

**British.** But instead of the British, Washington's ragged soldiers received them. He was certainly a patriot.  
B Sixth Grade, —Nannie Sandberg,  
Bremer School. 2912 Sixth Street N.

**An Expected Surprise Party.**

There were many heroic women in the revolutionary war, as well as men. One was Lydia Darrah. While the British were occupying Philadelphia the officers planned their business in the house of William and Lydia Darrah, two loyal Quakers. One day one of the officers told her that she must send her family to bed early that night; that they would tell her when they were ready to leave the house.

In the night she crept silently to the door of the room in which the British officers were. She heard the order read to make an attack on Washington at White Marsh, outside of the city. She went back to her chamber, but could not sleep for thinking how she could save the country. Next morning she rode to White Marsh, where she told Washington what the British had planned. When the British tried to surprise Washington, they found him ready. This I think was true patriotism.  
B Sixth Grade, —Helen Tanner,  
Madison School. 1424 Fifth Avenue S.

**Cromwell, the Ideal Patriot.**

I consider Oliver Cromwell the greatest patriot England has ever known. Heaped with slander and abuse, accused of bigotry, tyranny, and hypocrisy, he yet stands pre-eminent in English history, the foundation stone of the constitutional liberty enjoyed by the subjects of the present king and queen.

Rising from the middle class of British subjects, he was the true representative of the people. To him justice meant more than the highest throne under the heavens. When King James had been gathered to his fathers, and Charles sat upon the thrones of England and Scotland, Cromwell rebelled with many thousands of aggrieved countrymen; and, shattering "the divine right of kings" to bits, he deposed the king, and ordered his execution. Though often accused of cruelty, it was, as he expressed it, "better that one man should suffer than a whole nation."

So it came to pass that his highness, Oliver Cromwell, protector of the realm, ruled supreme for five years, trusting to his own wisdom and the help of God to rule the nation. He did a great deal for the country, and promoted its welfare materially. To me he is the ideal of a patriot.  
A Seventh Grade, —Russell Stafford,  
Emerson School. 75 Seventeenth Street N.

**A War of Giants.**

Among the patriots of southern Europe before 1400 one was the noble character of Scipio Africanus of Rome. During the second Punic war he was sent to the Rhone to stop Hannibal. Arriving too late, he hurried south and met him at Ticinus. Here he was defeated and nearly killed. For days he lingered at the point of death, recovering to find his army defeated and Hannibal, victorious at every battle, ravaging the country. Scipio, instead of giving up in despair, planned to draw Hannibal out of Italy by invading the Carthaginian possessions in Africa. Cautious old Fabius, then at the head of the government, was doubtful and refused to give him an army. The respect and confidence, however, which the people had for him soon won him a large army of volunteers, and with these he proceeded to carry out his brilliant plans. Invading Africa, he swept everything before him, yet he did not show the cruelty of other Roman generals. Hannibal, at last forced to protect his own interests, followed and met him at Zama, where he was so badly defeated that Carthage was literally without protection. Forcing her to pay an immense tribute and to swear never to make war without Rome's consent, he then returned home in triumph.

Unlike Alexander the Great, Julius Caesar, and other conquerors of Europe, he fought, not for glory and love of conquest, but to protect his home and country. Brave, noble, pious, generous, a possessor of a great love for his country and a desire to avenge its wrongs, together with an indomitable will, he won the love and respect of the entire nation.  
A Eighth Grade, —Charles Miner,  
North Side High School. 216 Twenty-sixth Av. N.

**By Unanimous Vote.**

George Washington was one of the greatest American patriots. He was made major in the army when he was only twenty-one years of age, and that showed his ability. He did not fight for his country because he was employed to do it, or because he was paid for it; he fought for America because he knew she was suffering wrong and he could not bear to see this country suffer. He was one of the first Americans to take up arms against Great Britain.

He was selected as the commander-in-chief of the American army. When the army encamped for the winter at Valley Forge, and most of the men were giving up and going home, the great and good Washington never despaired. He was the only candidate for the presidency who received all the votes of the people. No name is so universally known as that of George Washington.  
B Sixth Grade, —Samuel Stenson,  
Lowell School. 2219 Upton Avenue N.

