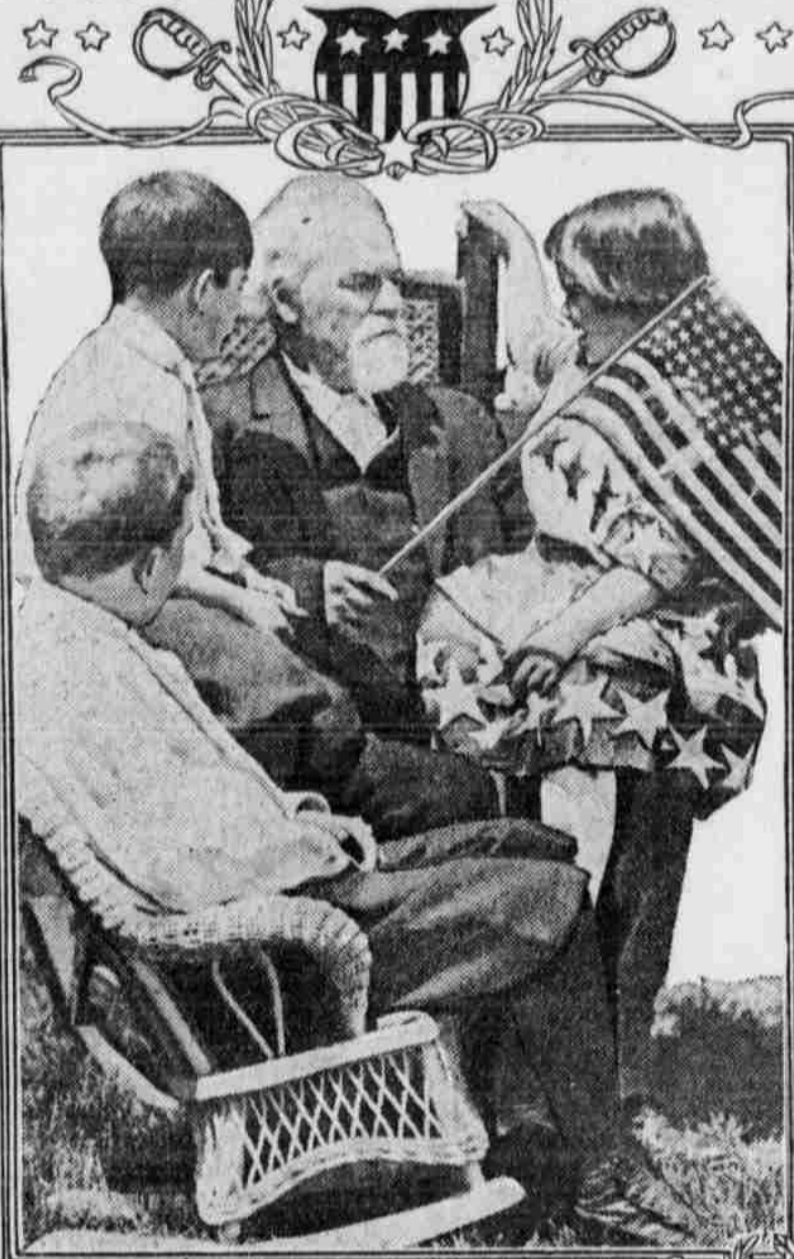




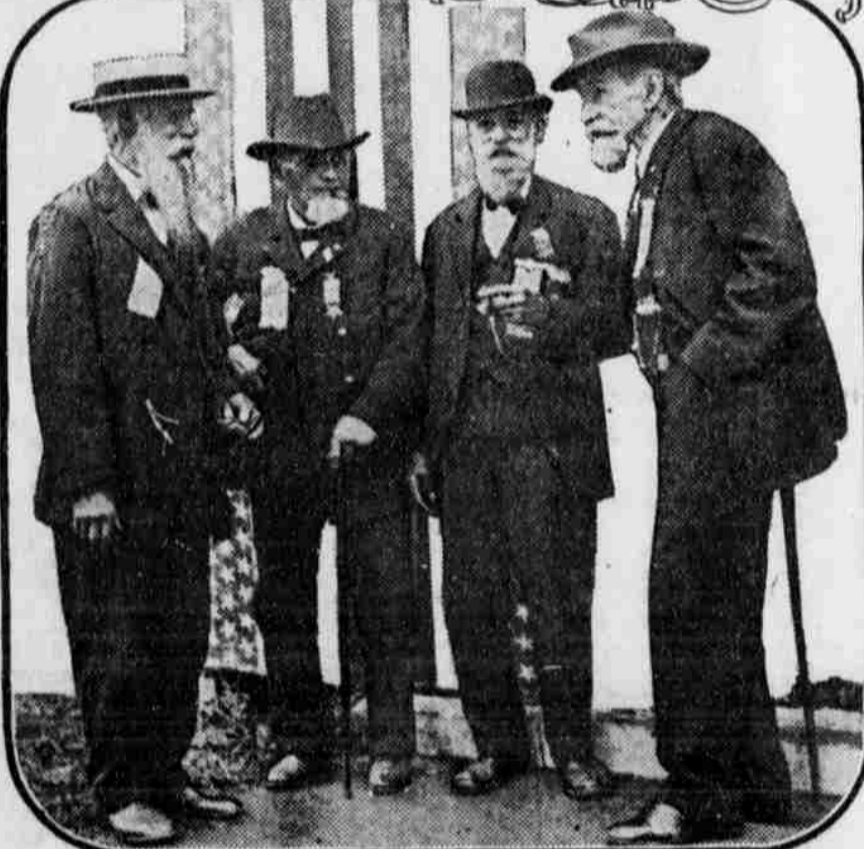
GEN. U.S. GRANT

MEMORIAL DAY A DAY OF THANKFULNESS



"TOLD HOW FIELDS WERE WON"

PHOTO BY FRANK FOURNIER



"RECALLING INCIDENTS OF THE WAR"



GEN. R. E. LEE

siege. So, on this thirtieth of May the inhabitants were just beginning to be subjected to the horrible experiences of continual bombardment and starvation, which lasted until the Fourth of July, when the city surrendered. Caves were dug in the ground for the protection of the women and children, and food became so scarce that rats were sold in the butchers' shops.

While on this thirtieth of May the people throughout the country were watching with interest the developments of the siege at Vicksburg, their chief interest must have been centered on the movements of the armies in Maryland and Virginia. Since the last thirtieth of May these armies had met at Antietam, at Fredericksburg and at Chancellorsville. Thousands of soldiers from both the North and the South had fallen in these battles. Only 25 days had passed since the battle at Chancellorsville. Stonewall Jackson, the idol of the southern soldiers who followed him, had fallen in this battle, but the spirit of his name remained; his faithful followers were still ready to stand "like a stone wall" against their foe, as they had done while under his leadership.

The situation in the East gave hope and confidence to the people in the South, but discouragement to the people of the North. Many northern people were demanding that, since Hooker had failed in the last two battles, a new commander in chief be appointed. McClellan was called for, but Lincoln appointed Meade. Since the Confederate victory at Chancellorsville Lee's army had been steadily growing until it now numbered 75,000 men—men who were still elated over the last two victories.

