

HONOR FOR THE FALLEN HEROES OF OUR WAR WITH SPAIN



Edge of Spanish War Section.



Adjutant General Dyer.

Beautiful Monument to Mark the Resting Place of Those Who Sleep in Silent Arlington. Fair Descendants of Those Who Fought to Make Our Own Country Free Pay Tribute to Those Who Fought to Free Another Land.

THE prettiest monument within the sacred and picturesque confines of historic Arlington will be dedicated with befitting ceremonies on May 21, at 4:30 o'clock, by the National Society of Colonial Dames of America. The shaft was erected by that organization of noble women as a tribute to the American soldiers, sailors and marines who gave up their lives under the starry folds of the flag during the war with Spain and the incident insurrection in the Philippines. It may be described as the index finger of memory pointing to the blue vaulted skies. A silent, grim sentinel guarding the bivouac of the dead.

First Spanish War Monument.
The corps of the District of Columbia Spanish War Veterans, appreciative of this grand tribute to their fallen comrades, are making extensive arrangements to turn out with full ranks and do unstinted honor to the occasion which is fraught with so much heartfelt interest to them. It is the first monument to the dead of the war with Spain to be erected. It is a tribute alike to regular, sailor, marine, and volunteer. All who sleep under its slating shadows are remembered with pride and sadness. It is in honor of all soldiers of the Republic who wore the blue and gave up their lives freely that the flag might remain unsoiled and that the banishment of monarchical tyranny from this hemisphere might be coincident with the birth of a new republic in the Antilles under the safe protection of Old Glory.

Colonial Dames, descendants of Revolutionary sires, will come from many States to do honor to the occasion. President Roosevelt and the members of his Cabinet will be guests of honor. Major Gen. John R. Brooke, U. S. A., the veteran of a hundred battles, will have charge of the military arrangements. Orators of national reputation will recount the valor of American soldiers of all wars, dwelling

for a while upon the bravery and devotion of those young soldiers who upheld the honor of their flag and their country in the fierce heat of the tropics while battling with the minions of the most tyrannical and despotic of all monarchies.

Survivors to Attend.
The surviving soldiers of the war with Spain, who faced the deadly Spanish Mosser, but the more deadly climate of the tropics, will proudly march to do honor to the memory of their fallen comrades who are now beyond the horrors of war or the vicissitudes of peace.

The monument which is to be dedicated on May 21 is located in the northeastern part of the Spanish war section of Arlington, in a most commanding position. It is a stone column about forty-four feet high, surmounted by a globe with the inscription, "In God We Trust," encircling it. Perched upon the globe is an American eagle with outstretched wings and a sheath of arrows and laurel in its talons. At each of the four corners of the pedestal is a massive cannon ball of polished granite. On the tablet near the base is this inscription:

On the Tablet.
"To the Soldiers and Sailors of the United States who gave up their lives for their country in the war of 1898-99 with Spain. This monument is dedicated in sorrow, gratitude, and pride by the National Society Colonial Dames of America, in the name of all the women of the nation, 1902."

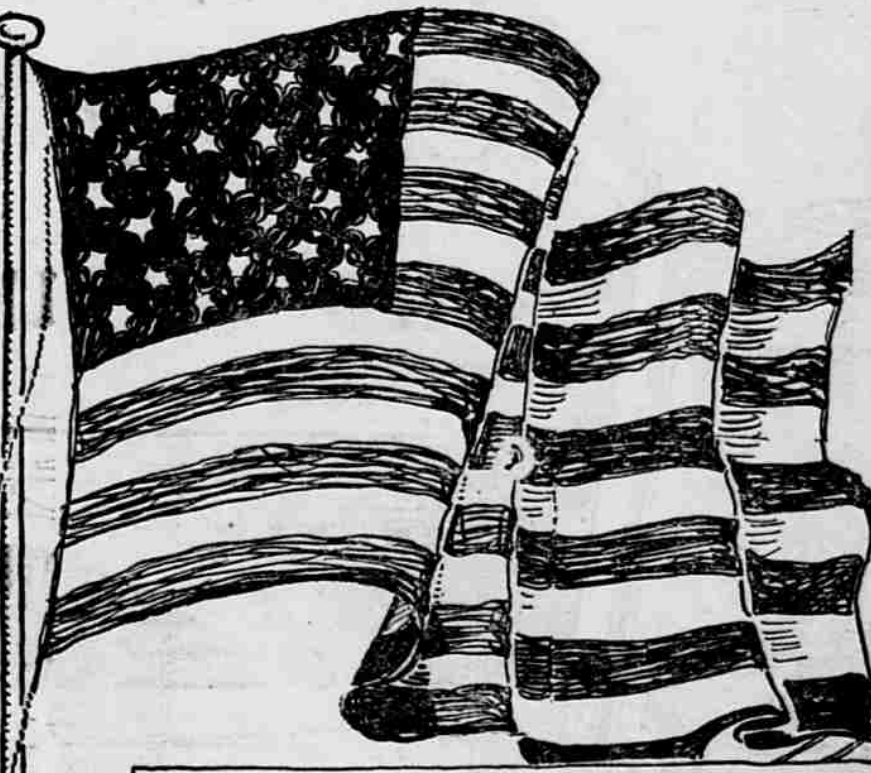
Flanking the monument on the north-east, their grim muzzles leveled toward the city of Washington in the distance are four great guns captured from the Spaniards during the late war. One of these is a trophy from the Maria Teresa, and another from the Viscaya, which went down from the fearful blast of shot and shell from the American fleet off the coast of Santiago. The other two cannon



