

seizing everything of value, burning homes and murdering citizens, my mind took me back ninety years to those early days in Kansas, that we so well remember, and that we wish to stamp eternally on the minds and character of the youth of our land.

There has been a pronounced tendency in the past twenty years to glorify and to popularize "The Lost Cause" of the South.

"Reveille in Washington" is the title of a recent book, in which the author spent so much time in discussing the sins of the soldiers, and the mistakes of officers, that she could not include one solitary, decent or complimentary word for Abraham Lincoln. It is right to forgive, noble to forget, but it is dastardly to distort history.

This brings me to a brief discussion of why the army of the United States at that time was so uniformly friendly to the proslavery interests, and so hard and unsympathetic towards the anti-slavery elements.

This condition was due to the influences of slavery on American life during the two hundred years previous to the Civil War. In the northern and northeastern states, labor was considered to be honorable. Northern men were brought up to work, to clear forests, to break up prairies, to handle saw and hammer and to follow the plow and harrow. In the South such employ-