

Key Memorial Monument Portrays "Spirit of Music" Imposing Statue to Be Dedicated Wednesday Is Near Where Poet Was Inspired to Write What Became the National Anthem—Is the Largest Single Cast Bronze in Existence. President Harding to Take Part in Exercises.

The memorial to Francis Scott Key, which has been erected by authority of Congress on the historical site of Fort McHenry in Baltimore, will be dedicated Wednesday afternoon. For several weeks plans have been under way in preparation of the event, and while Flag day will be generally observed throughout this country the thoughts of the people will be turned to this celebration in Baltimore where the National anthem, which immortalizes the American flag, was written. President Harding will honor the occasion by his presence and will deliver an address.

\$75,000 Was Appropriated.

To erect at Fort McHenry, Baltimore, Md., under the direction of the Secretary of War, a monument in memory of Francis Scott Key, author of "The Star-Spangled Banner," and the soldiers and sailors who participated in the battle of North Point and the attack on Fort McHenry in the war of 1812. The act of Congress approved July 29, 1914, reads as follows:

This report on May 17 and adopted its findings as his own. Immediately upon the announcement of awards the room containing the models was opened to the public. The exhibition continued until about the middle of June of that year.

The competition called forth serious efforts from many talented and experienced sculptors. From the testimony of the sculptors themselves the reason for this interest was not the sum involved, but the character of the program of competition.

Program Is Praised.

In taking notice officially of the program issued and commenting on the results of the competition the National Sculpture Society addressed the following communication to the Secretary of War, who referred it to the commission of fine arts for its information:

"Sir: I am directed by the council of the National Sculpture Society to express to you our appreciation of the excellent program which was issued by your department for the Francis Scott Key monument competition.

"Inasmuch as the government programs for competitions are so often taken as models by State and municipal commissions all through the country, we feel that it is especially important that government programs should be as near ideal as possible. In the opinion of this body, the Francis Scott Key program is by far the best ever issued by the government for a sculptural competition, and we thank you very sincerely for it.

"Respectfully yours,

"ROBERT AITKEN, Secretary."

The monument represents "The Spirit of Music." It is executed in bronze, 25 feet 3 inches high. The figure is full of life, motion and grace. The pedestal consists of a cylindrical drum, richly ornamented. It bears upon the front a medallion portrait of Francis Scott Key. On either side of this medallion are patriotic inscriptions. The drum is encircled with a procession of figures in low relief representing music and classic dances. The drum is 10 feet 7 inches high. On it is the inscription:

Inscription on Monument.

"To Francis Scott Key, Author of 'The Star-Spangled Banner,' And to the Soldiers and Sailors Who Took Part in the Battle of North Point and the Defense of Fort McHenry in the War of 1812."

The entire monument is 42 feet 7 inches high. The statue is the largest single-cast bronze statue in existence. It was cast at the Gorham Foundry, Providence, R. I.

The monument is located about 900 feet from the entrance of Fort McHenry. During the war the grounds were used for a base hospital, and numerous temporary buildings were erected on the site selected, which buildings have delayed the carrying out of a detailed landscape plan for Fort McHenry park.

Charles Henry Niehaus, the sculptor, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1855. He studied art in his native city and at the Royal Academy at Munich, where he won the first medal ever given to an American. After further study in Rome, he established himself in New York city in 1885, and in 1906 became a national academician. He won an award at the Columbian exposition in Chicago in 1893, and gold medals at the Buffalo exposition in 1901, the Charleston exposition in 1902, and the St. Louis exposition in 1904.

Designer of Many Statues.

The list of his statues and works of art is very numerous, embracing the Garfield statue at Cincinnati; statues of Ingalls, Allen, Garfield and Morton in the rotunda of the Capitol; the statues of Gibbon and Moses in the Congressional library, the Hannebaum monument at Scott circle, the John Paul Jones monument near the Auditorium, the Washington, the Astor historical doors, Trinity church, New York; two large groups, "Mineral Wealth," at the Buffalo exposition in 1901; statues of Lincoln, Farragut and McKinley at Muskegon, Mich.; the Apotheosis of St. Louis for the St. Louis exposition; a statue of McKinley and a lunette for his tomb at Canton, Ohio; the Benjamin Harrison monument at Indianapolis, and the monument of the State Capitol at Frankfort, Ky.

