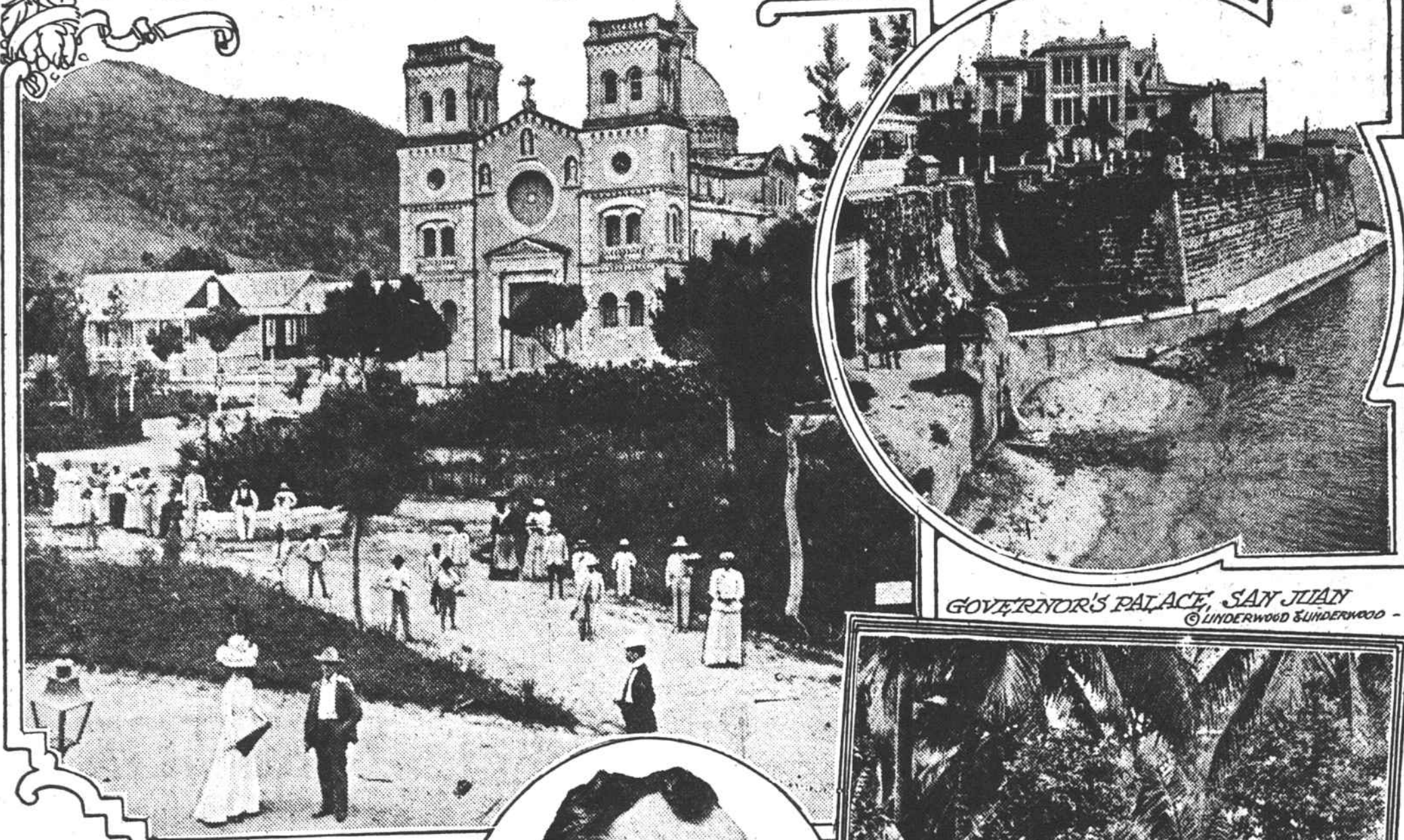


"Guests of Porto Rico"



CATHEDRAL AND PLAZA GUYAMA
Underwood & Underwood

4th OHIO INFANTRY TO PLACE SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR MEMORIAL IN GUYAMA . . .

By JOHN DICKINSON SHERMAN

PORTO RICO will play host this summer to representatives of the Fourth Ohio infantry. Twenty-five years ago this regiment was marching across the island as invaders in the Spanish-American war. The regiment captured Guyama and its errand to the island is to erect there a memorial. Incidentally, there was an old-fashioned "love feast" in the house of representatives just before the adjournment of congress over the visit of the

Fourth Ohio, in which Governor Towner, who succeeds E. Mont Reily, took part. Probably the best way to tell about it is to reproduce the proceedings from the Congressional Record, which are as follows, under the caption, "Transporting Committee of Fourth Ohio Infantry to Porto Rico":

The next business on the Calendar for Unanimous Consent was the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 442) to authorize the transportation to Porto Rico of a committee representing the Fourth Ohio Infantry, war with Spain.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the resolution?

