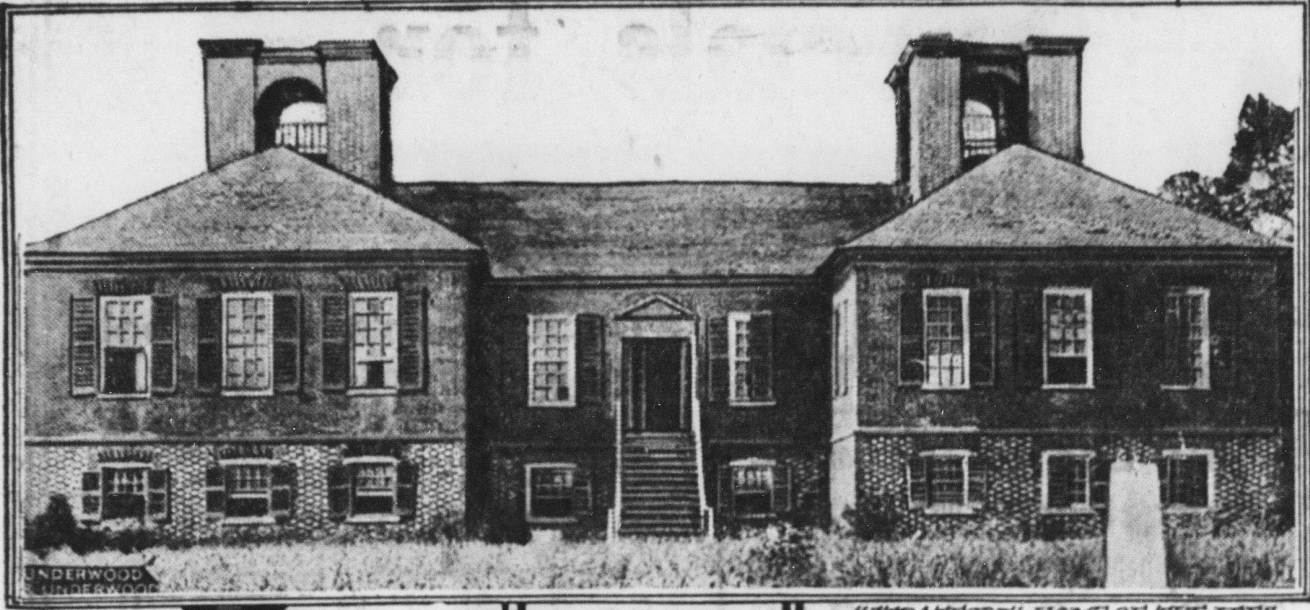
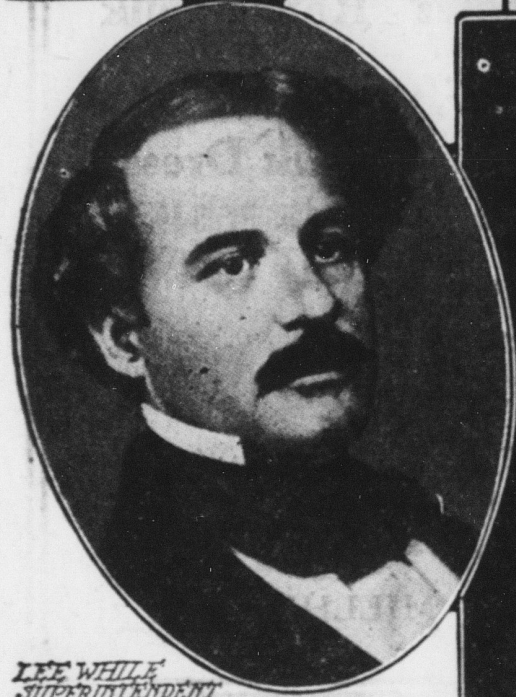


