



UNKNOWN SOLDIERS' TOMB, ARLINGTON CEMETERY

IN THE spring of 1867, only two years after the war between the states was ended, there was published in a New York newspaper a short paragraph which reported that "the women of Columbus, Miss., have shown themselves impartial in their offerings made to the memory of the dead. They strewed flowers alike on the graves of the Confederate and of the National soldiers."

The heart of the whole country thrilled to this brief announcement, says the New York Times. For, as far as we can ascertain now, it was probably the first unselfish effort of the kind toward healing the wounds of a nation which for four years had been fiercely engaged in one of the most terrible conflicts known to history.

While little has been written or published regarding the origin and development of Memorial Day, this small newspaper item, reporting the action of this group of Southern women, at least should have some mention in any history of this holiday. For a year it had no direct results, but in May, 1868, Adj. Gen. N. P. Chipman took up the matter with Gen. John A. Logan, then national commander of the Grand Army of the Republic, suggesting that this organization should undertake as a body to have flowers strewn on the graves of soldiers at some definite date.

Immediately the value of this suggestion was appreciated. Through their legislatures a large number of states set aside May 30 as a legal holiday. So great was the response of the North to the unselfish action of the women of Columbus, Miss., that it struck fire in the heart of a young Ithaca (N. Y.) lawyer named Francis M. Finch, who wrote a poem entitled "The Blue and the Gray," which since has become closely identified with the day. Not long afterward Chauncey M. Depew, in one of his famous addresses, said:

"When the war was over in the South, where with warmer skies and more poetic temperaments symbols and emblems are better understood than in the practical North, the widows, mothers and children of the Confederate dead went out and strewed their graves with flowers; at many places the women scattered them impartially, also, over the unknown and unmarked resting places of the Union soldiers. As the news of this touching tribute flashed over the North it roused, as nothing else could have done, national amity and love and allayed sectional animosity and passion. Thus out of sorrows common alike to North and South came this beautiful custom."

At the first formal exercises, held at Arlington, Va., May 30, 1868, following General Logan's order to the G. A. R., the principal address was delivered by James A. Garfield, 12 years later elected President of the United States. As yet the term Memorial Day, or Decoration Day, had not been linked with the observance, and his address, afterward printed in pamphlet form in Cleveland, Ohio, was simply entitled:

"Oration of Hon. James A. Garfield, Delivered at Arlington, Va., May 30, 1868, on the Occasion of Strewing Flowers on the Graves of Union Soldiers."

But year by year the idea spread, and at Memorial Day ceremonies held at Monument cemetery, Philadelphia, May 29, 1875, under auspices of Post 2, Department of Pennsylvania, G. A. R., it was recorded that "the Annual Floral Decoration of the Graves of Our Dead Soldiers has be-



DENMARK OBSERVES DAY

come a national custom." Even in a short ten years after Appomattox, time was doing much to heal old wounds, assuage old enmities. And on the eve of Decoration Day, May 30, 1877, a throng assembled in the Academy of Music, Brooklyn, to greet as chief speaker Judge Roger A. Pryor, formerly brigadier general in the Confederate army. Then and there this learned jurist declared to the American people that war, with all the horrors it entails, is made not by soldiers but by politicians.

"In soliciting the participation of Confederate soldiers in the solemnities of this day," he began, "you mean to tender them an overture of reconciliation, to avert your goodwill toward your recent adversaries, and to proclaim your desire for the prevalence of peace and fraternal feeling between the belligerent sections."

"By no token more touching and impressive could you make manifest those liberal and patriotic sentiments. To proffer your former foes a share in the simple but pathetic ceremonial by which, on this hallowed anniversary, you symbolize the perennial bloom and fragrance associated with the memory of your departed comrades, and allow us to unite in the homage you render to the fallen heroes of the Union, is indeed so affecting a testimonial of your kindness and magnanimity that we unreservedly yield ourselves to its benign influences and reciprocate, with all the warmth of our ardent Southern natures, the inarticulate but heartfelt aspiration for the reign of peace and good-will over our agitated and afflicted land."

The great audience listened intently as General Pryor continued:

"The bloody business of secession, with all its disastrous consequences, was wholly the act of the professed men of peace—the politicians. They nullified the Constitution, they introduced into the presence of the Supreme court with their factious clamor, they lashed the popular mind into fury over imaginary wrongs. To vindicate the abstract theory of potential secession they challenged an encounter which issued in the irresistible aggrandizement of federal power. To preserve the ideal existence of slavery in the territories they provoked a war which ended in the annihilation of slavery in the states."