John E. Shenson '90

are ancient bronze pieces which were taken from the battery Sevilla near the Morro. Nearby this beautiful monument is the

great anchor of the battleship Maine, in graceful pose marking the entrance to the plot set aside for the burial of the victims of the tragedy which sent that



Anchor of the Maine.



Spanish War Section, Arlington.

stately craft to the bottom of the muddy waters of Havana harbor. The anchor is inscribed:
"U. S. S. Maine, blown up February 15, 1898. Here lie the remains of 163 men of the Maine's crew, brought from Havana, Cuba. Reinterred at Arlington, December 28, 1899."

The Jencks Monument.
Within a few paces of this great anchor, which is also guarded by two captured Spanish guns, is a little monument in memory of Carlton H. Jencks, gunner's mate of the Maine, which was erected by his own family, and is inscribed:
"Faithful unto death. Mizpah."
In the Spanish war section of Arlington are buried 557 soldiers, exclusive of the victims of the Maine. Each grave is marked by a white marble headstone, and numbered. Twenty-four members of the First District of Columbia Volunteers repose on the grassy slopes of Arlington.

The Graves and the Lawns.
The graves and the lawns have recently been put in first-class order, and nature will wear her sweetest smile on May 21, when the monument will be dedicated, and nine days later, on Memorial Day, when the mounds will be strewn with choicest flowers by loving hands.

Arrangements for the monument dedication, so far as the Spanish War Veterans of the District are concerned, are in the hands of a committee consisting of Corps Commander Lee M. Lipscomb, Capt. J. Walter Mitchell, Capt. George West Byron, and Capt. W. A. McKenzie. Responsive remarks on behalf of the Spanish War Veterans will be made by Major J. H. Stine, historian of the Army of the Potomac, and Adj. Gen. L. C. Dyer, of the National Army Spanish War Veterans. The District Corps will have in line on that occasion the following organizations: The Spanish War Veterans Band, the Spanish War Guard, armed with captured Spanish Remington rifles; Gen. Nelson A. Miles Command, No. 1; Richard J. Harding Command, No. 8; The Fourth Immunes Command, No. 15; Henry W. Lawton Command, No. 28; Charles Young Command, No. 112; Capt. Joseph E. Willard Command, No. 135; John Jacob Astor Command, No. 136. Besides these the following ladies' auxiliaries will participate: Mary A. Babcock, No. 1; Mary Sherman Miles, No. 3; Edith K. Roosevelt, and Lillian Capron.

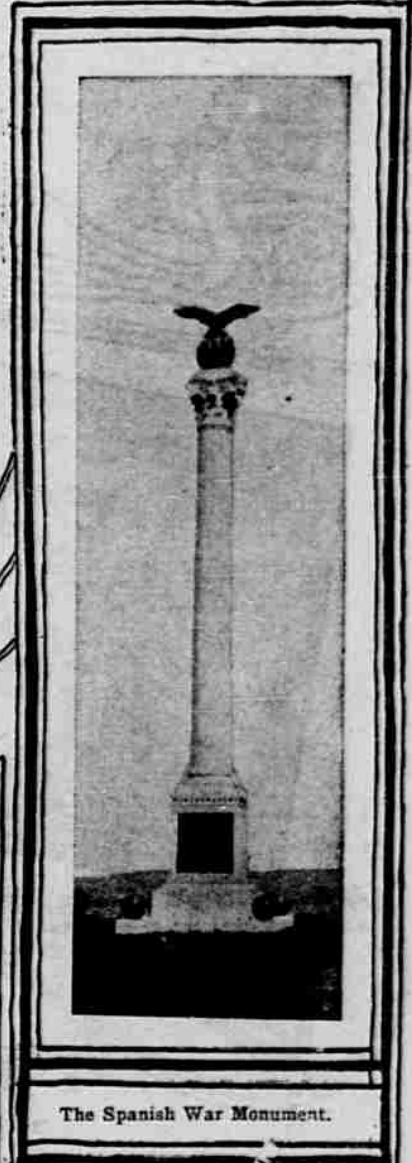
The same organizations will take part in the Memorial Day services over the soldier dead of the war with Spain on May 30.