Mr. STAFFORD. Reserving the right to object, I wish to inquire whether there is any instance where the Government has allowed its utilities to be used gratuitously for transportation purposes as proposed in the resolution submitted for objection or consideration.

Mr. MCKENZIE. I wish to say to the gentleman that I cannot answer that question. I can simply give him our reason for reporting this resolution. It involves the officers of the Fourth Ohio Infantry who took part in the Spanish-American War. They want to go to Porto Rico to put a marker there. There may not be any precedent for it, but it seems to me it is a matter that we should not quibble about.

Mr. CRAMTON. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MCKENZIE. Yes.

Mr. CRAMTON. It is my recollection that at the time of the last Olympian games at Antwerp such a provision was put into the law, and contestants went over to the number of one or two hundred on a Government transport under a similar provision.

Mr. TOWNER. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. STAFFORD. I will gladly yield to the future distinguished Governor of Porto Rico, whom we are all, I know, very happy to have been honored with such a distinguished appointment. [Applause.] If I may be allowed, we wish him God-speed in his work in his new honorable position.

Mr. TOWNER. Mr. Speaker, I only want to make this statement. It would be difficult to find a precedent for it. The Fourth Ohio Infantry captured the town of Guyama, in Porto Rico, during the Spanish-American War. This is the twenty-fifth anniversary of that event. The survivors of this regiment desire to send a small party to Porto Rico and also allow them to go on a transport without any additional expense to the Government. They desire that for two reasons: First, that it would give their visit a significance that they could not acquire by reason of going on some other vessel at their own expense. It will not cost the Government anything, and it will be an act of courtesy, especially to the regiment, and especially also to the people of Porto Rico, who will gladly receive them and join with them in the memorial exercises.

Mr. STAFFORD. Mr. Speaker, as a courtesy to the future Governor of Porto Rico, I withdraw my reservation of an objection.

Mr. MONDELL. Mr. Speaker, there is an additional reason why the resolution should be passed. By the time his visit is made our colleague, our friend from Iowa, will be in Porto Rico as the governor of that beautiful island, and we desire that an opportunity shall be offered these gentlemen to visit Porto Rico at the time he is there and see how splendidly he is maintaining the prestige of the Nation and adding to the glory and prosperity of Porto Rico. [Applause.]

Mr. DAVILA. Mr. Speaker, I am proud of my ancestry and my Spanish blood, but, without any reflection on the Spanish people, whom I love and admire, I want to say that the day the American



flag was raised in Porto Rico we began to live a new and prosperous life. [Applause.] Now, it is natural that we want to have an opportunity to extend our courtesies to these soldiers who fought for America and to pay our tribute to those who died during the service in the Spanish-American War. The people of Porto Rico have instructed me to invite the soldiers to go to the island, and we are going to do something for them. They will be welcome as our guests. [Applause.] I hope this resolution will pass.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for three minutes.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection? There was no objection.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, it has been my privilege for many years to serve on the Committee on Insular Affairs with the distinguished gentleman from Iowa, Judge Towner. Of course, I do not know just why the judge is willing to retire from the House of Representatives to accept the burdens and responsibilities of the position of Governor of Porto Rico, but since he is willing so to do, I think the people of Porto Rico are to be congratulated; and certainly those of us who have had the opportunity of intimate service with him upon the committee who are aware of the knowledge he possesses of all of the details of insular problems are also aware of the fact that he will meet those responsibilities and discharge those duties fairly, honestly, with credit to himself, with credit to his country, and we hope with entire satisfaction to the people whose governor general he is to be. [Applause.] My own opinion is that the President made a very wise choice, and as a member of the minority on the Committee on Insular Affairs I wish to express to the honorable gentleman from Iowa congratulations, good wishes, hopes for his success in the responsibilities that he has to discharge, and to him and to his good wife all good things now and forever.

Mr. DAVILA. Mr. Speaker, if I may be permitted a moment, I desire to read the following cablegram which I have received from the president of the Porto Rican Senate:

SAN JUAN, P. R., February 28, 1923.
Judge CORDOVA DAVILA,
Resident Commissioner from Porto Rico,
Washington, D. C.:
People of Porto Rico received with great enthusiasm the appointment of TOWNER. Please so inform President Harding and Judge TOWNER himself.
BARCELO.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the joint resolution.

