



GEN. U.S. GRANT

MEMORIAL DAY A DAY OF THANKFULNESS



GEN. R. E. LEE



PHOTO BY FRANK FOURNIER



RECALLING INCIDENTS OF THE WAR

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 to those old days, and begin with the first thirtieth of May in the Civil war. It was 54 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 Surrounded."
"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

had the best of reasons for being hopeful and confident. Their president was a trained soldier. He had studied at West Point, and had had experience both in the army and in the war department. Above all things, he had the confidence of his people.

It is no wonder that the people of the South received the announcement of Lincoln's call for 75,000 troops with derisive laughter and cheers. This was on the third of April. By the thirtieth of May their loyalty to their cause had become more enthusiastic. This was especially true of their younger men. The military drill incident to their preparation for war with them was a pleasant pastime. There was no need of a call for troops. Thousands of them were ready and anxious to enlist. Manassas Junction, Va., had been selected as the rallying place for the Confederates, and volunteers were gathering there. Such was the situation the thirtieth of May in 1861. A calm before the storm. Fifty-two days later the battle of Bull Run!

The truthfulness of the old saying, "Coming events cast their shadows before," must have been realized by the people both in the North and in the South the thirtieth of May in 1861, for at that time there were pending two events, either of which, these people must have realized, might prove to be the turning point of the war. One of these, they knew, would happen soon at Vicksburg, the other somewhere in the East, but at what place no one could at this time foretell.

"Any news from Vicksburg?" must have been the question which was asked hundreds of times on this day when neighbor met neighbor. The people of the north were hoping that their soldiers would soon succeed in capturing this stronghold of the Confederacy, but there were doubts in their minds. Grant had not as yet gained the confidence of the Union people.

Within the three weeks immediately preceding this thirtieth of May the Union forces had been gaining a series of victories near Vicksburg. Grant had defeated "Joe" Johnston at Jackson and had placed Union troops in charge of that city. He had defeated Pemberton both at Champion's Hill and at Big Black river. Pemberton, now cut off from communication with Johnston, had retired within the defenses at Vicksburg. Eight days before this thirtieth of May Grant had tried to take these defenses by assault, but, being repulsed, he had taken up his position on the heights north of the city and had begun his

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 76,000 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 58,000 men followed him. Would they meet? If so, where? The people both in the North and in the South, 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.

BIRDS WARN OF AIR CRAFT

Screaming of Parrots Lets Paris Know When Hostile Flyers Approach the City.

If parrots could state the nationality of any aeroplane they hear there would be no need for men to be continually on the outlook for hostile aircraft. The parrots would give warning quick enough.

The French authorities have had a number of parrots kept in the outposts

of Paris, as well as on the summit of Eiffel tower. The birds have shown a remarkable power of heralding the approach of an aeroplane when the latter has been quite invisible to trained observers stationed near.

Warning is given by the birds in a peculiar way. Their feathers literally bristle with excitement, and they yell and screech until they are pacified. The extraordinary thing about this power of the parrot is that it has nothing whatever to do with eyesight, many of the parrots having given warning

when perched away from the windows. This peculiar power of parrots was discovered quite accidentally by the excitement they showed whenever the Paris air patrol was flying, or a raid was made by the German aircraft.—Pearson's.

War Name Explained.
Chanak-Kaleli, the straggling town near the "narrows" of the Dardanelles, which figures frequently in the latest operations, means "earthenware castle" in Turkish, and is so

called from a celebrated pottery on the Asiatic side of the strait. An agent from this pottery used to be always on the lookout for a wandering European, and looked out every passing ship. His boatload of gaudy crockery was generally more remarkable for gilding and tawdry color than for taste. But the forms of the vessels were often graceful, even classical, and specimens of the tall water jugs he sells, or once sold, can be seen throughout the Levant, though seldom in London.—London Chronicle.

IN THE LIMELIGHT

STRONG MAN OF GREECE



Greece's advance toward a realization of her national aspirations received a momentary check in the retirement of the powerful Premier Venizelos, whose program of entering the war on the side of the allies was frowned upon by that other hero of present-day Greece, King Constantine. Few believe, however, that the differences between the two men who are to the new Greece what King Victor Emmanuel II and Cavour were to Italy, will be of very long standing.

The world recognizes in Venizelos the strong man of Greece who in incredibly few years has accomplished so much in rehabilitating the prestige of his country.

By means of his new constitution, adopted after the revolution at Athens in 1910, Venizelos was able to effect the far-reaching reforms in putting down political corruption, and creating territorially a new Greece. He brought Crete, Macedonia, Epiros, and the islands under the Greek flag, and besides almost doubling the size of his country he reorganized the political, naval, and military administration from its foundations.

