

MAJ.-GEN. GEORGE B. McCLELLAN.

Statue to the First Commander of the Army of the Potomac Unveiled in Washington With Distinguished Ceremonies—The President, Officials, Diplomats and a Throng of Veterans Present and Participating in the Exercises.

With the President of the United States for the principal orator, with Cabinet Ministers, high Army and Navy officers and other Government officials...

This statue, which has been many years in making, is the gift of the Army Society of the Potomac, of which Gen. George B. McClellan was the organizer and first Commander...

guns boomed forth from the guns of the Fourth Battery, U. S. Field Art., and at the same moment the Marine Band, stationed immediately in front of the monument, added to the impressiveness of the moment by playing "The Star Spangled Banner."



STATUE OF GEN. GEO. B. McCLELLAN, UNVEILED MAY 2, 1907.

members of the Society of the Army of the Potomac, and the allied societies of the Armies of the Tennessee, Cumberland and Ohio distinguished American officers and representatives of foreign countries, and thousands of citizens, drawn by patriotic interest in the ceremony, gathered to take part in the ceremonies.

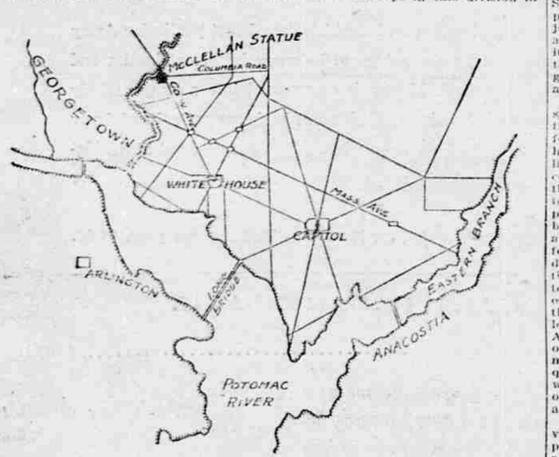
High on the hills overlooking the city the statue stands, facing the Virginia hills and the distant shores of Maryland along the Potomac, where in 1861 he placed the great army which he gathered in and about Washington for its protection, an ideal spot for "Little Mac," whose devoted veterans gathered to do honor to his memory and unveil the statue which is so life-like that it almost speaks.

At 2:30 o'clock the hour set for the beginning of the unveiling ceremonies, the raising of the President's flag over the statue announced the arrival of President Roosevelt. This was the signal for three cheers, which were led by Brig.-Gen. Henry C. Wright, retiring President of the Society of the Army of the Potomac.

Immediately after the statue had been unveiled, President Roosevelt, Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, with Brig.-Gen. Frederick Dent Grant on his right and Gen. Stokes, of New Jersey, on his left, reviewed the troops as they marched. Leading these troops was Maj.-Gen. J. Franklin Bell, Chief of Staff of the United States Army. The first division was commanded by Col. Charles A. F. Hatfield, 13th U. S. Cav. In this division were the 2d U. S., one company of the 4th U. S., the Engineer Band, the 44th, 47th and 104th companies of the Coast Artillery, Fourth Battery of Field Artillery, the Second Squadron, 13th U. S. Cav., and the headquarters band, the Marine Band, four companies of marines and Co. C of the Hospital Corps.

Then came the actual unveiling of the beautiful and graceful monument, which Gen. McClellan's former comrades, the members of the Army of the Potomac, with the assistance of Con-

gress, have erected to the memory of their honored and beloved leader. Dr. George McClellan, a nephew and namesake of Gen. McClellan, pulled the rope which released the flags hiding the statue from view. Slowly and gracefully the immense star-spangled banners moved backward, bringing into view of the assembled host the grand bronze horse and rider. The flags unfolded like the leaves of a huge book, and then rose until they waved high in the air, one on each side of the statue of the man who did much to defend them.



