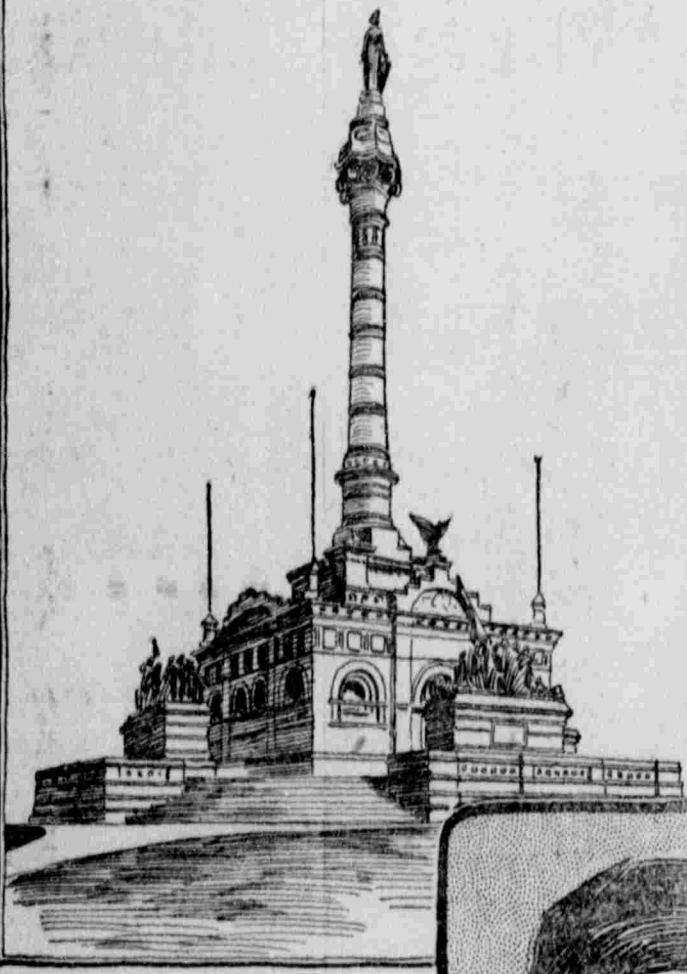


# THE NATIONAL ENCAMPMENT, G. A. R.

## Everything In Readiness For the Meeting of Veterans In Cleveland—Provision Made For an Enormous Attendance.

It seems to be a tradition in the inner circles of the Grand Army of the Republic that when in doubt as to the place for holding the national encampment it is safe to choose Ohio. This state has sent three soldiers to the White House and has a representation in the Grand Army almost as large as either of the two great neighbors on the east, Pennsylvania and New York. But it is the

THE SOLDIERS' MONUMENT, CLEVELAND.



geographical location of Ohio that so often has weight in determining the location of the encampment. It connects the great west with the east.

It is also a tribute to the naval contingent of the veteran order to select the site near a body of water. The great majority of tars hail from the eastern states. They want a glance at the ocean blue if they cannot have a turn on board ship. In Cleveland they can look out upon the noble lake where Perry achieved that wonderful victory which made his name glorious in the memory of every American sailor. While there are no warships on the lake, there are many government vessels, and these will rendezvous here during encampment week not only in honor of the veterans, but of the president, who has accepted the committee's invitation to hold a reception in the auditorium of the Chamber of Commerce building on Thursday, Sept. 12.

It was in the nature of a forlorn hope for the Ohio delegates to the G. A. R. councils held at St. Louis last January to promise a fund of \$50,000 for the entertainment of the order of veterans should Cleveland be chosen as the place of meeting in 1901. They were given a reasonable time to make a show of funds and worked with spirit until double the required amount had been pledged. The figures given for the cost of the celebration are now \$100,000.

Although the local committee has had but six months in which to perfect arrangements, having begun its labors in March, a date later by many months than is customary, the veterans of Ohio are confident that the entertainment of their visiting comrades will be a royal one, worthy to go down in the records as the first encampment held in the new century. The estimate for visitors is very large, ranging between 25,000 and 50,000. It is supposed that the Pan-American exhibition at Buffalo and the Cleveland encampment will prove twin attractions and draw an unusual number of sightseers from distant points.

