"UNKNOWN ARMY."
If you are a member, please report at once, as requested elsewhere on this paper. Such a report may profit thousands of comrades, including yourself.

The National Tribune.

POLITICS.
Politics are fully reported in this paper, particularly every move that is of special interest to ex-soldiers. Tell comrades this and get their subscriptions.

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR. WASHINGTON, D. C., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1904. VOL. XXIII—NO. 51.—WHOLE NO. 1206.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN AND EDWIN M. STANTON.

Two Shining Leaders of the Great War, 1861–1865.

By Brig.-Gen. THOMAS M. VINCENT, U. S. A.

The Adjutant-General's Department and the Bureau of the Provost Marshal-General had to do with supplying men for the armies; the results, in part, involving the personnel, have been made apparent from what has been recited. The former, in addition, was charged, during the entire war, with the organization and disbandment of the forces.

The recruitment of white volunteers was under the exclusive control of the Adjutant-General's Department from the first call for troops until May, 1863, when it was placed under the Provost Marshal-General, to whom, by law, was confided the enrollment and draft, and thereby the entire recruiting service for white troops was placed under one head, and a great reduction made in the expenses of recruitment, through the more rigid control secured by the enrollment act.

The Adjutant-General's Department had charge of the recruitment of colored troops and the reenlistment of the veteran volunteers in the field. The plan for the recruitment of the 126,000 veterans, who received the thanks of Congress, was devised and prepared by the Provost Marshal-General, and relative thereto Stanton has said: "I know of no operation connected with the recruitment of the army which has resulted in more advantage to the service than the one referred to."

The Departments of the Adjutant-General and Provost Marshal-General recruited, respectively, 1,515,264 and 1,121,621 men.

The want of a carefully organized Inspection Department was felt during the war. Yet, so far as the personnel for inspection service extended, it fully performed its various important duties.

Involving the material, through the supply departments, we find that, during the whole war, there was no failure of operations through lack of transportation of the supplies required of the Quartermaster's Department. Its vast and varied stores had not only to be ready at numerous and widely extended points, when needed, but it had to transport to all points, there to be in readiness at the proper time, the extensive quantities of provisions, medical and hospital stores, arms and ammunition provided by the other supply departments.

THE ARMY MULE,

for the purposes of the draft, behaved nobly, and bore the conscription without being able to express a desire to furnish a substitute. On his roll of honor we find 450,000 serving in the various armies. Six hundred and fifty thousand horses joined the ranks; and the third year of the war the field armies required for the cavalry, artillery, and trains one-half as many animals as there were soldiers.

As the mules and horses had, as a general thing, to labor away from water and rail lines, they gave but little attention to mechanical maneuvers of 719 steam and sail vessels in service at one time during the fiscal year ending June, 30, 1865, and the 419 engines and 6,330 cars employed during the war.

The soldier necessarily preferred the mail for his correspondence; he did not confine himself to a single line, and, as a result, the 1,000,000,000 telegrams transmitted by the military telegraph were mostly on official business.

Good and wholesome rations were uniformly supplied by the Subsistence Department, and there was not a campaign, expedition, or movement that failed on account of the inability of the Department to meet all proper requirements. It is true that, generally, the bread was rather hard, yet, nevertheless, it was tackled and freely consumed.

The Medical Department made ample provisions for the sick and wounded from the first. Aside from the vast accommodations elsewhere, Sherman's army found at Savannah four first-class sea steamers, complete in all respects as hospital transports, with extra supplies of 5,000 beds, had it been necessary to establish large hospitals on his line of operations. Complaint was never made as to a shortage of medicine; generally it was found that the supply exceeded any demand based on the soldiers' taste.

The Government had an abundance of money wherewith to meet its sacred obligations, and the Pay Department kept its pledge "to make prompt payments in the shortest practicable time."

When the war commenced the Government was forced to obtain from foreign countries almost the entire supply of arms and ammunition, but in 1863 the Ordnance Department became independent through home resources, both for the manufactured articles and the material composing them.

THE ENGINEERS,

Aside from contributing to the command of armies, the officers of the Corps of Engineers were charged with important labors in connection with the defenses of Washington and other places, the reconnoissance of positions held by the enemy, the investment of cities and towns, the the fortifying of important points on railroads, the construction of offensive and defensive fortifications necessary to the march of large armies, the maneuvering of pontoon trains, surveys for the armies in the field, and the sea-coast and lake defenses.

The ability and efficiency of its officers were notably illustrated in the construction of the pontoon bridge (exclusive of 200 feet of trestle-work) over 2,000 feet long—the main part in deep water, in some places 85 feet—across the James River above Fort Powhatan, by 450 men in five hours, between 5 and 10 o'clock p. m., June 15, 1864. Over this single frail structure passed—mainly in 40 hours—the army, about 100,000 men, under Grant, with cavalry, artillery and infantry, and trains embracing about 5,000 wagons, besides 3,000 beef cattle, without an accident to an individual, man or animal. This movement, one of the most important on record, took place during the fifth epoch of the grand campaign, from the Rapidan to the James, which opened May 4, 1864.

