

PAINTER DEFENDS BOND REMISSION

SAYS GOVERNOR RECENTLY FORGAVE BONDSMEN IN SIMILAR CASES.

ACTION ON CHIEF'S PRECEDENT

RULING OF EX-ATTORNEY GENERAL CROW DOES NOT CONCERN CASES LATELY CONSIDERED BY LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR—NO APOLOGIES.

Jefferson City. Commenting on a ruling of former Attorney General E. C. Crow, in which he held that the governor has no legal right to remit a bond forfeiture unless it could be shown the defendant had been done an injustice, Lieutenant Governor Painter stated that Governor Major remitted forfeitures in similar cases recently.

Painter remitted a \$1,500 bond in the case of Harry Lecker, a pickpocket, in which Sam Weisman was security, in the absence of Governor Major, although Major had refused to release Weisman of payment. Painter's ruling in this matter and the releasing of 37 prisoners from the penitentiary has been the subject of adverse criticism.

"I don't know anything about the ruling of Mr. Crow," he said. "Governor Major remitted two similar forfeitures lately, and I accepted this as my authority."

He said he could not recall the names of the bondsmen. When asked why he remitted the forfeiture in the face of Gov. Major's refusal, he said Lecker is a prisoner in the penitentiary of another state and it is impossible for the bondsman to produce him. He declined to make any further comment.

"Please Remit"

Auditor Gordon has written to R. L. Marrs of Carthage who was chief clerk of the house, and W. A. Norman of Oregon, secretary of senate, requesting them to return immediately all money received by them for holdover service in excess of ten days after the adjournment of the session. Marrs, under a house resolution, was paid for forty days holdover time, and Norman was paid for fifty days. Gordon asks Marrs to return \$150 and Norman \$200. Norman and Marrs are each candidates for auditor.

Gordon makes the demands upon opinion furnished him by Attorney General Barker, holding it unlawful for either branch of the legislature to authorize payment of to exceed ten days' salary for winding up the work of the respective bodies after adjournment.

Business Men's Gathering.

Information has been received here that this city would in the middle of June be the scene of a gathering of farmers, bankers, lawyers, financiers, business men, statesmen and others who favor the ratification of the people at the next general election of the Gardner Land Bank Law, to take the necessary steps to form a state-wide organization which is to familiarize all who are not acquainted with the working of this important measure, with its purposes and the prosperity it will bring to Missouri.

How popular this law is can be gleaned from the fact that the Missouri Drummers' Association in course of the tenth annual convention which has just closed here, adopted a ringing resolution favoring it and urging that it be ratified by the voters when it is submitted as a constitutional amendment at the election in November, 1916.

F. D. Gardner of St. Louis who prepared the measure and is devoting all of his time to acquaint the people of Missouri with its virtues, will issue the call for the state-wide conference in a few days, and will extend a hearty invitation to all who are interested to attend, whether the gathering be in Jefferson City or elsewhere.

School Heads Meet.

Several hundred prominent men and women in educational work in Missouri have assembled in Jefferson City to attend the seventh annual convention of County Superintendents of Public Schools.

Friction in Commissioner's Office.

John T. Fitzpatrick, state labor commissioner, has stirred a tempest in a teapot by leaving his office in charge of his lovely stenographer when he is away. The "boys" are kicking.

Paroles 36 Prisoners.

Before leaving for his home in Carrollton, Lieut. Gov. Painter issued two more paroles which had not been recommended by the state board of pardons, making a total of 36 prisoners he has released during three weeks he has occupied the executive office.

Lead Production.

Missouri, with an increase of 42,000 tons, shows the greatest gain in lead production in 1914, according to a statement just issued by the United States geological survey.

Overpay to Be Returned.

Attorney General Barker, in an opinion rendered to State Auditor John P. Gordon, held that neither branch of the legislature has authority to authorize the payment of salary to the chief clerk of the house or the secretary of the senate to exceed ten days after the adjournment of the session.

Barker likewise held that clerks retained by either branch of the legislature to wind up its work could be paid for only the actual time employed, and that money paid in excess would be unlawfully expended.