The Clerk read the House joint resolution, as follows:

Resolved, etc., That if accommodations on public transports are available, the Secretary of War is authorized to provide, without expense to the United States, transportation from the United States to Porto Rico of a committee composed of members of the Fourth Ohio Infantry, war with Spain, for the purpose of placing a memorial tablet in the city of Guyama commemorating the twenty-fifth anniversary of the capture of that place and in honor of the American soldiers who died during their service in Porto Rico.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the House joint resolution.



City Underwood & Underwood

The House joint resolution was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

The Spanish-American is sometimes spoken of as a "short horse, soon curried." It's true that America did do up Spain in record time. But it was an important war for all that, as will be seen in what follows.

Since 1895 Cuba had been in revolt against the Spaniards. American sympathy was with the Cubans, especially after the suffering and death caused by the "reconciliation policy" of the Spaniards became known.

February 15, 1898, the Maine was blown up in Havana harbor. That of course meant war and all the world knew it, except apparently Spain, which seemed to think America was afraid to fight. April 19 congress passed a joint resolution declaring the people of Cuba to be free and independent, demanding that Spain relinquish her authority and directing President McKinley to use the land and naval forces to bring about these conditions. April 21 the American and Spanish ambassadors got their passports and Havana was blockaded. April 25 congress declared that a state of war had existed since April 21.

May 1, Dewey destroyed the Spanish fleet in Manila bay, Philippine Islands. The Oregon began her famous race from California around South America for the Atlantic coast. Volunteers flocked to the colors. June 22 15,000 Americans were landed under General Shafter near Santiago. Cuba. The battles of Las Guasimas, El Caney and San Juan Hill were won. Cervera's fleet went out of Santiago, offered battle and was wiped out to the last ship. The Spanish surrendered Santiago July 17. General Merritt received the surrender of the Philippines. A preliminary treaty of peace was made August 12 and fighting stopped. December 10 the treaty of Paris was signed.

Early in the war a fleet under Admiral Sampson gave San Juan, Porto Rico's capital, a mild bombardment. July 20 General Miles, commander-in-chief of the American forces, landed a Porto Rican expedition on the south coast. He landed at Puerta de Guanica and began a march north across the island to San Juan. Miles defeated the Spaniards in several skirmishes and captured a number of cities and towns. Fighting stopped August 13 upon the signing of the peace protocol. October 18 the flag was raised over San Juan.

A short little war and sweet! Yet it was an important war. Spain thought the Yankee "pigs" had no thought beyond dollar-chasing and would not fight. Probably most of Europe thought the same. At Las Guasimas was Lieut. Arthur Lee. British military observer—he's now Lord Lee of Fareham, high in the British government. Lieutenant Lee gasped when he saw the Rough Riders in action at Las Guasimas. "It is magnificent, but it is not war," he said. The Spaniards at El Caney and San Juan Hill put the same thing differently. They complained that the Yankees did not know the rules of war. "When we shot them down the breastworks so that the rest should have retreated," they said, "they came on and tried to catch us with their bare hands."

The Spanish-American war made the United States a world power over night, with far-flung possessions in Porto Rico and the Philippines. It destroyed the last vestige of Spain's hold on the Western hemisphere. It made Cuba a free and independent nation. It went far to heal the last wounds left from our Civil war and hastened the day for the reconciliation between North and South which the World war made complete.

The Spanish-American war was an object-lesson to the world that America could fight a war of humanity for the freedom of another people without selfish motives and that the American of 1898 was the same old irresistible fighting man by land and sea.

Daddy's Evening Fairy Tale
MARY GRAHAM BONNER
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BIRD NEWS

"I've been hearing such interesting bird news," said Billie Brownie. "I've heard, too, that many shrubs can be planted and many trees, too, which will attract birds and which will serve as dining rooms for the birds. Some of these shrubs will be so much enjoyed by the birds that they'll never think of eating berries and fruit which humans want to eat."

"There are many families of birds which enjoy elderberries. When the elderberries blossom and look their loveliest the birds rejoice, for they know that after the lovely white flowers go there will come, within not so very long a time, delicious fruit for them to eat!"

"And another thing I heard was that birds loved the shrubs which are natural to this land rather than shrubs which have been transplanted from other countries."

"So it would seem as though the birds were very loyal to their own country, and to their own food."

"They like thickets and bushes and hedges which aren't too wonderful."

"They don't care so much for shrubs of very cultivated gardens. They feel more at home where it is simpler."

"It pleased me, too, to hear how the birds love simple things and that they are not all for expensive, unusual, foreign shrubbery."