**Leonidas, King of Sparta.**

All of you who have ever heard of Leonidas, king of Sparta, will agree with me that he was the greatest of all ancient patriots. Leonidas succeeded his half-brother, Cleomenes, as king of Sparta about 490 B. C. About 480 B. C. when the Persians had conquered Macedonia, Leonidas was sent to defend the defile of Thermopylae, between Mt. Oeta and the Maliaic gulf. With the aid of a fleet the defile could be defended by a comparatively small army. But at the time of the Persian attack, the Greek fleet was unfit for battle. What was still worse, the Greeks had forgotten to occupy a pathway which led across Mt. Oeta. This was shown to the Persians by the traitor, Ephialtes.

Although the Greeks were so handicapped, they fought with great valor for two days, and the Persian loss was enormous. At daybreak on the third day Leonidas learned that the Persians had found the pathway and were coming in masses across the mountain. There was yet time to escape, but having sent his auxiliary troops, Leonidas with his three hundred Spartans remained in the defile to the last man.  
A Eighth Grade, —Ike Swiler,  
North Side High School. 635 Seventh Avenue N.

**The Life of Ancient Athens.**

Patriotism is the characteristic of a good citizen. It is the love of one's country, the feeling which aims to serve it, either in defending it from invasion, or protecting its right, and maintaining its laws and institutions in vigor and purity.

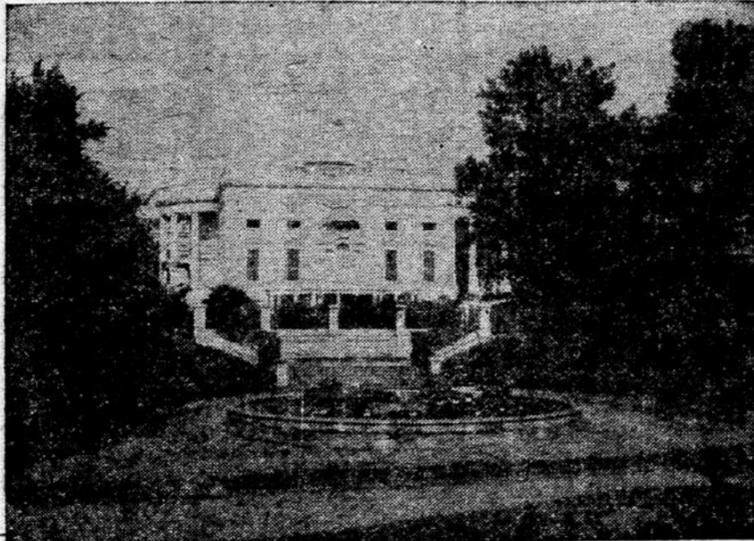
One of the most patriotic men of the year 400 was Pericles, born in the city of Athens. He received an elaborate education, but of all his teachers, the one whom he most revered and from whose instructions he derived most benefit was the philo-

sopher Anaxagoras. During the age of Pericles, the Athenian democracy was supreme. Every matter that concerned the empire was discussed and decided by the popular assembly. Never before had any people enjoyed such liberty. The aim of Pericles was to maintain Athens as the leading city of Greece, and to oppose the pretensions of Sparta. Accordingly he encouraged the Athenians to strengthen their naval armament and to perfect themselves in naval discipline. He also encouraged them to build walls between four and five miles long. By means of these Athens and her ports were converted into a vast fortified district. Pericles also adorned the city with those masterpieces of genius that in her ruins still excite the admiration of the world.

In 429 B. C. there broke out a pestilence within the crowded city. No pen could picture the despair and gloom that settled over the city. Athens lost, probably, one-fourth of her fighting men. Pericles, who had been the very life of Athens through these dark days, fell a victim to the plague. In dying, he said he considered his greatest praise to be that "he had never caused an Athenian to put on mourning."  
A Eighth Grade, —Clara Bernhagen,  
North Side High School. 1321 Irving Avenue N.