Francis Scott Key, to whom the monument is erected, was born in Frederick county, Md., August 9, 1780, a descendant of Lord Philip Key, who settled in Maryland about 1720. The father of the poet, John Ross Key, was a second lieutenant in a rifle company of the Maryland line during the Revolutionary war. Francis was graduated from St. John's college at Annapolis, studied law in the office of his uncle, Philip Barton Key, who was admitted to the bar and practiced in Frederick, Md., from 1801 to 1809. He was married at Wyehouse, Talbot county, Md., January 18, 1802, to Mary Taylor Lloyd.

Key removed to Georgetown, D. C., and served as United States district attorney for the District of Columbia during President Madison's administration, 1809-1817. His home at Georgetown stood until recently at the site which marks the approach to the bridge now nearing completion. Some call it the Georgetown bridge, but there are many in Washington and elsewhere who hope that a bridge will be dedicated to the Francis Scott Key bridge, as a memorial to him in the National Capital.

The war of 1812 found Francis Scott Key a young aid de camp to Gen. Smith. As the British army reached Upper Marlborough Gen. Winder was concentrating his troops at Bladensburg. The duty of assigning the regiments to their several positions was performed by Francis Scott Key. He was on duty during the hot and dusty days which ended in the defeat of the American army. He said he could have read a newspaper at his residence in Georgetown by the light of the burning public buildings in Washington, and he passed with indignation the ruins left by the disaster. When after a night of faithful storm they silently departed in a disorderly forced march of 35 miles to Upper Marlborough.

Believed British Defeated.

The sorry appearance of the British troops gave the Marlborough people the idea that it had been defeated and on the afternoon of the following day Dr. Beanes, the principal physician of that neighborhood, was a man well known throughout southern Maryland, celebrated with his friends the supposed victory. Leaving the mansion on that balmy September afternoon the party gathered at a spring near the house to enjoy the cool water tempered with those ingredients that made up the good old Maryland punch. It was then that their hearts, making them hot tempered and belligerent, and when three belated and thirsty Brit-

ish soldiers came to the spring on their way to the retreating army they were met with a denial and were arrested. One of the public enemies of these prisoners made his escape and reached a scouting party of British cavalry and that night Dr. Beanes was ordered out of his bed at midnight and taken to the British ships at Benedict.

When Key heard of the arrest of Dr. Beanes, one of his intimate friends, he obtained the consent of President Madison to visit the British fleet at the mouth of the Patuxent under a flag of truce to arrange for his release. He was respectfully received by Admiral Cockburn, but the fleet was already on its way up the Chesapeake Bay to the attack on Baltimore and it was deemed advisable to hold him a prisoner with Dr. Beanes until after the contest. They were placed under a guard on board the "Surpris," commanded by, Sir Thomas Cockburn, but soon after returned to their own vessel, and from their position could distinctly see the flag floating over Fort McHenry.

Admiral Cockburn boasted to Key that the reduction of the city would be but a matter of a few hours. It was garrisoned by a small force of regulars under Gen. Armistead assisted by some volunteers under Judge Nicholson. It was armed with 42 pounders and some cannon of smaller caliber, but all totally ineffective to reach the British ships in their chosen position. In addition a small earth battery at the Lazaretto guarded the important approach to the city by the north branch of the Patapsco while Fort Coventry protected the south branch. These batteries were armed only with 18 and 24 pounders.

From seven on the morning of Tuesday, September 13, 1814, until after midnight of Wednesday the British fleet, arranged in a semicircle of two and one-half miles, bombarded Fort McHenry at long range, but at midnight word was brought to Admiral Cockburn that a land attack on the north point road to the east of the city had failed; therefore, unless the fleet could take Fort McHenry on the next retreat was inevitable. Taking advantage of the darkness shortly after midnight sixteen British frigates moved up within close range. At 1 o'clock they suddenly opened a tremendous and destructive fire upon the fort.

500 Shells Fell Within Fort.

Five hundred bombs fell within the ramparts; many were burst over them. The crisis of the fight came when in the darkness a rocket ship and five barges attempted to pass up the north channel to the city. They passed the fort unperceived, but in passing Fort McHenry they had fallen under the guns of the fort at the Lazaretto on the opposite side of the channel. The first opening fire so crippled the sailing vessels that some of them had to be towed out in their hasty retreat.