"Their simple tastes are so attractive!"

And the Fairyland people agreed that they, too, liked hearing this about the birds though it was just what they expected of such dear, sweet, unaffected creatures as the birds.

Well, Billie Brownie had seen a list of the plants and fruits which were most attractive to the birds and he said he would read this list to all of the Fairyland people if they so wished.

Of course they were eager to hear all this news of Birdland and they sat around Billie Brownie as he perched himself on a more comfortable woodland stump and began to read the list:

"The shrubs which hold their fruits for the longest time and so which are particularly appealing to the birds," commenced Billie Brownie, "are the juniper, bayberry, hackberry, sumach, holly, black alder, some of the wild grapes and particularly the frost grape and snowberry bushes."

"They like food which will do for them when food is scarce, such as in between seasons."

"Mulberries are very popular with our friends, the birds."

"Red elderberries are also very popular, and the birds like to think of the kinds which are to be had during the winter season when the markets have so little in them!"

"Then there are the wild strawberries, raspberries and dewberries which the birds love and which they would much prefer to eat to cultivated strawberries. So that if people have some of these about the birds will not want their cultivated strawberries."

"They love it when the fresh fruit begins to appear."

"I also read," Billie Brownie added, "that a thicket made of dewberry and elderberry bushes, dogwood and sumach and juneberry and junipers would make a splendid all-year market for the birds."

"I also read that among the shrubs which did well in these parts and which the birds liked were red cedar, mulberry, chokeberry, barberry, sassafras bushes, mountain ash, spice, blackberry, black cherry, service berry, sumach, black alder, buckthorn, Virginia creeper, rose grapes, fox grapes, sarsaparilla, bearberry, logwood, angleberry, blueberry, snowberry, sheepberry, elders, shadee, thorn trees, wild crab apple trees, hemlock, larch trees, birches of all kinds, partridge berry, black locust, wild roses, (the fruit of which the birds love), some of the honeysuckles, and red flowering horse chestnuts."

"And you can tell from the list how many of the trees have the berries at one time or another which I have just before read to you from the list of the berries which the birds care so much for."

"Flowers, such as the California poppies and sunflowers and bachelor's button, have seeds greatly enjoyed by some of the birds."

"Isn't that a splendid list and one worth knowing?" Billie Brownie ended. "Splendid," said the Fairyland people, "and for all who haven't read the list as you have, Billie Brownie, we will ask the Breeze Brothers to whisper it about."



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Medina, New York.—"I had a deal of trouble such as women often have, and this for over two years. I read in the Buffalo Times about Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and I took it with good results. I feel very much better and feel just as if I were a girl of sixteen."

ble Compound to my friends and neighbors who suffer from anything of the kind."—Mrs. Wm. H. Adams, 311 E. Road, Medina, N. Y.

Feels Like Girl Sixteen

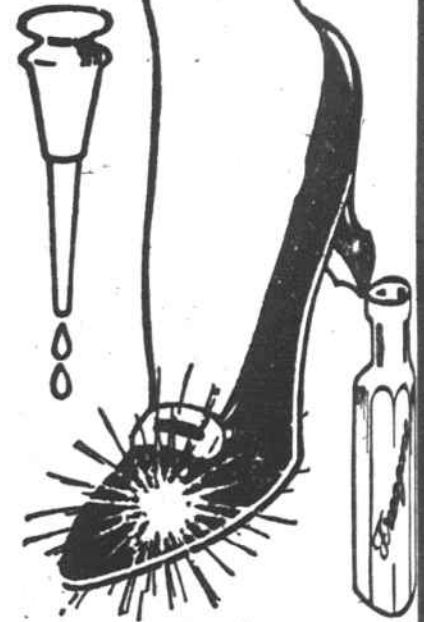
Rochester, N. Y.—"After my girls were born I was all run-down. My neighbors thought I was going to die. I saw your advertisement in the paper and bought Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. The first bottle I took and I kept on taking it. I weighed ninety pounds when I began taking it, and I have gained in weight and feel like a girl of sixteen. I can say enough for Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound."—Mrs. M. DOREY, 16 Skuse Park, Rochester, N. Y.

Iron From Cuba

Along the north shore of Cuba, the sea at its eastern end, are areas which formerly appeared as simply expanses of barren, ferrous soil, recent exploration and has shown that there exist deposits of very pure iron ore, amounting to 600,000 or 3,000,000,000 tons. When deprived of the large percentage of water which it contains, this ore yields from 40 to 45 per cent of iron. Ore from this source has already been exported to the United States.

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"Would like to meet your but don't seem to have the material."—New York Herald.

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