A New Memorial to R. E. Lee



STRATFORD, HOME OF THE LEES



LEE WHITE SUPERINTENDENT AT WEST POINT Courtesy, United States Military Academy



LEE STATUE IN U.S. CAPITOL

By ELMO SCOTT WATSON

ONE hundred years ago—July 1, 1829—there was graduated from the United States Military Academy at West Point, N. Y., a class of 40. The man who stood first was Charles Mason of New York. He became a second lieutenant in the engineers' corps, served as assistant professor at the academy until 1831 when he resigned from the academy. Then he practiced law in New York, Wisconsin and Iowa, and his career as an attorney ended in Washington in 1882. The man who stood second in the class of 1829 was a young Virginian named Robert E. Lee. After his graduation he became assistant engineer in the construction of what was known as Fort Monroe in his native state. In 1837 he was ordered to the western frontier and for many years he served his country far from the banks of the Potomac, where stood his beloved "Arlington," the home of his childhood playmate, Mary Custis, and his own home after their marriage in 1831. During the Mexican war Capt. Robert E. Lee became successively Major Lee, Lieutenant Colonel Lee and Colonel Lee, and General Scott declared that he was the best soldier he had ever seen in the field. In 1852 the "second man in his class" came back to West Point as its superintendent and that position he held until 1855. Visit the office of General Smith, the superintendent at West Point today, and among the soldiers who look down at you from their portraits on the walls is this handsome young Virginian.

In 1861 the guns of Fort Sumter shattered the hopes of a peaceful settlement of the differences between the North and the South. Lee was recalled from Texas to Washington and General Scott offered the soldier he had praised so highly the command of the Union army that was about to be put into the field. And to Robert E. Lee, pacing back and forth on the veranda of historic Arlington as he sought to make his greatest decision, must have come the words of his father, the famous "Light Horse Harry" Lee of Revolutionary war fame: "Virginia is my country. Her will I obey, however lamentable the fate to which it may subject me." So this was Lee's answer to Scott, as he sent in his resignation from the army, "Save in defense of my native state, I never again desire to draw my sword."

Then Virginia seceded from the Union and Robert E. Lee put on the Confederate gray. Within a year he proved that another name had been

added to the list of great American captains. A distinguished English general, Field Marshal Viscount Wolseley, visited the Confederate army in 1862 and years afterward he wrote:

Every incident of that visit is indelibly stamped on my memory. All he said to me then and during subsequent conversations is still fresh in my recollection. It is natural it should be so, for he was the ablest general, and seemed to me the greatest man I have ever conversed with, and yet I have had the privilege of meeting Von Moltke and Prince Bismarck. General Lee was one of the few men who ever seriously impressed and awed me with their inherent greatness. Forty years have come and gone since our meeting and yet the majesty of his manly bearing, the genial, winning grace, the sweetness of his smile, and the impressive dignity of his old-fashioned style of dress, come back to me among my most cherished recollections. His greatness made me humble, and I never felt my own insignificance more keenly than I did in his presence. . . . He was, indeed, a beautiful character, and of him it might truthfully be written, "In righteousness did he judge and make war. . . ."

Such was the leader of the "Lost Cause" whose military career came to an end in April, 1865. Then (and this tribute is from an editorial in the New York Times) "General Lee, who had hated war and opposed secession, and yet for reasons highly creditable to his character seceded with his state and led the Southern troops to battle, stated the Confederate cause with perfect truth and simplicity, saying:

After four years of arduous service marked by unsurpassed courage and fortitude, the army of northern Virginia has been forced to yield to overwhelming numbers and resources.

No commander on the other side, no historian, whatever his prejudices, has ever disputed the accuracy of those statements.

As time has cleared away the prejudices and hatreds engendered by the Civil war, more and more have all Americans come to a realization of the greatness of Robert E. Lee and

North has joined South in paying him honor. His memory is preserved in many ways—in the college at Lexington, Va., which bears his name and of which he became president in the later years of his life; in the marble figure which stands in Statuary hall in the National Capitol at Washington; and in the preservation of his home "Arlington" as a national memorial and a last resting place for our soldier dead.

Recently a new memorial has been added to the list and it is singularly appropriate that this should be done in the centennial year of his entrance into the service of his country. For on January 19, the anniversary of his birth, this year the announcement was made that William Alexander chapter of the United Daughters of the Confederacy in Connecticut had purchased Stratford hall and the plantation of 1,222 acres, where Lee was born, spent his boyhood years, to be preserved as a national memorial and administered by the Robert E. Lee foundation, whose advisory board includes prominent men in the North as well as the South. That the movement to preserve Stratford hall as a Lee national memorial originated in a New England state and that it has the backing of North as well as the South is significant of the fact that the partisanship of 60 years ago no longer denies him the right to be regarded as a great American, nor denies the enshrining of his memory in the hearts of all his countrymen.

The romantic interest attached to the establishment of this latest memorial to Lee was told in the following news item which appeared at the time of the Stratford hall purchase last January:

Purchase of the Lee estate marks the first step in the plan sponsored by the William Alexander Chapter of the Daughters of the Confederacy to make the place "not merely a shrine, but a living national educational memorial and a center of historical research," according to Miss Ethel Armes, of the William Alexander chapter.