John C. Russell, chief clerk of State Treasurer Deal, estimated that about \$7,500 was paid out to holdover clerks. These officials, Auditor Gordon said, received pay for 50 days after adjournment at \$5 a day. They concluded their work and departed within ten days after adjournment, Gordon said.

Many of the holdover clerks, of which there were about 30 in the house and 50 in the senate, including stenographers and doorkeepers, were paid for ten days, departed within three days after the adjournment of the session.

Under Barker's opinion, about \$5,000 of this money was paid out without authority of law under the legislative resolutions.

Barker's opinion upsets an old custom of the legislature. It has been the practice to leave a large force of clerks in Jefferson City upon adjournment to "wind up the business." These clerks usually remain for the next day and get their money for the full time and depart for home.

Some steps will be taken by the state auditor to recover the money paid out in excess of the amount which Barker held was lawful. Gordon has written to the clerks asking them to return all in excess of a stipulated amount.

Deal in the Hole.

Democratic state officials at the capital are overjoyed by an opinion rendered by Attorney General Barker that State Treasurer Edwin P. Deal cannot obtain from Auditor John P. Gordon warrants legalizing the payment of \$17,500 to special senate committees for investigations authorized by the senate.

The cause of the official joy goes back to last February, when Treasurer Deal issued a report in which he criticized almost every official with the exception of Attorney General Barker.

To Attend Utilities Session.

Gov. and Mrs. Elliott W. Major will attend the "Floating Convention" of the Missouri Public Utilities Association on board the steamer Quincy May 27, 28, 29 and 30. The association will take its delegates southward on its annual convention. The route will include the Mississippi, Ohio, Cumberland and Tennessee rivers.

Herman Spohrer, chairman of the entertainment committee, has provided dancing, vaudeville and carnival features on board the boat, and at Paducah, Ky., Friday evening there will be a dance at the Paducah Country Club Saturday morning the Commercial Club of Cairo, Ill., will entertain the delegates with an automobile ride through Illinois, which will be followed by breakfast on board the steamer Quincy.

The public service commission has resumed its hearings in the railroad rate increase case. The board heard arguments from M. V. Carroll of Sedalia, representing the Federated Commercial Clubs, in favor of the increase, and R. A. Knapp of Cape Girardeau.

In an address before a fraternity at Washington, D. C., former Governor Joseph W. Folk predicted that President Wilson's recent letter to Germany was so much to the point that it would end the war.

Meter Too Active.

In a complaint filed with the public service commission the Rev. Cornelius F. O'Leary declares that a water meter arbitrarily installed in the church property has increased the quarterly water bill from \$12 to \$68.

Refuses Chautauqua Offer.

Governor Major announced he would make no Chautauqua lectures this summer. "I was offered an attractive contract and the company signed but I did not. I have decided to make no Chautauqua addresses."

Packers Appeal Cases.

The state's onerous suit against the big packing companies was taken from the Missouri supreme court to the United States supreme court by a writ of error.

Won't Discuss Matters.

Gov. Major has declined to comment upon the 36 paroles, one pardon, and the Sam Weisman bond forfeiture remittance granted by Acting Governor William E. Painter during his absence.

Amends Grade Crossing Petition.

An amended petition was filed in the Wabash and the United Railways Company grade crossing cases because of the fact that St. Louis county should be made a party to the proceedings was overlooked.



GEN. U.S. GRANT

MEMORIAL day, as it is now observed in most of the states of the Union, is a day of thankfulness, patriotic thankfulness for the preservation of the Union. A majority of people who will take part in the strewing of flowers on soldiers' graves are not veterans who fought in the Civil war. To those who are old enough to remember the war, its memories have softened and grown calm, its material evidences have about all faded from sight. To those who are not old enough to remember the war, its events are only matters of history. But to the old soldier Memorial day is a day of reflection and meditation. He will be thinking of events of those "stirring times" as living realities. Some thirtieth of May in the Civil war, in all probability, was to him an eventful day. Possibly he may remember some event that took place on each thirtieth of May in the war. Go back with him in his reflection as he fancies himself back in those old days, and begin with the first thirtieth of May in the Civil war. It was 54 years ago.

The thirtieth of May in 1861 was a sort of calm before the storm. No great battle had as yet been fought. Just 48 days had passed since the firing upon the Stars and Stripes at Fort Sumter. The battle of Bull Run did not take place until 52 days later. People this thirtieth of May must have felt that there would be a conflict soon; but when or where no one could foretell. It was a day of suspense.

