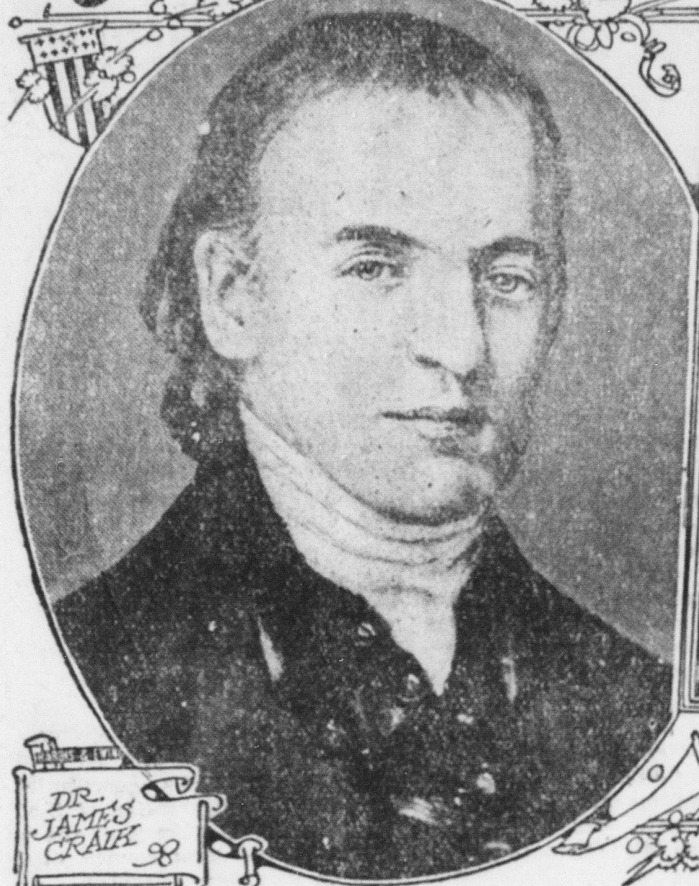


A Forgotten Hero of the Revolution



By ELMO SCOTT WATSON

FTER more than a century of neglect of his unmarked grave, tardy honors have at last been paid to a forgotten hero of the American Revolution, whose services were of inestimable value to the cause of liberty, a man who was one of George Washington's closest personal friends and to whose fort it fell to close the dying eyes of the Father of His Country.

This man was Dr. James Craik, chief physician and surgeon of the Continental army. After Doctor Craik's death in 1814, he was buried in the churchyard of the old Presbyterian meeting house in Alexandria, Va. With the passage of years the old burying ground was neglected; weeds covered it and finally all trace of Doctor Craik's grave was lost. Several years ago a movement was started to locate the grave of this patriot and erect a suitable marker. This was done and a small brass tablet was provided by the Alexandria Chamber of Commerce. Through an error, however, this tablet was placed in the wrong spot.

But last year the project was taken up by the Presbyterian Meeting House Restoration committee of Alexandria, and as a result an imposing granite monument, paid for by his descendants, was recently unveiled over Doctor Craik's grave.

Doctor Craik had had a distinguished career even before he became chief medical officer for the patriot army in the Revolution. What that career was is shown by the following sketch of his life, provided by the restoration committee:

Upon the organization of the Virginia Provisional regiment in 1754, Craik was appointed surgeon. The command was at the same time tendered to Maj. George Washington who modestly declined but accepted the lieutenant colonelcy, the command going to Col. Joshua Fry. The regiment was not brought together until, upon the death of Fry at Wills Creek, Washington succeeded to the leadership and the headquarters joined him at Fort Necessity. Here was begun that lifelong intimacy between Washington and Craik, so much treasured by both.

Craik, as medical officer of his regiment, was present at the battle of Great Meadows in 1754 and rendered surgical aid to the wounded in that action. His service extended also over the period of the ill-fated expedition of Braddock toward Fort Duquesne, and he participated in the battle of the Monongahela, where he dressed the wounds of the commander of the British forces and many others of the injured upon that bloody field. Here he witnessed the singular impunity which attended his youthful chief as he performed his duties first as aide and later as commander of the disheartened remnants of the British troops.

