

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 lot 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, 1760, 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 direct 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?"

"Alienation of affections," replied the ice-man. "He sold Bridget Nolan's misus was 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,

HOOVER RETURNS TO WASHINGTON

President-Elect Arrives from Goodwill Tour; Will Hold Conferences.

Washington, D. C.—President-elect Hoover returned to Washington, D. C., from his Latin-American goodwill tour to find himself enveloped in a maelstrom of political discussion involving cabinet appointments, an extra session of congress, farm relief, tariff revision and a score of other matters that figured in his campaign.

Arriving at Old Point Comfort, Va., at 8 a. m. Sunday on the battleship Utah from Rio de Janeiro, the president-elect came to Washington on a special train and immediately arranged to open temporary headquarters Monday at the Mayflower hotel, where he began a series of conferences with republican party leaders.

While Mr. Hoover had only one specific engagement—that with Senator Burton of Ohio—he planned to make an early personal report to President Coolidge on his Latin-American trip.

Mr. Hoover spent much of Monday acquainting himself with the whole domestic situation as it has developed during his two months' absence from the country. However, his close associates have flatly declared that he will offer no suggestions concerning problems before this congress, as he holds it highly improper for a president-elect to undertake to interfere in any way with legislative matters pending during the administration of his predecessor in office.

AMERICAN COUNTRIES SIGN PEACE TREATIES

Washington, D. C.—Sweeping treaties of conciliation and arbitration for the pacific settlement of future differences between American republics were signed here Saturday by representatives of 20 states of the western hemisphere.

Gathered in Washington since December 10, the Pan-American conference on arbitration and conciliation concluded its labors and also looked back upon steps taken to reconcile the Bolivia and Paraguay boundary dispute.

Before adjourning the parley, Secretary Kellogg, its chairman, announced that Brigadier-General Frank R. McCoy, supervisor of the Nicaraguan election, would represent the United States on the international commission for the conciliation of the Paraguayan-Bolivian tangle, which had been constituted under the good offices of the conference.

Only Argentina, of all American republics, was not represented at the conference. The delegates of all others agreed to three documents, namely, a general treaty of compulsory arbitration, an unlimited treaty of conciliation and a protocol of progressive arbitration by adherence to which countries could discard what reservations they might have made to the arbitration treaty at the time of signing.

TEX RICKARD IS DEAD

Noted Sportsman Succumbs Following Operation on his Appendix.

Miami Beach, Fla.—Death claimed George L. (Tex) Rickard, New York sports promoter.

He succumbed in a hospital here Sunday morning to complications which set in after an operation for the removal of his appendix New Year's night.

Mrs. Rickard, Jack Dempsey, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Field of New York, Dr. E. H. Adkins and two nurses were at the bedside when the maker of champions passed away.

He was stricken Tuesday at his home, but was not removed to a hospital until that night when physicians diagnosed his illness as acute appendicitis. An immediate operation was performed.

Rickard showed improvement and was pronounced on the road to recovery until Friday night when he suffered a relapse and peritonitis infection developed.

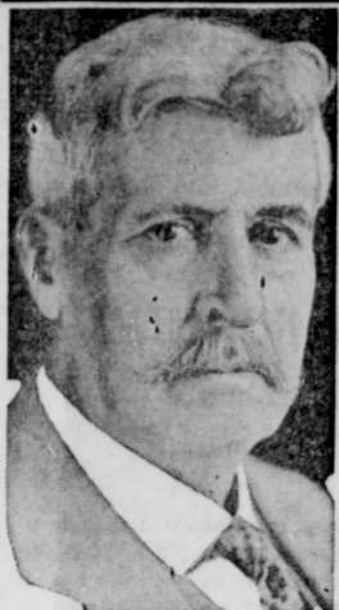
Dry Law Inquiry Urged.

Washington, D. C.—Two senators, Jones of Washington, a dry, and Edge of New Jersey, a wet, appeared to have reached an agreement on a resolution to invite Herbert Hoover, after he becomes president, to appoint a commission of citizens to investigate prohibition. Both have offered resolutions asking investigation of conditions under the 18th amendment.

Mid-West Blizzard Kills 11 People.

Kansas City, Mo.—Frigid temperatures descended on the middle west and southwest Sunday on the heels of the worst storm of the season, which lashed the regions Saturday night and brought death to at least 11 persons.

O. A. LARROZOLO



O. A. Larrozo, elected to the United States senate from New Mexico to complete the term of the late Senator A. A. Jones.

TARIFF REVISION TASK STUPENDOUS

Washington, D. C.—The stupendous legislative task of readjusting the nation's tariff structure got under way Monday when the house ways and means committee opened hearings on the more than 10,000 items that make up the 1922 act, at present in effect.