Lincoln, at the time, had not served three months as president. Between the time of his election and his inauguration seven of the southern states had seceded. Soon after his inauguration Virginia had seceded, and before this thirtieth of May Arkansas and North Carolina had followed the example of Virginia. Immediately after the fall of Fort Sumter Lincoln had issued his call for 75,000 troops. Most of the northern states, in loyal obedience to this call, had sent troops to Washington, but many of the states near the border line between the North and the South had defied the call. Some of the questions asked by the people of the North on this day must have been: "Will these states, too, secede?" "Can President Lincoln hold them in the Union?" But a question, more momentous than these, which must have been asked by these people, was: "Can our troops at Washington defend the city?" For it must be remembered that it was only 11 days before this thirtieth of May when northern troops had been fired upon by a mob while they were passing through Baltimore on their way to Washington.

Many people, at the time, interpreted this act to mean that Maryland, too, was about to secede. True, the Union soldiers at Washington seemed at this time to be successfully defending the city; a band of troops six days before this thirtieth of May had crossed the Potomac and had taken possession of Alexandria. This had made the Union people hopeful, but they were by no means confident, for, at this time, they had just received news from abroad about the expressions of joy which had just been made by certain Europeans who were predicting the immediate downfall of the American republic. Then, too, many of the news items about events of the war which were appearing in the daily newspapers indicated that there might be some foundation for the prediction of the people in Europe. Here are some of the news items that the people of the North were reading in their home papers. The Boston Journal for this thirtieth of May contained the following telegraphic dispatches:

"The report of the surrender of the United States troops in Texas, under command of Lieutenant Colonel Reeve," the Confederate force, under command of Colonel Van Dorn, is fully confirmed."

"General McDowell has been informed that General Lee, with 25,000 rebels, is advancing on Alexandria."

The New York Tribune for the same date was to its northern readers somewhat more hopeful. Here are some of its headlines:

"Frank Blair Ordered to Fortress Monroe."

"Harpers Ferry Threatened. The Rebels Likely to Be Surrounded."

"30,000 Troops to Rendezvous at Cairo."

These news items, taken from northern newspapers, reflect the general mood and spirit of the people in the North who were at the time reading the papers. Among them there was a spirit of uncertainty and doubt. They were uncertain as to the strength and purpose of the South. They doubted the ability of Lincoln, who had recently been elected by a new and untried political party. They were uncertain as to whether he would yield to the demands of political bosses. Lincoln was not a trained soldier. They were uncertain as to whether he could succeed in the management of his army.

But the people of the South, on this thirtieth of May, were hopeful and confident. Loyalty from their point of view meant allegiance to their states. They held that the general government had no right to interfere with their formation of a new government. Their loyalty to their cause almost amounted to enthusiasm. They

MEMORIAL DAY A DAY OF THANKFULNESS



"TOLD HOW FIELDS WERE WON"

PHOTO BY FRANK FOURCER



RECALLING INCIDENTS OF THE WAR

had the best of reasons for being hopeful and confident. Their president was a trained soldier. He had studied at West Point, and had had experience both in the army and in the war department. Above all things, he had the confidence of his people.

It is no wonder that the people of the South received the announcement of Lincoln's call for 75,000 troops with derisive laughter and cheers. This was on the third of April. By the thirtieth of May their loyalty to their cause had become more enthusiastic. This was especially true of their younger men. The military drill incident to their preparation for war with them was a pleasant pastime. There was no need of a call for troops. Thousands of them were ready and anxious to enlist. Manassas Junction, Va., had been selected as the rallying place for the Confederates, and volunteers were gathering there. Such was the situation the thirtieth of May in 1861. A calm before the storm. Fifty-two days later the battle of Bull Run!

The truthfulness of the old saying, "Coming events cast their shadows before," must have been realized by the people both in the North and in the South the thirtieth of May in 1861, for at that time there were pending two events, either of which, these people must have realized, might prove to be the turning point of the war. One of these, they knew, would happen soon at Vicksburg, the other somewhere in the East, but at what place no one could at this time foretell. "Any news from Vicksburg?" must have been the question which was asked hundreds of times on this day when neighbor met neighbor. The people of the north were hoping that their soldiers would soon succeed in capturing this stronghold of the Confederacy, but there were doubts in their minds. Grant had not as yet gained the confidence of the Union people.

