LEE DAY IN LEXINGTON

Fervid Praise for Military Genius of Confederacy.

NOT A TRAITOR, SAYS ADAMS

Eloquent Massachusetts Speaker Pays Glowing Tribute—Address by President Denny, of Washington-Lee University—Centenary a Memorable Event in Southern States.

Special to The Washington Herald.

Lexington, Va., Jan. 19.—This, the home of Gen. Robert E. Lee in the closing years of his life, and the resting place of his ashes, rung to-day with fervent praise of the military leader of the Confederacy, on the occasion of the 100th anniversary of his birth.

The great memorial was under the auspices of the Sons and the Daughters of the Confederacy and the veterans of the lost cause. The formal exercises were held in the Lee Memorial Chapel at Washington and Lee University, over which Gen. Lee presided after the close of the war.

Charles Francis Adams, of Massachusetts, a lineal descendant of two Presidents of the United States, was the principal speaker for the occasion. He was introduced by President George H. Denny, of the university, as "a son of Virginia" by reason of a degree conferred upon him by the university.

Tribute from Abroad.

The exercises of this morning were held in the Lee chapel, which was erected during the presidency of Gen. Lee. It was beautifully decorated for the occasion, the Stars and Stripes and the Stars and Bars having prominent place in the decoration scheme. The heavy curtains behind the rostrum were drawn back, exposing to view the celebrated Valentine recumbent statue of Lee. A beautiful floral tribute was brought by C. C. Pinkney, of Richmond, who was present as representative of the Lee family. Another decoration was an exquisite laurel wreath in bronze, sent from England, and bearing the inscription: "To the glorious and immortal memory of Gen. Robert E. Lee; born January 19, 1807. Unsurpassed as a warrior, he was no less conspicuous as a complete and perfect model of a true gentleman. His name will endure forever in the memory of all who respect and admire true nobility of character. This wreath is placed here on the centenary of his birthday, in loving and respectful homage to the memory of a true, good, and great man, by Gerald Smuythe Putney, England."

House Well Filled.

The body of the house was nearly filled by the students, seats in front being reserved for the Confederate Veterans in the South, along with the members of the Daughters and Sons of the Confederacy, and opposite them visitors and friends.

On the platform, besides the trustees and faculty, were the old alumni, who were students during the period when Gen. Lee was president.

Promptly at 11 o'clock the academic procession moved from Newcomb Hall across the campus to the chapel, President Denny leading, with Hon. Charles Francis Adams, of Boston, the orator of the day, followed by trustees, faculty, alumni of 1865 to 1871, and students. Faculty and senior classes were in full academic costume.

The exercises opened with prayer by the rector, Dr. G. R. Strickler, of Richmond, who was captain of the Liberty Hall Volunteers, the college company which fought through the entire war. The glee club then sang "How Firm a Foundation," one of Gen. Lee's two favorite hymns.

Who Decided Honestly, Decided Right

Mr. Adams began by referring to the importance of character as the basis of national greatness, and enumerated some conspicuous examples of the influence of character as distinct from genius or ability upon the drift of affairs in American public life. Among men who exerted such an influence he referred to John Winthrop, John Jay, George Washington, John Marshall, and Gen. Lee. Omitting any attempt to review the work or position of Gen. Lee in history, he commented in brief terms upon the circumstance which had brought himself—the head of the Massachusetts Historical Society and a persistent military antagonist of Lee throughout the war—to pass judgment upon his opponent, adding, "the situation is thus to a degree dramatic."

Hastily passing in review the charges against the secessionists of the war that they acted treacherously, and admitting the charges as technically true, Mr. Adams added: "Coming directly to the point, I maintain that every man in the eleven States seceding from the Union had in 1861, whether he would or not, to decide for himself whether to adhere to his State or to the nation, and I finally assert that whichever way he decided, if only he decided honestly, putting self-interest behind him, he decided right.

"It was a question of sovereignty—State or national—and from a decision of that question there was in a seceded State escape for no man. Yet when the national Constitution was framed and adopted that question was confessedly left undecided, and intentionally so left. More than this, even the Federal Constitution was theoretically and avowedly based on the idea of a divided sovereignty, in utter disregard of the fact that when a final issue is presented sovereignty does not admit of division."