When the job will be completed is a matter of conjecture, although it is certain to come in the Hoover administration. In times past it has taken from nine months to more than a year to write new tariff laws, but republican leaders are agreed that only a small proportion of the items will need to be changed now and are emphatic in correcting the impression that a widespread general revision is contemplated.

On this basis, Chairman Hawley, of the ways and means committee, believes he will have a new bill ready by the middle of April. Some democrats, however, have warned against haste in preparation of the measure, declaring it would lead to an unscientific law.

The hearing Monday opened on the first schedule in the 1922 act, which will form the foundation for the re-adjustment.

BRIEF GENERAL NEWS

In spite of a restless day, King George's condition remains unchanged, says a bulletin issued by his majesty's physicians.

A commission appointed to study the possibility of constructing a tunnel 20 miles in length under the Strait of Gibraltar has returned a favorable report. The cost was estimated at \$48,000,000.

The Chinese nationalist government has decided to appropriate \$5,000,000 Mexican annually from expected revenues resulting from the new tariff for purposes of reorganization of domestic and foreign loans.

The high council of the Salvation Army held an informal meeting in London and cleared the ground for action at the big conference to be held at Sunbury. Evangeline Booth, the American commander, was not at the meeting.

Pope Pius received a delegation of Roman nobility at Rome, headed by Prince Marcantonio Colonna. The visitors presented New Year's greetings and congratulated the pontiff on the sacerdotal jubilee which was celebrated throughout the world.

Beetles "Rob" Indians of \$250,000.

Klamath Falls, Or.—Millions of tiny pine beetles have stolen \$250,000 worth of timber from the Klamath Indian tribe during the last six years. An exhaustive survey made by J. E. Patterson, entomologist connected with the United States bureau of entomology, reveals that beetles have destroyed approximately 450,920,000 feet, which, if figured at a reasonable rate of \$5 a thousand, brings the total loss to \$229,600 since 1922.

Air Mail Rate to Change.

Washington, D. C.—Assistant Postmaster-General Glover, in charge of air mail, has announced that the department was preparing for a general readjustment of rates paid to holders of air mail contracts. All contractors carrying air mail for a period of more than two years will be summoned to Washington for conference.

Jugo-Slavia King in Full Control.

Belgrade, Jugo-Slavia.—The Jugo-Slavian constitution was suspended and its chamber of deputies dissolved by royal decree. All laws of the land will remain in force unless modified by royal decree. The decree followed a cabinet crisis last week in the course of which the government of Anton Koroshetz resigned January 2.

NEARBY AND YONDER

By T. T. Maxey

Central Park

CENTRAL PARK, in the very heart of New York City, is Manhattan's chief and most-spacious breathing space, and the most valuable parked area in the United States.

About two and one-half miles long (north by south) and approximately one-half mile wide, it comprises about 840 acres of which one-half are wooded, and 286 in lakes and reservoirs. It has nine miles of drives, 30 miles of walks and seats for about 10,000 visitors. The present-day value of the land is almost incomputable. It has numerous gates which have admitted as many as 200,000 persons on a single afternoon.

There is a mall or spacious, shaded promenade, lined with statues, where travelers from many climes have shown themselves, but for the most part it presents a rugged, pastoral and refreshingly natural effect—some 40,000 shrubs, 10,000 trees and 50,000 smaller perennials having been recently added. Although the park is looked upon from all sides by great hotels, clubs, apartment buildings and homes of the wealthy, it has sections into which one can disappear and imagine himself amidst a far-away forest wilderness.

Outstanding among its many attractions are two reservoirs, the largest covering 96 acres and holding a billion gallons of water, a natural cave, several charming lakes, a menagerie, the Metropolitan Museum of Art, an obelisk—Cleopatra's Needle—which was erected at Heliopolis, Egypt, about 1500 B. C., and which long stood before the Temple of the Sun, and several hundred cherry trees, presented to the City of New York by the government of Japan.

Wholesale Housekeeping Awheel

KEEPING house on wheels and in a wholesale manner is a peculiar business, yet one company in America makes a special business of it. It owns and operates several thousand of what might be called hotels, but are known as sleeping cars. Each car accommodates about thirty persons and provides sleeping accommodations by night and sitting room by day. These cars are attached to through trains on important railroads in all parts of the country and save the public millions of hours of valuable time by enabling it to sleep while it travels.

The endless and tireless supervision and labor necessary to assure cleanliness—some 4,000 cleaners in some 375 yards are kept busy—the item of laundry alone totals approximately 250,000 pieces annually, and convenience, to say nothing about the proper distribution of these cars to meet the varying demands of the public in all parts of the country, is both a monumental and a costly job.

