troops marched swiftly across New Jersey, through Philadelphia and down in Virginia, towards Yorktown, where Cornwallis had his headquarters.

Cornwallis heard of Washington's approach, but too late to escape. He began to retreat at Yorktown and Lafayette tried to intercept him. Cornwallis, with his little force, took station at Williamsburg, about 35 miles away, and watched every move the British made. Williamsburg was a rebellious town, and at that time capital of Virginia. It was there that Patrick Henry made his famous speech in the house of burgesses in March, 1775, when he said:

"There is no retreat but in submission and slavery. Our chains are forged; their clanking may be heard on the plains of Boston. It is not now the time to argue about our rights, but to give me liberty or give me death."

Cornwallis had 7,000 soldiers and 3,000 teamsters and others. The French fleet under Admiral de Grasse had sailed for the American coast, and the British fleet was forced to take station to cover New York, where it was believed the French would strike. The two fleets met in battle on September 11, while the American army was at Annapolis. The French fleet sent the British ships scurrying back to New York in defeat. That had an important bearing

ing on Washington's campaign, for it prevented Clinton from sending reinforcements to Cornwallis.

Cornwallis now saw the net drawing around him. He sent messenger after messenger calling for more troops. None came. He was hemmed in. The French fleet blockaded the mouth of York river, and September 28 the French and American army marched out from Williamsburg and spread around the doomed town. Yorktown in that day was only a village of some 90 houses.

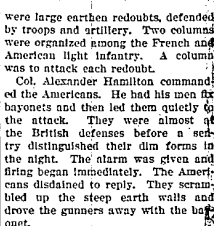
The French troops occupied half the lines and the Americans the other half. They began regular siege tactics. Parties of sappers would stand out from the lines at night and silently build new parapets nearer the British lines. It was risky duty, but volunteers in plenty were found for the work.

All Was Not Well. The night of October 8, Maj. Elijah Faxon, who had surveyed the ground, commanded a redoubt building party. They stole quietly to within a quarter of a mile of the British lines. A few men stood guard while the others worked. No one was allowed to talk. The handles of all the tools were muffled so that not the slightest sound would be made. They were so close that the call of the British sentries of "Twelve o'clock and all's well," came clearly to the ears of the Americans. Had the British only known it, all was not well.

When morning came the British were astounded to see the fort that had risen during the night. Major Faxon had done his work well. His earthworks had been completed and two cannons mounted in them. As soon as the British saw this they began a furious bombardment, but it was futile. The American redoubt had been well built.

The next night heavier guns were placed in the American works, and a few nights later the daring Major Faxon built a line of earthworks so close to the British redoubts that one could almost hurl a ball from one to the other.

October 12 the French and American commanders decided to storm two of the strong British positions. They



were large earthen redoubts, defended by troops and artillery. Two columns were organized among the French and American light infantry. A column was to attack each redoubt.

Col. Alexander Hamilton commanded the Americans. He had his men fix bayonets and then led them quietly to the attack. They were almost to the British defenses before a scurry distinguished their dim forms in the night. The alarm was given and firing began immediately. The Americans disdained to reply. They scrambled up the steep earth walls and drove the gunners away with the bayonet.

Cornwallis is Desperate. Such courage was too much for the British. Some ran and others threw down their arms.

The French met with a stiffer reception. For an hour and a half the fighting went on in their redoubts. Then the British capitulated. Thus, in one night, the allied army had sealed Cornwallis securely in the trap.

Cornwallis now became desperate. He tried every means he could invent to force Washington to withdraw. October 14 a strong party of British troops made a sortie. They fought bravely but were outnumbered and before morning came had been driven back into their works.

The British general next tried to move his army across the river and take Washington on the flank. Winds and high water forced him to abandon this project.

All this time Cornwallis had been using the home of Governor Nelson of Virginia for his headquarters. Governor Nelson commanded the militia in the army of Washington.

The night of October 16, General Washington sent for Governor Nelson and told him that he planned to burn the town and show Cornwallis how hopeless resistance was.

Brave Governor Nelson. "But," Washington added, "your home may be destroyed in the fight. Do not let that stand in the way." Governor Nelson replied, "I will fire the first shot at my house myself!"

The next morning the brave governor kept his word. He aimed and fired the first shot of a terrific cannonade that covered every part of the British lines.