When, then, on August 14, 1755, some six weeks after the operations on the Monongahela, Washington was appointed to the command of the Virginia provincial army and assigned to the duty of protecting the Virginia and Maryland frontier from the French and Indians, Doctor Craik still remained as his chief medical officer. The operations thus begun continued

for more than three years, during which all the hardships and privations of the hardy frontier troops were shared by the young surgeon, whose service ceased only upon the disbandment of the little army after the capture of Fort Pitt on November 25, 1758.

Upon his retirement from the Virginia provincial service, Craik purchased an extensive plantation at Port Tobacco, in Charles county, Maryland, and erected upon it a spacious mansion which was described by his grandson, Daniel Jenifer, in 1849 as even then one of the "largest, most comfortable and agreeable residences in the country." Here on the 13th of November, 1790, he brought his young bride, nee Marianne Ewell of Belle Air, in Prince William county, Va., and here he passed in active medical practice the years which elapsed until he again followed his friend at his country's call. During this time the Craiks and the Washingtons never relinquished their intimacy, and the interchange of visits between Port Tobacco and Mount Vernon were the source of the sincerest pleasure to both.

When the occurrences arose which culminated in the War for Independence, Doctor Craik was an active patriot. As early as 1774, he was conspicuous in a meeting of the citizens of his county at Port Tobacco, at which were adopted a series of resolutions in which the people pledged themselves that if the act of Parliament to blockade the port of Boston was not promptly repealed the inhabitants of the county would join with the several counties of Maryland and the principal colonies of America to break off all commercial communication with Great Britain and the West Indies. Craik was a member of the committee of correspondence selected to carry out these resolutions.

So valuable to the cause was the presence of Craik in Maryland and so deeply were planted the roots of his social and professional relations that Washington hesitated a considerable time after assuming command of the American forces to ask his old friend to again place his medico-military experience at the disposal of his country. But in April, 1777, in a most cordial letter he tendered to him his choice between the positions of "senior physician and surgeon of the hospital with pay of \$4 and six rations per day and forage for one horse" and "assistant director general, with pay of \$3 and six rations per day and two horses and traveling expenses found" in the middle department.

The latter position the doctor accepted and soon entered upon his duties. On the arrival of Count Rochambeau and his forces Craik was ordered to join them at Newport, R. I., and to organize their hospital department, a task which he accomplished with the most complete success.

On the reorganization of the medical department, October 6, 1780, Doctor Craik was appointed the senior of the four "chief hospital physicians and surgeons," being the third officer in rank in the Medical corps, and upon the resignation of Director General Shippen and the promotion of Dr. John Cochran, "chief physician and surgeon of the army," he was advanced to the second place under the latter title. This position he held un-

til mustered out at the end of the war, in 1783, after personally participating in many of its most important events, including the capitulation at Yorktown.

At the close of the war, he returned to his home at Port Tobacco, but shortly after, at the earnest solicitation of his late chief, he removed to Alexandria, near Mount Vernon, where he continued in agreeable association with the Washingtons until his death. In 1798, when war with France seemed inevitable and Washington was again summoned to lead the army, he made the appointment of Craik at the head of the medical department one of the conditions of his own acceptance of the command, remarking, "I have already been applied to by a gentleman to recommend him for director of the hospital, which I have refused, as well on general grounds as because I should prefer my old friend, Doctor Craik, who, from forty years' experience, is better qualified than a dozen of them together."

Craik was accordingly commissioned physician general of the army, July 19, 1798, with the pay and emoluments of lieutenant colonel, but without rank. With the proverbial negligence of military legislation, the act organizing the provincial army provided only for regimental surgeons and surgeon's mates. Fortunately, however, James McHenry, the secretary of war, had himself served as a medical officer during the Revolution and in him Craik found a strong support in developing a properly organized "medical establishment," an act for the materialization of which was passed by congress, March 2, 1799.

The determined attitude of the United States, her prompt resort to arms and the reappearance of her illustrious soldier at the head of the army, however, was sufficient to repress the warlike ardor of France, and peace speedily prevailing between the two nations, the army was disbanded. Physician General Craik's services officially terminating on June 15, 1800.