Immediately after the completion of the first one, will, in ordinary cases, be as much as needed.

In addition to this spraying work, a force of men must be employed for a time in July to destroy the elm leaf beetle larvae, as they are descending to the ground and to burn the webs of the first generation of the fall web worm. This will finish the summer work. The winter work will consist of the destruction of the eggs of the white-marked tussock moth, the cocoons of the fall web worm, and the bags of the bay worm. The number of men to be employed and the time occupied will depend upon the exigencies of the case. Upon the thoroughness of this work will depend, to a large extent, the necessity for a greater or less amount of the summer work just described.

Another phase of the question as to how to preserve Washington's shade trees in good shape is, what can be done by citizens where the city government will not interest itself in the matter? It is unreasonable to expect that a private individual will invest in a spraying apparatus and spray the large shade trees in front of his grounds. Therefore, in spraying operations where large trees exist in numbers there must be combination of resources. This affords an opportunity for the newly invented business of spraying at so much per tree. A resident of Bridgeport, Conn., who was formerly, and is yet for the greater part of the year, a roofer and paver, has constructed several sprayers, and during the months of June and July (at a time, by the way, when the men in his employ are apt to be out of work) he sprays trees on the grounds of private individuals and along the streets in front of their grounds under contract, at so much per tree, guaranteeing to keep the trees in fair condition during the season. His work has been directed solely against the elm leaf beetle, since that is the only insect of importance in Bridgeport. In the month of July, 1899, I found it easy, in driving through the streets of Bridgeport, to pick out the trees which had been treated in this way. Such elms were green, while all others were brown and nearly leafless. The defect of this plan as a general practice lies in the fact that not all property owners or residents can afford to employ a tree sprayer, while others are unwilling, since they deem it the business of the city authorities, or do not appreciate the value of tree shade.

Any effort, therefore, looking toward the arousing of popular sentiment or the banding together of the citizens in the interest of good shade is desirable. A most excellent plan was urged by The Times several summers ago. It was a tree protection league. This is only one of several ways. The average city householder seldom has more than a half dozen street shade trees in front of his grounds, and it would be a matter of comparative little expense and trouble for any family to keep these trees in fair condition. It needs only a little intelligent work at the proper time.



The Spanish War Monument.

Women and Their Losses.

TWO men were absorbed in perusing the evening paper one day when one of them folded his and said to the other:

"Why is it that women are continually losing things? Every time you pick up a paper there are no less than half a dozen advertisements of things lost, and they are invariably advertised by women."

"Dunno," said the other, laconically, and for him the matter ended there.

One might begin and state any number of reasons why women separate the ourselves unconsciously from their belongings. There is the old adage, "A stitch in time saves nine," which readily applies to the pocket with a rip in it, and through which tiny articles are apt to slip and be lost sight of forever. There is the woman who lives in the future instead of the present, and so forgets the purse which she has carelessly laid on the counter. Another one loses a hatpin, one a bit of neckwear, and still another a longrette from an immense chain. All these things she advertises, and the man reads and marvels that she loses so many things and "in such a careless way."

It is not to be denied that woman is thoughtless, careless, and lacking in self-poise to a certain degree, and it is all made known to the public. The subscribers to newspapers read the sheets and woman's weakness is known. It is published far and wide for the multitude to gloat over, but what of man's?

A man does not, in the first place, go forth on shopping expeditions, and so there is no opportunity for him to lose his hatpins or neckwear, but there are many and divers other expeditions on which he embarks that are not eligible to the "Lost and Found" column of a daily newspaper.

A woman loses her purse. She had had every cent laid out for something, its loss inconceivable to her, and she then has recourse to the only natural means of recovering her property—the columns of the daily press. A man will take a trip to the races and stand his chances of "coming out ahead," but if he does not happen to have played the winning horse, the "Lost and Found" column is unattractive and of no material value whatever.

There is scarcely a trinket in a woman's jewel casket that is not of more than ordinary worth to her, for in many cases it has pleasant associations and for that reason more than for any other its loss affects her and she exerts every effort to recover it. If a man loses his watch chain, even though it may have the most interesting history, it is too much trouble for him to go to a newspaper office and put the advertisement in the morning's issue. He excuses his want of interest by declaring to himself that the charm is gone and all the advertisements in the world will do no good.

After all, it is only a proof of the higher sense of value which woman has. Man has no idea of expense, no thought of several summers ago. The woman it is not the article lost but in some cases, the sentiment attached to it and more often the realization of what its loss may mean.

