

LEE, a Ruler of Men



POSSIBLY after Washington, and in many respects before him, there is no American whose personal character has produced as profound an impression upon the people of the age in which he lived as was achieved by Robert E. Lee.

Washington was the embodiment of the active energy and zeal that carried to a successful conclusion the war that established the independence of the American republic. Patrick Henry, by his fiery oratory, aroused the American people to the pitch of excitement and interest that made them ready for revolution. Jefferson, Adams and Franklin formulated the doctrines and principles upon which the movement was to be based, but when it came to taking up arms Washington was the moving and governing force. He was a man of strong and positive courage, who made enemies as well as friends, but, despite open opposition and secret treason, he carried with him the great body of the people and brought a seven-years' war to a successful issue and close. But the tribute that is paid to Washington is more of admiration than of love, and perhaps the greatest act in his entire career was his stern and determined rejection and casting aside of the crown which his victorious army had offered him.

Colonel Henderson, the great English critic of strategy, author of a famous life of Stonewall Jackson, in a commentary on the wonderful achievements and character of Lee, quotes a line in Latin from Lucan's poem of Pharsalia—"Victrix causa deus placuit, sed victa Catoni"—"The cause of the conqueror was favored by the gods, but our hearts were with Cato, who upheld the cause of the conquered." Such, at least, is the meaning freely translated, and as time goes on more and always more hearts are with Lee.

A notable evidence of this is seen in a succession of articles on "The Battle of the Wilderness," in the Atlantic Monthly Magazine, from the pen of General Morris Schaff, of the United States army, who was an ordnance officer at the time, and was actively engaged in the field during Grant's campaign against Lee in the Spotsylvania Wilderness. Says General Schaff in the Atlantic:

"What was it that so animated Lee's army that, although only about one-half as strong in numbers as we were, they fought us to a standstill in the Wilderness, and held their lines at Spotsylvania, although we broke them several times? What sustained their fortitude as they battled on, month after month, through that summer, showing the same courage day after day, till the times and seasons of the Confederacy were fulfilled?"

He answers his own question by declaring that it was Lee's wonderful personality that wrought an almost magic influence on his army. "Men," said Bonaparte, "are nothing; a man is everything." Says the writer in the Atlantic:

"In looking for the source of Lee's personal influence, we have to go back, I think, to the inherited habit of respect which the people of the south paid to social position. It was not born of a feeling of subservience, however, for the poorest 'cracker' had an unmistakable and self-conscious dignity about him. He always walked up to and faced the highest with an air of equality. No, this latent respect was a natural response on the part of men of low estate to good manners, and of displayed sympathy. Lee, by his connection through birth and marriage with the most distinguished and best families of Virginia, represented the superior class. Moreover, that he was a Lee of Virginia, and by marriage the head of the Washington fam-



General Robert E. Lee

ily, had, from one end of the south to the other, a weight which the present commercial, mammon-worshipping age knows or cares but little about. "Again, nature in one of her moods had made him the balanced sun, in manners and looks, of that tradition of the well-bred and aristocratic gentleman, transmitted and ingrafted at an early age through the cavaliers into Virginia life. But for his military prowess he had something vastly more efficacious than ancestry or filling the mold of well-bred traditions. He had the generative quality of simple, effective greatness; in other words, he had an unspotted, serenely lofty character, whose qualities were reactive, reaching

every private soldier, and making him unconsciously braver and better as a man. So it is easy to see how the south's ideal of the soldier, the Christian and the gentleman unfolded, and was realized in him as the war went on. His army was made up chiefly of men of low estate, but the truth is that it takes the poor to see ideals.

"Taking into account, then, these two mysterious yet real forces, religion and exalted character, we have all the elements, I think, for a complete answer to the question we have raised."

General Schaff's explanation is probably too metaphysical and complicated when given in detail. The simple fact is that the great general had gained the absolute confidence of his men. He had always led them to victory; he had never been defeated, never driven from the field, no matter how great the odds against him. Then there was his noble, generous and self-sacrificing disposition, always caring for his men and always sharing with them their privations and hardships. This made them love him.