Long before the latter date, however, he had returned to his beautiful Virginia home, where in December, 1799, it fell to his lot to close with his own hand the dying eyes of his faithful and famous friend, General Washington.

Of that solemn hour, Craik himself wrote: "I, who was bred amid scenes of human calamity, who had so often witnessed death, in its direst and most awful forms, believed that its terrors were too familiar to my eye to shake my fortitude; but when I saw this great man die it seemed as if the bonds of my nature were rent asunder, and that the pillar of my country's happiness had fallen to the ground."

Washington's own testimony to the relations between them was witnessed by the clause of his will which specified that: "To my compatriot in arms, and old and intimate friend, Doctor Craik, I give my bureau (or as the cabinet makers call it, tambour secretary) and the circular chair, an appendage of my study."

Doctor Craik survived this event 15 years, the latter portion of the time in honored retirement, being remembered by his grandson at this period as "a stout, hale, cheery old man, perfectly erect, fond of company and of children and amusing himself with light work in the garden." He remained vigorous to the last and passed away February 6, 1814, at the age of sixty-four.

halt, and demanded of its driver, "Did you hit this man?"

"O' did," was the shameless reply.

"What for?"

"Allusion or affections," replied the iceman. "He sold Bridget Nolan's missus wan av thim electric ice-boxes."

Crocodile's Dinner-Call

In Njango, a village on the shores of Lake Victoria, Uganda, an African by the use of a peculiar call can summons an 11-foot crocodile from the

depths of the lake and make it eat fish from his hand! On Saturdays and Sundays, when hundreds of natives arrive at the little village from the surrounding territory, the African exercises his peculiar power, making the crocodile eat scores of fish supplied by the admiring crowd.

This sale of fish is making the native a rich man, and so strange is the sight that motor buses are now making special runs to Njango.

Trust not him that seems a saint.

Community Building

Areas of Industry on City's Outskirts

The larger industries are not afraid to go farther away on the outskirts of the city than was considered desirable in the past, and there is a tendency among the smaller industries which are looking to the future to do likewise, according to H. Findley French, director of the industrial bureau of Baltimore.

This means that it is now necessary for the man who is specializing in finding the proper location for industrial plants to reconsider constantly various tracts of land that have been passed over in the previous general industrial development of the city because they have lacked various facilities or because of the character of the ground itself.

In looking ahead ten years to the probable industrial development of the city, as the industrial realtor must do, conditions which brought about the rejection of certain areas for industrial purposes are found to have now been offset by other factors. Mr. French pointed out, and tracts which have been passed over can now be brought into use and will be found to hold exceptional opportunities for profitable development.

For industrial buildings in good condition, not overspecialized in their plans, there is always some market provided they are situated in a growing community.

In the sale or rental of industrial buildings, 95 or more per cent of the prospects in any town will come from the town itself.

Home Builder Should Look to the Future

It is highly important that the home builder ascertain that the section in which he is contemplating construction will continue as a home section so that he may not only put his property to the highest and best use as a residential site but count on it persisting in this use for many years to come. He should, of course, inquire whether the district is protected by zoning laws or building ordinances that bar the construction of commercial buildings, but he should remember that zoning laws can be and are amended if it can be shown that commerce or business is making justifiable demands on a district.

The home builder, therefore, should seek competent advice as to the trend of the land in the sections adjacent to his proposed home, for although no-one can be a magician in these matters, the changing use of districts, with the possible change of zoning laws, can be foretold with reasonable accuracy.

Developer Important

Real estate is a business of many complications and very close specialization. Workers concerned with real estate activities divide themselves into four major groups: Developers, who improve acreage and sell it in home sites; brokers, whose field is the resale of properties, and agents, who manage rental properties.

The real-estate developer is the man or the organization which takes over raw acreage, or farm land, for development and allotment purposes, lays it out, improves it, cuts it up, and markets it as home sites. After the pioneer, who blazes the trail, pulls the stumps and redeems the land from the wilds of nature, the developer lays the foundation for all subsequent real estate activities.