Taking advantage of the confusion at Washington occasioned by the changing of commanders of the Army of the Potomac, Lee with his entire army slipped into the Shenandoah valley and marched northward with the intention of invading Maryland and Pennsylvania. Meade with 88,000 men followed him. Would they meet? If so, where? The people both in the North and in the South, on this thirtieth of May, not knowing what would happen next, were waiting and watching. Gettysburg had not yet become a realization.

Twenty years after the Civil war Grant while on his dying bed said: "The greatest general who ever lived was Robert E. Lee." It did not take Grant twenty years to realize the greatness of Lee; he had been brought to a full realization of this fact early in May, 1864, when their armies met in the Wilderness.

On the thirtieth of May, in 1864, the attention of the people both in the North and the South was centered on this one man. Note the situation, or rather the events of the preceding year which had led up to this situation. On the thirtieth of May, 1863, the Army of Northern Virginia, under command of Lee, was on its march to invade Pennsylvania. A few days later the Union soldiers gained two of the most important victories of the war, one at Vicksburg, one at Gettysburg.

On this thirtieth of May we find Lee still keeping guard of Richmond. Grant, who soon after his victory at Vicksburg had been called to Washington, had been appointed lieutenant general of the Union army. "On to Richmond!" had at once become the war cry of his soldiers. Within the month of May Grant's army had been repulsed three times by the Army of Northern Virginia—at the Wilderness, Spotsylvania, North Anna. Four days later, Cold Harbor! The same result, Lee still keeping guard. The word received at Washington was "Victory." But victory at such a cost! Thousands of the Union's best soldiers lost!