There was Stonewall Jackson, an iron man, with no tenderness in his disposition, no gentleness towards friends or enemies, and one of the fiercest fighters in the world. In religion General Jackson was like the grim old Covenanters of Cromwell's time. He was never beaten, and he had gained the absolute confidence of his men, who fully believed that when he led them to battle it was to victory, and so they idolized him, but in a way totally different from their love for Lee, but no less devotedly. In each case it was character that won and controlled their men. Lee and Jackson stood for honor, truth, fidelity to principle and for unflinching courage in behalf of what they believed was right. It was so with Washington and Lincoln; it is so with every man who gains and holds the respect of the people who know him, and without character no man or woman can secure any honorable love and regard.

Thus A Flag Was Born How The Selection of the Confederate Emblem Was Made.

The recent death of Gen. W. T. Cabell ("Old Tige"), former commander of the Trans-Mississippi Department of Confederate Veterans, recalls the fact that he had supervision of the making of the first Confederate flag. His interview, given several years ago, made public for the first time the true history of the "stars and bars." He was one of the first United States army officers to send in his resignation when the Civil War began, and he left the service under flattering prospects for promotion.

"When the Confederate army, commanded by General Beauregard, and the Federal army confronted each other at Manassas," said General Cabell in regard to the adoption of a Confederate flag, "it was seen that the flag being used by the Confederates and the stars and stripes looked at a distance so much alike that it was hard to distinguish one from the other. General Beauregard, believing that serious mistakes might be made in recognizing our troops, after the battle of July 18, at Blackburn Ford, ordered that a small red badge should be worn on the shoulder by our troops, and, as I was chief quartermaster, ordered me to distribute flannel to the regiments, the men placing the red badges on their shoulders.

"In the battle of Bull Run it was seen that federal soldiers wore similar badges. Generals Johnston and Beauregard met at Fairfax Courthouse in the latter part of August or early in September and determined to have a

battle flag for every regiment or detached command that could be easily recognized and easily carried. I was telegraphed to come at once to Fairfax Courthouse. I found Generals Johnston and Beauregard in the latter's office discussing the kind of flag that should be adopted.

"General Johnston's flag was in the shape of an ellipse; a red flag with blue St. Andrew's cross and stars on the cross to represent the different Southern states. General Beauregard's was a rectangle; red with blue

that it could not be seen so plainly at a distance; that the rectangular flag suggested by General Beauregard yielded.

"No one else was present but we three. No one knew about the flag but we three until an order was issued adopting the Beauregard flag, as it was called, and directing me, as chief quartermaster, to have the flags made as soon as it could be done. I immediately asked the women of the South to give me their red and blue silk dresses and send them to Capt. Collin McRae Selph, quartermaster at Richmond, Va., where he was assisted by the Misses Carey of Baltimore, Mrs. Henningsen of Savannah and Mrs. Hopkins of Alabama. The Misses Carey made flags for General Beauregard and General Van Dorn, and I believe for Gen. J. E. Johnston. They made General Beauregard's flag out of their own silk dresses. The flag now is in Memorial Hall, New Orleans. General Van Dorn's flag was made of a heavier material, but very pretty."

Sounds Like It. "I am sure that cave exhibition is a fake."

"How do you know?" "Because it is bound to be a hot low show."

Classey. "Your young man is an instructor in athletics, isn't he?" "Yes; he's my gym dandy."

Went to Prison for a Friend. One of the greatest instances of self-sacrifice the world has known was made about 30 years ago in England. It was known that one of two poachers had killed a gamekeeper. Finally one admitted his guilt. Twice he was sentenced to death, but the petitions from friends were so strong that he finally was given a respite and sentenced to prison for life.

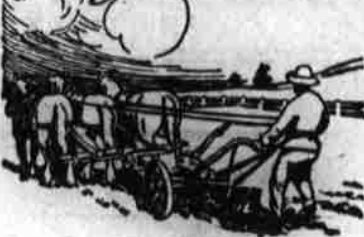
After 30 years he was released. The other poacher was dead, and then it was that the real secret came out.