SKETCH MAP OF WASHINGTON, SHOWING LOCATION OF McCLELLAN STATUE.

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As we have become accustomed to accepting as a matter of course certain things which would be well-nigh impossible in any country save ours, so that it seems most natural that the President of the United States, when he drives down to take part in a celebration like this, should have his personal Aids both the sons of the men who wore the blue and the sons of the men who wore the gray. As Americans, when we glory in what was done under Grant, Sherman, Thomas, Sheridan, McClellan, Farragut, we can no less glory in the valor and devotion to duty, as it was given to them to see Lee and Stonewall Jackson, the Johnstons and Stewart and Morgan.

The President's speech. The President was unusually felicitous in his speech at the unveiling. He paid high tribute to Gen. McClellan, to

the veterans, to women and to Peace, and defined a good citizen to be one who could fight well if needs drive.

It is with proud pleasure, great, as President of the United States, I today take part in the unveiling of a monument to one of the leading soldiers of the civil war, in a beginning "Naturally, on behalf of the Nation, I greet with peculiar pleasure Mrs. McClellan and her son on this occasion. Next only to them I take special pleasure in greeting the commanding general, McClellan—you, the Generals, the officers and the enlisted men, who fought under him in the mighty days.

"Let me here, Gen. King, express my peculiar appreciation of the honor conferred upon me in electing me to honorary membership in the Society of the Army of the Potomac—an honor previously conferred upon my predecessor, President McKinley. The war that I took part in was a little war, but it was all the war there was; and we tried to show that we had the desire to act as you men of the mighty days would wish those who came after you to act.

"I desire, also, to say a special word of greeting to the Governor of New Jersey, and to the troops of New Jersey, who have come here to pay homage to the memory of their revered fellow-citizen.

"To Gen. McClellan it was given to command in some of the hardest fought battles and most important campaigns of the great war of this hemisphere, that his name will be forever linked with the mighty memories that arise when we speak of Antietam and South Mountain, Fair Oaks and Malvern; that we never can speak of the Army of the Potomac without having before us the figure of Gen. McClellan, the man who organized and first led it.

"There are also given to him the peculiar gift, one that is possessed by but very few men, to combine the qualities that won him the enthusiastic love and admiration of the soldiers who fought with him under him, and the qualities in civil life endeared him peculiarly to all who came in contact with him.

"As we have already well said today, you men of the great war, you veterans here, need no statue, need no shaft, to recall you to the memory of your fellow-countrymen. You have as your perpetual monument the country itself. We have today a country, a Government, a National Capital, a Flag only because of what you and your comrades did in the great war.

"I should like to think that you all, you left us not merely the heritage left by all good soldiers to their country—the heritage of the right to take glory in our country, but you have left us the peculiar honor, the peculiar good fortune to leave to your countrymen the right to take pride also in the achievements of their fellow-countrymen who fought with you in the gallant days—the men who are now your brothers, knit by the events of that war with you, and their descendants with yours, in a real union forever indissoluble.

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"Men of the Army of the Potomac, not only have you left us a united land, but you have left us the material heritage which your hands have made, but you have left us, by what you did in your lives, certain lessons which apply as much in peace as in war—lessons which are the property of all who fully learned in war, which are sometimes quickly forgotten in peace. First of all among these lessons necessary for our people to keep in mind I would put the fact that the life worth living is the life of endeavor, the life of effort, the life of worthy strife to accomplish a worthy end.

"We have listened recently to a great deal of talk about peace. It is the duty of all of us to strive for peace, provided that it comes on the right terms. I believe that the man who really does the best work for the State in peace is the very man who at no time seeks only a life of effortless ease, of mere material comfort. The material development of this country, of which we have a right to be proud, provided that we keep our pride rational and within measure, brings with it certain great dangers, and one of those dangers is the coming of means and ends. Material development means nothing to a Nation as an end in itself. If America is to stand simply for the accumulation of what tells for comfort and luxury, then it will stand for little indeed when looked at thru the vistas of the ages. America will stand for such, provided only that it treats material comfort, material luxury and the means for acquiring such as the foundation on which to build the real life, the life of spiritual and moral effort and achievement.