Considerations of Color

There is a leaning today towards gayer and more bizarre exterior color schemes. Before adopting any of them for your house, take this hint from nature. One of her larger children, the elephant, has a sober, gray tonality, while the tiny birds and insects are usually vividly colored. This thought is useful when selecting exterior color schemes, especially nowadays when such gorgeous and brilliant colors are available in paints and stains. A small amount of bright color will usually be more effective than a large expanse, while neutral, conservative tones are ineffectual, ordinarily, if used as decorative touches.

Color Cement Driveway

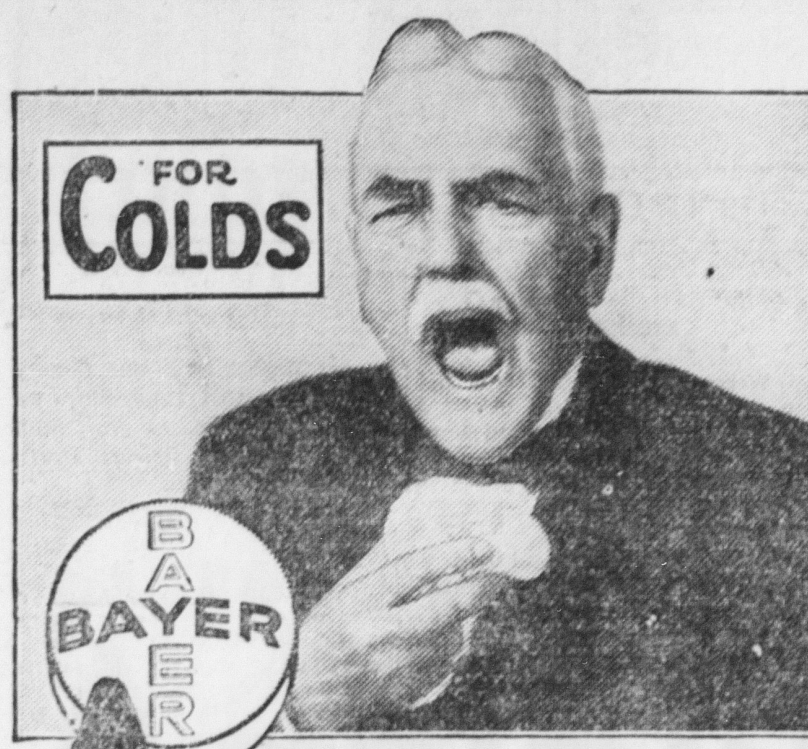
By coloring the cement of which the driveway is made, using reds, grays, and perhaps other restful colors that harmonize with green of grass and color of house, this utility is made more attractive. Coloring need not add greatly to cost, for with permanent mineral pigments a little coloring material goes a long way.

Tree Avenues Planted

A half mile of trees has been planted on each side of the road along the Stockton-Sacramento highway by the Stocktonist club, the American Tree association is informed. This plan for beautifying the roads of the country is being pushed in many sections of the United States.

Painted Trees of Value

Trees, mainly at corners and crossroads, along the Route Nationale in France, are being painted white up to the height of about six feet. This plan is to reduce the number of motor accidents due to darkened roads.



FOR COLDS



ASPIRIN

To break a cold harmlessly and in a hurry try a Bayer Aspirin tablet. And for headache. The action of Aspirin is very efficient, too, in cases of neuralgia, neuritis, even rheumatism and lumbago! And there's no after effect; doctors give Aspirin to children—often infants. Whenever there's pain, think of Aspirin. The genuine Bayer Aspirin has Bayer on the box and on every tablet. All druggists, with proven directions.

Physicians prescribe Bayer Aspirin; it does NOT affect the heart

Aspirin is the trade mark of Bayer Manufacture of Monaschweidter of Barmen/Germany



Who Wants to be Bald?

Not many, and when you are getting that way and loosing hair, which ends in baldness, you want a good remedy that will stop falling hair, dandruff and grow hair on the bald head BARE-TO-HAIR is what you want.

