

South's Veterans to Meet on Famous Battlefields

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INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

(By E. O. SELLERS, Director of Evening Department, The Moody Bible Institute of Chicago.)

LESSON FOR MAY 25.

JOSEPH AND BENJAMIN.

LESSON TEXT—Gen. 43:18, 19, 23-34. GOLDEN TEXT—"He that loveth his brother abideth in the light." I John 2:10.

Jacob's plaintive cry as uttered in verse six of this chapter touches the heart of any father, but God is working out his plan unknown to Jacob. The brothers must have been impressed by Joseph's words that they should dare starvation, and their father's grief and anger, rather than return to Egypt without their brother Benjamin.

Judah, who before had sought to deliver Joseph, now offers to become surety for Benjamin. Thus it was that Jacob was persuaded, but to make as good an impression as possible with this strange Egyptian ruler Jacob directed that in addition to the necessary funds a present also be prepared (43:11), and remembering the strange return of the money before, that this time a double portion be taken. Two words will serve to divide the lesson. Fear and Feasting.

Sought His Brother.

I. Fear, vv. 18-25. Ordinarily such an invitation to Joseph's house would be considered a great honor, but in this strange land and possessed by guilty conscience we read, "And the men were afraid." They who so carelessly sold their brother into slavery are themselves fearful of becoming "bondmen." Joseph did seek an occasion against them but it was that he might secure his brother Benjamin (the others were only half-brothers), to abide with him in Egypt. Notice how eagerly they explain the matter of the money in their sacks to the steward. The steward seeks to reassure them by telling them that, "your God, the God of your father hath given you treasure in your sacks." Indeed God had, but he gave them their blessing through another. Even so we through grace are blessed by means of another who is our Joseph. Christ is constantly seeking to reassure our hearts.

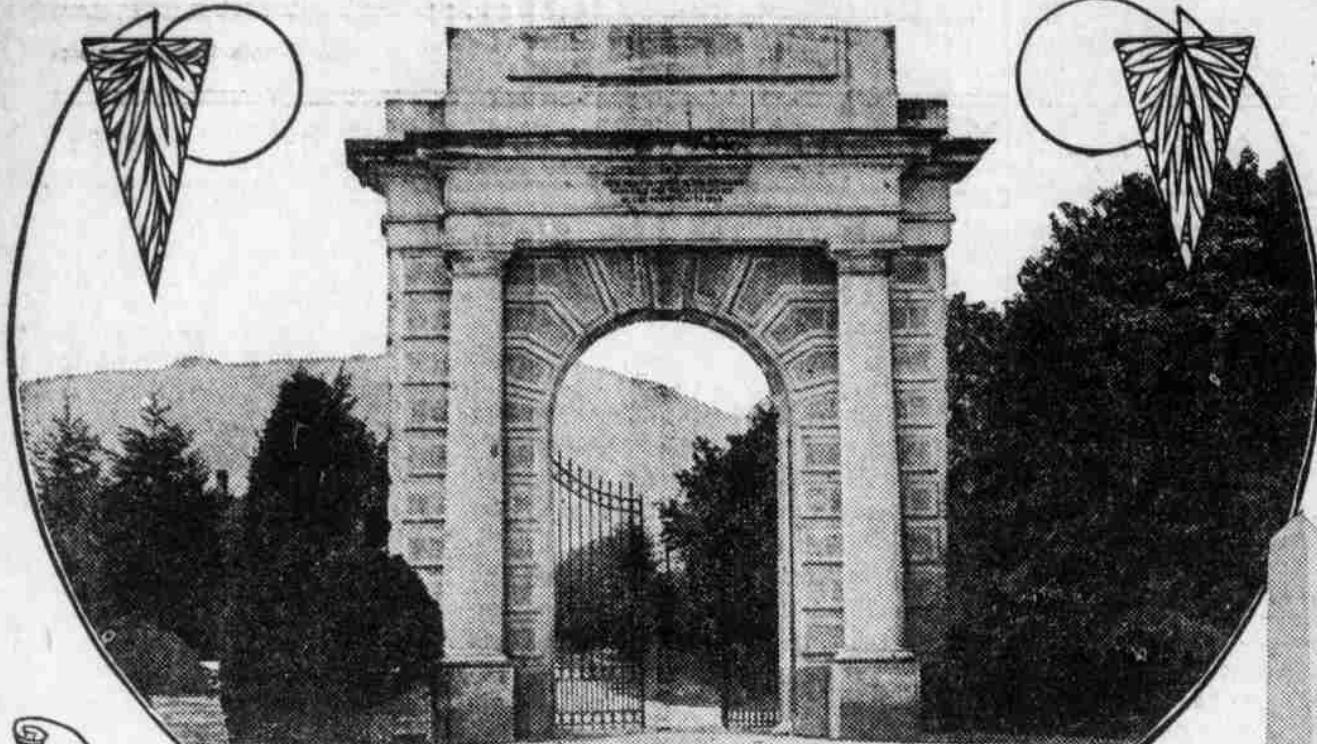
II. Feasting, vv. 26-34. In last week's lesson we beheld these brothers bowing before Joseph even as his dream had indicated (37:5-8) and now a second time they are on their faces before him. They had bragged that it should never be so, "we shall see" (37:20) and indeed they are now seeing. That man who says to God "I will not" in the end is always compelled to do that very thing he in his pride said he would not do. Those who now mock our Joseph will in the end be compelled to do him obeisance, Rom. 14:11; Phil. 2:10. It was that Joseph might gain his brother Benjamin that he made all of these delays in revealing himself to his other brothers. As we have seen Benjamin was Joseph's only full brother 30:22 etc., and had had no part in the conspiracy against Joseph, hence Joseph's heart went out in great love for Benjamin, vv. 29-31. Joseph's tears were no sign of weakness but rather of strength, John 11:35; 2 Tim. 1:4. Such a manifestation of emotion ought never to be suppressed.