The innocent poacher said he confessed to the murder because the other man was married and had a family, while he had none.

Nerve Exhaustion. "So Cholly Sotter has gone to a sanitarium?" "Yes, broke down from overwork."

"How did that happen?" "Selected two new suits and his bulldog's sweater the same forenoon, and the strain was too much for his reserve force."

NOTES From MEADOWBROOK FARM By William Pitt



Screen alfalfa seed.

Destroy the little weeds.

Good dairymen keep no dogs.

Horses can be pastured on alfalfa.

The right kind of seed is half the crop.

Kill the small weeds and there will be no big ones.

Chicks raised in brooders are not bothered with lice.

Grass was never more welcome to cows than this spring.

Broiler prices are somewhat better than they were last month.

It is well to assume when chickens are dying that the disease is contagious.

Put a slatted frame over the drinking trough and the water will be kept cleaner.

The early spring chicken catches the good price. Raise early spring chickens.

Plant good seeds. Poor seeds are dear, no difference what price you pay for them.

Get the incubator at work on the broiler crop as early as possible. Delay means loss.

No incubator can make good hatches from poor eggs, that is, those lacking in fertility.

More incubator hatches are spoiled by the anxiety of the operator than from any other one cause.

Lard, vaseline and enough sulphur to make a paste makes a good remedy for sorehead in chicks.

Vegetables delight in having a warm, deep, rich and mellow soil, and will pay generously for the privilege.

Lice feed on the young chickens—that is one great reason that they fail to make the growth they should.

Carefulness in dressing poultry pays for the extra pains taken. The pin feathers must all be removed.

There is genuine satisfaction in owning thoroughbred stock and they cost no more to feed. Go in for the best.

Worry along without a trap nest, but keep your eyes open for the best layers, and set their eggs next spring.

A little ground charcoal mixed with the chicks' feed now and then will help keep away digestive troubles.

Three rules for success in gardening: Freedom from weeds, thinning out, and keeping the ground mellow.

With reasonably good seed and a fairly well prepared seed bed, about 20 pounds of alfalfa seed is required per acre.

If the breeders are in poor condition you will get many eggs that do not hatch well or that produce puny chickens.

A box of lime, earth and ashes is welcomed by the fowls. They need a dust bath even when the snow is still in the yards.

It is claimed by some onion growers that carbolic acid emulsion gives satisfactory results in fighting the onion maggot.

Nitrate of soda is the most quickly available source of nitrogen for plants, but buyers should steer clear of low grade nitrate.

Crimson clover makes fairly good ensilage, but, like all plants rich in protein, it develops a strong and rather objectionable odor.

A tight wire fence around your garden will do more to promote harmony between neighbors who keep chickens than anything else.

Strongly fertile eggs from good healthy stock will often hatch well and produce good chickens under unfavorable conditions.

Government reports state that more up-to-date agricultural machinery has been sold the last ten years than during any previous ten years.

It is not safe to pasture either cattle or sheep on alfalfa, as they are liable to bloat when it is fed green. Feed them the hay or practice soiling.

As the price of land increases the condition of the manner of farming must change, provided, of course, one has to make interest on the money value of the land.

Cotton seed meal used in small amounts with a bunch of feeding cattle almost invariably serves to make better gain at a smaller cost than the straight corn feeding.

A bone cutter will surely pay for itself. Green cut bone supplies the hen with ability to produce eggs, nourishes her feathers and keeps her in general good health.

Alfalfa is a perennial.
A pure bred bull is best.
Mongrel fowls are expensive.
Light in the barn is essential.
Horses with tender feet need much attention.

The wheel hoe saves a lot of back-breaking hoeing.

Good roads increase values because they make values.

Good pasture is invaluable in growing pigs successfully.

Cut straw is the best for bedding, if you save the manure.

If zinc is burned with the coal it will clear the chimney of soot.

Are the plow-lays sharp, and all the tools in first-class shape?

Two litters of pigs a year is about what the best sows will do.

He that abuseth his colts may expect to be kicked by his horses.