"The man renders but a poor service to Nation or to individual who preaches rest, ease, absence of endeavor, should to what Nation or that individual should strive after. Both you men who fought in blue and your brothers who fought in gray against you, as you look back in your lives thru the years that have passed, what is it in those years that you most glory in? The times when everything went smoothly with you? Of course not, because you are men, because you are moved by the spirit of men, what you glory in, what you hope to hand down as undying memories to your children, are the things that were done in the days that brought to you and yours what save the grim consciousness of having done each man his duty as his duty needed to be done. Because in those years you had it in your hands to do your share in the work—

(Continued on page two.)

WARMING UP PERCEPTIVELY.

Interest in the Republican Presidential Nomination Becoming More Manifest Everywhere—The President's Firm Stand Against a Third Term—Shrewd Political Manuvering—The Battle in Ohio.

President Roosevelt has not allowed the public interest in politics to subside of late, although he has been working more strenuously to cover in carrying out his plan to commit the Republican Party to the continuation of his reform policies. In private he has been more than a little doubtful among his friends that he will not be President after March 4, 1909. At the same time he has stated that he cannot publicly reiterate his statement made in 1904, because if he should do so there would be nothing to prevent politicians from bringing pressure upon him to reiterate again, and as he thinks that he would not do so once more, and then his enemies would be saying, "He doth protest too much," and claim that he really wanted the nomination.

Secretary Taft is keeping in the limelight, and for the present is the most prominent of all the Presidential aspirants. He will begin his political speaking tour about the first of June, and he is now a full-fledged candidate.

May Talk on Third Term.

Reports were abroad a few days ago that the President was going to give out a statement about a third term, and that it would be a "sockdolager." These reports were based on a conversation between the President and a friend, who explained that when the proper time came, if the third-term talk was still persisted in, he would say something which would settle the matter for good and all. But strange as it may seem at first thought, the President is rather pleased just now at the burst of third-term talk. He has indicated as much to certain of his intimates within a week. In short, he is willing to be the favorite son of the United States for a while, because it enables him to hold his political forces together and prevent the possibility of a split in the support of other candidates, some of whom the President might not like to O. K.

So while the opposition to him is putting forth its candidates in several States and in the hope of securing delegates who can be transferred to some other candidate at the proper time, whom these opposition interests will approve, the President is playing the favorite-son racket to head the opposition to his own reelection.

It should not be concluded that the President is at all deceived by the flood of third-term talk. He knows that much of it is sincere. He also knows that many Senators and Representatives are declaring for his renomination who do not want him renominated. He is aware that many of the actions which will help them very much at home. There are several United States Senators in this category. They are not only in the Senate, but they are a few of them will have a hard struggle to secure a majority of their Legislatures. So they come out strong for Roosevelt, hoping to gain the support of the President, and in the meantime they help the President for the time being because they keep up the pressure on the President and enable the President to play his role as the favorite son of the United States.

Playing the Racket.

There are very many members of the National House who are playing the same kind of politics as the Senators. They are not only in the House, but they are a few of them will have a hard struggle to secure a majority of their Legislatures. So they come out strong for Roosevelt, hoping to gain the support of the President, and in the meantime they help the President for the time being because they keep up the pressure on the President and enable the President to play his role as the favorite son of the United States.

Talk of Peace.