AGRICULTURAL CONDITIONS IN HAWAIIAN ISLANDS

Those who are familiar with the agricultural and industrial conditions in Hawaii aver that there is no end of opportunity, but that there is almost an utter lack of suitable labor.

Experiments with white labor, brought from the agricultural districts of California, proved a failure. The Anglo-Saxon is not adapted to the work of cultivating a sugar plantation. The natives themselves have tastes that incline them to manufacturing pursuits rather than to the field.

There has been emigration to the islands from Germany, Norway and Sweden, the Azores, Madeira, Portugal, China, and Japan, besides which British, American, Italian, and negroes (from the United States) have come in small numbers. Americans and Europeans, too, with one exception, never labored long as field hands in Hawaii. The one exception in the Portuguese, from Madeira and the Azores, who showed themselves to be capable of performing good field work.

The condition of these latter in their native lands improved after a time, so that they no longer emigrated to Hawaii, and a supply of competent labor was stopped, compelling the planters in the islands to look to China and Japan for field hands.

Those familiar with the Chinese in Hawaii agree in saying that the Chinese in

the islands proved themselves a law-abiding, docile, and industrious people, but as soon as annexation to the United States became an accomplished fact the exclusion laws shut out this class of labor from Hawaii, and the only country to which the planters might look for help was Japan. A number of them, insufficient for the proper cultivation of the sugar, rice, and coffee plantations, are now in the islands. Consequently the three crops most easily grown in the climate of Hawaii are compelled to lapse into almost complete neglect on account of there being an inadequate supply of farmers to raise them.

Hon. William Haywood, consul general to Honolulu during the years preceding its annexation, and now of this city, describes the conditions in Hawaii in the following statements:

"The industries on which the islands depend for their commercial existence are sugar and rice exclusively.

"The profitable cultivation of sugar and rice depends on an adequate supply of field labor and the protection which tariff affords.

"White laborers cannot and will not work in tropical cane fields, and in any case it would be impossible to procure the number required during every month of every year on the plantations of the Hawaiian Islands.

"There is no indigenous population of field laborers to draw from.

"It is impossible in the Hawaiian Islands for cane to be profitably raised by white farmers working their own lands of limited area without other than white help."

From these statements it will be seen that the agricultural interests of the islands over which Governor Dole exercises executive authority are in somewhat of a plight.

Governor Dole's administration, declares his friends and supporters, has been one of strictest justice to the whites and natives of the islands. His nature is coldly judicial, they say, while the honesty of his government has inspired for him the support of the more intelligent people of the islands.

"His concern for the welfare of the islands," asserted an intimate friend, "is not that of a colonial governor sent out from the mainland in whom he might have no extraordinary interest. He is, on the contrary, a native of Honolulu, whose interests are bound with those of the Territory over which he rules."

Mr. Armstrong's first acquaintance with Governor Dole was at the native school in Honolulu. They had a schoolboy fight one day and young Armstrong vanquished the future governor. As frequently happens in such cases the two became warm friends and have continued so to this day.

In 1881 Mr. Armstrong was attorney general in the cabinet of King Kalahawa. In that capacity he accompanied his sovereign on a tour of the world and the trip was a notable one in that, so Mr. Armstrong says, it stands as the only tour of the world made by a crowned head in the whole history of the universe.

HOW TO SAVE OUR SHADE TREES

THERE should be some adequate method adopted for properly protecting the shade trees of Washington against the ravages of insects," said Dr. L. O. Howard, chief entomologist of the Agricultural Department.

"At present the condition of the trees every summer is, in general, very bad. The appropriation given to the Park Commission for the preservation of our trees is available only on the 1st of July. Now, by that time the first generation of the harmful insects are in a flourishing condition, and the lopping off of branches here or there in a more or less indiscriminate manner does little toward preventing injury and destruction.

"Spraying machines are wanted, in the first place, and they should be set to work early in the season, before the insects have had time to breed. When the spraying apparatus has once been provided, the funds necessary for the purchase of insecticides and the necessary labor at the proper time must be available. If the work is not done promptly, and at just the right time, more or less damage will result, and a greater expenditure will be necessary. During the latter part of May and the first part of June, in the case of nearly all prevalent shade tree insects, one or two thorough sprayings must be made. In fact, a second spraying begun

immediately after the completion of the first one, will, in ordinary cases, be as much as needed.

In addition to this spraying work, a force of men must be employed for a time in July to destroy the elm leaf beetle larvae, as they are descending to the ground and to burn the webs of the first generation of the fall web worm. This will finish the summer work. The winter work will consist of the destruction of the eggs of the white-marked tussock moth, the cocoons of the fall web worm, and the bags of the bay worm.

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