

MEMORIAL DAY IS BEING MORE GENERALLY OBSERVED BY CONFEDERATE VETERANS AND THEIR SONS EVERY YEAR



CONFEDERATE VETERANS AT THE GRAVES OF THEIR COMRADES.
Memorial Day in Atlanta, Ga.

THE SHERMAN STATUE.

Unveiling of It the Principal Feature of Memorial Day.

The feature of the Memorial Day observance in this city this year will be the unveiling of the General Sherman statue at the Plaza, at Fifth-ave. and Fifty-ninth-st. The exercises attending the unveiling will be made a part of the annual Memorial Day parade of the Grand Army and Spanish war veterans, and the regular army and National Guard soldiers.

The troops will be reviewed by Governor Odell, and other distinguished guests expected to be present not only at the review but at the unveiling to follow are President Roosevelt, Secretary Root, Mayor Low and Park Commissioner Willcox.

Major General Adna R. Chaffee is grand marshal of the day. The regular and State troops will form at Washington Square. The Loyal Legion will form at Fifth-ave. and Thirty-seventh-st., and the Grand Army and civic and veteran associations at Fifth-ave. and Fortieth-st.

The column will begin the march at 9 o'clock, going up Fifth-ave. until the head of the column reaches Fifty-eighth-st. There a halt will be ordered, and in the mean time the monument will be unveiled. A band stationed at the reviewing stand will play "America," and the invocation will be delivered by Archbishop Farley. The troops will then pass on up the avenue in review before the Governor and party. After they have passed, the dedicatory services will open with the formal transfer of the statue to the Mayor, representing the city, by the acting chairman of the memorial committee, Cornelius N. Bliss, in the absence of the chairman, W. E. Dodge, who is ill. The Mayor will turn the statue over to Park Commissioner Willcox as the head of the Department of Parks.

After the band has played "The Star Spangled Banner" the oration of the day will be delivered by Secretary Root. The benediction will probably be pronounced by Bishop Potter.

This statue is said to be one of the best ever executed by Mr. St. Gaudens, and, standing as it does at one of the principal approaches to Central Park, it will be a valuable addition to the art objects of the city.

The actual unveiling of the statue will be performed by the nine-year-old son of Dr. Paul Thorndike, of Boston, a grandson of General Sherman.

Major Hoyt Sherman, the general's only living brother, is expected to come on from Ohio to attend the exercises, and the other immediate relatives expected are P. Tecumseh Sherman, of this city, son of the general; Mrs. Thomas W. Fitch, of Pittsburg; Mrs. Paul Thorndike, of Boston, and Mrs. A. M. Thackara, of Havre, France, daughters of the general, who will be accompanied by their husbands.

Mrs. Thackara, who is the wife of the United States Consul at Havre, came to this country

for the express purpose of being present at the unveiling of this statue of her father.

An unmarried daughter of the general, now in France, will not be able to attend, and the Rev. Thomas Sherman, of Chicago, the other son of the general, may not be able to be present.

MEMORIAL DAY.

How It Is Observed in the South for Blue and Gray.

In the North they sometimes call it Decoration Day, but in the South it is always Memorial Day. Both have the same meaning, however, to the old soldiers of the country, who remember the dark years of the early part of the sixties, and Memorial Day in the South is being more generally observed each year, for the custom is being handed down from the veterans themselves to organizations of their sons, who join in the processions and take their part in the beautifying of the cemeteries. Each year finds thousands of those who wore the gray uniforms falling in line on Memorial Day, to tramp perhaps three or four miles in order to pay this

annual tribute not only to their dead comrades, but to many of the men in blue who were buried near the scenes where they fought.

The United Confederate Veterans, which is the main organization of the old soldiers of the South, still number about seventy thousand in camps scattered all the way from Maryland to Texas. In recent years many of the largest camps situated near burial grounds of Union soldiers have remembered in this way those who fell on both sides as well as their own. For a number of years past the hundreds of graves of unknown dead in the cemetery at Winchester, Va., have been beautified, although in not a few repose the bodies of Northern men who lost their lives in the several battles which were so bitterly fought in this portion of Virginia's valley. Some years ago a monument was erected, largely through the subscriptions of the people in the vicinity, which is one of the most attractive in the South. On it is this significant inscription: "None knew who they were, but all knew what they were." As may be imagined, it was erected to these nameless ones.