May Have Been Technical Treason.

Mr. Adams then reviewed the career of Gen. Lee himself, with brief biographical comment, and pointed to the fact that in throwing his part with Virginia he practically consented to sacrifice all that he had and his whole future career. Contrasting Lee's decision with that of Winfield Scott and George H. Thomas, he remarked:

"It may have been treason for him to take this position, the man who took it may have been technically a renegade to his flag, but he stands awaiting sentence at the bar of history in very respectable company. Associated with him are, for instance, William of Orange, John Hampden, Oliver Cromwell, Sir Harry Vane, and George Washington. As to Robert E. Lee, individually, I can only repeat what I have already said, that if in all respects similarly circumstanced I hope I should have been filial and unselfish enough to have done as Lee did. Such an utterance on my part may be 'traitorous,' but I here render that homage."

Mr. Adams passed rapidly over the campaign of Lee from a military standpoint, and while justifying the conception and plan of the Gettysburg campaign pointed out that it was based on a fundamental misconception of the situation and an undervaluation of his opponents. On the more general aspect of the war Mr. Adams argued that the fall of the Confederacy was not due to military losses, but to the fact that absolute reliance had been placed in the control of the cotton supply by the South. This, however, proved to be a misplaced confidence, and the result was that contrary to the expectation of the best English statesmen "the Confederacy collapsed from inanition. Suffering such occasional reverses and defeats as are incidental to all warfare it was never crushed in battle, or on the field, until its strength was sapped away by want of food. It died of exhaustion, starved and gasping."

In sketching the later history of the war, Mr. Adams gave to Gen. Lee the credit for recognizing the facts of the situation when the time had come for the cessation of resistance as well as for exerting the influence that prevailed over the wishes of Davis and the extreme war party. "The service Lee now rendered to the common country," he continued, "the obligation under which he placed us, wnether of the North or South, has not, I think, been always appreciated, and to overstate it would be difficult. The lead given by Lee proved to be decisive of the course to be pursued by his fellows with arms in their hands. Whether what was recently witnessed in South Africa would in its results have been more morally injurious to the North than it would have been physically destructive to the South, is not now to be considered. It would, however, assuredly have come about. From that crown of sorrows Lee saved the common country."

Flowers from New England.

President Denny, in introducing Mr. Adams, said:

"To the alumni and friends of Washington and Lee this ceremony brings to memory something more than a mighty name and a mighty drama in the nation's history. To some of us it brings to memory a great and wonderful personality, moving among us daily and becoming so much a part of our lives as to make us feel that we know him just a little better and loved him just a little more than did those who were farther removed from him than we during those years of simple devotion and of unsurpassed dignity, when he was writing that splendid closing chapter of his career. To all of us it brings to memory our great president, the greatest man who has ever adorned the presidency of an institution of learning, not merely within Virginia, not merely within the South, but—I dare also to say—within the limits of the American republic. We believe that whatever immortality is destined to attend his great career as commander of armies, this work, which engaged the last energy of his life and upon which he pronounced his final benediction, will rest like a capital upon the solid shaft of his civic and military renown.

"I know of no more splendid spectacle in human history, no surer evidence that Virginia is loyal to the national flag, than the spectacle that we behold to-day. I know of no greater expression of human sympathy, of human courage of heart, and of human sincerity of spirit than the coming of a man, distinguished in the service of his country and no longer young in years, from the capital of New England, in midwinter, a thousand miles, to the tomb of Robert E. Lee, in order to strew fresh flowers upon his grave."

President Denny also announced that the degree of doctor of laws has been conferred upon Mr. Adams by the trustees of the university.

Lee and the University.

The early history of Washington and Lee University dates from the first half of the eighteenth century, when an academy was organized near the present site by Robert Alexander. This school came under the favorable notice of George Washington, when, after the Revolutionary war, he was in search of a beneficiary for the gift of $5,000 which he had been voted by the legislature of Virginia, but had refused to accept save on the condition that it be transferred to some object of a public nature. The bestowal of the $50,000 upon the academy led to its transformation into a "log college" bearing the name of Washington, which it retained as its only designation until after the death of General Lee.

