

By ELMO SCOTT WATSON

EARLY every American is familiar with the story of the origin of Memorial day—how a group of women in Columbus, Miss., soon after the close of the Civil war, decided to set aside April 26 as a special day for decorating graves of Confederate dead, how

of Confederate dead, how on that date in 1866 they covered with flowers not only the graves of their own kinsmen but of Union soldiers as well, how the story of this gracious act was reported in northern newspapers the next spring and sent a thrill throughout the North and how it led directly the next year to the issuing of the famous Order No. 11 by Gen. John A. Logan which resulted in the observance of a national memorial day from that time on. But not many are so familiar with the story of how a poem also resulted from the action of these southern women and the part it played in doing away with the bitterness which had been carried over from the war between the states.

In Ithaca, N. Y., there lived a young lawyer named Francis Miles Finch. When he heard what the Columbus (Miss.) women had done it inspired him to write the verses which he gave the title of "The Blue and the Gray." When this poem was published it seemed to strike a responsive chord in the hearts of thousands and it was widely reprinted and later set to music and sung. According to one historian, "the singing and reading of Finch's poem did more to re-establish harmony than any of the well thoughtout plans of reconciliation of the diplomats."

The late Chauncey M. Depew in one of his famous addresses in referring to the custom of decorating the graves of the soldier dead on Memorial day, said: "This out of sorrows common alike to North and South came this beautiful custom." Although the inspiration for the observance of Memorial day came from a group of southern women, it was the large group of northern men who kept the custom alive in its earliest days. This group was the Grand Army of the Republic. The Grand Army of the Republic, or the G. A. R. as it is more familiarly known, was organized in Decatur, Ill., April 6, 1866, at the suggestion of Dr. Stephenson and Chaplain W. J. Rutledge of the Fourteenth Illinois infantry. Its membership was composed of northern veterans of the Civil war and at one time this membership reached the total of 409,489.

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Perhaps its most famous commander was Gen. John A. Logan who, as previously noted, issued the famous order which led to the regular observance of Memorial day. In the words of one G. A. R. veteran, whose remi-

The Blue and the Gray

By the flow of the inland river,

Whence the fleets of iron have fled,
Where the blades of the grave-grass
quiver,
Asleep are the ranks of the dead:
Under the sod and the dew,
Waiting the judgment-day;
Under the one, the Blue,
Under the other, the Gray.

These is the robings of glory,
Those in the gloom of defeat,
All with the battle-blood gory,
In the dusk of eternity meet:
Under the sod and the dew,
Waiting the judgment-day;
Under the laurel, the Blue,
Under the willow, the Gray.

From the silence of sorrowful hours
The desolate mourners go,
Lovingly lades with flowers
Alike for the friend and the foe:
Under the sod and the dew
Waiting the judgment-day;
Under the files, the Blue,
Under the lilies, the Gray.

So with an equal splendor,
The morning sun-rays fall,
With a touch impartially tender,
On the bloscoms blooming for all:
Under the sod and the dew,
Walting the judgment-day;
Broidered with gold, the Riue,
Mellowed with gold, the Gray.

So, when the summer calleth,
On forest and field of grain,
With an equal murmur falleth
The cooling drip of the rain:
Under the sod and the dew,
Waiting the judgment-day;
Wet with the rain, the Blue,
Wet with the rain, the Gray.

Sadly, but not with upbraiding,
The generous deed was done,
In the storm of the years that
fading
No braver battle was won;

No braver battle was won:
Under the sod and the dew,
Waiting the judgment-day;
Under the blossoms, the Blue,
Under the garlands, the Gray.