While the government has done much in recent years in adorning such cities of the dead as those which are located at Antietam, South Mountain, Arlington and others famous in history, the Southern people have also engaged in the same work for their own, and although most of the funds raised for the purpose have been through private contributions they have effected a great transformation. This is especially notable at Atlanta, where the resting place of nearly every Southern soldier has been marked in some way. It also contains several of the finest monuments of this character in the United States. At Marietta, Ga., where thousands of nameless Southern troops were buried, the graves are marked with blank stones in order that they may not be forgotten, and yearly these are decorated as well as those which contain inscriptions.

ENGLAND IN ARABIA.

Her Policy with Regard to the Bagdad Railway and Persian Gulf.

England has frequently been abused by politicians and journalists, both at home and abroad, for having no settled and definite policy, and is compared by them to her disadvantage in this respect with Russia, which pursues the object which she has in view regardless of pledges and treaties, and also with Germany, which, especially since William II has been on the throne, shows herself quick and determined to avail herself of every advantage that comes within her reach. It is a great mistake, however, to imagine that Great Britain has no definite policy in her dealings with foreign countries. One of its phases is familiar to the people of this country—namely, the resolve to remain on terms of close and intimate friendship with the United States. That, indeed, was the keynote of Queen Victoria's reign, and her son, King Edward, is following in her footsteps in this respect.

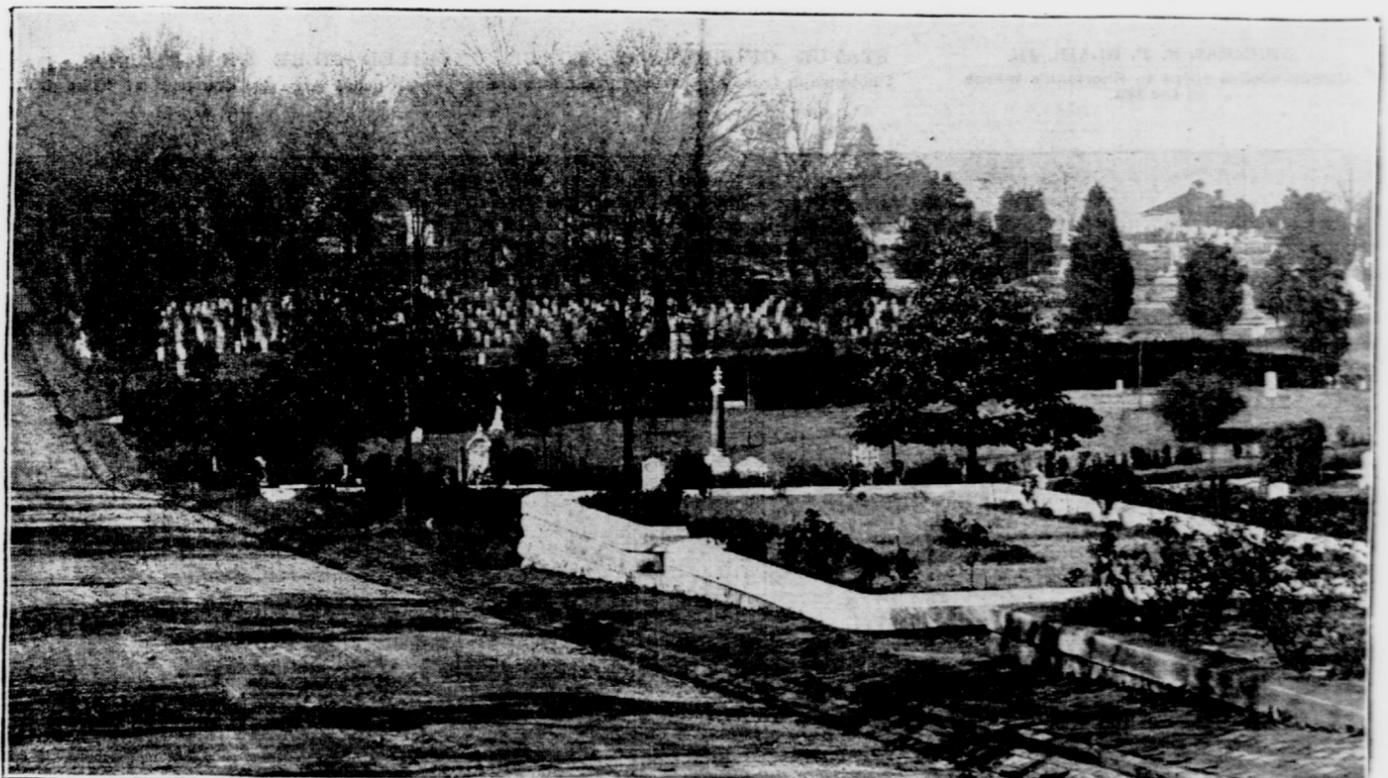
With the other settled policy of England Americans are less familiar. For it relates to her position in the Near Orient as distinguished from the Far East. It is a policy vast in its conception and of extraordinary interest, not alone to the great powers of Europe, but also to the United States, which through its acquisition of the Philippine Islands has now a population of many millions of Mahometans subject to its rule. Its threads are held by the Foreign Department at Calcutta, rather than in London, and, thanks to this, they escape that prying curiosity of Parliamentary questioners