Bold Pretense.

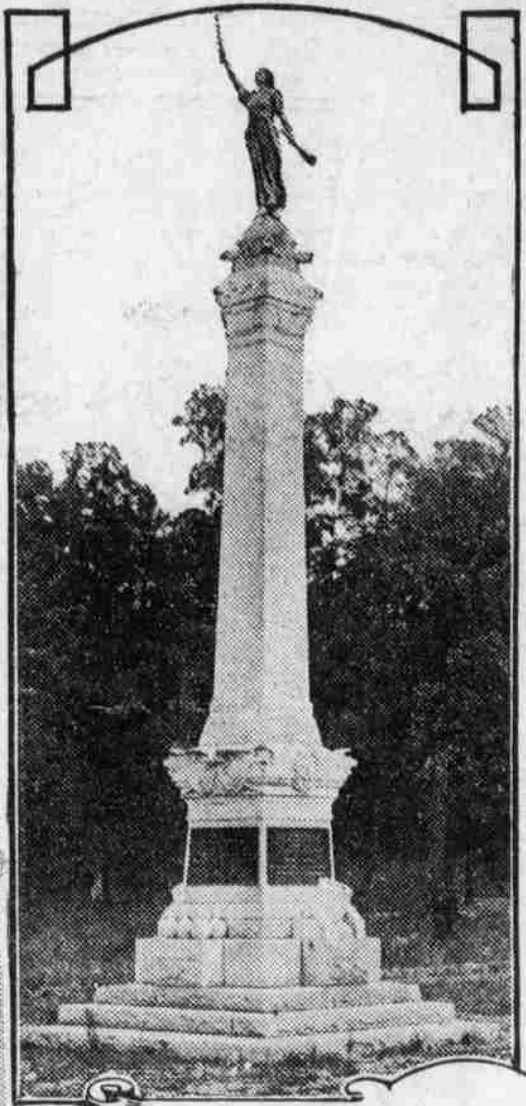
Joseph knew full well how to control his emotions (v. 31) till the proper time. Joseph (v. 27) is fearful that his father might have passed away yet his question does not reveal his identity. We wonder if there must not have been some suspicion in the minds of these Hebrews when their Egyptian host told the exact order of their respective ages, v. 33 (see also 44:12), and that perhaps Joseph might after all be alive. Doubtless their guilty consciences were again aroused when they beheld their youngest brother singled out for such manifest partiality (v. 34). They, however, made a bold pretense and "drank largely," R. V., making merry to cover their confusion. If their drink caused intoxication we do not know. Anyhow they are not held before us as an example in this particular, nor does the biblical account demand that we defend them in this matter.