No more shall the war-cry sever.
Or the winding rivers be red;
They banish our anger forever
When they laurel the graves of o

Under the sod and the dew,
Waiting the judgment-day;
Love and tears for the Blue,
Tears and love for the Gray.
—Francis Miles Finch.

niscences of the earlier observances of Memorial day were published in a New York newspaper last year, "It seemed for many years that the observance of the day in the spirit of Order No. 11 was left to the veterans only, while others made merry on this legal holiday, going to horse races, prize fights and all kinds of noisy amusements. This class called it Decoration day. As a rule the veterans made no protest to what seemed to them a desecration of the day. They met and carried out the mandate of Order No. 11 and dld so patiently and devotedly. But of late years there has been a marked reaction; As the old men grew fewer in number and went about their sacred duties more slowly and wearily, all that they had lost in numbers and physical powers seemed returned in moral and spiritual strength. In many villages and cities all over the land, sports are nearly or quite abandoned and the people join heartily with the few veterans in blue as they come together to hold their simple services. All alike seem to realize that it is not for the living. And while there may be tears for them, too, the day is for the memory of the 300,000 Union soldiers who gave their lives that the nation might live."

"Few veterans in blue"-how true that statement is of the men who have kept alive the tradition of Memorial day is more apparent each year when the Memorial day parades wend their way through the streets of American cities and villages. In 1865 President Andrew Johnson stood in a reviewing stand on Pennsylvania avenue in Washington and saw 200,000 men, the soldlers of Grant and Sherman, pass by. In 1915, President Woodrow Wilson stood on the same spot and saw the survivors of that first grand review murch once more down Pennsylvania avenue. In 50 years the 200, 000 had been reduced to less than 20,000. And that is typical of how the ranks of the men who wore the Blue as well as those who wore the Gray have been reduced by time.

So it is easy to see that the time is near at hand when neither the Gray nor the Blue will be represented in the Memorial day parades which honor the men who lost their lives when the United States was in the throes of the greatest civil war in history. But as the gaps began to appear in the ranks of the Blue and the Gray their places were taken by men who wore the khaki of 1898 and the "O. D." of 1918. For Memorial day now is more than a day of memory for the Blue and the Gray. This is a day for honoring our soldier dead, the countless host of those who gave up their lives in the Civil war, the Indian wars, the Spanish-American war, the Philippine insurrection and the World war.

Conceived as a symbol of forgiveness for civil strife and a nation reunited it has become the symbol of a nation more strongly united than ever before because it konors the memory -not only of the men who fought under two different flags but also the memory of their sons and grandsons who fought and died for one flag. Originating in the South but taken up and made a permanent national observance mainly by the North, the spirit of Memorial day now knows no North, no South, no East, no West. It honors the fighting men of no particular war but of all wars. It is the symbol of America's gratitude to her fighting men who have died in her defense.

in its sides and collapsed it on the Germans, taking nearly 16,000 prisoners in the operation. After that the St. Mihlel salient never bothered anyone. In taking it, the Yanks took the town of Thiaucourt, and at the eage of that town there later was located the permanent American cemetery, where rest the dead from the St. Mihlel drive, and also the many others who died in training or in battle in that area of northeastern France, which was the training ground of

the A. E. F.

Fungus Causes Clover Failure

Anthracnose Blamed for Decline in Popularity as
Forage Crop.

Prepared by the United States Department

of Agriculture.) "Clover failure" has been one of the causes for the decline in popularity of red clover as a forage crop. Diseases are among the important causes of the failure of the crop, and of the diseases anthracnose is the most important. In Technical Bulletin 28-T, "Clover Anthracnose Caused by Colletotrichum Trifolii," just published by the United States Department of Agriculture, John Monteith, Jr., of the bureau of plant industry reports studies of the disease. This bulletin is devoted to the anthracnose caused by the fungus Colletotrichum trifolii. A subsequent paper will treat a similar disease caused by another fungus, Gloeosporium cauliv-

Clover failure was reported in 1905 in Tennessee, and has since been reported in many clover growing sections. Mr. Monteith reports that several other legumes, but not all, are susceptible to the damage. This particular fungus does its greatest damage in the southern part of the clover belt both because the fungus lives over the winter more readily there and more particularly because high temperatures and humidity in that section are more favorable to the development and spread of the fungus at the time it is attacking the plants.