Sifted coal ashes are better than plaster for the striped squash bug.

Jerking the bit and yelling confuse a horse and advertise a blockhead.

Out-buildings, unpainted fences and rubbish heaps may be hidden behind vines.

Equal parts of corn and oats are hard to excel as a grain feed for sheep.

Provide plenty of pure water, sunshine, range and green forage crops for sheep.

A flock that gets bone meal and oyster shell will have few cases of leg weakness.

Look out for the yearling colts. Don't let them get a setback as spring approaches.

Sore mouth will sometimes attack sheep in pens and run through the entire flock.

During an extra cold spell of weather add a little corn to the sow's grain ration.

Small seeds and finely cracked grain are a better feed for the small chick than wet mash.

Never breed a nervous, high-strung sow that is ready to jump and run at the drop of a hat.

The fewer sows kept together during the breeding season and until farrowing time, the better.

Of all fowls ducks are the easiest to raise. The eggs are more fertile than those of any other fowl.

Cold weather is not much of a detriment to chickens, providing it is dry and the atmosphere pure.

The geese should be laying at their best now, and this is, also, the month in which turkeys begin to lay.

For the majority of vegetables, soil of a sandy nature is best, provided there is a good sub-soil for drainage.

Oatmeal, rolled oats, hard-boiled eggs or stale bread soaked in milk and squeezed dry are excellent chick rations.

If all the implements were cleaned and painted last fall, a great deal of time will be saved when you must "get busy."

A good way to disinfect a brooder is to open it wide, take out the hover and let the sun get at the inside through the day.

Making the drinking water slightly red with permanganate of potash has often been found to prevent the spreading of roup.

A good way to test a chick food is to place a small quantity on a dish before some husky chicks and note what they leave of it.

A 100-egg brooder may be large enough for 100 chicks when first hatched, but it will not be many days before that number will crowd it.

Encourage the pigs to exercise by putting the feed some little distance from the sleeping quarters, if it cannot be done in any other manner.

Poultry manure should be partially dried before storing in order to prevent fermentation setting in, thus avoiding the escape of the ammonia.

Look out for a collar that rubs a lap of flesh at every stride of the horse. It is liable to wear a gall on his neck, and much sooner sometimes than suspected.

One of the greatest mistakes made by mare owners is the frantic attempt to produce draft stock from light mares at first cross with big stallions.

There is no better or cheaper way of growing hogs than to pasture them on alfalfa. One acre will furnish pasture for from ten to twenty hogs per season.

An old horseman says that the chief cause of colic in horses, or the cause of the largest per cent of these cases, is brought through long abstinence from water.

Men of moderate means should start the improvement of their cattle through the purchase of a pure bred bull and gradually grow into the breeding of pure bred animals.

No one can afford to raise pigs that refuse to fatten or that are frequently off feed. In this case the correction may often be made before the pigs are farrowed. It is very apt to lie with the handling of the brood sow.

TEMPERANCE NOTES

WOMEN MUST STOP DRINKING

If Weaker Sisters Wish to Retain Standing in Business World Must Quit All Disipation.

Dr. Clarence K. Vliet, who for years has been making a study of the neurotic conditions of women suffering nervous troubles, caused by artificial stimulation, has increased 75 per cent.

"If women wish to keep their standing in the business world they must stop aping men's dissipation," said Dr. Vliet. "They must stop working on the artificial stimulation of alcohol and tobacco."

"Women have always been fascinated by the freedom men enjoy, and to a certain extent copied their pleasures and pastimes, but never have they participated in their dissipation as they are doing."

"The danger in this does not lie so much with the woman at home as with the woman who goes into a business and is continually out in the world. The home woman influences a certain restricted set; the one in the business world influences by her example, hundreds of others."

"By the business woman I do not mean the stenographer and the small salaried person. These cannot afford the dissipation that undermine not only the physique but the mind. I refer to the highly paid secretary, to the woman who holds an executive position, to the women in many professions who gained their positions by ability and a good fight."