The crowds in Brooklyn's Academy of Music could hardly believe their ears when Pryor, with commanding gesture, declared:

"Meanwhile the soldiers of the nation, no matter where their birth or what their political opinions, uniformly opposed themselves to every act and every word of which the aim or

tendency was to engender ill-feeling between the states or impair the stability of the Union. Call the roll of fighting men, whether in the army or the navy, and mark one known to fame who was not the friend of peace, the advocate of conciliation! No blame for that stupendous folly, the war of secession, attaches to the men who bore its brunt."

The former Confederate general paused for an instant, then took a step forward on the great stage of the academy, and with upraised hand placed full blame, as he saw it, for the four years of conflict, using these words: "The politician began it. The soldier ended it."

Pryor lived for 42 years after delivering this address, dying March 14, 1919, at the age of ninety-one. He had seen much of men and of the world at home and abroad. As time passed he became more than ever convinced that great wars are caused by politicians; that the World war of 1914-18 was brought on by self-seeking politicians and selfish traders; and that in this instance, as in others, after such gentry had provoked conflict, it took the soldier and the naval man to end hostilities and re-establish peace.

The Spanish war with its loss of life caused an increase in the numbers of those who observed Memorial Day. And when May 30, 1918, rolled around, with the first harvest of American lives gathered by the Grim Reaper because of the World war, the observance again swung to its full height as a ceremonial of honor, personal sorrow and national gratitude.

In many of the older parts of the country are decorated not only the graves of those who fell in the war between the states, the Spanish war and the World war, but, owing to the influence of patriotic societies, graves are decorated, and reverent mention is made of those who died in other conflicts—the Revolutionary war, in which about 310,000 Americans were engaged; the War of 1812, with 575,222 Americans on land and sea. It is possible, also, that graves are decorated of some who were engaged in the naval war with France when 4,503 Americans manned warships in hostilities lasting from July 9, 1798, until September 30, 1800.

In brief, one historian says, days particularly set apart for ceremonies in honor of the dead are common to mankind and are well-nigh as old as history itself.

This present year, and probably for many years to come, Memorial Day in every part of the United States will be rededicated to the purposes which hallow it.

at the time the licker was gone he was driving the hosses so fast they were mighty nigh running, and he'd forgot all about the snakes. But he says there were 65 of 'em, anyhow, and prob'ly would a-been a thousand if the team and the licker had held out."—Kansas City Star.

Rainous Giving

Let us beware lest we act as he did in the fable, who stood watch in the lighthouse, and gave to the poor in the

cabins about him the oil of the mighty lanterns that served to illumine the sea. Every soul in its sphere has charge of a lighthouse, for which there is more or less need. The humblest mother who allows her whole life to be crushed, to be saddened, absorbed, by the less important of her motherly duties, is giving her oil to the poor; and her children will suffer, the whole of their life, from there not having been, in the soul of their mother, the radiance it might have acquired.—Maeterlinck.

His Adventure

"That feller, Sawney, over in Booger Holler, says he killed 65 rattlesnakes while plowing tuther day," at the Mount Pizzy post office stated Tobe Sagg of Sandy Mush.

"Sixty-five rattlesnakes?" exclaimed somebody.

"That's what he fows. He had a jug of licker at each end of the fursers, and every time he reached the end of a row he'd take a drink. By



THIS WAS A JOKE IN 1876

Young Man—People are talking about the new invention, the telephone. It is so wonderful that it is possible to hear a man's voice over a mile away.

Young Woman—Marvelous! And can a lady's voice be heard a mile away, too?

Young Man—Yes, my dear, but there was really no invention needed for that.—Telephone Review.

SERVES HIM RIGHT



Mike—Hold on, Pat! I don't yet come on the ladder till Ol' m' down. It's old'n' cracked.

Pat—Phwat ov it? It'll serve th' boss right to have a new wan.

Secret of It

"To hold your husbands, wives," Remarks Bill Young, "Is easy if you'll learn To hold your tongue."

Pa Took the Air

"Father, freight is goods that are sent by water or land, isn't it?"

"That's right, son."

"Well, then, why is it that the freight that goes by ship is called a cargo, and when it goes by car it is called a shipment?"

And then Johnny wondered why father put on his hat and sauntered outside to get the air.—Edison Topics.

The Leader

Hard-looker (to passing motorist)—Hi, mister, I'm going your way!

Motorist—So, I see, but I'll get there before you do.—Pathfinder.

The Exception

"They say, professor, that you are master of all European tongues. Is that so?"

"Yes—except my wife's!"

Fast Speaker?

Friend—Does the baby talk yet?

Fond Parent—Oh, yes, but nobody can understand just what it is he's saying.

ON THE JOB



"That machinist is the most thorough man of all I know."

"What makes you think so?"

"He not only works all day, but bolts his food at meals, rivets everybody's attention and hammers every new idea advanced."

The Limit

The tightest man of all I know, Goes to church by radio; Thinks the hymns and sermon great But tunes out while they pass the plate.