"We have listened recently to a great deal of talk about peace. It is the duty of all of us to strive for peace, provided that it comes on the right terms. I believe that the man who really does the best work for the State in peace is the very man who at no time seeks only a life of effortless ease, of mere material comfort. The material development of this country, of which we have a right to be proud, provided that we keep our pride rational and within measure, brings with it certain great dangers, and one of those dangers is the coming of means and ends. Material development means nothing to a Nation as an end in itself. If America is to stand simply for the accumulation of what tells for comfort and luxury, then it will stand for little indeed when looked at thru the vistas of the ages. America will stand for such, provided only that it treats material comfort, material luxury and the means for acquiring such as the foundation on which to build the real life, the life of spiritual and moral effort and achievement.

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for the Federal places. The speech caused wide comment in the South at this time, and did not enhance the esteem in which the Secretary of War was held by Republicans there. Now they are being reminded that they would have little to hope for should the Secretary be nominated and elected as President of the United States.

The Ohio Contest.

The political warfare in Ohio between the Taft and Foraker factions goes on with great eruptions of hot air. The Taft followers here claim that Senators Foraker and Dick are quitting. The Foraker supporters here say that Secretary Taft is getting very sick of his bargain, and wishes he were out of the Presidential running, as they think he will be before another Spring rolls around. Both sides are playing desperate politics from Washington, and the best-informed people here believe the fight is likely to be very close.

It is known that Secretary Taft fears Senator Foraker will be indorsed for reelection as Senator, whatever the outcome of the struggle for Presidential delegates may be. That might mean the loss of the next Legislature and also the loss of the State in the Presidential campaign. The Taft men have had some careful canvassing done in the cities, and they say it is by no means certain that Bryan cannot capture Ohio. They conclude that practically all the large cities of the State, unless it be Cincinnati, may elect Democrat members of the Legislature. There is a big radical element in the Ohio cities, and furthermore, the factional fight is growing so bitter among the Republicans that it will be difficult to get them to the polls for one ticket in November, 1908.

The Foraker press bureau and the Taft press bureau are busily at work here in Washington. The Taft press bureau says Senator Foraker is now trying to get the Republican Convention to elect him for practicing law before the State, and that he is doing this because he has seen the State is against him. The Foraker press bureau here is saying that President Roosevelt is opposing Foraker primarily because he is satisfied after a careful investigation of the situation, that Secretary Taft cannot win the four delegates-at-large, and that the President would prefer the failure of Ohio to elect Taft delegates as a rebuke to his Administration, which would weaken his influence with Congress and encourage the administration Republicans in other States to raise the standard of political revolt. Probably the truth is that both sides are afraid to make the test.

The Foraker press bureau in Washington is also making much of the fact that President Roosevelt may at any time desert the Taft boom, as he has deserted other candidates in the past. He has seen they were doomed to go down. There is no doubt but what the Taft boomers feel a little uneasy on that point, although at present the President squarely behind Secretary Taft, and proclaims to callers that he wants Taft nominated. But he has said several times also that he wants, above all things, man of the Taft type, and of course, he might slip away from the Ohio supporters of the Secretary of War at a critical moment if he saw that the President would not support a hard time getting a majority in Ohio.

So the followers of Senator Foraker are ringing the changes on such a contingency. Very truthfully they point out that the President thus far authorized no one to say that Secretary Taft is his choice for the Presidency. The President has again and again refused to be bound by what he has said in private conversation. Some months ago Secretary Loeb issued a bulletin on the subject, because some of the statements the President had made in private conversation had become public, and were making trouble. This was the official bulletin.

"For many years it has been the invariable practice never to attempt to make a private conversation with a President of fact the man who quotes such a conversation usually misquotes it, consciously or unconsciously, and an alleged conversation is under circumstances to be held as calling for either explanation or denial by the President. The President is responsible only for what he himself says in public, for what he writes or for what he explicitly authorizes the proper Government officials to state in his behalf.

This statement has been used more than once, and has figured in controversies out of which certain distinguished men have emerged as members of the Administration. It may give the President a great advantage, and yet it is probably necessary to protect him against persons who might do a lot of harm by unwarranted or untruthful utterances.

