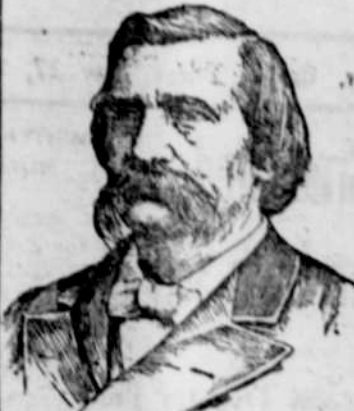


Memorial Day, 1927 Capital City Made to Order



PARADE OF THE VETERANS



John A. Logan

By ELMO SCOTT WATSON

ALL over the world—wherever there are men and women who claim the privilege of American citizenship—May 30 will be observed as the day on which we honor our soldier dead. For Memorial Day has outgrown its original significance as a day of remembrance for the men who wore the Blue and those who wore the Gray in the greatest civil war in history, the War Between the States of 1861 to 1865. America's soldier dead lie buried in many lands—in Cuba, in the Philippines, in Mexico and in France, Belgium and England.

In the environs of the City of Mexico there is a little cemetery in which a small granite shaft stands, bearing these words: "To the memory of the American soldiers who perished in this valley in 1847, whose bones, collected by the country's orders, are here buried—750." Memorial Day is a day of remembrance for those 750 Americans as much as it is for any of the hundreds of thousands whose graves in cemeteries in every state of the Union will be covered with flowers on May 30 of this year, 1927. Since 1918 the world-wide significance of Memorial Day for Americans has been more apparent because of the long rows of white crosses in England and France and Belgium. In a military cemetery at Romagne-sous-Montfaucon in the Meuse-Argonne region of France there are 14,045 of these crosses. In the Oise-Aisne cemetery there are 5,334; at St. Mihiel, 4,141; in the Alsace-Marne, 2,212; at the Somme, 1,810; at Surannes, 1,500; in Flanders Field in Belgium, 365, and at Brookwood, England, 437.

So it is in remembrance of those 30,502 American soldiers, who are buried in eight European cemeteries, and the 46,214, who have been brought home to rest beneath the soil of their native land, as well as the countless host of the dead heroes of the Civil war, the Indian wars, the Spanish-American and every other conflict in which the United States has ever been engaged, that Memorial Day will be celebrated this year.

If there is any one Memorial Day ceremony which is outstanding it undoubtedly will be that in the great amphitheater in Arlington cemetery near Washington where President Coolidge will voice the nation's tribute to its soldier dead. Around him will be grouped high government officials and ambassadors of foreign countries. But it will not be the presence of great men which will make the Memorial Day services there notable. It is the place itself which is the incarnation of the spirit of Memorial Day—Arlington cemetery, where stands the memorial to the "Unknown Dead" of the Civil war and where was placed the greatest of all American shrines, the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier.

Of all national celebrations, Americans have best preserved the original connotation of "holy day" for "holiday" in the case of Memorial Day. Untouched by the commercialism and the materialism which has crept into the observance of other special days, it has a dignity and a spirituality all of its own. Perhaps the fact that it was conceived in love and perpetuated in reverence has made it so.

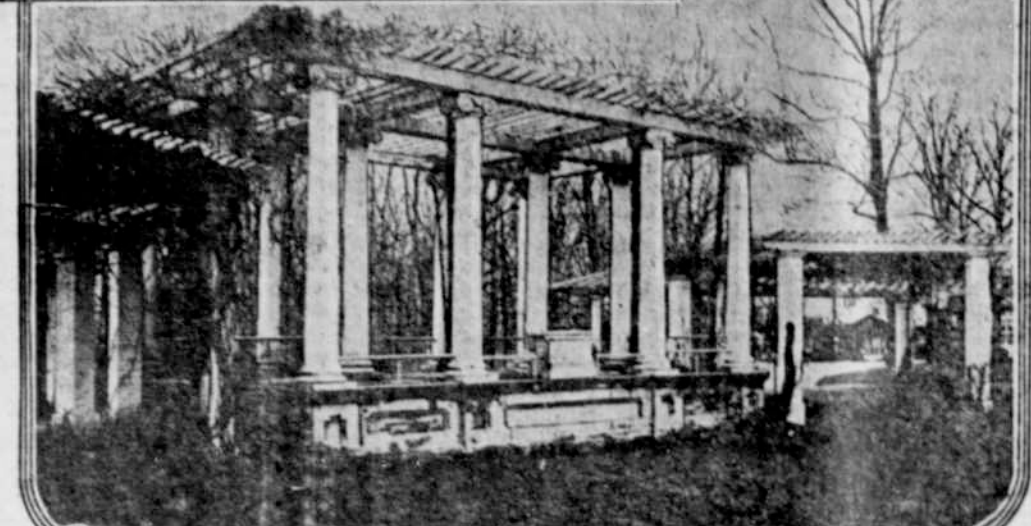
For it was the touch of a woman's hand, laying flowers upon the grave of an enemy—perhaps the very one who was responsible for the death of some one near and dear to her—whose example of loving kindness and forgiveness for past hatreds eventually brought about the observance of Memorial Day. In 1891, Miss Lizzie Rutherford, of Columbus, Miss., a daughter of a member of the Ladies Aid society, who had been carefully attending the graves of Confederate dead, that April 26 be set aside each year as a special day for decorating these graves.