Such was the situation on this day in 1864. No other thirtieth of May had been as serious as this one. At the "White House of the Confederacy," Richmond, there was a feeling of temporary security. In Washington there was discouragement.

On the thirtieth of May, in 1865, the war for Union had ended. The day before President Johnson had issued his proclamation of amnesty, in which he pardoned all who had taken part in the rebellion on condition that they would subscribe to an oath of allegiance to the United States, and accept the results of the war, including the emancipation of the slaves. The signing of this oath by Confederate soldiers on this day was the first formal step in the reuniting of the states of the Union.

MEMORIAL day, as it is now observed in most of the states of the Union, is a day of thankfulness, patriotic thankfulness for the preservation of the Union. A majority of people who will take part in the strewing of flowers on soldiers' graves are not veterans who fought in the Civil war. To those who are old enough to remember the war, its memories have softened and grown calm, its material evidences have about all faded from sight. To those who are not old enough to remember the war, its events are only matters of history. But to the old soldier Memorial day is a day of reflection and meditation. He will be thinking of events of those "stirring times" as living realities. Some thirtieth of May in the Civil war, in all probability, was to him an eventful day. Possibly he may remember some event that took place on each thirtieth of May in the war. Go back with him in his reflection as he fancies himself back in those old days, and begin with the first thirtieth of May in the Civil war. It was 64 years ago.

The thirtieth of May in 1861 was a sort of calm before the storm. No great battle had as yet been fought. Just 48 days had passed since the firing upon the Stars and Stripes at Fort Sumter. The battle of Bull Run did not take place until 52 days later. People this thirtieth of May must have felt that there would be a conflict soon; but when or where no one could foretell. It was a day of suspense.

Lincoln, at the time, had not served three months as president. Between the time of his election and his inauguration seven of the southern states had seceded. Soon after his inauguration Virginia had seceded, and before this thirtieth of May Arkansas and North Carolina had followed the example of Virginia. Immediately after the fall of Fort Sumter Lincoln had issued his call for 75,000 troops. Most of the northern states, in loyal obedience to this call, had sent troops to Washington; but many of the states near the border line between the North and the South had defied the call. Some of the questions asked by the people of the North on this day must have been: "Will these states, too, secede?" "Can President Lincoln hold them in the Union?" But a question, more momentous than these, which must have been asked by these people, was: "Can our troops at Washington defend the city?" For it must be remembered that it was only 11 days before this thirtieth of May when northern troops had been fired upon by a mob while they were passing through Baltimore on their way to Washington.

Many people, at the time, interpreted this act to mean that Maryland, too, was about to secede. True, the Union soldiers at Washington seemed at this time to be successfully defending the city; a band of troops six days before this thirtieth of May had crossed the Potomac and had taken possession of Alexandria. This had made the Union people hopeful, but they were by no means confident, for, at this time, they had just received news from abroad about the expressions of joy which had just been made by certain Europeans who were predicting the immediate downfall of the American republic. Then, too, many of the news items about events of the war which were appearing in the daily newspapers indicated that there might be some foundation for the prediction of the people in Europe. Here are some of the news items that the people of the North were reading in their home papers. The Boston Journal for this thirtieth of May contained the following telegraphic dispatches:

"The report of the surrender of the United States troops in Texas, under command of Lieutenant Colonel Reeve, to the Confederate force, under command of Colonel Van Dorn, is fully confirmed."

"General McDowell has been informed that General Lee, with 25,000 rebels, is advancing on Alexandria."

The New York Tribune for the same date was to its northern readers somewhat more hopeful. Here are some of its headlines:

"Frank Blair Ordered to Fortress Monroe."
"Harpers Ferry Threatened. The Rebels Likely to Be Surrounding."

"30,000 Troops to Rendezvous at Cairo."

These news items, taken from northern newspapers, reflect the general mood and spirit of the people in the North who were at the time reading the papers. Among them there was a spirit of uncertainty and doubt. They were uncertain as to the strength and purpose of the South. They doubted the ability of Lincoln, who had recently been elected by a new and untried political party. They were uncertain as to whether he would yield to the demands of political bosses. Lincoln was not a trained soldier. They were uncertain as to whether he could succeed in the management of his army.