Announcement of the sale, on the anniversary of General Lee's birth, and the 100th anniversary of the building of historic Stratford hall, marks the fulfillment of a determination born of a dramatic story starting in Greenwich, Conn., nearly a year ago. Mrs. Charles D. Lanier of Greenwich, head of the William Alexander chapter, while going through an old broken desk of her mother-in-law, Mrs. Sidney Lanier, widow of the poet, came upon a penciled manuscript by Lanier, unpublished and until then not known to exist, which turned out to be a speech he made before citizens of Maryland, in 1879 upon the death of General Lee in which he urged the establishment of a memorial to honor Lee, to which every person who loved the southern leader could contribute.

The following day Mrs. Lanier called a meeting of her chapter which resulted in the passage of resolutions looking to the purchase of the tract. The deed of purchase was signed at Stratford hall by the owners, Mrs. and Mrs. Charles E. Stuart, after seven months' negotiations.

Miss Armes set forth the purposes of the Robert E. Lee memorial foundation, now being formed to operate similarly to the Mount Vernon association, as being fourfold: To purchase, restore and furnish the home; to restore the famous old library, make of it a center of research and to establish scholarships; to restore the colonial gardens, the Stratford wharf on the Potomac and reproduce some of the boats which two centuries ago were tied there; and to perpetuate the ideals and character of the Lees, chiefly by historical studies.

Stratford was the gift of Queen Caroline, wife of King George II, to members of the Lee family. It was the home of Richard Henry and Francis Lightfoot Lee, signers of the Declaration of Independence, of "Light Horse Harry" Lee and other generations of the family. Prior to the Revolutionary war it was a gathering place for Virginia leaders and the origin of much of the sentiment for independence.

phrase, adapted without variation to all hours of the day or night.

If the new plan is carried out, when acquaintances greet each other, one will claim, soulfully, "Better future," and the other will respond with emotion, "God give!"

Properly Designated

Colorado is called the "Centennial state" because it was admitted to the Union in 1876, the centennial anniversary of the Declaration of Independence.

Earliest Use of Iron

Spectimens of iron have been found in Assyrian and Egyptian ruins. In the British museum there is a piece of iron believed to date from about 4000 B. C. In the Black Pyramid of Abusir, at least 3000 B. C., Gaston Maspero found some pieces of iron, and in the funeral text of Tept I (about 3400 B. C.) the metal was mentioned. The knowledge of iron spread from the south to the north of Europe, and one theory is that iron first came into use in Africa.

Community Building

Neglecting to Paint Means Monetary Loss

Nobody wants to live in a dilapidated neighborhood, much less a shabby house. It is true that many people are forced to, since neglected houses won't sell. Their appearances are against them. A house that is old, in need of renovation and paint, is fast on its way to utter hopelessness—and nobody wants it.

Houses that appear neglected through lack of paint depreciate in value so much that an appreciable property loss is inevitable.

To become a little more cheerful on the subject, while nobody may want the old, windswept house, the same place with ever so slight renovation would increase in its value and desirability far beyond the cost of the improvements. Modernizing an old house makes it a desirable asset to a neighborhood, and a place to take pride in owning.

In modernization, where there is the slightest bit of structural beauty in the original lines, for economic reasons they should be allowed to remain. Minor changes which lend themselves to comfort and picturesque quality will be sufficient, since fresh paint in an attractive color scheme will add the important finishing touches.

Growing Movement for Trees Along Highways

The possibilities of beautifying our main highways by means of trees, flowers and blooming shrubs inspires the hope that some day public demand will make these possibilities, at least in a large measure, realities. Many good things come from demonstrations. Near Louisiana, Mo., the state highway commission is setting out groups of spiraea at intervals of from 200 to 300 feet for a distance of about 30 miles. The plants are a gift from a Louisiana nursery. The gift is generous, but probably a mighty good investment. When these groups of spiraea attain blooming growth they will be an example that will be sure to inspire an extension of highway treatment. Indeed, such examples are numerous in some of the states, especially as to the planting of trees. Perhaps in time beauty along our principal motor car routes will be so compelling that almost everyone will respect it, including the beauty Nature has provided. If so, then we shall not have billboards and similar disfigurements.—Exchange.

Call for Simple Play Spots

The landscape architect's greatest contribution to modern civilization is designing parks to provide moral and physical health for the masses of the cities. Ferruccio Vitale of New York, member of the National Commission of Fine Arts, says in a symposium of the American Institute of Architects on collaboration in the arts of design.

