

MAY 27 OPENING DATE CONFEDERATE REUNION

Chattanooga For a Second Time Will Entertain Gray-Clad Heroes—City and State Have Done Much to Glorify Confederate History—Order of Adjutant General Mickle Asks For Large Attendance

Headquarters United Confederate Veterans,
New Orleans, La., Jan. 22, 1913.
General Orders, No. 9.

1. After consultation with the people of Chattanooga and a full discussion as to the best date for the twenty-third reunion of the United Confederate Veterans, by a unanimous vote May 27, 28, 29, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, were fixed as the days for this great assemblage.

For a second time in its history Chattanooga claims the honor and privilege of entertaining the survivors of the illustrious army who followed the Stars and Bars and wore the gray.

The Confederate soldiers who knew the Chattanooga of 1861-65 and 1899 will be gratified as well as amazed to note the wonderful changes that have taken place. From a village in 1861 to a prosperous, populous and progressive city in 1913, makes a development that is unusual even in America, the land of marvelous changes. It will be almost impossible for the Confederates who battled for the possession of this stronghold in 1864 to realize what half a century has done for this splendid city, now taking rank in population, wealth and manufacturing as one of the great cities of the Southland, where a daily increase of three millions of dollars of wealth speaks volumes for the spirit and courage of the South, reinforced and aided by the capital and energy of the men from the North who find in the South the greatest and surest means of accumulating not only wealth, but in a zone which is marked by the most delightful climate in America.

Tennessee's contributions to the glory of Confederate history give her a warm place in the hearts of all who stood for the Southland. Justly called the Volunteer State, the names of her sons lose nothing in comparison with the heroes of any land or clime. There were, large and small, 772 engagements on Tennessee's soil, one for every other day the war lasted. The roll of generals, beginning alphabetically with John Adams and closing with the name of Felix K. Zollicoffer, presents an array of skill and valor that has no superior in the annals of war. The men behind the guns, the real power of all armies, on the blood-stained fields of the Department of Northern Virginia, Tennessee and Mississippi, are radiant with all the attributes which constitute the grandeur of the Anglo-Saxon soldier. There are but few spots about Chattanooga that are not connected with superb memories of Southern chivalry and valor. And when the few thousand survivors of that mighty host of 600,000 who volunteered to defend the homes and fire-sides of the Southland shall review the experiences and sacrifices and dangers of the battles and conflicts around this historical military center, and shall commune with the spirits of the illustrious dead who ever hover about the scenes of some of their superbest achievements, it will render the twenty-third reunion one of the most delightful that has ever been known by the members of the association.

The universal and unlimited hospitality of the people of the splendid city of Chattanooga is pledged to the entertainment of those who come within its borders on this occasion, and the chiefest desire of the host is to see that the veterans, those who fought and marched and so often triumphed in conflict, shall have gentlest care and warmest touches of Tennessee hospitality.

With Missionary Ridge and Lookout Mountain overshadowing the beautiful city beside the Tennessee, and with the somber heights looking down upon Chickamauga, "the field of blood," and one of the most terrible of the conflicts in the war, every Confederate will find a glad welcome and have an opportunity to enjoy a study of the most inspiring spots of the greatest of civilized wars. A visit to Chickamauga Battlefield Park will be one of the most attractive entertainments. The government has expended vast sums to beautify and improve this historic place, and it justly ranks as one of the most beautiful of military parks in the world. The stone and metal markers speak of the magnificent courage of the Confederate soldiers on this famous spot.

There will, on the part of Chattanooga, be no lack of anything that will render the stay of the veterans comfortable, and pleasant, and the Commander-in-Chief begs to express the hope that a very large number of veterans will aid in making the reunion at Chattanooga one of the most memorable in the history of the organization. None can forget what Tennessee did for the Confederate cause. None died more gloriously than the men of Tennessee, though they died where many fell and where there was much of glory. The Confederates of the State who remain

will welcome their comrades to Chattanooga, and every man, woman and child of the Volunteer State will aid in having Chattanooga make a new record as the hostess of the Confederate reunion. All the camps, brigade, division and department commanders are urged to publish in orders all required information concerning the railway and other arrangements for making the meeting not only memorable, but numerously attended. Additional orders will be issued from these headquarters from time to time as details are furnished by the local committees.

The commanding general has already visited Chattanooga to confer with its committee as to the plans for the meeting, and will again by personal observation and suggestion on the ground correct any of the disturbances that marred other reunions; and he assures all those who shall attend that order will be maintained in the hall where the association assembles, and that such quiet will be secured as will enable the delegates to transact all business in such manner as marks other deliberative bodies.