This was a strange feast. The sight of Benjamin recalls to Joseph the memories of home and mother and caused him to retire from the presence of his brothers lest he reveal himself through his tears. Returning he restrains his emotions while at the same time his brothers are laboring under the constraint of their fears. What differing emotions haunting memories recall. Joseph's memories fill him with love and tenderness while the brothers are filled with suspicion of the entertainment they are receiving.

The golden text as applied to Joseph reveals the secret of the strength of his character. To abide in the light is to be always true to God. It means to reveal ultimately the meaning of the darkness. All of this comes out more clearly when Joseph at last fully reveals himself to his brothers. To walk in the light alone will enable us to keep the golden rule for "Love is goodness in action." This is a tender lesson to relate to the young and for the older we might discuss such questions as Emotion and Religion. What is it to walk in the light, The intellect and emotions.



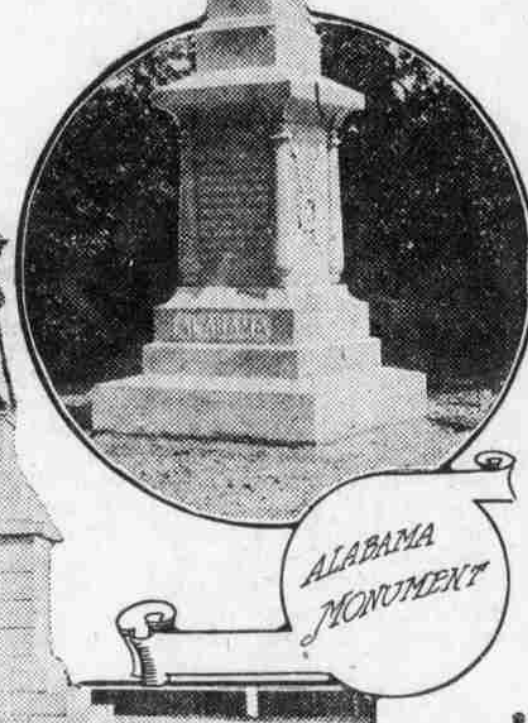
ENTRANCE TO THE NATIONAL CEMETERY CHATTANOOGA GA



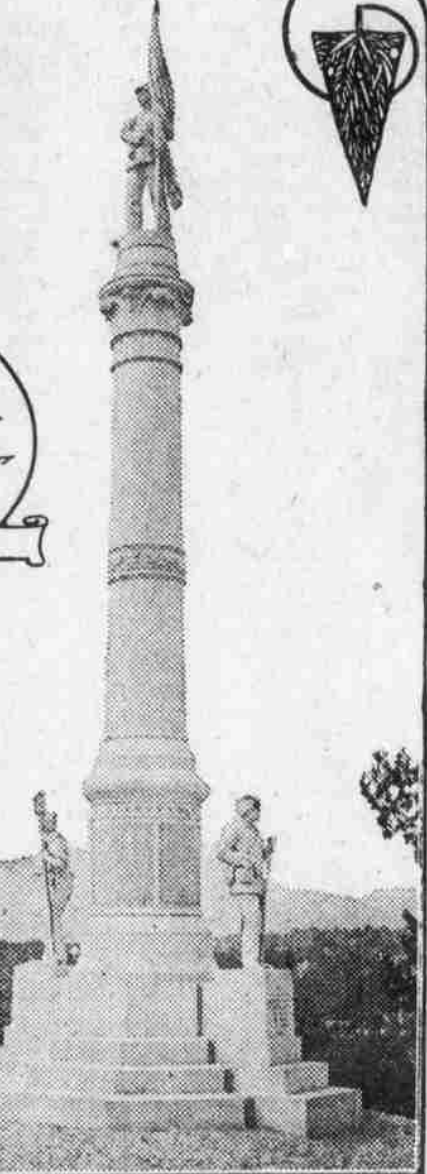
KENTUCKY MONUMENT



SOUTH CAROLINA MONUMENT



ALABAMA MONUMENT



MARYLAND MONUMENT



GEORGIA MONUMENT

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn.—The annual reunion of the United Confederate Veterans will be held here May 27-29 inclusive. On the same dates, also, the Sons of Confederate Veterans meet here in annual reunion.

Two of the heaviest battles of the Civil war were fought on territory now practically included in the city of Chattanooga, or as suburbs. These were the terrible battle of Chickamauga, in which more blood flowed than on any other field, not excepting European countries, and the battle of Missionary Ridge, the result of which broke the hold of the Confederates upon the Chattanooga valley and turned the territory over to the Union army. These battles were fought just fifty years ago, and this year is, therefore, their semi-centennial.

The battle of Chickamauga was fought September 19 and 20, 1863. The battle of Missionary Ridge was fought two months later, or, to be exact, on November 25, 1863. Two less important battles, however, were fought here. These were the battle of Lookout Mountain, November 24, and the battle of Orchard Knob, November 23. These three engagements constitute the battle of Chattanooga. Missionary Ridge being the climax in the series of battles.

About 50,000 men were killed, wounded and missing in the fighting around Chattanooga. The engagement at Chickamauga furnished about 35,000 of the total casualties.