"So long as only the aristocrats were the ones who desired open spaces outside of congested areas," declares Mr. Vitale, "the type of landscape development was bound to become one suitable for pomp and splendor.

"But when masses of people in a democratic community realized the necessity of these same open spaces, it was to secure relief from the congestion, to forget formality, and all the elements of structures and buildings by which they were surrounded."

Joy of Life in Country

What is there in country living? The shortest answer is that there is everything in country living, nowadays, that there is in big city living, and in less concentrated form. There is even more, for there is enough leisure and sufficient impulse toward the formation of really close friendships. It is not too difficult to see one's friends oftener than once a month or once a year of city dwellers, and it is possible to enjoy with them most of the things that make life important in America.—Exchange.

Not Too Many Evergreens

Care should be exercised in the use of accent shrubs and trees such as evergreens, weeping varieties and colored shrubs. Evergreens are greatly misused and overused. Generally speaking, except in houses of decidedly formal treatment, a combination of evergreens and deciduous shrubs are better than just evergreens. However, if your house does not have a formal treatment, the use of many evergreens is out of place.

Road Sign Interference

Effectiveness of the standard numerical signs and direction and danger signals on the transcontinental highways, which have contributed immeasurably to the convenience and safety of travel, is hindered in many instances by advertising signs which are so placed as to obscure them or withdraw attention from them.

There's a Difference

A happy place to live, indeed, is the city where it is constantly heard the sound of hammer and saw, but something else again is the city where only the hammer is heard.—Exchange.

Popular Green Foods Grown for Centuries

One of the oldest vegetables in the onion, of the Ptolemies used to swear by it, and lack of it was one of the complaints of the Israelites against Moses in the wilderness. Carrots, too, have a long history. The ancient Greeks held them to be particularly beneficial to consumptives, strengthening and fattening them and helping their cough.

Many of the comparative newcomers to the vegetable stand still have a record of centuries behind them. Spinach, though unknown to the ancients, has been cultivated in England since 1568.

The eggplant a native of India, grew in England for more than 200 years before it appeared on the markets, from which it was kept on account of its evil name as a nightshade; and broccoli, with which Americans are just becoming acquainted, has been eaten for more than 100 years.—New York Times.

Athenian Vase Prized Possession of Museum

An Athenian red-figured krater, a large ornamented vase used for mixing wine and water, of special importance owing to the fact that it is signed by the maker, is among the recent accessions to the collections of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York. The wine jar bears in Greek the inscription, "Polion painted it," and is the only known one signed by this artist.

The piece stands two feet in height and is of about 420 B. C. The vase, unfortunately, had been broken and has had to be put together again with restorations of missing parts, but this has been accomplished without serious disfigurement to the decoration, which is in unusually fine style. Four, possibly five, other vases have been attributed to Polion—one in Naples, one in Bonn, one, with satyrs painted on it and another with athletes, at the Metropolitan museum.



SAME PRESCRIPTION HE WROTE IN 1892

When Dr. Caldwell started to practice medicine, back in 1875, the needs for a laxative were not as great as today. People lived normal lives, ate plain, wholesome food, and got plenty of fresh air. But even that early there were drastic physics and purges for the relief of constipation which Dr. Caldwell did not believe were good for human beings.

The prescription for constipation that he used early in his practice, and which he put in drug stores in 1892 under the name of Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin, is a liquid vegetable remedy, intended for women, children and elderly people, and they need just such a mild, safe bowel stimulant.

This prescription has proven its worth and is now the largest selling liquid laxative. It has won the confidence of people who needed it to get relief from headaches, biliousness, flatulence, indigestion, loss of appetite and sleep, bad breath, dyspepsia, colds, fevers. At your druggist, or write "Syrup Pepsin," Dept. BB, Monticello, Illinois, for free trial bottle.

Chinese Marital Troubles

Chinese women, eagerly striking out for freedom, have bit a snag. Divorces have appeared as a phase of the emancipation of women. Now that the sexes, among educated classes, have been mingling socially and professionally, it is inevitable that men who married under the old system of childhood betrothals should meet women who make them forget their wives. Divorces are easy to obtain in China, but second husbands are not. A discarded wife, therefore, travels a solitary, hopeless path.

Love is too often adulterated with money.

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"The yellow can with the black band"

A New Valuation

The award offered for the most original social innovation is claimed by the friends of Col. Mihaly Aronffy-Untermeyner of Budapest, says the Living Age.

The plan is to scrap the conventional and commonplace salutations of "good morning" and "good evening," so frequently uttered without deep feeling or genuine sincerity, and substitute a newer and more expressive