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.

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 efforts from many talented and except the sevent of the people efforts from many talented and except the sevent of the people efforts from many talented and except the sevent of the people efforts from many talented and except the sevent of the people efforts from many talented and except the sevent of the people efforts from many talented and except the sevent of the people efforts from many talented and except the sevent of the people efforts from many talented and except the sevent of the sevent

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. The act of Congress providing for the erection of the Key memorial was very fittingly approved in the year 1914, the centennial of the bombardment of Fort McHenry on September 13 and 14, 1814. The act of Congress approved July 29, 1914, reads as follows:

\$75,000 Was Appropriated.

\$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 hattle of North Point and 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 eighteen hundred and twelve. \$75,000. or so much thereof as may be necessary. In the preparation of the plans and selection of a site for said monument and the execution of all work in connection therewith, the Secretary of War shall form a committee composed of the mayor of Baltimore, the chairman of the National Star-Spangled Banner centennial, the president of the board of park commissioners of Baltimore and two other persons, to be designated by the Secretary of War, whose suggestion he shall invite and with whom he may confer and consult: Provided, however, that the decision of the Secretary of War shall be final in all matters; provided, that the money herein appropriated may be drawn from time to time, as required in the progress of the work upon requisition of the Secretary of War."

In accordance with the terms of the act the Secretary of War formed the

In accordance with the terms of the act the Secretary of War formed the following advisory committee: James H. Preston, former mayor of Baltimore, chairman; A. Barneveld Bibbins, chairman of the National Starbins, chairman of the National Star-spangled Banner Centennial; George Weems Williams, president of the board of park commissioners; John Walter Smith, former senator from Maryland; J. Charles Linthicum, rep-resentative in Congress from the Fourth congressional district of Maryland. The Secretary of War Festivative in Congress from the Fourth congressional district of Maryland. The Secretary of War also appointed Joseph Evans Sperry, architect, Ephraim Keyser, sculptor, and Douglas H. Thomas, jr., architect, all of Baltimore, Md., to act as expert advisers in the preparation of a pro-

and Douglas H. Thomas, ir., architect, all of Baltimore, Md., to act as expert advisers in the preparation of a program of competition.

Design Competed For.

The Secretary of War laid before the commission of fine arts for approval, or an expression of its views, a program of competition for securing the submission of designs. The commission, after pointing out a number of desirable modifications, approved the revised program. The program of competition, as adopted, was opened August 20, 1915, and closed April 1, 1916. The Secretary of War invited the sculptors of established reputation who were citizens of the United States and architects whom they might associate with themselves until the completion of the work to submit designs for the Memorial.

It was decided that the jury of award should consist of one architect and two sculptors, to be appointed by the Secretary of War upon nomination to be submitted. respectively, by

It was decided that the jury of award should consist of one architect and two sculptors, to be appointed by the Secretary of War upon nomination to be submitted, respectively, by the president of the American Institute of Architects and of the National Sculpture society, and the mayor of Baltimore and Representative Charles Linthicum. More than 100 sculptors signified their intention of entering the competition: 34 actually submitted signified their intention of entering the competition; 34 actually submitted models. The models were assembled and placed in the rotunda of the new building of the National museum, which was granted for the purpose by the officials of the Smithsonian institution.

In accordance with the terms of the In accordance with the terms of the competition, the jury of award, which comprised Mayor Preston, Representative Linthicum, Glenn Brown, architect, of Washington; Adolph A. Weinman, sculptor, and Herman A. MacNeil, sculptor, of New York city, was appointed by the Storetary of War to inspect the models and report the reappointed by the Srcretary of War to inspect the models and report the results. The inspection was made on May 2, 1915, and a report was submitted the following day. The jury awarded first prize, the award of contract, to Charles Henry Niehaus, sculptor, and associated with him E. V. Warren, architect. Warren, architect.

Second Prize Was \$500.

The second prize of \$300 was award-The second prize of \$300 was awarded to F. H. Packer, sculptor, of New York: Albert R. Ross, architect. The third prize of \$500 was awarded Henry Hering, sculptor, of New York: Evarta Tracy architect. The fourth prize of \$300 was awarded J. Massey Rhind, sculptor, of New York.

The jury of award also made honorable mention of the models submit.

orable mention of the models submitted by C. A. Heber, sculptor, and James E. Fraser, sculptor, of New York city, and Edward Berge, sculptor, of Baltimore. The jury recommended some modifications in the figure and in the architecture of the deure and in the architecture of the design of Mr. Niehaus. At the close of the competition the Secretary of War the competition the Secretary of war requested the commission of fine arts to inspect the models and review the recommendations of the jury of award. The Secretary of War approved

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School on a test proposition. You are

The memorial to Francis Scott this report on May 17 and adopted its findings as his own. Immediately upon containing the models was opened to the public. The exhibition continued until about the middle of June of that

> The competition caused 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 Na-tional Sculpture society addressed the following communication to the Secre-tary of War, who referred it to the commission of fine arts for its infor-

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 insignia. 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.

Inscription on Monument. "To Francis Scott Key, Author of Anthor of
Anthor of
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 ex-

exposition in 1904.

Designer of Many Statues.