Attention is called to the provisions of the constitution, which provide that only the members of camps who have paid the annual dues are entitled to sit as delegates. No officer has any authority to disregard this rule.

2. The general commanding with much pleasure announces, at the request of its most energetic president, Mrs. W. J. Behan, that the Confederate Southern Memorial Association will hold its meetings at the same time.

3. The general commanding sincerely hopes that the press of the entire country will endeavor to stir up interest in the coming meeting, and to this end he requests that this order be published, and editorial comment made thereon.

By command of
BENNETT H. YOUNG,
General Commanding,
WM. E. MICKLE,
Adj.-Gen. and Chief of Staff.

BEGGARS INFEST NEW BERN.

All Have Touching Tale of Woe, and Relief is Asked.

New Bern, Feb. 1.—During the past week New Bern has been besieged by a small army of beggars. There have been small ones, large ones, fat ones and thin ones and each and every one with a tale of woe intended to touch the heart of the most hardened. So many of these alms seekers have infested the city that the business men are asking for relief. In one or two instances the beggars have without any doubt been in needy circumstances, but others are nothing more than pure fakes. One woman, richly attired, is soliciting funds with which she intends taking treatment at a sanatorium for tuberculosis, another claims to be raising money to save her home at Wilmington from the hands of a cruel man who holds a mortgage on it and there are several others with similar pleas. There is a city ordinance prohibiting the solicitation of alms in New Bern, but the beggars are sly enough to stay out of the grasp of the police and so far not a one of them has been arrested. However, in the future some action will be taken in the matter.

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RELIGIOUS WORLD

STARTING AFRESH WITH A NEW CONTRACT.

The International Sunday School Lesson for February 9 is, "God's Covenant With Noah." Gen. 8:1-9:17.

(By WILLIAM T. ELLIS.)
Despite all the "bankrupt sales" that are advertised on huge posters in front of "fly-by-night" merchants' stores, and the "great failures" of which the advertisements tell, we have to go farther away than the East Side of New York to find the greatest collapse of history. None of our modern banks record such a complete smash-up as when the scheme of things in the whole known world got so bad that the Almighty had to wind up human affairs and send the entire social order into liquidation by the deluge. The reorganization of the business of mankind was left to Noah and his sons. The old ways and the old days had made a sorry mess of things. Then God took Noah into His confidence for a fresh beginning.

The gospel of the second chance is written in the Old Testament as well as the New. Humanity is never so "down and out" that it may not become up and in. Last night I heard a horny-handed young man, with shining face, tell, in language that would have shocked the school-masters, of how he had been in the gutter and in the prison cells and in all the other apartments of the "far country"; but since a year ago, when he found Christ in a Protestant Episcopal rescue mission in the slums, he has been a new man, a clean man, a happy man. That same testimony, in a little less dramatic form, is being given all over the earth today. God does provide a way of escape, even for those who have forfeited their claims upon society and upon heaven.

Instead of disgressing into speculations concerning the Babylonian version of the deluge, and other collateral historic themes, let us keep the story to its main line. The flood and the covenant that followed were God's way of giving renegade humanity another chance.

So our lesson begins, "And God spake unto Noah." Let us stop right there. That is the mightiest truth of all. It is greater than the flood. The deluge in all of its aspects is less important than the tremendous truth that the Lord God of heaven and earth holds communication with mortal man. This is the bed-rock teaching of our faith. Ours is a religion of revelation. God does express His mind to man. It is possible for human beings to know the will of the Highest. Here we have a truth higher than Arrarat, wider than the far-spread waters. And, unlike merely historical facts, it is a truth for the present time, with an application to every man's living.

The Great Contract.

This lesson is not about the flood, but about a covenant. That Jehovah does enter into engagements with His friends and that He does make promises to them which He keeps is the keystone of the Christian faith. He loves the name of "the covenant-keeping God." The particular agreement between Noah and Jehovah is less important than the principle which it represents. God deals with man. There you have the truth which lifts up our humanity to its highest possible plane. As friend holds converse with friend, so the Lord God of Hosts enters into intercourse with the men whom He has made and who believe in Him as their God and King.