Control by spraying or dusting is not practicable even if it were effective. The injury can be reduced by a change of seeding dates. The fungus thrives in the heat of summer. If seeding is delayed until August, the plants are likely to escape injury and go into the winter in good condition and would then make at least one crop before the fungus is at its height the second year. The common practice of sowing a nurse crop with clover is particularly unfavorable. The clover loses protecting shade, and is somewhat weakened when the nurse crop is harvested, and this happens at the time when the fungus finds conditions most favorable.

Best Control.

The best control and one which has proved effective in Tennessee is found in the selection of strains resistant to the disease. Such a strain was developed at the Tennessee experiment station and has retained a high degree of resistance. This resistant strain failed when seeded in New England, but Mr. Monteith reports that the damage there was from a similar anthracnose caused by the other fungus he has studied. Homegrown seed from stock produced in regions where the disease is regularly severe is, in general, more resistant than imported seed, or seed from regions where the disease is not prevalent. Natural selection must be depended on to play an important part, Mr. Monteith concludes, in increasing the degree of resistance in clover grown continuously in an anthracnose infested region.

This bulletin is technical in character and may be obtained free upon application to the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Individual Feeding of

Dairy Cows Is Favored Different cows have different capucities for converting feed into milk. No man who has not a full appreciation of the wide variation in individual cows will be fully successful as a feeder. Some cows may have natural capacity for producing large quantities of milk, and may not receive feed enough for maximum production. By increasing the feed of the highest-producing cows and carefully consulting the milk sheets on which each cow's daily production is recorded, the skillful feeder will soon find that some cows in the herd will respond to the increased allowance and return a good profit on the additional feed given. On the other hand, there are cows that have a limited capacity for milk production and are very liable to be overfed. By carefully studying each individual cow the feeder will soon ascertain the point beyond which any addition to the grain ration becomes unprofitable.

Short Farm Notes

Cabbage growers need particularly to watch crop market reports. In a short crop year, consider holding part of the crop, unless the fall price is very high.

Grain growers annually lose millions of dollars from plant diseases. These diseases can be controlled. Stinking smut of wheat is one the most serious of these diseases.

When tomato plants bear fruit the size of an egg, a top dressing of nitrate of soda or sulphate of ammonia will increase its size and give the fruit a deeper color. Naturally this will also increase the size of your crop.

All the harder vegetables, like onions, carrots and beets, should be hurried into the ground. But there's nothing gained by being too brisk with such tender ones as beans and cucumbers. They don't make any headway in chilly weather, Needed Information
"What is your opinion of the Chinese

situation?" .
"What is the situation?"

Right

"What ja get spanked for, Jennie?"
"Well, th' teacher told as to write
a theme on two of our parents' greatest problems and I told him about
our twins."

Immune

\* Little Martha was much disappointed when she heard that the camping trip that had been planned by her group of girl scouts had been postponed because some of the girls had got ptomaine poisoning on a hike the week before. "That's silly," she declared. "Why, I was out where it was growing all over the hills, and I didn't get poisoned!"

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tion. It is worthy of all the praise I can give it. I suffered a general decline in health, grew very thin and weak, my nerves were in bad shape, I could not sleep, had no appetite, and a lot of distress in my back. My husband got five bottles of the 'Favorite scription' and by the time I had

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Plants on Light Poles

In some of the streets of Vienna plant and flower boxes have been attached to the electric light poles. For watering the plants an attendant uses a hose and spray attached to a long rod.

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## BARE TO HAIR

If you want to grow hair on your bald head, save the hair you have, stop falling hair, dandruff, etc., write for literature and information.



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## Great American Victory

The battle of St. Mihiel, because it was such an almost perfect victory, was regarded by some as an easy achievement. The more than 4,000 dead give no such evidence, for while not that many St. Mihiel dead remain at Thiaucourt, a great many have been brought back to the states these seven or eight years gone. It was a perfect victory in that every objective was taken on schedule time.

or sooner. But the perfect victory was scored only by the perfect courage of a half million American fighting men, and by the heroic sacrifice of many who were left on the field, as the well-timed movements of the drive surged on to seize each chosen objective.

At St. Mihiel

On September 12, 1917, the first American army, trained and operating as a unit, attacked the St. Mihiel salient both from west and south, drove