The passage, in all its attending circumstances, may well stand forth brilliantly. If it does not surpass it will compare favorably with the passage of the Danube, before Wagram, by 150,000 of Napoleon's forces, through the agency of three bridges—in all 1,360 feet—thrown over an arm of that river 140 yards wide.

THE SIGNAL SERVICE

was particularly valuable in observing and reporting the changes and movements of the enemy, and connecting the army and navy when employed in combined operations, thus enabling the two branches of the service to act as a unit. Oftentimes the services were of vital importance by furnishing information that could not have been had otherwise, notably as referred to by Sherman, as follows:

"When the enemy had cut our wires and actually made lodgment on our railroad about Big Shanty, the Signal Officers on Vining's Hill, Kenesaw, Alatoona sent my orders to Gen. Corse, at Rome, whereby Gen. Corse was enabled to reach Allatoona just in time to defend it. Had it not been for the services of this corps on that occasion, I am satisfied we should have lost the garrison at Allatoona, and a most valuable depository of provisions there, which was worth to us more than the aggregate expense of the whole Signal Corps for one year."

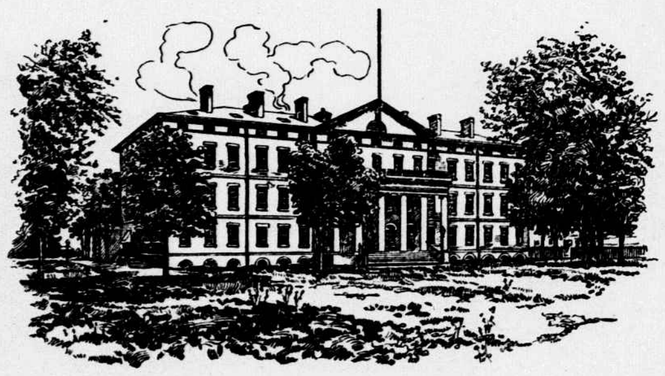
Again, the late Brig.-Gen. Myer, as Chief Signal Officer, has said:

"The officers of the Signal Corps opened the first direct communication from the Upper to the Lower Mississippi, when Rear-Admiral Farragut, running past the batteries of Port Hudson, found himself, after the perilous passage, cut off above that fortress from the vessels of his fleet, which could not follow him and were lying in the stream below.

"There is not, perhaps, on record a feat of aerial telegraphy such as that thus and then performed, when from the topmast of the flagship of the Admiral, lying above the fort, messages were regularly transmitted past the guns of the fortress to a station on the mast-top of the war vessel Richmond, five or six miles below."

SECRETARY STANTON.

It has been said that Stanton dominated the President to the extent of disregarding orders and instructions. While he ever readily considered Stanton's advice, I had frequent opportunities of observing that the President was the controlling power—the master, as was his wont to say. I well remember an order given at one time which the Secretary deemed based upon misconception. I was instructed to take



THE OLD WAR DEPARTMENT.

the case to the President and invite his consideration to its prominent points. On reaching the Executive Mansion I found the President in the reception-room, surrounded by a large number of persons. He immediately recognized me, stepped forward and conducted me into the most retired corner of the room. After I had stated the object of my visit, he said: Stanton is careful and may be right. I was very busy when I examined the case, but I will take the papers, reexamine, and by 4 o'clock this afternoon send them by messenger to your office. Before the hour indicated, the papers were in my hands. The President had revoked his order and affirmed the decision of the Secretary. The case is illustrative of the official relations between the two great men.

It will be pertinent here to recall the episode connected with the Sherman-Johnston convention, of April 18, 1865.

Prior to that convention, or agreement, President Lincoln said—April 3—to Gen. Grant that he did not wish any conference with Gen. Lee unless it should be for "the capitulation of Lee's army, or on solely minor or purely military matters," and that he was not to "decide, discuss, or confer on any political question," as such questions were held in the President's own hands.

Upon the receipt (April 21) by Grant of the convention, and prior to his submitting it to President Johnson with a suggestion that it should be considered by the entire Cabinet, he felt satisfied that the President would not approve, and when he (April 21) disapproved, the reasons were given by Stanton, as the representative of the Executive, in the telegram to Gen. Dix.

After the disapproval became known to Sherman, he, in writing to Stanton, on April 25, said: "I admit my folly in embracing in a military convention any civic matters."

We all know that Sherman was embittered as to Stanton, and that many of his friends were equally so; but among his very best friends were found men of the highest eminence who, through emphatic letters to Stanton, condemned the convention, and supported the announcement to the country as made through the Dix telegram.

NO SUICIDE.

The allegation that Stanton's death was the result of a self-inflicted wound is refuted abundantly by the letter from Surgeon-General Barnes, dated April 16, 1879, to the editor of the Philadelphia Press; but I may here state that after Stanton's death I often saw his body, and frequently was very near it, and I remained at the house for the main portion of the night preceding the interment of the remains; consequently I was in a position to have noticed self-inflicted injury, had there been any.