Amid the uproar of the cannonade the Americans heard the British drums beating the parley. Soon a white flag came over the ramparts and a British officer delivered a message from Lord Cornwallis asking for a 24-hour truce, during which time commissioners would discuss surrender.

Washington refused. In 24 hours he knew Clinton might send a fleet and more troops and Cornwallis would escape. He gave the British two hours. The commissioners met immediately, and before the brief time had passed arrangements had been made for the surrender of the British.

THE KITCHEN CABINET

The budget is to the housekeeper what the blue print is to the builder. The average housekeeper may reduce expenditure by keeping accounts each month of all amounts spent for various food products.

HELPFUL HINTS.

In the first place every home keeper should keep accounts. Do you know any successful business man who keeps no account of his income and outgo? He is just as rare as is the housekeeper who does not keep her daily expenditures. Since the cost of living is constantly advancing it is vitally necessary that deep concern be paid to reducing certain items of expenditure. Food for the family costs more than any other item, and those who work with the thriffliness and provident know that their condition is largely a matter of what they spend for the inside rather than the outside of the body.

Since meat makes up a large part of the ordinary family diet, any economy in the purchase of it will make a noticeable reduction in the food bill. By using meat substitutes, which are less expensive, but as nutritious, the amount may be cut down by half. The use of chicken, which is rich in protein, a pound of bone being equal to two pounds of meat in food value with much less waste, will prove most satisfactory.

It is a great advantage to market in person; she sees the food products, is able to furnish variety and if she has strength of mind enough to refuse to buy that which she knows she cannot afford, no matter how alluring, she will find her marketing profitable. The butcher will not give short weight with the customer looking on, though the difference may be small it amounts to much in the course of a year.

The cheaper cuts of meat, but prepared in loaf, eggs in various forms, are all economical dishes when prepared intelligently.

The utilizing of left-overs in the planning of the meals is another important item. It goes without saying that the economical housewife makes out her menu days ahead in order to save expense and use those left-overs profitably.

Brown bread, white bread or whole wheat bread is made more wholesome by the addition of a few raisins.

Fruit and vegetables lend themselves to all sorts of combinations. As soups and salads they are satisfactory.

Something is wrong with everything. We live upon the planet of mistakes. Most of us are misers. The rest are excusers. I know of no ideal condition except the condition of someone else. No human being ever lived just exactly to suit him. The sooner we awake to this truth and make up our minds that if ever we are to be contented at all, it will be among things as they ought to be, the better it will be for us and also for the unfortunate people who have to live with us.—Frank Crane.

DAY WITH PANCAKES.

If pancakes are to be light, more mixing will not do. The batter must be thoroughly beaten for five or ten minutes.

The frying pan should be very smooth and fairly hot so the cakes may cook quickly without getting soggy.

Plain Pancakes.—Stir one cupful of flour into a basin; add a quarter of a teaspoonful of salt, one egg, and half a cupful of milk. Mix until smooth, then begin to beat with a wooden spoon for a few minutes; then add another half cupful of milk and continue beating until air bubbles rise to the top. Fry on a hot griddle and serve with lemon juice and sugar.

Cherry Shortcake.—Add to the cherry juice a little cornstarch, cook until smooth, add butter, then the pitted cherries and place on the cakes. Serve with the sauce instead of cream.

Rice Pancakes.—Boil a quarter of a pound of rice until quite soft, then drain. Mix with it one cupful of cream, four well beaten eggs, a quarter of a teaspoonful of salt, nutmeg to taste, a half cupful of melted butter and sufficient flour to form a smooth batter. Fry and serve.

Serving a thin slice of orange sprinkled with sugar on the nice brown cake, which is but little larger than the orange is a most attractive and delicious cake.

Scotch Pancakes.—Beat four eggs with four tablespoonfuls of sugar. Have six tablespoonfuls of flour and a pint of sweet milk, mix a little of the milk with the flour until smooth, add this to the beaten eggs, then add a little salt and mix all together. Put a tablespoonful of butter on a smooth griddle and pour a cupful of the well beaten batter on to the pan, cook until well browned, then spread with butter and orange marmalade, roll up, sprinkle with sugar, serve on a hot dish.

Chopped pineapple or other fruits may be served on these cakes, even grated chocolate added just as they are taken from the griddle, dusted with sugar, is a cake liked very much.

Nellie Maxwell

Her "Dot." Mrs. Youngwood (a doctor's daughter)—Did papa say he would do anything for you? Youngwood—Yes; he said he would operate upon me at any time free of charge.—Pickings.