Gen. Lee did not become associated with the college in any capacity until after the war, when he was invited by the trustees to become its president.

NORFOLK HONORS MEMORY.

Lee Memorial Services Held—Business Suspended.

Norfolk, Va., Jan. 19.—Throngs of people, representative of Norfolk's best citizenship, turned out to-day to do honor to the memory of Robert E. Lee, the centennial of the birth of the chieftain being more nearly observed as a holiday than ever before an anniversary of his birth.

There was but little business done in the city. Memorial services were held here in Cumberland Street Methodist Church at noon. The oration of the occasion had been prepared by former Gov. William E. Cameron, but he was too indisposed to deliver it, and it was read in an effective manner by Rev. Dr. William A. Barr. To-night the Confederate Veterans of the city held their annual banquet. In Portsmouth memorial services were held in Trinity Church.

DAY AT CHARLOTTESVILLE.

President Smith, of Randolph-Macon, Addresses Students.

Charlottesville, Va., Jan. 19.—The centennial anniversary of the birthday of Gen. Robert E. Lee was observed both in the city and at the University of Virginia to-day. Special exercises were held in Cabell Hall, at the university, at 12 o'clock, when appropriate addresses were made by President W. W. Smith, of Randolph-Macon College, and Prof. Pumphreys and Prof. Graves, of the university faculty.

The celebration in the city took place this evening at Jefferson Auditorium, when Rev. J. William Jones, of Richmond, delivered an address. Following the oration, crosses of honor were bestowed on a number of veterans by the Daughters of the Confederacy. The event was attended by the John Bowie Strange Camp, Confederate Veterans, under the escort of the Monticello Guard, led by the city band.

MEMORIAL AT WINCHESTER.

Rev. H. M. White Speaks on "The Life of Lee" at Christ Church.

Special to The Washington Herald.

Winchester, Va., Jan. 19.—The one hundredth anniversary of the birth of the Confederate chieftain, Robert E. Lee, was fittingly observed in Winchester to-day. There was a general suspension of business while services were in progress in Christ Episcopal Church, where Rev. H. M. White adressed a large audience on "The Life of Lee."

The Turner Ashby Camp, Confederate Veterans, George W. Eutz, commander, and the Daughters of the Confederacy, Mrs. Dr. W. S. Love, president, attended in a body, as did also the cadet corps of the Shenandoah Valley Academy, in charge of Commander Zerkle.

Hear Address on Lee.

Capt. Fred Beall, formerly of the Army of the Tennessee, addressed the Mississippi Society at its annual meeting in Pythian Temple last evening on the life of Gen. Lee. Another feature of the assembly was the musical programme.

Officers of the society for the ensuing year were elected as follows: Dr. Clifton B. Clark, president; James U. McCormick, vice president; Miss Bennie E. Nabers, second vice president; Miss Frances H. Woolerton, treasurer; Mrs. Sue Fite Ramsey, historian; Miss Annie E. McCardle, assistant historian.

At the conclusion of the business session refreshments were served.

GEN. ROBERT E. LEE AFTER THE WAR.

The following interesting incident in connection with this portrait is told: The famous Washington photographer, Brady, sent an artist to Richmond, soon after the war, to get a portrait of Gen. Lee. The general, who was temperamentally averse to having his photograph taken, courteously declined. Thereupon his nephew, Fitzhugh Lee, afterward prominent in the Cuban war as Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, and consul general at Havana, persuaded him that, as the photographer had made a long journey for the express purpose, he ought not to send him away empty-handed. The general went out upon the back porch of his house, which is now the building of the Virginia Historical Society, and this picture was taken.

—Baltimore News.

RICHMOND RENDERS TRIBUTE

Capital of Confederacy Honors the Memory of Gen. Lee.

Members of Family of Great Southern Soldier Guests of Honor at Ceremony—Holiday in State.

Richmond, Va., Jan. 19.—The capital of the Confederacy paid due tribute to the 100th anniversary of the birthday of Gen. Robert E. Lee. The statutes of the State provide that the birthday of Gen. Lee shall always be observed as a holiday, and for years all State departments have been closed for business.

Gov. Swanson's proclamation to the people, calling attention to the centennial of the birth of Lee, urged and directed that the day should be observed by every State official, and the day was given over to honoring the name and natal day of the man who has added glory to American arms and to the fame of the men of the Old Dominion.