Locally, aside from its position on the shore of the noble lake, this city of Cleveland has many attractions and facilities for the purpose of a great encampment. It is called a city of armories and monuments. The Central

armory, which is to be Grand Army headquarters, is among the largest buildings in America. It is within two blocks of the City square, which is the court of honor of the encampment, to be decorated with flags and flowers and illuminated at night with electric lights. At one corner of the square, stands the mammoth Soldiers and Sailors' monument, completed within the

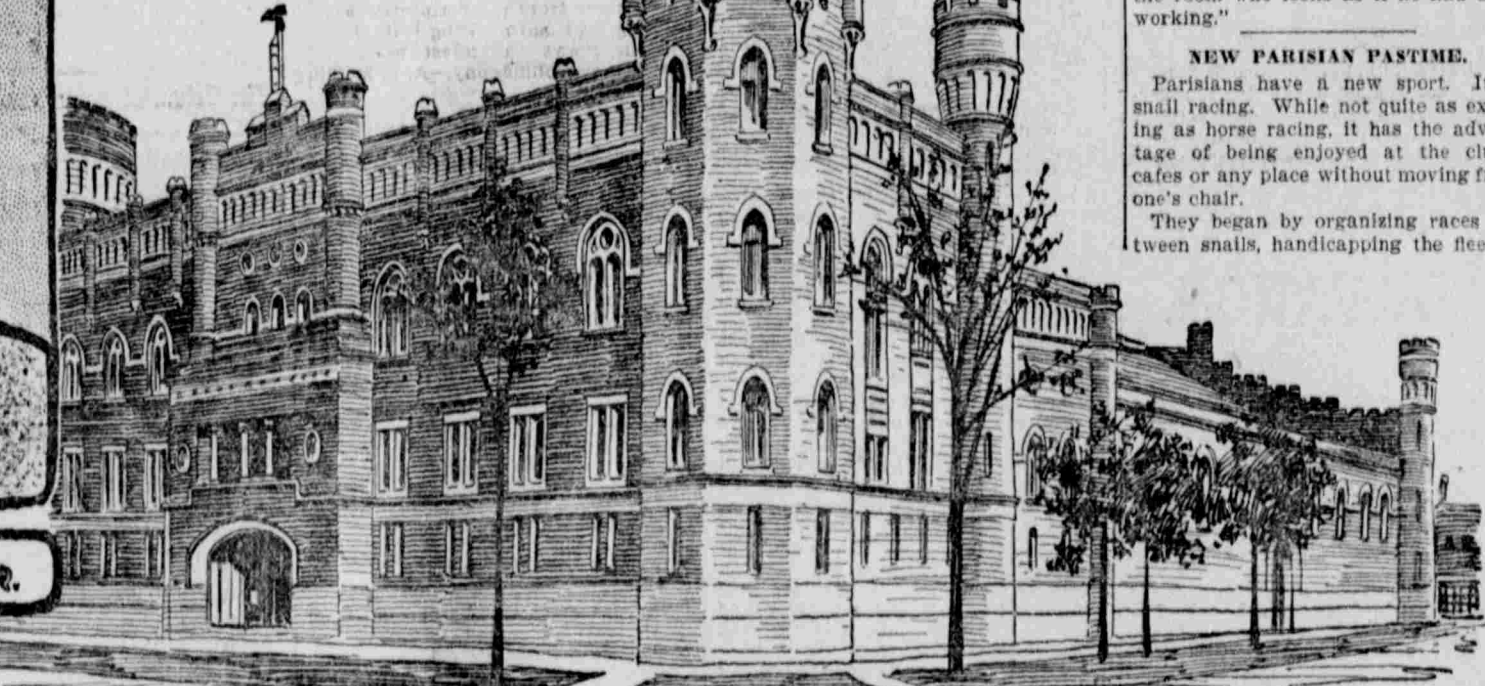
from the city of Cleveland and nearby towns. While organizing it rendezvoused in Camp Taylor, on the outskirts of the city, and was looked upon throughout the war as Cleveland's banner regiment. During its service at the front, which included the campaigns of the Shenandoah in 1862, the battles of the army of the Potomac up to Gettysburg and Sherman's Chattanooga and Georgia campaigns, the Seventh carried on the rolls over 1,800 men and returned with only 240 soldiers able for duty. The first colonel of the regiment, Captain Erasmus B. Tyler, was promoted to brigadier general, and the second colonel, Captain William R. Crighton of Cleveland, was killed at Mission Ridge. The Central armory will be used for the campfires of the veterans during the encampment. It will be brilliantly illuminated as will also the Soldiers and Sailors' monument, this last for the



GENL. LEO RASSIEUR



MRS. MARY L. CARR.