But this statement is being used in Ohio to shake the loyalty of Roosevelt followers to Taft, for it is recognized that the Secretary is not particularly strong on his own account in Ohio, but with the President behind him would be formidable. "Because Representative Burton or any of the other Taft lieutenants to go to the White House and, after shaking hands with the President, come out and shout for Taft," say these Foraker politicians, "it is no indication that the President has authorized them to speak for him. The President speaks for himself, and has not yet committed himself to Secretary Taft as Presidential nominee."

The Foraker boomers are also putting out more "hot stuff" to confound the followers of the Secretary of War. They go after ex-Representative Chas. C. McClure, who has been a Taft supporter at home. A Foraker politician recently issued a statement refusing to join either faction. Then the Taft camp claimed that State Chairman Walter Brown was with them. But Mr. Brown is now out in a statement which indicates a leaning to the Senatorial candidacy. It has been proclaimed that Gov. Harris is with the Secretary of War, but Senator Foraker's friends say this will in due season be disproved.

And, of course, all these and other things are cited by the Forakerites to "weaken the faith of politicians in Washington in the strength of Secretary Taft at home." A Foraker man said here recently: "Party leaders in Washington are beginning to doubt the



The Parting of the Willys.

claim that there is a great popular upheaval in Ohio for the Secretary of War.

Taft's Campaign.

Secretary Taft is going to open his Presidential campaign in Oklahoma and Kansas. He has promised Senator Long to make a speech in the latter State soon because there is a lot of Taft sentiment there, and Mr. Long thinks the Jayhawkers can all be bought for the Secretary of War if something is done to crystallize their sentiment for him. Kansas has a record for being the pioneer in declaring for the nomination of Republican Presidents. It was the first to declare for Roosevelt at the Republican Convention of 1900, under the lead of Senator Burton, afterward put in jail by the President, whose law officers prosecuted him for practicing law before the State while a Senator.

During the last two weeks the Taft boom has also been advanced in other States. In Maryland, where there are no great party factions, one of which, headed by Attorney-General Bonaparte, will be for Taft. But it is not known whether that faction will dominate the State, as it has strong opposition. There have been efforts to get a foothold for Taft in New York State, but they have not been very successful. Representative Parsons, the Chairman of the New York County Committee, has announced his preference for the Secretary of War, but there has been a falling out between Mr. Parsons and President Roosevelt, the result of which cannot be foretold just yet. Then Gov. Hughes is credited with having a Presidential preference for the Secretary of War, but the understanding here is that he is doing more for the sake of keeping "solid" with the President for a few months more than out of any genuine support for the Secretary of War.

Nevertheless there is undoubtedly much sentiment in the Secretary's favor throughout the country. His friends are trying to make the most of it so that his strength in delegates to the next National Convention may be realized. It is generally believed in Washington that he has a very good chance to get the nomination, but there are few careful politicians who will say that he is yet certain of it, while skeptics continue to assert that six months from now the Taft boom will be but a memory. Only the events of the next 12 months will determine.

WAR ON THE PACIFIC.

Ex-Secretary Shaw Sounds an Alarm Blast—The Scare May Be in the Interest of Ship Subsidies, Naval Appropriations and Fortifications—We Are Fairly Well Prepared for War.

A great war upon the Pacific Ocean, with Hawaii and the Philippines gobbled up by hostile fleets, has been projected upon Washington within the past week as one of the dominant pictures of the bloody picture. The originator of the bloody picture was ex-Secretary of the Treasury Leslie M. Shaw, now a bank president in New York City. Since leaving the Treasury Mr. Shaw has dropped out of the public eye slightly, but he got himself back in again promptly by a little while at the Pacific Ocean and declared that he did not have "a transport, a collier, powder or supplies to last 48 hours" on that ocean. That sort of talk, which stimulates public interest in larger appropriations for the Navy, was supplemented by the ex-Secretary with more of this character: "Some day, as sure as God's wheels, there will be a war to be an awful war. There are two Nations that can contest for the Pacific, and this war will be settled at awful cost."