Many members of the family of the great soldier were in the city to attend the services to-day and to-night. They were guests of honor at Lee Camp Hall at the service held there this evening.

The first service of the day was that at St. Paul's Church, in which Gen. Lee worshiped while making his home in this city. Rt. Rev. A. M. Randolph, of the Episcopal Church; Rev. James Power Smith, a chaplain on the staff of Gen. "Stonewall" Jackson, and other distinguished speakers were among those who conducted the services. Bishop Randolph delivered the sermon.

At 3:30 o'clock this afternoon the military of the city and citizens formed a parade and marched to the Lee Monument, where were assembled a great many people.

At that point there were exercises, one of the features of which was the singing of "America" and other songs by some 5,000 children. At the monument a huge floral offering from the people of the State of South Carolina was placed on the pedestal, with the love of the people of the Palmetto State.

At 8 o'clock this evening Dr. Thomas Nelson Page made an address in Second Baptist Church, the exercises being under the direction of the Men's Club.

To-night at Lee Camp Hall there was a joint session of the Confederate camps and the Daughters of the Confederacy, at which time the presentation of crosses of honor took place. Members of Pickett Camp and Joseph E. Johnston Camp also attended the exercises.

AGED VETERANS AT SERVICE.

Lee Centenary Appropriately Observed in General's Old Church.

Fredericksburg, Va., Jan. 19.—Gen. Robert E. Lee's birthday was celebrated here to-day with appropriate services. The exercises were held in St. George's Episcopal Church, where Lee used to attend on his visits to this city.

The services consisted of an address on the life and character of Gen. Lee by Rev. Dr. J. W. Rosebro, president of the Fredericksburg College; the reading of his farewell address by Rev. R. Aubrey Williams, of the Baptist church, and the singing of a number of the general's favorite hymns.

The services were participated in by the Daughters of the Confederacy and the Sons of the Confederate Veterans, of this city. After the services the old Confederate veterans marched in a body to the Exchange Hotel, where a banquet was tendered them.

Special Services at Petersburg.

Petersburg, Va., Jan. 19.—The 100th anniversary of the birth of Gen. Robert E. Lee was observed with special services at St. Paul's Episcopal Church, in which most of the ministers of the city participated. An address on Gen. Lee was delivered by Rev. Robert W. Barnwell, the rector. To-night there was a banquet at the Petersburg Grays' Armory.

OBSERVANCE AT ALEXANDRIA.

Lee Centennial Celebrated in Church Where He Was Confirmed.

Special to The Washington Herald.

Alexandria, Va., Jan. 19.—In observance of the centennial anniversary of the birth of Gen. Robert E. Lee, public services were held to-day at noon in Christ Episcopal Church, where Gen. Lee was confirmed; appropriate exercises were held in the various school buildings of the city in the morning, the banks and many of the public offices were closed, and in the evening a banquet was given by R. E. Lee Camp, Confederate Veterans, in the Confederate Veterans' Hall, on Prince street.

The exercises at Christ Church were attended by Lee Camp and a party of Sons of Confederate Veterans, as well as citizens generally. The programme before outlined in The Herald was carried out. Addresses were delivered by Rev. William J. Morton, rector of Christ Church, and Rev. Dr. W. F. Fisher, pastor of the First Baptist Church. Bishop Robert A. Gibson, of the Diocese of Virginia, took part in the service.

Special memorial exercises were held this evening at the Episcopal High School, near this city, Dr. L. M. Blackford, the principal, presiding, and Mr. Willoughby Reed read extracts from a publication on the life of Gen. Lee. An address was delivered by Col. Arthur Herbert.

A number of out-of-town guests attended the banquet given by Lee Camp this evening. The members of the Woman's Auxiliary to Lee Camp served the tables, which contained a sumptuous repast, and were attractively decorated. Addresses were made by Representative John Lamb, of Virginia, John M. Johnson, and C. C. Carlin, of this city, and others.

An address on the life and character of Gen. Lee will be delivered to-morrow at the Episcopal Theological Seminary by Rev. Dr. Samuel A. Wallis.