For Sale at All Dealers in Toilet Articles

W. H. Forst, Mfr. Write for Information **Scottsdale, Penna.**

Out of Order
Empatient Customer—Can't you serve me? I'm in a hurry. Two pounds of liver.
Butcher—Sorry, madam, but three others were here before you. You surely don't want your liver out of order!

Young Lady's Elbows No Longer A Hat Rack

"I just couldn't resist any longer telling you of your wonderful medicine, Milks Emulsion. I have been constipated as long as I can remember. Had typhoid fever when I was eight years old and since then my bowels haven't moved freely. Doctors have given me bowel medicine and I have taken pills, salts, castor oil, and everything a person could think of. They didn't do me any good whatever."

"Now, whenever I hear anyone say they are constipated, I immediately tell them of Milks Emulsion. I have taken about 12 large bottles, not all of them regular. Now I keep Milks Emulsion in the house and take it regularly. I have taken so much medicine that I thought it was all alike. I had a hollow complexion, no color, and felt miserable all the time; but now I have the color of health, and health is something I wouldn't exchange with anyone for a fortune. I wouldn't take ten times the price I paid for Milks Emulsion for the results I have obtained."

"I am 19 years old and weigh 105 pounds. Have gained 5 pounds since taking your medicine and am still gaining. My face is round and my arms are getting round. Before, people used to hang their hats on my elbows, thinking they were hatracks. Now I am going to keep on with Milks Emulsion until I weigh 125 pounds."

"I mentioned your Emulsion to two doctors. They both admitted it was good, and no one knows better than I that it is not only good, but wonderful."

"You may publish this letter if you wish and anyone that wants to ask me about your medicine may do so. I promise to answer every letter. In fact, I couldn't do enough for Milks Emulsion to repay them for what their medicine has done for me. I remain, very respectfully yours, ROSEMOND BOWEN, Frontenac, Kan."

Sold by all druggists under a guarantee to give satisfaction or money refunded. The Milks Emulsion Co., Terre Haute, Ind.—Adv.

Town Honors Greeley

Greeley county, on the western border of Kansas, is thoroughly Greeleyized. Tribune, the county seat, is named after Horace Greeley's newspaper, Horace, the other principal town in the county, bears his Christian name.—Indianapolis News.

Cold Need Cause No Inconvenience

Singers can't always keep from catching cold, but they can get the best of any cold in a few hours—and so can you. Get Pape's Cold Compound that comes in pleasant-tasting tablets, one of which will break up a cold so quickly you'll be astonished.—Adv.

So Runs the World Away

Ancient Cry—Hire a haul!
Modern—Hire a mke!—Cincinnati Enquirer.

A great fortune is a great slavery.

ASTHMA

DR. J. D. KELLOGG'S ASTHMA REMEDY for the prompt relief of Asthma and Hay Fever. Ask your druggist for it. 25 cents and one dollar. Write for FREE SAMPLE. Northrop & Lyman Co., Inc., Buffalo, N.Y.

Garfield Tea

Was Your Grandmother's Remedy

For every stomach and intestinal ill. This good old-fashioned herb home remedy for constipation, stomach ills and other derangements of the system so prevalent these days is in even greater favor as a family medicine than in your grandmother's day.

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THE TONIC-LAXATIVE

At Druggists or 375 Pearl St., N. Y. City.

Guard Against "Flu" With Musterole

Influenza, Grippe and Pneumonia usually start with a cold. The moment you get those warning aches rub on good old Musterole. Musterole relieves the congestion and stimulates circulation. It has all the good qualities of the old-fashioned mustard plaster without the blister. First you feel a warm tingling as the healing ointment penetrates the pores, then a soothing, cooling sensation and quick relief. Have Musterole handy for emergency use. It may prevent serious illness.

To Mothers: Musterole is also made in milder form for babies and small children. Ask for Children's Musterole. Jars & Tubes

MUSTEROLE

Better than a mustard plaster

For Cuts, Burns, Bruises, Sores

Hanford's Balsam of Myrrh

Money back for first bottle if not suited. All dealers.

FERRETS, all kinds, good healthy stock. Females, \$4.50; Males, \$4.00; Pair, \$8.00. Glendale Ferret Co., Wellington, Ohio.

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