and of writers for the public press which hampers to such a degree the activity and operations of the Foreign Office in Downing-st. At St. Petersburg the Ministry of Foreign Affairs is divided into two great departments, the one for European matters, while the other deals exclusively with Asiatic questions; and it is to the Asiatic division that the cleverest men are invariably assigned, where promotion and honors come the quickest, and which, by the skill, the resourcefulness and the activity of its officers and through the mystery with which it manages to envelop its dealings, has won for itself fame and fear in every capital of the Old World.

The Foreign Department at Calcutta, equally well officered, and having at its disposal large Secret Service funds that are not subject to legislative investigation, may be described as the Asiatic division of the Foreign Office in England. The chief aims of the Foreign Department at Calcutta are, of course, to strengthen England's hold on India, as well as her predominant influence upon all vassal and independent rulers within what may be described as the Indian sphere, and to counteract any efforts that may be made by European powers either to endanger the lines of communication with the mother country or to foment anti-English intrigues among the native rulers and races of Asia, and to frustrate all designs having in view an eventual invasion or conquest of Hindostan. Now, the most powerful element in India is undoubtedly that which accords spiritual allegiance to Mahomet. England has probably some eighty million Mahometan subjects in the Deccan Peninsula, and at least thirty millions more in Africa. Indeed, Great Britain is without exception the greatest Mahometan power of the world, and has won the confidence and the good will of the followers of the Prophet to a degree enjoyed by no other Christian power, through the religious tolerance of her government, through the respect shown alike by state and people for the religious prejudices and practices of Islam, and through their refusal to force the Bible upon those who built their hope of salvation upon the Koran.

Since the British Crown took over the administration of Hindostan from the old East India Company it has been able to place implicit trust in the loyalty of the Mahometan princes and people of the Deccan, and it is the eighty millions of Mahometans that constitute, so to speak, the backbone of India in a military, as well as in a political and economic, sense. The confidence is mutual, and the only clouds by which it has ever been momentarily obscured have been traced to the influence of the Sultan at Constantinople. Until about thirty years ago the English, for some reason or other, believed in the pretensions of the Turkish ruler to the dignity of Caliph; that is to say, to the spiritual supremacy of the entire Mahometan Church throughout the world. It was, indeed, this, even more than the dread of seeing Constantinople fall into the hands of Russia, that led Great Britain to champion the cause of the Ottoman Empire, and to expend vast quantities of British blood and treasure in its defence. The English thought that they owed it as a great Mahometan power to their Mahometan fellow citizens in India to protect the chief of the latter's Church. But Abdul Hamid by his readiness to lend himself to every anti-British intrigue at Constantinople, and by his reluctance to accept English advice, ere long convinced the statesmen at Calcutta and at Downing Street, that, as the spiritual head of the Mahometan Church, he constituted not only a perpetual source of trouble, but likewise a very serious danger in the Moslem possessions of the British Crown.

Realizing the hopelessness of the situation at



CONFEDERATE CEMETERY AT ATLANTA, GA.