The immense quantities of supplies required astounds the unacquainted. Some 7,000,000 pieces of linen—including sheets enough, placed end to end, to span the Atlantic—are ordinarily carried in stock, half on cars and half in storerooms scattered all over the nation. In one year, 3,000,000 paper bags to protect women's hats from dust, 3,500,000 boxes of matches for smokers, 4,000,000 cakes and over 126,000 gallons of liquid soap and 84,000,000 paper drinking cups were among the supplies purchased.

Thirty-six million persons have taken advantage of the service provided in one year, during which time each car operated traveled an average of 154,000 miles.

Octagon House

THAT "the luxury and display of a past generation become the beauty and pride of the present" has come to pass in the case of Octagon house in the city of Washington, where once was held elaborate entertainments that were the talk of the town and today, by virtue of its simple charm and ancient origin, has become one of the prized and much-visited mansions in this nation.

Construction of this relic was started 130 years ago. It was the fine home of Colonel Tayloe, of Virginia, a prince of entertainers who possessed great wealth for his day, who resided here for many years, during which time diplomats, men distinguished in affairs of state, war and peace were welcome within its walls.

But Octagon had been marked by Fate to play another role. Along came the British in 1814 and burned the White House. Octagon became the temporary White House and home of President James and Mrs. Dolley Madison. In it the celebrated Treaty of Ghent, binding England and America in peace, was signed by President Madison and Mrs. Madison presided over gorgeous parties that set the tongues of the nation to wagging.

Subsequently, Octagon functioned as a home for a girl's school, housed a government department and became a tenement house. Finally it became and incidentally still is the official home of the American Institute of Architects. Realizing what a treasure it was, they set out to restore the venerable place in all its pristine loveliness, and their love for it seems destined to insure its preservation for generations to come.

(© 1925, Western Newspaper Union.)

Record Gain in Butter Profits

Dairymen Who Use "Dandelion Butter Color" Say It's the Best Investment of All.



The biggest creameries in the country, who are most careful to cater to the whims of the public, are earning record profits by keeping their butter that appetizing June color everyone likes. Ninety per cent of them are doing it with "Dandelion Butter Color." It's the most economical and satisfactory butter color made. Half a teaspoonful colors a gallon of cream! It doesn't color the buttermilk. It's purely vegetable and tasteless. Approved by all State and National Food Laws. Large bottles, only 35¢ at all drug and grocery stores or write Wells and Richardson Co., Inc., Burlington, Vt., for a FREE SAMPLE BOTTLE.

Lights for Elephants

The municipal council of Kandy, Ceylon, has been urged by the automobile interests to protect travelers against the trains of elephants which carry merchandise along the roads by day and night. The dirty gray of the local elephant is practically invisible at dusk. The council is therefore proposing that every elephant carry a head and tall light.

Theater Seats of Rubber

At a recent exposition of the rubber industry, held in London, there were shown some very attractive and very comfortable theater seats made of rubber. In response to the present craze for color, there were also displayed some very pretty designs of table tops, mats and similar articles with pretty designs blended into the rubber base.

Selective Driving

Counsel—Wasn't it possible for the motorist to avoid you?
Plaintiff—I should say so! 'E 'ad the choice of me an' the missus, an' 'e it me.—Staffordshire Sentinel.



Makes Life Sweeter

Too much to eat—too rich a diet—or too much smoking. Lots of things cause sour stomach, but one thing can correct it quickly. Phillips' Milk of Magnesia will alkalize the acid. Take a spoonful of this pleasant preparation, and the system is soon sweetened.

Phillips is always ready to relieve distress from over-eating; to check all acidity; or neutralize nicotine. Remember this for your own comfort; for the sake of those around you. Endorsed by physicians, but they always say Phillips. Don't buy something else and expect the same results!

PHILLIPS Milk of Magnesia

PROTECT YOUR BABIES



Influenza Threatens

Children's coughs and colds are serious. You can't tell by the start of a cold how serious it is going to be. Even doctors and trained nurses cannot distinguish the early stages of flu from a bad cold.

Don't take chances. At the first sign of a cough or cold start with Glessco. Don't wait an hour! Three generations of mothers have put their trust in Glessco. It relieves the cough and breaks a cold right up. It puts a sick, croupy child back on its feet before more serious trouble has a chance to develop.

Every time you break a cold with Glessco you know that's one cold that won't develop into flu! All druggists and most general stores have Glessco.

DR. DRAKE'S GLESSCO Cough and Croup Remedy