Let not that truth be drowned in the great waters of the flood. It is more than historical; it is contemporaneous. What God did with Noah He is still doing with men and women today. Raymond Robbins was lost in the frozen North. The sight of a rough wooden cross erected by some Christian Indian gave him a vision of life and led him who believed himself to be dying to enter into a covenant with the God who expressed Himself most fully upon a cross. Now today Raymond Robbins is on the Pacific ocean, sailing around the world to bear to all the men he can reach the great evangel that the covenant-keeping God is still fulfilling His character. And man, too, despite his bungling and his blunders, his stumblings and his shortcomings, is bearing up his end of the covenant and striving by a power not his own to keep the faith.

A Gentlemen's Agreement.
A distinguished journalist suddenly removed from the paper with which his name was associated, and I inquired of a common friend about it. His reply ran thus, "Yes, he was to have been in control of the paper, and he expected to spend his life with it. He made a 'gentlemen's agreement' to that effect, but I tell you when you make a 'gentlemen's agreement' you want to be sure that there are gentlemen on both sides of the table." The covenants that man makes with God are sure of fulfillment, because God's word, which never fails, is pledged to them. The

only possible doubt is on the man's side. God's pledged word has never been broken. Only Noah and his sons have failed of their share.

This covenant idea, which is at the base of our lesson, is native to the land and to the Book. The covenant of salt still runs familiarly through Arabia and Mesopotamia. The blood covenant is still in existence. As of yore, the purchase of a property is ratified by what might be called the brick covenant, the taking a small piece of the property. A servant will leave his cloak as a pledge of his covenant-keeping. In our own land we see countless instances of the covenant idea. There is a rural Pennsylvania church which every year offers a red rose in payment of its share of the covenant by which the property was long ago bequeathed to the congregation; and the Lord's Supper itself is but the visible symbol of a spiritual covenant between Christ and His people.

The Rainbow Sign.

The man of science can tell you exactly how the rainbow is made. The traveler may see it in many lands. At Niagara Falls, as he goes into the Cave of the Winds, he may find himself in the center of a circular rainbow. On a moonlight night he may find the lunar rainbow in the spray. What of that? The rainbow is still a sign comprehensible to man. When the first bargainers came to this continent and tried to do business with the Indians on the basis of a term of years, the red men could not understand the figures, so the phrase was inserted in the contracts, "As long as grass grows and water runs." That was comprehensible. It was well within their understanding, because it was concrete and familiar. So the bow that follows the rain is but a symbol of the abstract and eternal truth that God plans good for His world, that humanity will never again go into bankruptcy. The firm has been established on a new basis.

"Bad as the future may be, the worst is over," comments Bishop McConnell in the Sunday School Journal. "Such is the spirit of the story of the bow in the clouds. The message of the scientist is that in many respects the worst is over, especially as far as the great sufferings of the race by plagues are concerned. * * * The message of the educator, too, is that there is a bow in the clouds. The worst is over. There will be through the years ignorance and superstition in plenty, but the worst days are behind us. The work of uplifting mankind to intelligence has gone so far that it would be impossible to repeat the darkest ages. * * * The historian tells us that so far as the various forms of political bondage are concerned the worst is over. It is practically inconceivable that the future should ever be as dark as the past."

The new beginning made with Noah grows better all the time. God is unfolding plans of benevolence for the race which even His friend Noah would have been unable to grasp because of their greatness. For each new life and for each new nation a time of beginning is offered; a time of covenant-making with the Supreme Ruler of history, who is also the loving Father of mankind.

SEVEN SENTENCE SERMONS.

The first thing a kindness deserves is acceptance, the next transmission.—George MacDonald.

Have a heart that never hardens, a temper that never tires and a touch that never hurts.—Dickens.

Greatly begin, though thou have time
But for a line, be that sublime—
Not failure, but low aim, is crime!
—Lowell.

The beauty of holiness cannot be seen in a mirror.—Anon.

I say the degree of vision that dwells in a man is a correct measure of the man.—Carlyle.

"If we work upon marble it will perish.
If we work upon brass, time will efface it.
If we rear temples, they will crumble into dust.
But if we work upon immortal souls—

If we imbue them with principles,
With the just fear of God and the love of fellow-men
We engrave on those everlasting tablets
Something which will brighten all eternity."
—Daniel Webster.

God loves with a great love the man whose heart is burning with a passion for the impossible.—William Booth.

RATE COMMISSION ADVISED.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 1.—A government commission similar to the interstate commerce commission to supervise rate and traffic agreements among shipping companies was recommended today to the "shipping trust" investigating committee of the House by R. P. Scherwin, vice-president of the Pacific Mail Steamship company, as the only feasible means of governmental regulation of steamship rates.