THE ARMORY IN WHICH THE CAMPFIRES WILL BE HELD.

first time since its completion. There are three grand reviewing stands, one being set apart especially for the president and his official following, with distinguished civil and military guests. Perry's victory on Lake Erie will be celebrated on Tuesday, Sept. 10, the anniversary of the battle which gave the republic control of the great lakes.

Sept. 11 is the day fixed for the parade of the Grand Army veterans. Major Rassieur, the commander in chief, has arranged for a parade of about two miles, and the route will include a part of Euclid avenue and the principal business thoroughfares of the city. About 2,000 naval veterans will take part in the land parade and will also be conspicuous in the naval parade and review on Perry day, Sept. 10. As the states adjoining Ohio muster over 100,000 Grand Army men, it is believed the parade will bring out a very large number of old soldiers. Free accommodations have been provided for 20,000 visitors, and there will be no reason why any veteran who desires to shake the fraternal hand and march again shoulder to shoulder should remain away from the encampment. Senator Mark Hanna, a recent recruit in the Grand Army, will be in the marching ranks.

George H. Thomas post of the department of Illinois will compete for the honor of being the banner post of the order. It carries 700 comrades on the roster. The Army and Navy post of Cleveland will keep its room open day and night the entire encampment week and provide entertainment for visiting comrades. One of the features at this room will be the "dow watch," similar in character to an army campfire.

A number of organizations which are auxiliary to the Grand Army will hold their annual sessions at Cleveland during encampment week. Among these are the National Woman's Relief corps, the Ladies of the Grand Army, the National Association of Naval Veterans and its woman's auxiliary corps, the Union Ex-Prisoners of War association,

familiarly called the "house of lords." Their right to seats and to votes is lifelong and inalienable except they should be dismissed from the Grand Army.

Each year the expectation is raised in certain quarters that the Grand Army will take action to admit the Sons of Veterans to ties of closer affiliation than exist at present, but the opinion of the national body in the main has not changed upon this subject. The question of admitting Spanish war veterans is annually agitated, but upon this also the veterans of the old order remain firm. They say that the Grand Army must end as it began, an association of Federal veterans exclusively. While the Grand Army is essentially an organization dependent for continuance and usefulness upon numbers, still its members hold that the spirit which actuated its founders and those who brought it to its present high position cannot be infused into new blood, and the idea of perpetuating the order is impracticable. The number of comrades having official status at the thirty-fifth encampment will be greater than the total membership at the time when Burnside marshaled his followers after the war closed. The order can lose 100,000 of its present membership and still be a great organization, for the auxiliary bodies and the nonmembers who affiliate with their former comrades in arms on all occasions of ceremony like parades, reunions and memorial services help to swell the display and keep alive enthusiasm.

Many of the posts are so large as to be indifferent to recruits, and, on the other hand, some of the weaker ones unite, thus gaining strength and influence. Less than one-third of the survivors of the war who are eligible to the Grand Army are members of the order, and new recruits are constantly joining. Again, comrades retire from the ranks by discharge, yet maintain their affiliations with the members very much like soldiers on the retired list.

There are two logical candidates for the office of commander in chief this year. They are Thomas J. Stewart of

the Sons of Veterans and the Society of Union Army Nurses. The Woman's Relief corps of Vermont will present the name of its president, Mrs. Callista Robinson Jones, for the office of national president. At Madison, O., only 35 miles from Cleveland, is located the national home of the Woman's Relief corps. This is the first time since the establishment of the home that the national convention has been held in the vicinity, and the members of the society will embrace the opportunity to view the noble work established under their kindly auspices. Mrs. Mary L. Carr is the retiring president of the corps.