To commemorate and memorialize these battlefields, the national government and states have spent large sums of money. There are about 2,000 memorials of all kinds and descriptions on the battlefields here. These memorials consist of marble and bronze monuments, mounted cannon, historical tablets, distance tablets, and observation towers.

The government has converted Chickamauga into a national military park. It contains about 6,500 acres of land, and this will be largely increased in the near future through additional purchases. Fort Oglethorpe, a brigade army post, the largest in the United States, has been established at Chickamauga park, and is now occupied by the Eleventh cavalry. The roads in Chickamauga park have been preserved in practically the same topographical form as they were before the great battle. The government, however, has covered all of them with macadam, giving the tourist a continuous journey of about 110 miles over the government boulevards and battlefield roads.

The federal government has erected on these fields nine handsome granite monuments to regular troops, and twenty-three shell monuments. It has also erected five iron and steel observation towers seventy feet high. Wilder's observation tower is 85 feet high. There have been placed on these fields 700 historical tablets, and 300 distance and locality tablets.

The northern states have spent a large amount of money on the Chattanooga battlefields, New York leading in the total expenditure. That state has spent about \$100,000 for a considerable group of monuments scattered over the fields. The most imposing New York monument is on Lookout Mountain in Point Park.

Ohio has a group of monuments here that cost about \$130,000, including the expense of markers and tablets. The states of Pennsylvania, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin are liberally represented by monuments,

as are a number of other northern states.

The southern states have spent a great deal of money here also in erecting monuments, tablets and markers. Tennessee has four monuments and forty-seven markers at Chickamauga. South Carolina has one monument and ten markers at Chickamauga. Alabama has authorized the expenditure of \$25,000 for a monument on the same field. Florida appropriated \$15,000 for a monument at Chickamauga. This monument, with the imposing memorial erected by the Ladies' Memorial Association of Alabama, will be dedicated during the May reunion. One of the handsomest monuments on the field of Chickamauga is the Georgia monument, erected at a cost of \$25,000. The sentimental inscription on this monument is as follows: "To the lasting memory of all her sons who fought on this field—those who fought and lived and those who fought and died, those who gave much and those who gave all. Georgia erects this monument."