Her suggestion was at once adopted by the society and on April 26, 1896, the first Memorial day service was held in St. Luke's Methodist church in Columbus with Col. James M. Ramsey as the orator of the day. On that day the graves of both Union and Confederate soldiers buried near Columbus were decorated with flowers. In the meantime letters to women in other southern towns resulted in the adoption of April 26 for a general observance of a memorial day for the soldier dead.

In the spring of 1907 a New York newspaper published a paragraph in which this brief statement was made: "The women of Columbus, Miss., have shown themselves impartial in their offering made to the memory of the dead. They strewn flowers alike on the graves of Confederate and National soldiers." In 1907 the nation was still bleeding from the wounds of the war, and anger, hatred and suspicion were still rife. But this action by the women in the South sent a thrill throughout the North and the following year, Gen. John A. Logan, national commander of the G. A. R., designated May 30 for the purpose of strewing with flowers or otherwise decorating the graves of comrades.

How General Logan came to issue the famous order to his comrades of the G. A. R. which resulted in the observance of May 30 as Memorial Day, or "Decoration Day," as it was first known and as it is still often referred to, was related a few years ago by his widow, for many years known as "The Grand Old Lady of Washington." The story, as told by Mrs. Logan, follows:

The late Col. Charles L. Wilson, editor of the



GRAND ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES AT ARLINGTON



GRAND ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES AT ARLINGTON

General Orders No. 11

"Headquarters Grand Army of the Republic, Adjutant General's Office, 445 14th Street, Washington, D. C. May 5, 1868.

"General Orders, No. 11.

"The 30th day of May, 1868, is designated for the purpose of strewing with flowers, or otherwise decorating, the graves of comrades who died in defense of their country during the late rebellion, and whose bodies now lie in almost every city, village, hamlet and churchyard in the land. In this observance, no form of ceremony is prescribed, but posts and comrades will, in their own way, arrange such fitting services and testimonials of respect, as circumstances may permit.

"We are organized, comrades, as our regulations tell us, for the purpose among other things, 'of preserving and strengthening those kind and fraternal feelings which have bound together the soldiers, sailors and marines, who united together to suppress the late rebellion.' What can aid more to assure this feeling than by cherishing tenderly the memory of our heroic dead, who made their breasts a barricade between our country and its foes. Their soldierly virtues were the result of freedom to a race in chains, and their deaths the tattoo of rebellious tyranny in arms. We should guard their graves with sacred vigilance. All that the consecrated wealth and taste of the nation can add to their adornment and security, is but a fitting tribute to the memory of her slain defenders. Let no wanton foot tread rudely on such hallowed grounds. Let pleasant paths invite the coming and going of reverent visitors and fond mourners. Let no vandals of avarice or neglect, no ravages of time, testify to the present or to the coming generations that we have forgotten, as a people, the cost of free and undivided republic.

"If other eyes grow dull, and other hands slack, and other hearts grow cold in the solemn trust, ours shall keep it well, as long as the light and warmth of life remain to us.

"Let us, then, at the time appointed, gather around their sacred remains, and garland the passionless mounds above them with the choicest flowers of springtime; let us raise above them the dear old flag that saved from dishonor; let us, in this solemn presence, renew our pledges to aid and assist those whom they have left among us a sacred charge upon a nation's gratitude—the soldier's widow and orphan.

"If it is the purpose of the commander-in-chief to inaugurate this observance, with the hope that it will be kept up from year to year, while a survivor of the war remains to honor the memory of his departed comrades. He earnestly desires the public press to call attention to this order, and lend its friendly aid in bringing it to the notice of comrades in all parts of the country in time for simultaneous compliance therewith.

"If Department commanders will use every effort to make this order effective.

"By order of John A. Logan, Commander-in-Chief.

"Official: N. P. Chipman, Adjutant General."