**Napoleon's Mighty Feat.**

Gebhard Blucher was one of the greatest of German patriots. He had at heart the liberation of Prussia and Germany from foreign power, and he was always loyal in his love for his coun-



**THE EAST FRONT OF THE WHITE HOUSE.**  
This unusual view of the White House was taken by Richard R. Hoxie, son of Major Hoxie of the engineer corps, now stationed in St. Paul, and Mrs. Vinnie Ream Hoxie, the sculptress. The White House can thus be seen only from the steps of the treasury building, and the view is even more beautiful when there are no leaves on the trees and both porticos can be plainly seen. The celebrated "East room" occupies this entire end of the White House. The little white rectangles in the basin of the fountain are cards labeling the plants found there.

try. Blucher was a rough and uncultured man but his character was frank and firm. He was one of the few who would not believe that Napoleon was unconquerable, and he tried to make other weak and unpatriotic men believe the same. In later years at the battle of Waterloo the French were entirely defeated owing to the timely appearance of Blucher, the great enemy of Napoleon. In causing Napoleon's downfall he had an opportunity to prove what he had always believed; and besides he became one of the world's heroes.  
A Seventh Grade, —Esther Holmgren,  
Bremer School. 1412 Twenty-seventh Avenue N.

**First to Break Silence.**

One of the greatest American patriots was Patrick Henry because he did so much to free the colonies from English rule. Patrick Henry did not help to free the country by fighting, but by making speeches to stir up the people against King George and the English people.

In 1755 he was chosen to plead with the king against the king's unjust tax. He was the most prominent member of the Virginia legislature when that state was deciding whether or not to join Massachusetts in resisting the policy of home government. At the first general congress which met in Philadelphia in 1774, his voice was the first to break the silence. He did more to plead the cause of our country than any other man. The effect his patriotism had upon his country was that it helped a great deal towards freeing it. One of Patrick Henry's great sayings was, "I care not what course others may take, but as for me, give me liberty, or give me death."  
A Fifth Grade, —Theo. Freeman,  
Margaret Fuller School. Washburn Park.

**An Unrewarded Hero.**

The man whom I have chosen for my patriot is not so well known as others of his time, but he did much for his country. His name was John Hampden. He was a member of parliament when Charles I. was king of England. The king had levied some taxes which were against the law and very unjust. Hampden wanted the law to be renewed for the country's and people's sake. He sacrificed his safety, quiet, position, and was finally cast into prison because of his attempts to have the laws enforced. He never lived to see the realization of his hopes, for he was killed in one of the first battles with the king.  
A Seventh Grade, —Helen Maclean,  
Bremer School. 2641 Fremont Avenue N.

**In the Battle of the Nile.**

Lord Nelson, England's most famous admiral, was also a great patriot. His love for his country made him run great risks, and in the end it caused his death. In all his battles this love for his country was shown, and it was probably due to this that in most all of his fights he conquered. He did not fight for honors, but because he loved his country. In the great battle of the Nile he risked his life and his ships to win, and if he had not won there is no telling what would have happened. In the battle of Trafalgar he wanted to destroy the French fleet so that his country would not be troubled by Napoleon for a while. He succeeded in winning this battle, but lost his life.  
B Seventh Grade, —Arthur R. Penfield,  
Whittier School. 2520 Stevens Avenue.

**A Warm Reception.**

When I take my American history I like to read of such men as Paul Revere, who at midnight rode through the country roads and village streets, warning the people to prepare for war. The British soldiers were going to seize the powder and guns

stored at Concord, and the time had come when the colonists must either fight for liberty or submit to the unjust laws of England. When the redcoats reached Lexington and Concord they met with a warm reception from the Americans, owing to Paul Revere's timely warning.

That was all! And yet, through the gloom and the light,  
The fate of a nation was riding that night;  
And the spark struck out by that steed, in his flight,  
Kindled the land into flame with its heat.

B Fifth Grade, —Francis Livingstone,  
Hamilton School. 3900 Lyndale Avenue N.