To the fact that Venizelos is a Cretan is due in part the zeal with which he has labored for the reunion of the Greek peoples scattered through the Levant, and particularly those under the dominion of Turkey. He was born in a village of Crete in 1864 of a family of very moderate means, but long traditions. He saw his own house burned to the ground by the Turks, and the vigorous youth, of whom it is recorded that he was a troublesome pupil in frequent conflict with his fellows, had much occasion later to strengthen his determination that Crete was to be free.

TIRPITZ THE ETERNAL

When historians come to analyze the great European war and begin to find out its real causes, say in about fifty years from now, it would not surprise some of the closest students of these remarkable times if they were to discover and put down as one of the greatest causes Alfred von Tirpitz, admiral of the German navy, the creator of the German navy, and one of the creators of the German foreign and domestic policy.

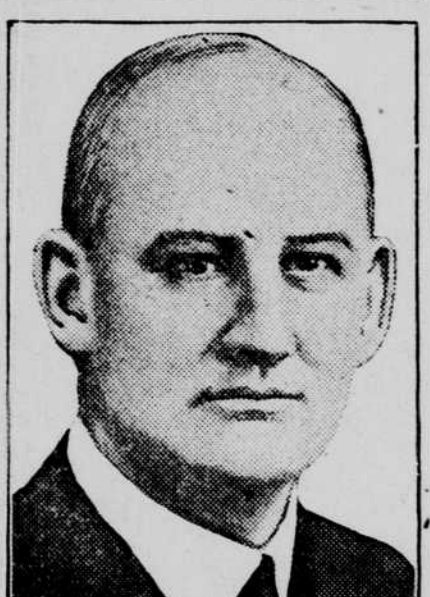
"Tirpitz the Eternal" is his name in Germany. It is "Tirpitz the Eternal" because while the kaiser has appointed and discharged chancellor after chancellor, and army and navy officer after army and navy officer, Von Tirpitz has gone on forever.

For seventeen years he has been at the head of the German navy and for seventeen years he has been unflinchingly at work making it the extraordinarily efficient left arm of Germany that it is. His career began at the age of sixteen. Today he is sixty-six years old, active, vigorous, determined as ever. To anyone who would suggest that he is approaching the close of his active life he has only to point out what his navy and especially his submarines have done and are doing under his command.

In appearance Admiral von Tirpitz scarcely suggests the man that his policy has shown him to be. He is more than six feet in height. He is stout and bald. His flowing whiskers parted in the middle are his most characteristic mark. His manner is extremely mild, though determined, and is somewhat more academic and professional than bureaucratic.



MICHIGAN'S PIED PIPER



Michigan has found its Pied Piper in the person of Representative Harvey A. Penney of Saginaw, serving his first term in the legislature, who comes forward with a bill designed to drive all the rats from the precincts of the Wolverine state.

Representative Penney, after having made an exhaustive study of the rat, has failed to discover just what the rat's mission in the world is, but he has found that the rat breeds in filth and is dangerous to the public health, being a disease carrier just as are the fly and the mosquito. Besides this, Mr. Penney points to the harm the rat does to everybody and everything with which he comes in contact. The rat robs the granary as well as the grain in the field, and starts fires—well, everyone knows the innumerable sins of which the rat is guilty. Government reports show that the rat caused \$30,000,000 in damage in the United States last year. The newspapers all over Michigan rallied to the Penney bill, all being a unit in declaring there is not a single reason that can be advanced why the pest should be allowed to exist, that is, all except the township clerks who will be compelled to take the toll of the dead.

Michigan was prone to laugh when Mr. Penney first introduced his rat bill, but the newspaper propaganda soon brought about a change in sentiment and awakened the public to the seriousness of the rat menace.

CHICAGO'S COWBOY MAYOR

It seems quite fitting that William Hale Thompson should rule over Chicago, the city where the largest stock yards in the world are located, for he has been a cowboy and ranch owner and has complete knowledge of the cattle business.

His career as a cowboy started in 1884, when he was fifteen years old. He went to Cheyenne, Wyo., to spend a vacation from school, and from that time the lure of the plains called him from Chicago every summer. He rode the ranges of the Standard Cattle Company in Wyoming, Colorado and Montana.

Later he purchased a ranch of his own in Holt county, Nebraska, and managed it until the death of his father, in 1901, forced his return to Chicago.

Mr. Thompson is an enthusiastic yachtsman, and the problem of making the lake front the property of the people and the playground of the city will be one of the important matters he will be called to settle. There will be the recreation pier, the improvement of the land along the lake front, and the establishment of municipal bathing beaches to be considered.