In 1872, when the Grand Army numbered less than 10,000 comrades, the annual encampment was first held in Cleveland. General Ambrose E. Burnside was commander in chief. He was the only one of the army commanders who ever held that office. The business meeting of the Thirty-fifth encampment will be held on Thursday, Sept. 12, and the veterans are looking forward with great interest to that session of the national body of representatives. The delegates to a national encampment are chosen by the state departments upon a basis of representation, and in addition thereto certain past officers of the national body and of the state departments are entitled to participation and to votes. This permanent contingent in the encampment constitutes the body

A new element was injected into the pension controversy recently by a published statement of Past Department Commander Joseph W. Kay of New York to the effect that the Grand Army of the Republic is not, as an organization, responsible for the numerous pension evils often carelessly laid to its door and especially the private pension bills which are put through by members of congress. His view was widely quoted and gave deep satisfaction to the veterans of the order. To the public at large it came as a bold and frank disclaimer of the numerous charges which have been floating about the past 20 years. Kay is a Democrat and has long been conspicuous among old sol-

diers as an ardent champion of the rights of veterans, especially in the matter of public employment and of adequate pensions for severe disabilities. He is at present chairman of the G. A. R. national committee on legislation.

The veteran camps, including the official circles of the Grand Army, the membership of the order and the great body of old soldiers, are divided upon the pension question as follows: First, those who hold that the pension laws are liberal and the administration of them is hostile to deserving applicants; third, those who believe that the laws should be still more generous and the bureau more zealous in searching out the deserving veterans.

It was a long time before the leading minds of the Grand Army would consent to the appointment of a pension committee, the idea being that pensions were a matter for national legislation and wholly aside from the province of the order of veterans. The committee came into existence less than 20 years ago and in its efforts to carry out the purpose for which it was established has always found itself "between the devil and the deep sea." The committee has drafted pension bills which failed in congress and others which are now in the statute books. Its status in Washington is that of a delegation of representatives of old soldiers; in reality it represents the dominant party for the time being in the national councils of the Grand Army of the Republic. The present members of the committee are R. B. Brown of Ohio, J. W. Burst of Illinois, D. E. Sickles and John Palmer of New York, A. G. Weissert of Wisconsin and O. H. Coulter of Kansas. The function of this committee is to see that the spirit of the pension laws is carried out in practice.

There are two logical candidates for the office of commander in chief this year. They are Thomas J. Stewart of Pennsylvania and Eli S. Torrance of Minnesota. The west carried off the prize last year in the election of Major Rassieur of St. Louis, hence Torrance cannot, in the natural order of things, do more than show his strength as a candidate for the future when the west will be again entitled to name the chief. Stewart represents the middle states, and as New York had the honor two years ago his position makes him the logical candidate of the east, which will claim the office by rotation. Stewart is past department commander of Pennsylvania and served as adjutant general of the commander in chief two terms.

It is held in the Grand Army that the highest offices are awarded as a matter of honor solely and that the candidate must present a long record of useful work in the organization. Stewart has been a conspicuous figure in the national encampments for more than a score of years. He is a ready speaker and a popular comrade. Within a few weeks a third name has been brought into the field, and the candidacy, if insisted upon, is certain to end in a sharp contest at Cleveland. The adherents of General Sickles in his controversy with Pension Commissioner Evans and the Republican national committee have been at work to boom him for the office which rarely in the history of the order has gone outside of the circle of active organization workers. Sickles was commander of the department of New York in 1883, but since that time, although a life member of the "house of lords," has not been considered an active comrade. At the annual encampment in New York some weeks ago the friends of Sickles secured the passage of a resolution to the effect that "if there should be a demand in the national encampment for Sickles the delegation of New York is requested to unite on him for the office of commander in chief."

WILLIAM J. RUDOLPH, Cleveland.

A LUCKY INK DAUB.

A certain newspaper proprietor had a way of appearing in the composing and press rooms at the most unexpected times, and as his visits often resulted in a general "shake up" of the working forces of the paper they were awaited with fear and trembling by employees. One time one of the pressmen, an excellent workman, who had been there many years, but was sometimes guilty of a lapse of sobriety, had a black eye, and was in a quandary as to what excuse he should offer if the proprietor noticed it. By a sudden inspiration he seized an ink roller and daubed some ink on his face, quite covering the discoloration. Presently the owner came in and, with the foreman, went through the room, commenting on every detail and looking very sharply at every workman. When about to leave he suddenly pointed to the inky pressman and said, "What is that man's name?" The pressman quaked in his shoes, until the employer continued slowly: "I want you to give that man \$2 a week more wages. He is the only man in the room who looks as if he had been working."