GAINS FREEDOM BY PLEA.

Former Convict Need Not Serve Unexpired Term in Ohio Jail.

Columbus, Ohio, Jan. 19.—Judge Boyner, of Delaware, took unusual action today after sentencing Joseph Svatek to serve an unexpired term in the Ohio Penitentiary. Svatek was captured recently, having served in the Maryland Penitentiary for five years after escaping from the jail at Delaware.

The man made a pathetic plea to the judge, saying that he had invented a perforating machine for which there was due him royalty of $50,000. The judge suspended the sentence, and Svatek left on the afternoon train for Washington.

TAFT ADDRESSES RED CROSS.

Secretary of War Receives an Ovation at Charleston, S. C.

Charleston, S. C., Jan. 19.—Secretary Taft was given an ovation to-night when he spoke at the South Carolina branch of the Red Cross meeting on the "Needs of the Red Cross." In the course of his speech he read a letter from President Roosevelt eulogizing Gen. Lee. Gov. Ansel presided at the meeting. Mayor Rhett introduced Mr. Taft. Col. W. C. Boardman spoke on "Red Cross Organization."

A reception followed the meeting, when the Secretary shook hands with nearly a thousand men and women.

CEREMONIES IN NEW ORLEANS.

Students Who Graduated Under Gen. Lee Give Centennial Dinner.

New Orleans, Jan. 19.—To-day the centennial of the birthday of Gen. Robert E. Lee was celebrated in New Orleans and throughout Louisiana with appropriate ceremonies.

Special services were held at Tulane University, and all the public and private schools of the city, in which addresses were made and Confederate and national airs were sung. The principal event of the day was the celebration to-night at the Athenaeum by the Sons of Confederate Veterans. Several thousand persons were present.

A dinner was given to-night by the alumni of Washington and Lee University who were students there when Gen. Lee was its president.

SENATOR DANIEL PRAISES LEE

Eloquent Virginian Speaks at Baltimore Memorial.

Three Thousand Hear Glowing Tribute to Southern Chieftain. Many Services During Day.

Baltimore, Md., Jan. 19.—Before 3,000 persons in the Maryland Theater, Senator Daniel, of Virginia, delivered an oration this afternoon. The meeting was held under the auspices of the members of the Society of the Army and Navy of the Confederate States in Maryland. Senator Daniel said:

"'God decides; let that suffice.' In these few words Robert E. Lee accepted the situation at the close of the civil war, bowing at the throne of Him who holds in His hands the destiny of men and nations. Forthwith, without murmur or complaint, he bestowed his mind and heart to repair the sad and desolate conditions which surrounded him. He conjured all men to go to their tasks and to pursue them, and the four ideas that dominated his life were work and education as agencies, reconciliation and restoration as the supreme objects or attainment.

"More than 1,800 years after the deed, the Germans erected a memorial to the memory of Herman, who had broken the power of Rome with his rude warriors of the forest and planted the seed that to-day bears fruit in the German empire. Not yet have passed wholly from the stage the men who fought with Lee and against him, but in their reunion throughout the common country nothing more dignifies or blesses it than demonstration of the fact that their minds are open to the truth, and that they join in paying respect to Robert E. Lee.

"To-day all over the land, in hamlet and in hall, by the fireside and in the temple, his name will be spoken in tender reverence. In Boston and in New Orleans, in Chicago and in Baltimore, men, women, and children, regardless of past opinions or past affinities, are grouped together to honor him."

The observance of the Lee centenary in this city ran throughout the day. At noon St. Paul's Church was filled, and similar services were held at the same hour in every section of the South under the auspices of the United Confederate Veterans. The exercises here were in charge of the Maryland division, of which Gen. Andrew C. Trippe is commander.

HEADQUARTERS DECORATED.

Pictures of Lee and His Home Shown by Confederate Veterans.

The headquarters of the Charles Broadway Rouss Camp, of the United Confederate Veterans, 1502 Fourteenth street, were decorated yesterday in honor of Gen. Lee. The decorations were placed mostly in the large front window of the building and attracted much attention from the passers-by.