Chicago Journal of that day, invited a party consisting of his niece Miss Anna Wilson (later Mrs. Horatia May), Miss Farrar, his fiancée (all now dead); General Logan, and myself, to visit the battlefield around Richmond in March, 1868. The importance of some measure then pending in congress prevented General Logan, at the last moment, from going, but he insisted upon my going with these friends. We made a tour of every battlefield, fortification, temporary barricade and cemetery around the city. The Confederate capital, driving about in old tumble-down vehicles, drawn

by lean, faded horses, driven by thinly clad, poorly fed men, who had survived the long siege of Richmond. We saw the colored men, women and children digging out the lead and iron which had been shot into the fortifications, almost the only support of these wretched people. Visiting cemeteries and church yards, we were deeply touched by the withered wreaths and tiny flags that marked the graves of the Confederate dead. In the bleak March wind and light-falling snow, the desolation seemed most oppressive.

Returning together to the old Willard hotel, where we then lived, sitting in our parlor after dinner, we recounted to General Logan the incidents of the trip and how deeply touched we were by the devastation and ravages of the war. In the churchyard around an old historic church at Petersburg, every foot of the ground seemed occupied by the graves of the Confederate dead. Upon them lay wreaths, once beautiful flowers, now crumbling, which had been placed there by loving hands. Little faded Confederate flags marked each grave, mute evidence of the devotion of the southern people to their loved and lost. General Logan was much impressed by our description, saying: "I have never seen the day of their glory more than I saw it here. The day of their glory were won to honor their dead by chaplets of laurel and flowers, as well as in bronze and stone," and that as commander in chief of the Grand Army of the Republic and member of congress from Illinois, which he then was, he would issue an order establishing Memorial Day, then called "Decoration Day." He signed at the same time that he believed that he could secure the adoption of a joint resolution making it a national holiday and a national ceremony. He then took up a pencil and paper and wrote the matchless order No. 11.

As a result of this order formal exercises were held at Arlington, Va. (later the site of the present Arlington National Cemetery) on May 30, 1868, the principal ceremony being the decoration with flags and flowers of the monument to the "Unknown Dead," a memorial that had been erected to the memory of 2,111 unidentified dead found on the fields of Bull Run and the route to Rappahannock. The day was also observed in other parts of the country by strewing flowers on the soldiers' graves. In accordance with General Logan's order, but the term Memorial Day or Decoration Day had not yet been adopted.

The idea spread rapidly, however, and at the ceremonies held by the G. A. R. in Monument cemetery in Philadelphia on May 29, 1875, it was recorded that "the annual floral decoration of the graves of our dead soldiers has become a national custom." For it was doing much to heal the wounds of the war and, in uniting to honor their dead, the North and the South were forgetting the bitterness of a few short years before. One of the most significant bits of evidence of this occurred in Brooklyn when on the eve of May 30, 1877, a great throng assembled in the Academy of Music to hear the chief orator of the day—Judge Roger A. Pryor, formerly brigadier general in the Confederate army.

From that time on Memorial Day celebrations were increasingly a symbol of a nation reunited. Especially was this true of those which followed the Spanish-American war, in which sons of men who had worn the Blue fought and died beside sons of men who had worn the Gray. And it was even more true of Memorial Day celebrations since 1919. The world war has left America this heritage—a Memorial Day of broader and deeper meaning than it has ever had before. It knows no North, no South, no East, no West. It honors the fighting men of no particular war, but of all wars. It is a trumpet call to all Americans to pay reverent tribute to the memory of their honored dead—the AMERICAN soldier.

Two hours after the exchange had opened, it was announced that Morse had failed. The financier's ill success soured him and his health failing he died soon after. In Cuba—Kansas City Star.

Conserving Eyesight

A lazy Indian sunning himself outside a small railway station in New Mexico gazed at the landscape first with one eye, then the other. When questioned by curious tourists as to his reasons for keeping one eye closed

Step Taken by Australian Government Parallels That of U. S.

Washington.—By moving into a capital city made out of hand, where no town existed before, the Australian government has taken a step closely paralleled to that taken by the United States in the summer of 1800, when the seat of government was moved from one of its greatest cities, Philadelphia, into a virtual wilderness, says a bulletin of the National Geographic society. "Canberra, the federal city, was formally dedicated by the duke of York on May 9, and the Australian parliament began deliberations in the new capital on the same date.

"A century and a quarter has seen a great advance in the art of capital-city building," continues the bulletin; "and although the residents of Canberra will find their capital, as early Washingtonians found theirs, a city made up in large part of 'magnificent distances' at least they will have the organized comforts of modern community life such as the infant Washington could not know. One of the first things done at Canberra was to start work on a water supply system. The first unit of this has long been completed. Next, both sanitary and storm sewers were constructed; and only a little later a powerhouse was built, and a railway was extended to an existing line. There are some good streets in Canberra in place of the rude trails and muddy paths by which the American congressmen of 125 years ago found their way through thickets and across morasses between the capitol and the White House.