They began by organizing races between snails, handicapping the fleetest

by putting a weight on his back. Then they tried to find out how much weight a small could carry, but as it was difficult to fasten weight on the animal's back they harnessed a snail to a little doll's carriage by means of a wire and a strip of paper pasted to the shell.

The result was surprising. The snail moved the carriage loaded with a weight of more than eight pounds. The next development of the new sport was a number of animals harnessed to the same vehicle. This arrangement did not work, for the animals would not "pull together," and so their force was wasted. A woman suggested the use of india rubber bands for harness, and this proved to be a great improvement. It was found that five or six healthy snails could draw 25 pounds nearly a foot.

Most surprising result of all, small boys weighing 50 pounds are used as jockeys, seated in a baby carriage. Fourteen to 20 snails usually succeeded in drawing this load about 3 inches over a level asphalt road in a quarter of an hour.

INSUBORDINATE TURKEY.

A Glasgow volunteer now in South Africa in an interesting letter tells how he got a meal while his regiment was on a forced march with little or no rations.

Orders were very strict against foraging, but, in spite of all, his empty stomach could not resist the temptation when he saw a fat gobbler standing among the shrubs on the roadside.

In pursuit of the turkey, the major cried out angrily: "Halt! What do you mean? Halt!"

A few hurried steps and the hungry volunteer laid the turkey low with a blow from his rifle barrel.

"There, bubly jock," he exclaimed as he picked it up, "I reckon you'll understand that when the major says 'Halt' he means halt!"

Needless to add, military discipline was somewhat relaxed on this occasion.

ers and about 200 Finnish sailing ships in the Baltic wood trade. Today more than 2,000 steamships, including Russian steamers, are flying the Russian flag.

The British officers engaged in shipping mules and horses from New Orleans to South Africa, after trying all kinds of labor, have concluded to employ American negroes to care for the animals. The negroes will be taken to

Africa under pay and will have their way paid back to America if they wish to return.

Half a century ago all African ivory came from Egypt and Zanzibar, but today the Congo Free State holds the first rank among ivory producing countries. In 1899 no less than 370 tons were exported to Europe, this being more than half the total African output.

## CLOUDS OF MISFORTUNE WITH SILVER LININGS.

Roughs attacked the Salvationists in an English town some time ago, and one of the worst riots of recent years ensued.

The quarter was sacked and 600 natives driven out. During the fighting one of the men who had not had personally anything to do with the riot got down an old blunderbuss which hung on his cottage wall in order to protect his home. With its aid he kept his assailants off. In pursuit of the heavy weapon he stood upon a book the chair broke, and the blunderbuss fell on the floor, splintering its wooden butt, which was found to be partly broken and the early stuffs with rolls of paper. These proved to be a will before. It was that of the great aunt of the man, and the man took the papers to a lawyer and within six months recovered the money, with interest.

A curious case of a scare benefiting the very people it was engineered to destroy occurred in a Yorkshire (England) town in 1872. The place had two banks, between which a bitter rivalry existed. At last one firm began a campaign of slander, which ended in a panic and a run upon their rivals. But the latter were forewarned and forearmed. They waited till the crowd was thick around their doors and then drove up in a cab. A way was made by the police, and a huge chest filled with gold was lifted up the steps and across the counter. Five minutes later up came another cab, with another large consignment of coin. The game was kept up merrily, and as the spectators had no idea that the chests were dummies full of pig iron and only covered the top with coin, the scare began to subside and soon was over. Not only that, but the story spread through the countryside that B.'s must be rolling in money and good people to bank with. The result was that many took their accounts from their rivals and gave their money into B.'s keeping. Within two years the other firm had gone under.