Three large pictures of Gen. Lee, two in uniform and the third in civilian dress as president of the Washington and Lee University, were conspicuously displayed. Pictures of Gen. Lee's birthplace, at Stratford, Va., and of the last meeting between Lee and Gen. "Stonewall" Jackson, were also among the decorations.

A feature of the display was a printed quotation from an address made in Boston ten years ago by Charles Francis Adams. The quotation is: "The people of this entire country, North as well as South, owe a debt of gratitude to Robert Edward Lee which can never be repaid."

Dr. Samuel E. Lewis is commander of the camp. The other officers are Capt. E. W. Anderson, first lieutenant commander; Capt. Henry M. Merchant, second lieutenant commander, and Capt. William Brown, adjutant.

Brings Body of Robert Diamond.

Quarantine, S. I., Jan. 19.—The steamer Seguranca, which arrived today from Havana and Mexico, brought the body of Robert Diamond, who died at Havana January 4.

ALL DO HONOR TO ROBT. E. LEE

CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.

Terrible though the destruction of the civil war was, awful though it was that such a conflict should occur between brothers, it is yet a matter for gratitude on the part of all Americans that this, alone among contests of like magnitude, should have left to both sides as priceless heritage the memory of the mighty men and the glorious deeds that the iron days brought forth

"The courage and steadfast endurance, the lofty fealty to the right as it was given to each man to see the right, whether he wore the gray or whether he wore the blue, now makes the memories of the valiant feats, alike of those who served under Grant and of those who served under Lee, precious to all good Americans. Gen. Lee has left us the memory not merely of his extraordinary skill as a general, his dauntless courage and high leadership in campaign and battle, but also of that serene greatness of soul characteristic of those who most readily recognize the obligations of civic duty. Once the war was over he instantly undertook the task of healing and binding up the wounds of his countrymen, in the true spirit of those who feel malice toward none and charity toward all; in that spirit which from the throes of the civil war brought forth the real and indissoluble Union of to-day.

"It was eminently fitting that this great man, this war-worn veteran of a mighty struggle, who, at its close, simply and quietly undertook his duty as a plain, everyday citizen, bent only upon helping his people in the paths of peace and tranquillity, should turn his attention toward educational work; toward bringing up in fit fashion the younger generation, the sons of those who had proved their faith by their endeavor in the heroic days

In Foremost Rank.

"There is no need to dwell on Gen. Lee's record as a soldier. The son of Light Horse Harry Lee, of the Revolution, he came naturally by his aptitude for arms and command. His campaigns put him in the foremost rank of the great captains of all time. But his signal valor and address in war are no more remarkable than the spirit in which he turned to the work of peace once the war was over The circumstances were such that most men, even of high character, felt bitter and vindictive or depressed and spiritless, but Gen. Lee's heroic temper was not warped nor his great soul cast down.

"He stood that hardest of all strains, the strain of bearing himself well through the gray evening of failure; and, therefore, out of what seemed failure he helped to build the wonderful and mighty triumph of our national life, in which all his countrymen, North and South, share. Immediately after the close of hostilities he announced, with a clear-sightedness which at that time few, indeed, of any section possessed, that the interests of the Southern States were the same as those of the United States; that the prosperity of the South would rise or fall with the welfare of the whole country; and that the duty of the citizens appeared too plain to admit of doubt. He urged that all should unite in honest effort to obliterate the effects of war and restore the blessings of peace; that they should remain in the country, strive for harmony and good feeling, and devote their abilities to the interests of their people and the healing of dissensions. To every one who applied to him this was the advice he gave..

"Although absolutely without means, he refused all offers of pecuniary aid, and all positions of emolument, although many such, at a high salary, were offered him. He declined to go abroad, saying that he sought only 'a place to earn honest bread while engaged in some useful work.'

Gives His Services.

"This statement brought him the offer of the presidency of Washington College, a little institution in Lexington, Va., which had grown out of a modest foundation, known as Liberty Hall Academy. Washington had endowed this academy with 100 shares of stock that had been given to him by the State of Virginia, which he had accepted only on condition that he might with them endow some educational institution. To the institution which Washington helped to found in such a spirit, Lee, in the same fine spirit, gave his services. He accepted the position of president at a salary of $1,500 a year, in order, as he stated, that he might do some good to the youth of the South. He applied himself to his new work with the same singleness of mind which he had shown in leading the Army of Northern Virginia. All the time, by word and by deed, he was striving for the restoration of real peace, of real harmony, never uttering a word of bitterness nor allowing a word of bitterness uttered in his presence to go unchecked. From the close of the war to the time of his death all his great powers were devoted to two objects: to the reconciliation of all his countrymen with one another and to fitting the youth of the South for the duties of a lofty and broad-minded citizenship.