It is estimated that Mr. Shaw was speaking for the purpose of stirring up interest in merchant marine subsidies quite as much as for the purpose of increasing the naval forces on the

Pacific. He has long been a very ardent advocate of ship subsidies, and it was expected that a campaign for the enactment of subsidy law will be begun before Congress meets again. The friends of that measure want it enacted at the coming session, and of course, have good arguments to present, but it is necessary to arouse the people from their lethargy on that subject before Congress is likely to act with much energy.

Our Navy on the Pacific.

As far as the Navy on the Pacific is concerned, the ex-Secretary spoke in alarmist terms. And yet what he said along that line, also it should be taken with considerable discount, will be generally accepted at its face value, because he only recently left the Cabinet, and will be regarded as using information that he gained while in the inner circle of the Administration. Inquiry at the Navy Department Bureau about our colliers, transports, powder and other supplies on the Pacific Ocean demonstrates that this government is well equipped for hostilities, there as in any other Nation, also there is great room for improvement, and as a matter of fact, Congress has been appropriating large sums every year for the increase of naval equipment, much of which is allotted for ships on the Pacific. The necessity of further preparations is recognized. Japan is increasing her equipment and only a short time ago erected a big powder mill. What its capacity is our naval officers were unable yet to ascertain. Hitherto Japan has been purchasing her powder in Europe. The powder for the war with Russia came in large part from Europe. Japan has also been purchasing her army and navy guns from Europe, especially from England and Germany, but the Mikado has recently built a big gun factory. The Japs are very evidently making quiet but energetic preparations for readiness for whatever may happen in the Pacific, and our Naval officers are trying to keep abreast of them.

What ex-Secretary Shaw says about our powder supply is true for both the Atlantic and Pacific probably, and yet this Government has quite as much powder in reserve for use on the Pacific as it has in the States. It has appropriated a sum annually for the storing up of a big powder reserve. The sum required for a reserve, which ordnance experts think will be sufficient for all emergencies, is \$15,000,000. A considerable portion of this has been appropriated. The amount provided by Congress at the last session was \$3,000,000, and in the course of time the Pacific Coast will have its share of the reserve powder that money buys. Furthermore, two of the big mills owned by the Powder Trust are located on the California Coast, and their product, of course, would be available in case of hostilities and a pressing demand for ammunition.

The Collier and Transport Service.

The Paymaster-General of the Navy says that the collier and transport service on the Pacific is pretty good. The collier service will be supplemented in the course of a few months by a big new 17-knot ship, the Frothingham, now under construction at the Mare Island Yard. She will cost \$1,100,000, and will have a capacity of 6,000 tons of coal, besides room for large quantities of ammunition and for a small complement of men. A similar collier is building on the Atlantic Coast and will cost an equal sum of money. But the Navy also has a considerable number of colliers both on the Atlantic and the Pacific Oceans. The Navy colliers are of two classes. One class is the Alexander, at Woonsocket, Rhode Island, and Pompatz, at Cavite, and Satusan, at Magdalena Bay, Mexico. Some of these colliers carry as much as 5,000 tons of coal, and are good ships for that kind of business.

The Navy Department keeps its stores of coal at Cavite. It buys good Pocahontas steam coal from the Pocahontas, and then keeps the colliers to distribute it among the ships on the Asiatic Station. Not less than 40,000 tons are held in stock at Cavite, and generally it is much more. Sometimes the amount is 100,000 tons. Therefore in coal the Navy on the Pacific is well provided for emergencies. There are other stores for the Pacific Navy, but that is the largest and most important. The Army manages the transports, of which there are now nine on the Pacific, and they are in constant use. They are the Sherman, Sheridan, Thomas, Logan, and Crook, all for carrying men and having a large capacity ranging from 800 to 1,800 soldiers and

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