The Effects of Opiates.

THAT INFANTS are peculiarly susceptible to opium and the various preparations; all of which are narcotic, is well known. Even in the smallest doses, if continued, these opiates cause changes in the functions and growth of the cells which are likely to become permanent, causing imbecility, mental perversion, a craving for alcohol or narcotics in later life. Nervous diseases, such as intractable nervous dyspepsia and lack of staying powers are a result of dosing with opiates or narcotics to keep children quiet in their infancy. The rule among physicians is that children should never receive opiates in the smallest doses for more than a day at a time, and only then if unavoidable.

The administration of Anodynes, Drops, Cordials, Soothing Syrup and other narcotics to children by any but a physician cannot be too strongly deprecated, and the druggist should not be a party to it. Children who are ill need the attention of a physician, and it is nothing less than a crime to dose them wilfully with narcotics.

Castoria contains no narcotics if it bears the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. Genuine Castoria always bears the signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*.

Difference is Intense. Gyer—I'm going to spend my vacation in the Michigan woods this summer. Myer—Is there much to see up there? Gyer—No, but there's a lot to saw.

Taking Her Seriously.

"I've begun to think that fellow is really seriously in love with me." "What makes you think so?" "He's taken me to the theater three times now and not once has he ever tried to kiss me good night."

A Poser.

"The only weapons the church are those of peace and quiet." "How about the canon law?"

The letter carrier's whistle is a postal note.

It's a Picnic Getting Ready for a Picnic.

If you choose
Spanish Olives Pickles Sweet Relish Ham Loaf Veal Loaf
Chicken Loaf Fruit Preserves Jellies Apple Butter Luncheon Meats Pork and Beans.

Libby's Ready to Serve Food Products

Libby, McNeill & Libby Chicago



WAS MYSTERY NO LONGER NEVER TO BE FORGOTTEN

Bridegroom's Admission Satisfied Small Boy as to the Disappearance of the Jelly.

It was a happy day for Algy when, after a courtship of many years, he set at the wedding breakfast beside his wife.

Unfortunately, he was of a very shy temperament, but on this momentous occasion his nervousness was painful to behold. The long table was lined with the usual large number of admiring and criticizing friends, one of whom proposed the health of the bride and bridegroom.

But the climax came when the bridegroom rose to respond.

"On this or this—or most suspicious—auspicious occasion," he jerked out, "I feel—a long and embarrassing pause—I feel too full for words." Having concluded this brilliant bit of oratory he sat down again.

"Great Caesar! I told you so," piped Algy's newly-acquired brother to his school chum, in a voice audible to all. "That's where all the jelly went!"

The race isn't always to the swift. Sometimes it goes to the slow chap who knows how to fix things.

Every man has his train of usefulness. Some fellows make first-class pullbeaters.

"Health is the condition of wisdom and the sign is cheerfulness—an open and noble temper."—Emerson.

None are so ignorant as those who think they know it all.



They Stand Up— Unlike common corn flakes, the New Post Toasties don't mush down when milk or cream is added.

And they have a charming new flavour—delicious, different, the true essence of the corn—not found in corn flakes heretofore.

The intense heat of the new process of manufacture raises tiny bubbles on each delicious brown flake and these little puffs are the identifying feature.

These new flakes are firmer, crisper, and don't crumble in the package—in comparison, ordinary corn flakes are as "chaff."

Your grocer can send you a package of

New Post Toasties

MAN'S RIGHT TO HAPPINESS

People Are More and More Coming to Realize the Significance of Words of Declaration.

"We hold these truths to be self-evident," wrote Thomas Jefferson in the great Declaration, "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." What a splendid heritage

these "truths" have been! They have always been a court of last resort to which men marching in the advance have been able to appeal. The ideal of equality has warped against slavery and the caste spirit. The ideal of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness has been a constant incentive to keeping opportunity open to all men. The goal has always been distant. But the war has been plain. Today men are realizing as never before the meaning of the right to the pursuit of happiness. They are understanding that

it is mockery to start a child in life unequipped, and tell it that it has full liberty for the pursuit of happiness, and that it won't do to permit industrial accidents to disrupt families, and that an essential part of the Declaration of Independence, it is a heartening fact that never have so many persons been aroused to the necessity of bringing Jefferson's words out of the clouds and of setting them up as a practical creed for the nation's life.—Barnes City Star.