From midnight until morning Francis Scott Key paced the deck restlessly, knowing nothing of the fortunes of the fight. At such close quarters dense smoke enveloped both the ships and the fort and added to the blackness of the night. Finally at 7 in the morning the suspense relaxed. The firing from the fleet ceased. The large ships loomed indistinct and silently in the mist. To the west lay the silent fort, the white vapor upon it. With eager eye, Key watched the distant shore, till in a rift he dimly discerned the flag still proudly waving over the fort. In that supreme moment was written:

"THE STAR-SPANGLED BANNER."

"Oh, say, can you see by the dawn's early light, What so proudly we hail'd at the twilight's last gleaming?

Whose broad stripes and bright stars, through the perilous fight, O'er the ramparts we watch'd, were so bravely shown?

And the rockets' red glare, the bombs bursting in air, Gave proof through the night that our flag was still there.

O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave?

"On the shore, dimly seen thro' the mists of the deep, Where the foe's haughty host in dread silence reposes, What is that which the breeze, o'er the towering steep, As it fitfully blows, half conceals, half discloses?

Now it catches the gleam of the morning's first beam, In full glory reflected, now shines on the turrets so high, 'Tis the star-spangled banner; Oh, long may it wave, O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave!"

"And where is that band, who so vauntingly swore That the havoc of war and the battle's confusion, A home and a country should leave us no more, Their blood has wash'd out their foul footsteps' pollution; No refuge could save the hireling and slave From the terror of flight or the gloom of the grave, And the star-spangled banner in triumph doth wave O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave!"

"Oh, thus be it ever when freemen shall stand Between their loved homes and the war's desolation; Blest with vict'ry and peace, may the heav'n rescued land Praise the Pow'r that hath made and preserved us a nation. Then conquer we must, when our cause is just, and this be our motto: 'In God is our trust!' And the star-spangled banner in triumph shall wave O'er the land of the free, and the home of the brave!"

On the retreat of the British fleet Key obtained his release and went ashore. The song was printed and sung to the tune "Anacreon in Heaven." By general order, it is the national air in the army and in the navy, and throughout the United States it is known as the national anthem.

The Program of Dedication.

Preparations have been made by Mayor Broening and his committee in Baltimore for a great celebration. A choir of about 800 school children will sing "The Star-Spangled Banner." Descendants of Francis Scott Key will take part in the dedication. The President will be met at the City Line by a reception committee and escorted into Baltimore. From 1:30 to 2:30 the Marine band will give a concert. The exercises, which will begin at 2:30, will be in charge of Lieut. Col. C. O. Sherrill, officer in charge of public buildings and grounds, and military aid to the President.

Dean's Attack on Sensuous Books Brings Scathing Retort by Wells Author, Defending His Latest Book, Says It Is Impossible to Write Love Stories Without Sexuality, and Shaw Supports His Contention.

By NORMAN H. MATSON. (Copyright, 1922, by The Washington Post Co.)

London, June 10.—It has been a week of rather peevish literary arguing, and whether literary controversy can be conducted without using "pep" or "darn literary," as Shane Leslie avers in his rebuke of Sinclair Lewis' hearty criticism of British contemporaries, it evidently can hardly be conducted without "suppression" and "thwarted" and "libido."

James Branch Cabell and Henry Mencken. Apparently he has never heard of Sherwood Anderson, and as for there being no vitality in English writers, while in America there is "life, vigor, adventure and experiments," he doesn't think that America in twenty years of experimenting will match up with Ezra Pound, Sygne and James Joyce.

Wells Refutes Dean's Charge. Dean Inge publishes a newspaper article criticizing the alleged vulgarity and indecency in much of modern English fiction, referring particularly to H. G. Wells' latest book, "Secret Places of the Heart." Mr. Wells retorts: "The book is a perfectly straightforward and on the whole rather brutal treatment of the conflict between sexual drive and the desire for human service only really 'sex' in all this ing since 1914. In his sight, Dean where his obsession of sex not there. He other hand, is of statement t Dean Inge? I ing slovenlin thought of a I wou test against dean's that it stories without "The homel Anglican mar have taught hi the higher cle stand, an affat opposite sex, a position. " that people w undertake to sexual desires unpleasant a that love stori undertone of a commendable think. " 'Cranford' (by pose because i dities of poor. And Mr. Sh James Joyce brought up on heroes and he



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Bathing Caps, 19c to 98c

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WILL RADIUM AT LAST OPEN THE DOOR OF THE GREAT UNKNOWN?

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