Within the three weeks immediately preceding this thirtieth of May the Union forces had been gaining a series of victories near Vicksburg. Grant had defeated "Joe" Johnston at Jackson and had placed Union troops in charge of that city. He had defeated Pemberton both at Champion Hill and at Big Black river. Pemberton, now cut off from communication with Johnston, had retired within the defenses at Vicksburg. Eight days before this thirtieth of May Grant had tried to take these defenses by assault, but, being repulsed, he had taken up his position on the bright north of the city and had begun his



GEN. R. E. LEE

siege. So, on this thirtieth of May the inhabitants were just beginning to be subjected to the horrible experiences of continual bombardment and starvation, which lasted until the Fourth of July, when the city surrendered. Caves were dug in the ground for the protection of the women and children, and food became so scarce that rats were sold in the butchers' shops.

While on this thirtieth of May the people throughout the country were watching with interest the developments of the siege at Vicksburg, their chief interest must have been centered on the movements of the armies in Maryland and Virginia. Since the last thirtieth of May these armies had met at Antietam, at Fredericksburg and at Chancellorsville. Thousands of soldiers from both the North and the South had fallen in these battles. Only 25 days had passed since the battle at Chancellorsville. Stonewall Jackson, the idol of the southern soldiers who followed him, had fallen in this battle, but the spirit of his name remained; his faithful followers were still ready to stand "like a stone wall" against their foe, as they had done while under his leadership.

The situation in the East gave hope and confidence to the people in the South, but discouragement to the people of the North. Many northern people were demanding that, since Hooker had fallen in the last two battles, a new commander in chief be appointed. McClellan was called for, but Lincoln appointed Meade. Since the Confederate victory at Chancellorsville Lee's army had been steadily growing until it now numbered 76,000 men—men who were still elated over the last two victories.

Taking advantage of the confusion at Washington occasioned by the changing of commanders of the Army of the Potomac, Lee with his entire army slipped into the Shenandoah valley and marched northward with the intention of invading Maryland and Pennsylvania. Meade with 85,000 men followed him. Would they meet? If so, where? The people both in the North and in the South, on this thirtieth of May, not knowing what would happen next, were waiting and watching. Gettysburg had not yet become a realization.

Twenty years after the Civil war Grant while on his dying bed said: "The greatest general who ever lived was Robert E. Lee." It did not take Grant twenty years to realize the greatness of Lee; he had been brought to a full realization of this fact early in May, 1864, when their armies met in the Wilderness.

On the thirtieth of May in 1864, the attention of the people both in the North and the South was centered on this one man. Note the situation, or rather the events of the preceding year which had led up to this situation. On the thirtieth of May, 1862, the Army of Northern Virginia, under command of Lee, was on its march to invade Pennsylvania. A few days later the Union soldiers gained two of the most important victories of the war, one at Vicksburg, one at Gettysburg.

On this thirtieth of May we find Lee still keeping guard of Richmond. Grant, who soon after his victory at Vicksburg had been called to Washington, had been appointed Lieutenant general of the Union army. "On to Richmond!" had at once become the war cry of his soldiers. Within the month of May Grant's army had been repulsed three times by the Army of Northern Virginia—at the Wilderness, Spotsylvania, North Anna. Four days later, Cold Harbor! The same result, Lee still keeping guard. The word received at Washington was "Victory." But victory at such a cost! Thousands of the Union's best soldiers lost!

Such was the situation on this day in 1864. No other thirtieth of May had been as serious as this one. At the "White House of the Confederacy," Richmond, there was a feeling of temporary security. In Washington there was discouragement.

On the thirtieth of May, in 1865, the war for Union had ended. The day before President Johnson had issued his proclamation of amnesty, in which he pardoned all who had taken part in the rebellion on condition that they would subscribe to an oath of allegiance to the United States, and accept the results of the war, including the emancipation of the slaves. The signing of this oath by Confederate soldiers on this day was the first formal step in the reuniting of the states of the Union.