"The federal territory in which the new Australian capital is situated, was set apart for the purpose in December, 1908. It is near the southeastern corner of the continent close to its center of population. The territory contains 912 square miles and so is 13 times the size of the present District of Columbia.

Plans Chosen by Contest.

"Australia's new capital is to be an inland and upland city. It lies some 70 miles from the ocean, behind the dividing range of mountains that skirts the coast. It is nearly 200 miles south-west of Sydney and about 300 miles northeast of Melbourne. The site chosen for the city was formerly a sheep station or ranch, an undulating upland plain with an altitude of about 1,800 feet. Scattered about are isolated hills rising 800 feet or more, while across the plain flows a small river, the Molonglo. It is in a latitude corresponding roughly to that of Chattanooga, Tenn., or Asheville, N. C.

"A world-wide contest was launched by Australia in 1911 for the submission of plans for her made-to-order capital. The first prize was won by an American, the second by a Finn, and the third by a Frenchman. The plan which has been taking shape in the Australian hills in recent years follows the American design in general, but has been modified to include some of the good points of the other winning plans, as well as changes considered necessary by the commission and engineers who have been entrusted with the building of the city.

"A commanding eminence south of the river was chosen as the site for the permanent capital, and about this

blocks are arranged in a great circle. Lesser circles of blocks impinge upon this central circle, or exist at a distance, connected by radial avenues. North of the river, on a similar hill, a university will be built.

"Australians have profited by the errors of other capital builders, and have provided against the topsy-turvy propensity of cities to 'just grow,' as did Washington during a certain era of its existence. No lots or areas in the district will be sold outright. Instead 99-year leases will be given, with reappraisal of values every 10 years. The leases will pay rent amounting to 5 per cent on the appraised value, with withholding leases in certain sections of the city and granting them in others, the commission of three men in charge of Canberra can control its growth. The commission also requires that no structure be erected until the plans for it have received official approval.

Dream City to Grow Slowly.

"About \$25,000,000 has been expended so far toward the development of Canberra, but it still lacks much of having the appearance of a city or even of a town such as Americans or Europeans are used to. This is because the commission resolutely set about districting the future city. It now has the appearance, therefore, of a group of villages scattered over a plain. Australia is willing to bring its dream city into existence slowly. As an example, the parliament buildings are considered to be 'temporary' structures; yet they will probably be used for several generations before being superseded by a permanent capitol on the site reserved for it.

"A definite system of physical development is being adhered to. The center of the city will be given over to

WITH HER PET COON



Mrs. Coolidge with "Rebecca," her pet coon. The animal spends most of her time in the Washington zoo.

By Suicide, Dying, no
Scrawls a Love Note
Philadelphia.—Edward Hargraves, eighteen, killed himself with gas while filling an 11-page note book with random notes addressed to his mother, relatives and a girl named Miriam. One message scrawled as he was dying read:
"Miriam, I died for you. I love you too much, Eddie. Please do not blame anybody but myself. Wire my uncle, Major Kosler, Lykens, Pa. Don't think I am drunk, I know all I am doing. Miriam, we may meet yet. I have the gas on now."

public buildings, parks and lakes. Off to itself is the nucleus of the shopping district; elsewhere is a modified industrial area for laundries, cold storage and the like. At a distance the district for inexpensive homes already has its scores of small bungalows. The section for more pretentious residences lies off in another direction. So the city is being shaped."

Sunday Safe Day for London Pedestrians

London.—Friday is the worst day of the week for London pedestrians, and Sunday is the safest. The ministry of transportation has tabulated street accidents for a seven-year period, revealing this, and also that December is the most dangerous month, while February is the safest. December's seven-year toll was 502 fatalities, compared with 359 for February.

Last year 160 persons were killed in the streets on Friday, mostly by automobiles. Saturday, with a total of 157, was the next most dangerous day, while for Sunday the number was 101, the least of any day in the week.

Since 1920 the number of persons killed in the streets has increased from 657 in that year to 1,020, the number of injured increasing from 21,028 to 47,213.

Frost Tamed Elephant; Pays Dearly for Spree

Quemado, Kan.—Diamond, who once was a two-ton elephant, defied the conventions and his trainers last winter and went on a jaunt through southwestern Kansas, terrifying farmers and breaking up fences with attendant publicity.