Kentucky has a beautiful monument at Chickamauga bearing the following inscription: "Erected to her sons who fought and fell. As we are united in life and they united in death, let one monument perpetuate their deeds, and one people, forgetful of all appetites, forever hold in grateful remembrance all the glories of that terrible conflict, which made all men free and retained every star on the nation's flag."

South Carolina has a handsome monument at Chickamauga on which the following inscription appears: "To her faithful sons at Chickamauga, South Carolina erects this monument to commemorate the valor they proved, and the lives they gave, on this great battlefield."

Maryland has erected a monument at Chickamauga to both blue and gray. The inscription on this monument is as follows: "The proud heritage bequeathed to worthy sons of illustrious sires arose, Phoenix-like, from the fierce fraternal strife, redeemed and regenerated, and now

and forever, victor and vanquished are indissolubly united, knowing but one God, one country, one destiny."

The battle of Chickamauga had, according to men who gave the subject careful and painstaking study, the highest percentage of loss known to wars, for two days' fighting. The armies threw themselves upon each other with a fury that is probably not exceeded in the history of wars. The battle, beginning in earnest on Saturday, September 19, lasted until Sunday evening about dusk, when Gen. George H. Thomas withdrew his forces from Snodgrass hill and abandoned the field to the Confederates. There was an intercession of the fighting, of course, Saturday night, because of darkness, but hostilities were resumed early Sunday morning. The two armies fought back and forth over the field all of Sunday, strewn the ground with the dead and wounded and setting high water mark for casualties. The loss in this battle will never be known, but the most careful estimates place the number of dead, wounded and missing at about 35,000, or about one-third of the number engaged. Some commands lost as high as 70 per cent. of their men.

After this battle the federal forces began strengthening their fortifications around Chattanooga. The Confederates moved nearer to the city and also fortified their position, throwing their lines in front of the city from the river above to the river below. The two armies occupied practically the same positions for two months. Hostilities were resumed actively with a movement by the federals, on November 23, against Orchard Knob. General Grant had reached Chattanooga a month earlier and assumed command of the army. His plan of campaign was to surprise the Confederates at the north end of Missionary Ridge by sending General Sherman against that position, and carry the ridge, which was held by the Confederates, to the railroad tunnel before it could be occupied by a

stronger force. General Hooker was kept in Lookout Valley to guard against a movement from the Confederate left. General Thomas was to move the Army of the Cumberland to the left, connect with Sherman if he reached the tunnel on Missionary Ridge, and then sweep southward, driving the Confederates up the valley, and out of reach of their base of supplies at Chickamauga, Tenn.

The Union movement against Orchard Knob was made for the purpose of verifying a report that General Grant had received that the Confederates were retreating. It was a successful movement, and that emerald fell into the hands of the federals, becoming General Grant's headquarters during the remainder of the campaign.

Next day the battle of Lookout Mountain was fought. This engagement took place on a bench of Lookout Mountain, below the summit, and is known as the "battle above the clouds." The Confederates were driven from their position. During this battle a cloud swept over the mountain, enveloping the contending regiments.

The battle of Missionary Ridge was fought November 25. During the night of November 24 all of General Bragg's troops were withdrawn from Lookout Mountain and the Chattanooga Valley and massed on Missionary Ridge. About 4 o'clock on the evening of November 25 a general advance on Missionary Ridge was ordered from General Grant's headquarters. One of the most imposing spectacles of the Chattanooga campaign was witnessed here. The Union sol-

diers were advanced across a level plain for a mile in plain view from the crest of the ridge, and ordered to capture and hold the Confederate rifle pits at the base. The fighting on the slopes of this ridge was among the hardest of the Civil war. The Confederates were driven from the ridge. This victory left the Union army in undisputed possession of the Chattanooga valley. The Confederates retreated into Georgia.