There are few stranger stories of evil bringing good than that which happened in the Siberian town of Omak in 1882. A tribe of Tartars attempted to raid the place, and the inhabitants—only 200 in all—having with difficulty driven them off, were in terror of a fresh attack. They set to work and dug trenches, and in digging them stumbled on a vein of cinnabar, which is now producing more than a ton of mercury a month.

HOW HE LOST HIS ARM.

"It reminds me of old times," said a one armed man to a stranger as a company of regulars marched past.

"Were you in the army?" asked the stranger as he glanced at the empty sleeve.

"That's where I was," said the other. "And I left an arm on the battlefield too."

"Tell me about it," said the reporter.

"Well, 'tain't much to tell," was the modest reply. "When the fight was going on I got separated from the rest of the boys, and, dodging behind the stump of a tree, I picked off the enemy's officers as fast as they could bring 'em up. I guess I must have killed about four generals and seven colonels, not to speak of Neutenants and captains, when one of the general's pointed me out to a regiment on a hill. 'If ye don't kill that man, the battle is lost!' Well, they just came a-runnin' at me with their bayonets glistenin', and I killed 10 or 12 of 'em before they got up to me. Pretty soon a corporal—the only officer I had left alive—holloaed out, 'Surrender, will ye?'

"Never!" says I. So on they came, firin a volley. One shot hit me in the arm another in the head, knockin me senseless. Thinkin I was dead, they went off an left me. I recovered enough to crawl into camp and have my arm cut off."

The listener was warmly expressing his praise at the one armed man's bravery when a farmer stepped up and said: "How're yer feelin', Jim?"

"Oh, I'm all right," said Jim rather sheepishly.

"Lost his arm in my thrashing machine," explained the farmer, "and of course I'm rather interested in him."

CINEMATOGRAPHING THE KAISER.

Although the emperor of Germany becomes angry at the sight of a caricature of his august person, all caricatures of himself published in Paris and London the emperor sees—that is, they are collected and pasted into a book for his inspection—as well as everything that is important that is said about him in the foreign press, be it pleasant, polite or cynical.

In this respect he is something like his grandfather, William I, who made a careful collection of the most ridiculous caricatures of himself printed in France from 1866 onward.

Although not fond of caricatures, the present German emperor has a positive craze for photographs of himself, and his favorite pastime is posing before the camera. His fad at present is for the cinematograph, and no request for privilege of taking the moving pictures is ever refused. He even goes further and is constantly sending word to the photographers to attend military and other events. He prefers himself as the central figure when possible.

## WHAT THE WORLD'S INHABITANTS HAVE ACCUMULATED IN SAVINGS BANKS.



While the United States is the richest nation in the world, it is said to stand fifth only in respect to savings as expressed by statements of the savings banks. Little Denmark takes the palm as the most frugal; next comes Switzerland, then Norway, Germany, etc., Spain and Russia bringing up the rear with but a paltry showing of less than \$1 per capita.

## ALL THE WORLD OVER.

In certain London hotels wine left on the tables is the waiters' perquisite. Astronomers say there are only 15 stars of the first magnitude. The light from these takes about three years to reach the earth. There are 25 of second magnitude.

It is stated that representatives of

the German government are scouring Arizona for horses for the German army and that several hundred of a rough and ready variety have already been selected.

It is estimated that at an altitude of over 60 miles the atmosphere will consist of 95 per cent hydrogen. It is sug-

gested that this may be the source of the occulted hydrogen usually found in meteoric fragments.

The population of the German empire includes 3,000,000 who use the Polish language.

Dr. Niels Finzen of Copenhagen, the discoverer of the new medicinal rays, is a young man, shy, slender, but full of enthusiasm. He says sunlight will do more good in the end than any adaptation of electricity.

The world has two and a quarter million acres under tobacco cultivation, which produce \$50,000 tons each year.

Marconi has a motor carriage which is equipped with a folding cylinder on top of the car and devices for the transmission of wireless telegraphic signaling. Motor cars fitted with this device

are to be used in forthcoming military maneuvers in Europe.

The greatest bay on the face of the earth is that of Bengal. Measured in a straight line from the two adjoining peninsulas, its extent is about 420,000 square miles, or nearly double that of Texas.

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ers and about 200 Finnish sailing ships in the Baltic wood trade. Today more than 2,000 steamships, including Russian steamers, are flying the Russian flag.

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