Now, every step is a reminder to Diamond that freedom costs dearly. His jaunt was made in subzero weather and the frost nipped him in several places. The circus in which he plays an important part has started on its summer tour and Diamond plods painfully along with it.

Diamond's ears are gone and he has only half a tail. Large, white spots mark places where his flesh was frozen, his body is cut and bruised and he has lost weight. His trainers expect him to stick close to the winter quarters hereafter.

Golf for Workers

Ridgely, N. Y.—Holding that if golf is good for business men it should be excellent for factory workers, George F. Johnson, shoe manufacturer, has announced the gift of an 18-hole course for his 14,000 employees.

Refuses Reward

Wilkesbarre, Pa.—Joseph Nowanick, coal miner, caught a \$1,700 diamond ring in Broadhead creek. He learned it belonged to Mrs. Joseph Brown of New York and returned it, refusing a reward.

On Anniversary of America's Entry Into War



General Pershing and James Barton, national adjutant of the American Legion, standing at salute after placing a wreath of roses on the tomb of the Unknown Soldier in Paris on the tenth anniversary of America's entry into the World war.

"STAR-SPANGLED BANNER" WAVES OVER 901 RIVALS

National Federation of Music Clubs Finds None of Compositions Fit to Supersede It.

Chicago.—A new national anthem, great enough to take a place beside "The Star-Spangled Banner," has not yet been found, the National Federation of Music Clubs announced. A contest, in which nearly 1,000 manuscripts were entered from every state in the Union, Alaska, Hawaii, England, India and France, failed to produce a melody of sufficient merit to provide music to carry the famous poem of Katharine Lee Bates, "America the Beautiful."

Four nationally known music critics, Dr. Frank Danneberg, of New York; Frederick E. Converse, of Boston; Felix Borowski, of Chicago, and Dean Peter K. Lutkin, of Evanston, Ill., were instructed by the past presidents' assembly of the federation to select a

hymn only if it showed unmistakable greatness. They were told they were not to pick a winner from the deluge of manuscripts unless it was of magnitude sufficient to "sweep the people off their feet."

"After giving careful consideration to them (901 offerings), we beg leave to report that, although some of the settings showed fine musicianship, no one impressed us as reaching the high standard called for, none were fully adequate to the inspiring text," said the judges in their decision. "We therefore recommend that no award be made."

Tunisians Turn to Terrible Tea Tippling

Tunis.—A mania for tea-drinking has become a social menace here that physicians are trying to combat. Tunisians are rapidly becoming lazy and

losing their sleep and appetites because of the habit, medical authorities claim. One doctor says he found cases of nervousness and eye disorders known to have resulted from the constant consumption of the leaf. Last year Tunis used 1,100,000 kilos of tea, compared to almost none before the war. Natives are said to be spending their entire incomes and even pawning their possessions to get it.

Peary's Son Will Go After Arctic Secrets

New York.—Regions of Baffin Island, virtually unexplored since they were visited by Luke Foxe in 1631, hold secrets that are the last word of an expedition which will sail from New York in June. It is announced. The expedition—to be known as the Putnam Baffin Island expedition—will be directed by George Palmer Putnam, publisher. The two-masted schooner Morrissey, commanded by Robert Bartlett, skipper for Robert E. Peary on his polar trips, will carry the expedition. Peary's son will assist in making geographical studies.

Failure That Ended Career of Speculator

Anthony W. Morse, who, during the Civil war, was one of the powerful men in Wall street, got such a high opinion of his knowledge of national resources that he tried to bump the United States treasury off the financial map but was bumped off himself. Secretary of the Treasury Salmon P. Chase, being advised that Morse's speculations were inflating and endangering the national credit, an-

nounced that if the inflations were carried any further, Chase would prick the bubble by selling gold. Anthony W. Morse thereupon sent Secretary Chase a dispatch saying he would be glad to buy all the gold the United States had to sell. Chase thereupon ordered \$10,000,000 worth of gold sold to the highest bidder. The usual notice appeared in the morning newspapers and a panic at

once followed. Two hours after the exchange had opened, it was announced that Morse had failed. The financier's ill success soured him and his health failing he died soon after. In Cuba—Kansas City Star.

Conserving Eyesight

A lazy Indian sunning himself outside a small railway station in New Mexico gazed at the landscape first with one eye, then the other. When questioned by curious tourists as to his reasons for keeping one eye closed

he replied with dignity, "See every thing with one eye. No good wear out both."

Now the Massachusetts board of optometry goes the Indian one better and advises conservation of vision by keeping the eyes closed while listening to the radio. The practice may be observed frequently at symphony concerts, but is not followed there for conservation of vision.

A train of thought should not be allowed to run wild.