These military operations, from beginning to end, extended over a wide scope of territory. A circle drawn around Chattanooga to cover the ground over which the armies contended desperately for the mastery, would be about thirty miles in diameter, or fifteen miles in all directions from the center of the city. There, was, of course, much fighting, of the skirmish character, while the Federal army was advancing from Middle Tennessee on Chattanooga. After the battles around Chattanooga, when

the Confederates were retreating south to Atlanta, there was almost continuous fighting, some of the engagements amounting to pitched battles. Among these was the bloody engagement at Kennesaw Mountain.

The national government and the state governments are uniting in the work of reclaiming, beautifying and adorning these fields. While a great deal of progress has been made, the work is by no means completed. It has been suggested a number of times by responsible persons that in time the national government should erect a colossal arch at Chattanooga as a memorial to both armies, and a testimonial to American valor. The erection of such a memorial is one of the future possibilities.

Daughters of Confederacy.

Although less than twenty years old, the United Daughters of the Confederacy has become one of the most important women's organizations of the world. It now has over 1,200 chapters, representing almost every state in the Union. There are 23 states having divisions numbering at least three chapters. The total membership now approximates 80,000, and it is rapidly increasing, as there have been prizes offered the different chapters for additional members. There are strong bonds of unity between southern women, and in whatever state they settle they are uniting to form new chapters and to make their organization more powerful each day.

Gift for Sick Child.

A gift which brings happiness to a sick child is a paper doll given in this way: Send the doll, a small-jointed doll, for which you can make crape paper dresses, with one dress, and a note to the sick child, saying that every day, or every third day, or every week, as you please, the morning mail will bring an addition to the doll's wardrobe.

At different times send dresses for the house, party dresses trimmed with paper flowers, hats, muffs, capes and coats, kimonos and street clothes. Another doll or so also can be sent.

Ward were badly wrecked. Captain Ward, in reporting the engagement to the United States navy department, said: "I was surprised at the heroic persistency with which Capt. W. F. Lynch, formerly of our navy, who commanded at Aquia Creek during my several attacks, held his post, glass in hand, on the ramparts, against all the urgency of his men to quit a post made desperately hazardous by the shot and shell falling thickly and exploding about him."

HAD SAILORS, BUT NO SHIPS

Why Officers of the Confederate Navy Were Put in Command of the Shore Batteries.

Stephen B. Mallory was made secretary of the Confederate States navy, and the department was or-

other cabinet departments which entirely blockaded Washing-

ton, opened fire upon this battery, which was returned briskly. The fight lasted two hours, when Ward retired with no loss on either side. On June 1, Ward renewed the fight, this time for five hours, expending about 600 shot and shell, when again he was forced to retire with a loss of five men and the Freeborn so badly damaged that it had to go to Washington navy yard for repairs. There were no casualties on the Confederate side, though the works and the officers and men's quar-

ters were badly wrecked. Captain Ward, in reporting the engagement to the United States navy department, said: "I was surprised at the heroic persistency with which Capt. W. F. Lynch, formerly of our navy, who commanded at Aquia Creek during my several attacks, held his post, glass in hand, on the ramparts, against all the urgency of his men to quit a post made desperately hazardous by the shot and shell falling thickly and exploding about him."

While both armies were preparing for the contest that commenced with the battle of Bull Run, or Manassas, the Confederates erected a line of batteries on the Potomac which entirely blockaded Wash-

ington, opened fire upon this battery, which was returned briskly. The fight lasted two hours, when Ward retired with no loss on either side. On June 1, Ward renewed the fight, this time for five hours, expending about 600 shot and shell, when again he was forced to retire with a loss of five men and the Freeborn so badly damaged that it had to go to Washington navy yard for repairs. There were no casualties on the Confederate side, though the works and the officers and men's quar-

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