The new mayor is an advocate of hard play for boys, and one of the most vital questions of his term will be the establishment of more municipal playgrounds and the problem of the wayward boys.



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Only Ten? Jones says his wife is the most thrifty woman he ever knew. "Why, sir," he says, "she has made ten beds, spreads during the last two years; she allowed his many wives to conduct them herself, sir, out of the samples she collected in her shopping tours during that time."

Evidence of Wisdom.
"How do we know that King Solomon was the wisest of men?"
"Because," replied Mr. Growcher, "he allowed his many wives to conduct their own arguments and entertainments, while he went away by himself and thought up proverbs."

WOOL GROWING IN CANADA A SUCCESS

This By-Product of the Farm Will Make Many Western Canada Farmers Rich.

Alberta wool growers are looking for 25 cent wool this year. That is the assertion made by a prominent sheepman of the Grassy Lake district. "It is quite within the pale of possibility that we will receive that figure from our wool this summer," said he, "and I would not be surprised to see some get more than that."

"The war has caused a great demand to be made on the woolen mills, and they have got to have the raw material."

The present season has been most propitious for the growing of wool, and the growers expect to reap a big harvest of a splendid quality. The winter has been very even, and the sheep are doing well on the ranges.

No special breed of sheep is kept on Western Canada farms, and all seem to do well. The advice of those interested in the welfare of the farmers of Western Canada, advise all who can at all do so to enter upon the raising of sheep. They have proved most profitable to those who go into that industry on a scale commensurate with their means, and their farm area.

The climate is perfectly adapted to the raising of sheep, they are easily kept, and as pointed out, there is good money to be made out of them.—Advertiser.

Why? Psychological Mag.—I can read minds.
Engineer—Yuk ken? Ken yuh read mine?
Psy.—Certainly.
Eng.—Why don't yuh hit me, then?
—Chaparral.

REAL SKIN COMFORT

Follows Use of Cuticura Soap and Ointment. Trial Free.

By bathing and anointing these fragrant supercreamy emollients impart to tender, sensitive or irritated, itching skins a feeling of intense skin comfort difficult for one to realize who has never used them for like purposes. Cultivate an acquaintance with them. Sample each free by mail with Book. Address postcard, Cuticura, Dept. XX, Boston. Sold everywhere.—Adv.

The Easiest Way.
The witness said his name was Patrick J. Dolan, but it did not sound right to Judge Wade, who quizzed him.

"You say your name is Dolan?"
"Yes."
"What was your father's name?"
"Leviniski."
"How did you get the Dolan?"
"I came across the vouter two years ago. On the Vest tel Tolan he wants to sell his pizness—pottles and chunk. He has a fine sign and I buy der sign, name and all. That's why I'm Tolan."

The Amputation.
Representative Anthony, advocating increased armaments at a luncheon in Washington, said:
"I firmly believe that the opponents of armaments understand present-day conditions as little as the Hackney lad understood war."
"In Mare street, Hackney, a lad said:
"Have ye heard about Jim? He's been wounded by the Germans. Ain't it terrible?"
"How's he been wounded?" asked a girl.
"It seems," said the Hackney lad, sadly, "that the Germans have cut off his retreat."

A Big One.
"What did the star tell you was his favorite role?"
"He said it was the roll he got from his baker."

It's a well-trained conscience that can be made to speak only when it is spoken to.

INSOMNIA Leads to Madness, If Not Remedied.

"Experiments satisfied me, some 5 years ago," writes a Topeka woman, "that coffee was the direct cause of the insomnia from which I suffered terribly, as well as extreme nervousness and acute dyspepsia."

"I had been a coffee drinker since childhood, and did not like to think that the beverage was doing me all this harm. But it was, and the time came when I had to face the fact, and protect myself. I therefore gave up coffee abruptly and absolutely, and adopted Postum for my hot drink at meals."

"I began to note improvement in my condition very soon after I took on Postum. The change proceeded gradually, but surely, and it was a matter of only a few weeks before I found myself entirely relieved—the nervousness passed away, my digestive apparatus was restored to normal efficiency, and I began to sleep restfully and peacefully."

"These happy conditions have continued during all of the 5 years, and I am safe in saying that I owe them entirely to Postum, for when I began to drink it I ceased to use medicines." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

Postum comes in two forms: Postum Cereal—the original form—must be well boiled. 15c and 25c packages.
Instant Postum—a soluble powder—dissolves quickly in a cup of hot water, and, with cream and sugar, makes a delicious beverage instantly. 30c and 50c tins.
Both kinds are equally delicious and cost about the same per cup.
"There's a Reason" for Postum.
—sold by Grocers.