"Such is the career that you gather to honor; and I hope that you will take advantage of the 100th anniversary of Gen. Lee's birth by appealing to all our people, in every section of this country, to commemorate his life and deeds by the establishment at some great representative educational institution of the South of a permanent memorial that will serve the youth of the coming years as he, in the closing years of his life, served those who so sorely needed what he so freely gave.

"Sincerely yours,

"THEODORE ROOSEVELT."

Berry Cheered Wildly.

Senator Berry, who was the next speaker, held his listeners spellbound. Gradually he worked his way until, after comparing the perfect confidence the men of the Confederate army placed in their leaders with the distrust shown by armies of other countries, he said that this spirit was so instilled in the breasts of the men in gray that when Jefferson Davis was arrested after the war and charged with treason "every man in the Confederate army—worthy to be called such—came forward and declared that if Mr. Davis were guilty of treason, then they, too, were traitors."

This brought the greater part of the assemblage to its feet and the battle cry of the South hurled its challenge the length of the hall. Continuing, the Senator told of Lee's disinclination for war and his protest against secession, of the call of his native State that, when war was inevitable, sounded stronger in his ears than the call of the Union, and of his message at that time to his son, in which he said: "I am going South. Virginia has seceded. I owe my greatest allegiance to her, and I am going South."

Eloquently the Senator told of the triumphs and sufferings of the Confederate army and the courage and heroism of the Southern women, to whom he paid rich tribute. At the close of Senator Berry's speech the Marine Band played the stirring strains of "Dixie." The two thousand or more representative men and women of Washington and the South rose in a body, cheering madly and remained standing until the music stopped.

Justice Brewer Heard.

Justice Brewer spoke next. He paid a glowing tribute to Gen. Lee's character, and roused the enthusiasm of his audience by reading extracts from some of the leader's letters, one of which, written in answer to the offer of a New York life insurance company to Gen. Lee after the war to pay him handsomely for the mere use of his name in connection with the company, to which Lee replied: "I am sorry that you are so little acquainted with my character as to suppose that my name could be bought at any price," particularly impressed the gathering.

Following Justice Brewer's address, the band played an old plantation melody, and then Congressman Williams was introduced and held his hearers in rapt attention for many minutes.

His address was lightened by good-natured shafts of raillery aimed at Justice Brewer, the Senate, and the House of Representatives. In part Mr. Williams' speech was as follows:

Tribute from Mr. Williams.

Representative John Sharp Williams, of Mississippi, quoted from the poem, "The Sword of Robert Lee," the couplet—

Nor brighter land had a cause so grand,
Nor cause a chief like Lee.

The cause, he said, was not a lost cause. So much of what hung about and seemed a part of the cause as was lost, and would remain lost, was nonessential—an incident, a means, a remedy, a method, perhaps—not the cause itself. Secession was a means resorted to to assert the cause. The war settled the issue for all time. As to the defense of slavery, it had been found unnecessary for racial defense, for the integrity and identity of the people had been completely preserved. National independence, though the only sure way of preserving local self-government, was a nonessential, for self-government existed without it, and he emphasized the fact that there was less hatred between the sections now than there had been since the question of the Missouri Compromise came up. That the South had escaped the hybridization that ensued in Haiti and other countries where the negroes had been emancipated Mr. Williams charged to the stern discipline of war, which trained the people for other stern tasks. The fact that the South was to be maintained alone by the white man's law and government was never more generally recognized than to-day.

"I believe," continued Mr. Williams, "history will mark Lee for its own as the greatest all-round general and strategist that the English-speaking people have produced—greater than Marlborough, even greater than that incomprehensible eccentricity of eccentricities, Charles Mordaunt, Duke of Peterborough, wagering to take cities and raise sieges, winning his wagers and returning to his wine and women; greater in poise and completeness as a general, though nobody could have been greater in elan and, in some other respects, than Stonewall Jackson himself.