"These women are of independent means. They no longer defer to the wishes of men as to their conduct, and, having taken a drink now and then for stimulation when tired, have fallen into the habit of drinking with luncheon."

"This means the women who do this also drink with their dinners, for it is not an infrequent thing for women to resort to the morning 'bracer' before breakfast."

"Smoking is another habit women are getting into that is bad for them. If not from the moral, at least from the physical standpoint. The combination of smoking and drinking among women is bound to result seriously. I believe absolutely that if such habits continued women will lose the high place they have attained."

"Many business women do not marry because they cannot on account of their habits. Men have established their ideals of womanhood, and when in their everyday association with women they see such a disregard for the things they consider a womanly woman's, if that woman marries she must take a man who is not mentally her equal."

"There has been much cry among women about a single standard of morals. The attainment of this lies much in the woman's work. If she demands a higher standard from the man she will in time obtain it. Instead of doing that she is coming down to his level."

PATHETIC CASE IN NEW YORK

Graduate of University of Dublin, Arrested for Drunkenness, Is Discharged by Magistrate.

When Owen B. McGuinness, fifty-eight, of 249 West Forty-seventh street, was arraigned before Magistrate House in the night court, charged with disorderly conduct while intoxicated, the magistrate recognized an old friend who, 20 years ago, was one of the best-known orators in New York, says the New York Sun. Rubin S. Lane, a lawyer, appeared to press the charge, and when McGuinness apologized the lawyer refused to accept it. Then Magistrate House said:

"Counselor, this man is one of the best-educated men in this city. I've no hesitation in declaring in open court that I would be glad to know as much as he knows. Twenty years ago the name of Owen McGuinness was one to conjure with. He had a bright future before him, and he might have held a high position if he had left rum alone."

"I feel sorry for him. He met men of power and influence and was led into temptation through his efforts to be a good fellow. He cannot resist drink, and now he is a wreck. Think of a brain like his possessing being numbed with alcohol!"

"Counselor, this genius, for he was a genius, is down, and why do you want to kick him? He is our peer in the matter of learning. I respect him in his misfortune. With all his ability he has not the will power to fight the demon, rum. Oh, the pity of it! I have broad powers in a case like this, and I'm going to exercise them. Sentence suspended."

The prisoner, threadbare, gray-haired and unshaven, bowed his head and wept. The lawyer hurriedly left, and there were many dimmed eyes in the courtroom as the one-time political orator shuffled out.

Magistrate House said later that McGuinness was graduated from the University of Dublin.

Scotland's Drink Bill.

When we compare Scotland's drink bill for 1902 with 1910 we are surprised at the enormous reduction within the period. In 1902 Scotland was spending on liquor £2 12s 2d per head, but in 1910 it had fallen to £2 13s 2d—19s less per head than in 1902. That is to say, Glasgow saved over £2,000,000, and Edinburgh over £300,000. None of that money went into the drink trade—Everybody's Month-ly.

Lowest Resisting Power.

Prof. Taav Laitinen, at the International Congress held in London, gave an account of his original experiments, which proved that alcohol unmistakably lowered the resisting power of the blood against disease, thus attributing greater immunity to abstainers.

Crocodiles and Sleeping Sickness

So that he could make a thorough study of sleeping sickness, its causes and effects, Doctor Koch braved the dangers of an African swamp and spent eighteen months investigating the disease. He lived during that time near Lake Victoria Nyansa.

He was convinced that the insects that cause the disease live off the crocodile. They suck the blood from between the armor plates on the

horror monsters. Then when a man draws near they shift for easier prey. A man bitten by one of them is poisoned and in a few months will sleep to his death.

Doctor Koch believes that the way to rid the world of this deadly insect is to kill all the crocodiles; then the chief source of sustenance for them would be gone and the insects would die as a result.

Went to Prison for a Friend.

One of the greatest instances of self-sacrifice the world has known was made about 30 years ago in England. It was known that one of two poachers had killed a gamekeeper. Finally one admitted his guilt. Twice he was sentenced to death, but the petitions from friends were so strong that he finally was given a respite and sentenced to prison for life.

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