The list of his statues and works art is very numerous, embracing e 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 Hahne-mann monument at Scott circle, the John Paul Jones monument near the Tidal basin, in Washington; the Astor historical doors, Trinity church 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 moument at Indianapolis, and the pediment of the State capitol at Frankfort. Ky.

rison moument at Indianapolis, and the pediment 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, was admitted to the bar and practiced in Frederick, Md., from 1801 to 1809. He was married at Wye-House, Talbot county, Md., January 19, 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 the bridge will be dedicated the Francis Scott Key a young aid de camp to Gen. Smith. As the British army

Scott Key a young aid de camp to Gen. Smith. As the British army reached Upper Marlborough Gen. Winder was concentrating his troops Winder was concentrating his troops at Bladensburg. The duty of assigning the regiments to their several positions as they arrived on the field was performed by Francis Scott Key. He was on duty during the hot and musty 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 indignant heart the ruins left by the retreating army, when after a night of frightful storm they silently departed in a disorderly forced march of 35 miles to Upper Marlborough.

Believed British Defeated.

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The sorry appearance of the British troops gave the Marlborough harlon the Marlborough and support the Marlborough fish the supposed that it had been defeated and on the afternoon of the following day Dr. Beanes, the principal physician of that neighborhood, and a man well known throughout southern Maryland, celebrated with his friends the supposed victory. Leaving the mansion on that balmy because of its germ destroying properties nothing has ever been found to take the place of this sulphur preparation. The moment you apply it his friends the supposed victory. Leaving the mansion on that balmy because of its germ destroying properties nothing has ever been found to take the place of this sulphur preparation. The moment you apply it his firm the properties nothing has ever been found to take the place of this sulphur preparation. The moment you apply it have the delight this Mentho-Sulphur because of its germ destroying properties nothing has ever been found to take the place of this sulphur preparation. The moment you apply it have the properties nothing has ever been found to take the place of this sulphur preparation. The moment you apply it have the properties nothing has ever been found to take the place of this sulphur preparation. The moment you apply it have the properties nothing has every been found to take the place of this sulphur preparation. The moment you apply it have the properties nothing have to take the 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, and a man well known throughout southern Maryland, celebrated with his friends the supposed victory.

ish soldiers came to the spring on their way to the retreating army they were met with a denial and were arrested as public enemies. One 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 the cavest of the cav

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 Bal-Heet 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 "Surprise." commanded by Sir Thomas Cockburn, but soon after returned to their own vessel, and from their position could distinctly see the

turned 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 42 pounders and some cannon of smaller caliber, but all totally inef-fective 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 12 and 2. teries were armed only with 18 and 24

From seven on the morning of Tuesday, September 13, 1814, until after midnight of Wednesday the British fleet, arranged in a semicircle 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 falled; therefore, unless the fleet could take Fort McHenry on the west 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 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 daring vessels that some of them had to be towed out in their hasty retreat. hasty retreat.

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 hailed at the twilight's last gleaming?
Whose broad stripes and bright stars, through the perilous fight.
O'er the ramparts we watched, were so gallantly streaming?
And the rockets' red glare, the bombs bursting in air.
Gave proof through the night that our flag was still there.
Oh, say, does that star-spangled banner yet wave
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,

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 stream.
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 washed out their foul footsteps' pollution;
No refuge could save the hireling and slave

slave
From the terror of flight or the gloom
of the grave.
And the star-spangled banner in
triumph doth wave
O'er he 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 it 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 on shore. 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 at least 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 Ulne by a reception committee and 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.

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Dean's Attack on Sensuous Books Brings Scathing Retort by Wells

sible 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 contro-

James Branch Cabell and Henry Mencken. Apparently he has never heard of Sherwood Anderson. And 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, Synge and James Joyce.

Wells Refress Nove.

ing, 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."

Leslie, having criticized Lewis a "temper" and his English, points out by way of refuting the statement that American writers are patronized by the English literati; that Whitman was hailed and glorified by English writers; that Edith Wharton and Hergesheimer are appreciated; that some critics have read Carl Sandburg,

English writers, while in America there is "life, vigor, adventure and experiments," he doesn't think that America in twenty years of experiments," he doesn't think that America in twenty years of experiments," he doesn't think that America in twenty years of experiments," he doesn't think that America in twenty years of experiments," he doesn't think that America in twenty years of experiments," he doesn't think that America in twenty years of experiments," he doesn't think that America in twenty years of experiments," he doesn't think that America in twenty years of experiments," he doesn't think that America in twenty years of experiments," he doesn't think that America in twenty years of experiments," he doesn't think that America in twenty years of experiments," he doesn't think that America in twenty years of experiments," he doesn't think that America in twenty years of experiments," he doesn't think that America in twenty years of experiments," he doesn't think that America in twenty years of experiments," he doesn't think that America in twenty years of experiments," he doesn't think that America in twenty years of experiments," he doesn't think that America in twenty years of experiments." he doesn't think america in twenty years of experiments." he doesn't think america in twenty years of experiments." he doesn't think america in twenty years of experiments." he doesn't think america in twenty years of exper

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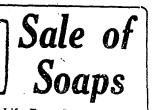
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