Sir Galahad!

Fair Motorist—Oh, I'm sorry, but I'm afraid I have cut off your right foot.

Chivalrous Male—That's quite all right, madam, I had a corn on it, anyway.

His Vacation

Dana—Cap'n, I've been two years before the mast.

Captain—Very well, Dana, you deserve a vacation. You may go aft for two weeks at half pay.—Yale Record.

One Advantage

Father—What! You wish to marry my daughter? You have no clientele. What could you offer her that she hasn't at home?

Medic—Well—er—free medical attention.—Illinois Siren.

Stinging

George—What are those black marks on your cheeks?

Edward—That's where Phyllis lashed me with her eyelashes last night.

Ask Your Dealer

ASK your local dealer to recommend a practical decorator. If you are unable to secure one you can do the work yourself, tinting and stenciling your walls to give beautiful results.

Alabastine
Instead of Kalsomine or Wall Paper

Buy Alabastine from your local dealer, white and a variety of tints, ready to mix with cold water and apply with a suitable brush. Each package has the cross and circle printed in red. By intermixing Alabastine tints you can accurately match draperies and rugs and obtain individual treatment of each room.

Write for special suggestions and latest color combinations
ALABASTINE COMPANY
1647 Grandville Ave. Grand Rapids, Mich.



One-half of a man's energy is wasted. Only the down strokes count in chopping wood.

Cuticura for Sore Hands. Soak hands on retiring in the hot suds of Cuticura Soap, dry and rub in Cuticura Ointment. Remove surplus Ointment with tissue paper. This is only one of the things Cuticura will do if Soap, Ointment and Talcum are used for all toilet purposes.—Advertisement.

Everybody is seeking to get the best of it in life and everybody is now and then able to.

Sore eyes, blood-shot eyes, watery eyes, sticky eyes, all healed promptly with nightly applications of Roman Eye Balsam. Adv.

"There is no accounting for tastes"—but there is. One's bringing up accounts for a good many.

FOUND

That Hannah's Tablets will quickly relieve indigestion, dyspepsia, sick, sour or gassy stomachs. To prove it, I'll send a trial package free. Don't suffer any longer. Write for a package today. P. J. Hannah, Box 1173, Yuma, Ariz.

Ferfield Summer Music. Pedagogy, Sight Singing, Musicianship, Teachers Wtd. Mrs. Ellis Ferfield, 121 Madison Ave., N. Y. City.

SUDAN GRASS SEED DIRECT FROM GROWER. Guaranteed absolutely free from Johnson grass seeds. Less than 15 pounds, 15c per pound; 16 to 20 pounds, 12c per pound; 21 to 25 pounds, 10c per pound; 26 to 400 pounds, 8c per pound. Charges prepaid. John Silbersack, R. 2, Orland, Calif.

OWNER HAVING GOOD FARM FOR SALE reasonable price, write J. Terburg, 653 Godchaux Building, New Orleans, La.

Do flies like your cooking?

REMEMBER, flies are more than troublesome. They come from filth to food. Get rid of them with Flit.

Flit spray clears your home in a few minutes of disease-bearing flies and mosquitoes. It is clean, safe and easy to use.

Kills All Household Insects

Flit spray also destroys bed bugs, roaches and ants. It searches out the cracks and crevices where they hide and breed, and destroys insects and their eggs. Spray Flit on your garments. Flit kills moths and their larvae which eat holes. Extensive tests showed that Flit spray did not stain the most delicate fabrics.

Flit is the result of exhaustive research by expert entomologists and chemists. It is harmless to mankind. Flit has replaced the old methods because it kills all the insects—and does it quickly.

Get a Flit can and sprayer today. For sale everywhere.

STANDARD OIL CO. (NEW JERSEY)

FLIT

DESTROYS
Flies Mosquitoes Moths
Ants Bed Bugs Roaches

"The yellow can with the black band"

Correct Guess
"Didn't you use to work for that tightwad Rittmans?"
"Yes, still do. I'm Rittmans."

Costliest Real Estate
The costliest real estate lot in the world is at No. 1 Wall street, opposite Trinity church, New York city. It fronts 29.10 feet on Broadway and 39.10 feet on Wall street.

Children Cry for

Fletcher's CASTORIA

MOTHER:—Fletcher's Castoria is especially prepared to relieve Infants in arms and Children all ages of Constipation, Flatulency, Wind Colic and Diarrhea; allaying Feverishness arising therefrom, and, by regulating the Stomach and Bowels, aids the assimilation of Food; giving healthy and natural sleep.

To avoid imitations, always look for the signature of *Dr. J. C. Fletcher*
Absolutely Harmless—No Opium. Physicians everywhere recommend it.