But the people of the South, on this thirtieth of May, were hopeful and confident. Loyalty from their point of view meant allegiance to their states. They held that the general government had no right to interfere with their formation of a new government. Their loyalty to their cause almost amounted to enthusiasm. They

PROMINENT PEOPLE

FIRST JEWISH GOVERNOR



Moses Alexander, Democratic governor of Idaho and the first Jew to be elected chief executive of any of the United States, knows that poor boys can win fame and fortune, for that is what he himself has done. Personality, perseverance and principles may be said to be responsible for his success in life. Perhaps it was mainly the first named that put him at the helm in a normally Republican state when his Democratic running mates all were defeated. Here is the way Mr. Alexander tells briefly of his career:

"I started in Chillicothe, Mo., working for Jacob Berg & Co., at the munificent salary of \$10 per month and board. That was in the sixties, when we were supposed to work as long as there was anything to do; sunrise to sunset had no reference to a day's task. This firm afterwards became the firm of Wallbrunn & Alexander, of which I was junior partner. After years of commercial life in Chillicothe, I came West on account of ill health and settled in Boise, Idaho. I was married in St. Joseph, Mo., in 1876.

"My first vote was cast for Samuel J. Tilden for president and Phelps for governor. I was elected a member of the city council of Chillicothe in 1886, and was elected mayor of the city in 1887. I was secretary of the committee which built the private normal school. I was also secretary of the committee to procure the right of way to induce the Milwaukee railroad to build through Livingstone county."

MOST BELOVED CHILD

There is a homeless little girl in Europe—a ray of bright sunshine in the bloody muck of a great national tragedy—who, being a symbol of sweet childhood, has by that very magic transformed the world of sympathetic hearts into hearts of children—children the world over, who regard her as the most beloved. She is Princess Marie Jose of Belgium, exiled with her mother in England, where there are being distributed thousands and thousands of postal cards bearing her portrait; also charming plaster busts, souvenirs for her small friends, whose ages range anywhere from six to sixteen. The post cards have already circled the earth.



This is what Lars Anderson, formerly American minister to Belgium, says of the little princess:

"I knew the little Princess Marie Jose when I was minister at the Belgian court, and she was like a fairy princess, the ideal princess of one's dreams. In our drawing room there is a photograph, a gift to my wife, signed in her childish but strong handwriting as 'Marie Jose de Belgique,' and in it she appears the little royal princess out of a story book, for her wonderful hair is all aglow with the light from a window by which she stands, and her dress seems to recall medieval times. I do not exaggerate her wonderful charm, and there is enough suggestion of mischief in the charm to prove her a little girl as well as a royal princess."

EXPONENT OF SAFETY FIRST



If one enters into conversation with Charles Caldwell McChord, chairman of the interstate commerce commission, on matters that relate to his work, it is almost a certainty that he will talk about "safety first," for Mr. McChord is the leading exponent in official life in the United States of the effort to make the railroads in the country less deadly. Twelve years of service as a member of the Kentucky railway commission and more than four years as a member of the interstate commerce commission have made him a master of the subject. His is the voice of authority.

In the organization of the interstate commerce commission the work of that body in its administration is divided among the members. To Mr. McChord, when he was appointed in December, 1910, was assigned the safety work, and that includes the administration of all the federal laws regarding safety appliances, hours of continuous employment, inspection of engines and equipment, investigations of wrecks and the like.

In his four years' service he has completely reorganized what is now known as the division of safety, and built it up into an effective and far-reaching arm of the government. Personal attention did this. "Safety first," as they tell it within the commission, "is McChord's bug."

MAHARANEE OF KAPURTHALA

Once she was only a Spanish dancer, graceful and charming, to be sure, but poor and quite without social standing. Now she is the favorite wife of his Highness Jagatjit Singh Bahadur, maharajah raga-iraj-gan of Kapurthala, and with him is making a tour of the United States, including a visit to the Panama-Pacific exposition at San Francisco.

The maharajah has traveled much in Europe, and it was on one of his trips that he saw the pretty Spanish dancer and succumbed to her charms. He decided that he needed another wife, a contract was drawn up, \$5,000 was paid to the young dancer's parents and she was whisked away to India, nothing loath, and married in regular Sikh fashion. Over there her husband is the lord of a Punjab state 598 square miles in area, and 500 servants are at his call in his palace. That isn't all, either, for his highness already had three wives when he found and won the Spanish girl. But she knows she is the favorite one, being the youngest and prettiest, and declares that no jealous thoughts ever enter her head.