Getting Credit from All.

"There are those yet who will doubt that he was greater than either of the two Union generals—Sherman, the strategist, or Grant, the siedge-hammer—but the number of the doubters is decreasing, as we get farther from war feeling and the halo of success and more into the region of calm, dispassionate, historical judgment.

"But it was afterward, when all that war could gain or maintain was lost, that he was greater yet. Then he was no longer the citizen-soldier, but simply the citizen. In war he has shown his willingness to 'live and die for Dixie.' In peace he proved a more difficult willingness to 'live and die in Dixie.' He deemed it just as cowardly to desert his people, to leave his soldiers and their wives and children unaccompanied in their new environment and untried conditions, as it would have been to refuse in war time to set his fact with theirs 'on the single cast of the die.'

"Unassumingly, without blare of trumpets, without play to the galleries, without display of strenuosity, the simple gentleman did his simple duty. A Lee! A gentleman!

Greatest as Gentleman.

"It was not without reason that, in his father's day, George Washington pointed with pride to four successive generations of Lees, nurtured under Virginian life-conditions, and challenged any royal or titled family in the Old World to show comparison of four generations their equal in character, conduct, and sense. But the fifth in Robert Edward Lee 'did cap them all.' Great as a soldier and a citizen, he was greater yet as a gentleman—a much-abused word, but a thing of precious, indeed priceless, actuality when found.

"No man who does not know the people of the South and their ways of thinking and feeling can realize how much it was the gentleman in Lee which attached to him the devotion and blind confidence of the soldiery of the Confederacy and of the women at home.

"At any rate, the sweet land of Dixie would not give her buried son for all the sons of living mold—and still counts that to be the son of one who followed him is an inheritance of greater real riches than to be the son of a millionaire.

"I may be provincial and foolish, but to my poor sense of what man was made to live and die for, I think the striving for, or even the far-off admiration of this old-time ideal, is more ennobling than the setting before one's self of either riches or power, or popularity, as a goal.

"After all, there was not even one generation between Lee and the men of the Revolution. He was the son of a revolutionary father and born 100 years ago. Perhaps that was one reason why he was simple, plain, unobtrusive, unassuming, old-fashioned—a man recognizing 'duty' as 'the noblest word in the English language.'"

Favorite Hymn Sung.

The opening prayer was offered by Rev. Roland Cotton Smith, D. D., and Rev. William T. Thompson, D. D., read a selection from the Bible. During the evening the vested choir of the Church of the Epiphany sang two hymns, the second of which, "How Firm a Foundation Ye Saints of the Lord," was Gen. Lee's favorite. At the close of Mr. Williams' address the Cross of Honor was presented to several members of the veterans' organizations and the Daughters of the Confederacy. When this ceremony was completed the Marine Band played "America," which was sung by the entire audience. Rev. Henry Yates Satterlee pronounced the benediction.

The committee in charge included the following: William A. Gordon (chairman), Thomas Nelson Page, Hon. Hilary Herbert, Judge Charles B. Howry, C. C. Calhoon, Leigh Robinson, Rev. Randolph H. McKim, Chief Justice Seth Shepard, Capt. John M. Hickey, Gen. Marcus J. Wright, Hon. Holmes Conrad, Mrs. Ralph Walsh, Mrs. Magnus S. Thompson, Mrs. Archibald Young, Miss Mary Desha, Mrs. Charles D. Merwin, Miss Nannie Randolph Heth, Maj. J. McDowell Carrington, Dr. Samuel E. Lewis, Edwin J. Kerr, jr., Mrs. H. P. Gerald, Mrs. A. E. Johnson, Mrs. Rosalie Bocock, Mrs. H. L. Wheatley, Mrs. J. R. Garrison, Mrs. Marion Butler, and Mr. Edwin J. Kerr, jr.

Bishop Duncan Sinking.

Spartanburg, S. C., Jan. 19.—Bishop W. W. Duncan, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, is to-day a very ill man, and the worst is feared at any moment. Several days ago it was reported that his condition had improved, and relatives thought that his recovery was only a question of time. A sudden change for the worse occurred yesterday, however.