**A Fleet of Four.**

Paul Jones comes first into my mind as one of the greatest American patriots. He was the first one to put the American flag on a man-of-war. After he had captured a couple of vessels he was made commander and was given a fleet of four vessels. The chief thing that he did was to capture the merchant vessels sent over from England with provisions for the redcoats that were fighting in the revolutionary war. He would capture a merchant vessel and put enough of his sailors to manage her on board, and then send her to the American harbor, where the officers would divide the provisions among the soldiers. Many times the redcoats did not have full rations on account of Jones capturing their vessels. One time Jones captured the Serapis, one of England's greatest men-of-war. One thing Paul Jones did was to let England know that the New England states were not to be played with.  
B Sixth Grade, —Robert Hanson,  
Rosedale School. 4534 Colfax Avenue S.

**A Fearless Angel of Mercy.**

Florence Nightingale is noted for her courage in risking her life for the sick and wounded. She entered shattered hospitals with hopes of helping the fever stricken and wounded soldiers. Once in a while a stray shot or shell would enter one of the rooms she was in, but she did not seem at all afraid. She also preached for the soldiers' benefit. She might have been killed by one of the stray shots, or stricken with fever. Who knows? She is my favorite for her courage and willingness to risk her life for her country.  
B Seventh Grade, —Pearl Murdock,  
Clinton School. 2605 Clinton Avenue.

**A Wondrous Gift of Eloquence.**

Patrick Henry was the leading orator who excited the people to rise against the tyranny of Great Britain. Henry was a Virginian. In his youth he had led a rather wayward life, and it was thought that he would not amount to much. After a while, however, it was found that he was gifted with wonderful eloquence. This was fully discovered in 1785 when he became a member of the Virginia legislature. He was the first to offer a resolution against the stamp act, and he made a splendid speech on the subject.  
A Fifth Grade, —Harry Swanson,  
Greeley School. 2517 Fourth Avenue S.

**REMARKABLE BELLS.**

Peking is rich in remarkable bells, the finest specimens being located in the Bell tower, on the western side of the Tartar City, and the Ta-chung-su, or temple of the Great Bell, beyond the city wall. The latter contains the great bell of Peking, cast by order of the Emperor Yong Lo, in 1415, and hung in the present tower in 1578. This gigantic object measures 15 feet in height, is 9 inches thick, and has a circumference of 34 feet at the rim. It weighs 53½ tons, and is covered inside and out with inscriptions from the Buddhist books in Chinese characters. How this huge piece of metal was raised to its present position is a mystery which has never been solved.

**A PECULIAR GARDEN GATE.**

In the village of Hirzbach, near Ashbach, Germany, there is a peculiar garden gate. In the year 1320 Ludwig Marenbach, a farmer, planted at the entrance of his garden two beech trees, which he united in one arch. Over this arch the cultivator made several more small arches of all kinds of figures with some small branches. To-day the whole in its blooming green dress seems like a living triumphal arch. The many wears it has existed makes it look more like a work of nature than the work of a human hand.

**BIRDS AT GREAT HEIGHT.**

A Strasburg aeronaut says he has seen an eagle at the height of 3,000 yards, and again a pair of storks and a buzzard 900 yards above the sea level. On March 10, 1890, some aeronauts observed a lark flying at a height of 1,000 yards; on July 18, 1899, another balloon met a couple of crows at an altitude of 1,400 yards. These, however, are exceptions. Birds are hardly ever seen above a height of 1,000 yards; even above 400 yards they are not frequent.

**RANK IN EUROPEAN TRAINS.**

In most European railways the principal difference between second class and firstclass lies in the color of the seat cushions, first class being usually red, second class gray.

**Who Loves the Trees Best?**

Who loves the trees best? "I," said the Spring. "Their leaves so beautiful To them I bring."	Who loves the trees best? "I," said the Fall. "I give luscious fruits, Bright tints to all."
Who loves the trees best? "I," Summer said. "I give them blossoms, White, yellow, red."	Who loves the trees best? "I love them best." Harsh Winter answered, "I give them rest." —Alice May Douglas in The Independent.

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