To a private soldier I have known him to give audience when his leisure was so pressed as to cause an interview with officers of high rank to be refused, and yet the warmth of his heart, as attested by the War Department records, was found going out at all times, through measures calculated to enhance the comfort and protect the interests of the members—officers and men—of the armies of the Union.

His devotion to the public welfare was such as to find him at his desk, not only during the day, but at night, until near the dawn—not satisfied to go to his home for needed rest until the most that could be had been accomplished. And when really ill, during many nights of prolonged labor, a devoted and entreating wife, who had come in the hours of morning to accompany him from his office, often failed to break the vigil devoted to the public interest.

OFTEN, AT MIDNIGHT,

I have found myself with important papers before him for consideration, the labors of the day having so pressed him as to prevent his necessary action during the usual hours of duty; and on more than one occasion did he fall asleep before I had finished, so great was his fatigue.

The great strain eventually did its work, and at times he had, from illness, to remain at his house. On one of these occasions his old-time friend, Gov. Brough, of Ohio, telegraphed to me to know Mr. Stanton's condition. I went to his house, and, after reading the telegram, he said he would answer it himself, and attempted to do so; but his great strength had so far weakened that he could not wield the pen, and, with tremulous voice and tearful eyes, he bade me make the necessary reply.

Endowed with greatness of intellect, coupled with superhuman energy and industry, he was eminently gifted in dispatching public affairs. While strictly honest, he was so blindly devoted to the cause of the Union, and so rigid in the view that self-preservation was paramount to all other considerations, that before him justice, at times, seemed powerless, and personal rights passed for trifles.

FIERCE TRIALS.

As to the trials of his high position, we have his own fervent words in a letter to a friend, in May, 1862, as follows:

"I hold my present post at the request of the President, who knew me personally, but to whom I had not spoken from the 4th of March, 1861, until the day he handed me my commission. I knew that everything I cherish and hold dear would be sacrificed by accepting office. But I thought I might help to save the country and for that I was willing to perish. If I wanted to be a politician or a candidate for any office, would I stand between the Treasury and the robbers who are howling around me?

* * * * *

"I was never taken for a fool, but there could be no greater madness than for a man to encounter what I do for anything else than motives that overleap time and look forward to eternity.

* * * * *

"The confidence of yourself and men like you is a full equivalent for all the railing that has been or can be expended against me; and in the magnitude of the cause all merely individual questions are swallowed up."

I believe that the public vision has had removed from it the mote which, for a time caused certain elements of his character to stand not approved. But, passing that, he certainly stood well forward as to "that impersonal life which is the fullest definition, as well as the truest test, alike of goodness and greatness," and his great ability and the force of his will made him eminently successful in the high office of War Minister when treason and rebellion were abroad. It has been well said that his training as an advocate so strengthened his devotion to a cause when adopted that, even if he had not loved the cause of the Union, he would have labored for it intensely because he was retained in it. With his qualifications and the delegation of almost unbounded military authority, he was the right arm of the Executive of the Nation "in smiting treason and rebellion and reestablishing the foundation of the Government."

CAMERON'S TRIBUTE.

Cameron said of Stanton in June, 1878: "He was a great, big, brave, loyal man; perhaps too harsh and quick-tempered in his treatment of those around him, but, nevertheless, a thoroughly good and well-meaning man. He had terrible responsibilities, which at times caused him to be exacting almost to the very verge of injustice, but I am sure that he always intended to do right, and there is no doubt he was in every way the man best fitted for the place in the Government which he was called upon to fill. He was a man of wonderful strength, not only of mind but of body, yet even he gave way under the constant, the never-ending strain which was put upon all his faculties. His death was hastened by, if not the direct result of, overwork in the War Department."

Sherman said in February, 1876: "I have the highest opinion of Stanton's administrative qualities, and freely accord him all honor for marshalling to the defense of the Nation its maximum strength."

Had Stanton been spared to enjoy the full fruition resulting from his great labors, I believe that Sherman, through an impulse natural to his magnanimity, would have admitted more than his folly in embracing civic matters in the military convention.

It is true that, at times, "The lover and the hero reason not. * * * But they believe in what they love and do."

Stanton and Sherman were heroes, and devoted lovers of their country and its glorious flag! Stanton, at times, reasoned not, else the sharp words adverse to Sherman, as uttered at the Cabinet meeting during the consideration of the terms of the convention, would not have passed his lips. Sherman would have recognized that fact, and, through a union of his and Stanton's love of country, there would have resulted a full reconciliation of their regretted differences. The mote would have been entirely removed from Sherman's eye, and his cheeks would have been wetter with Stanton's joyful tear.

Stanton's genius as a ruler and organizer, and ability to reach grand results with vigor and masterly skill, are found in the public archives, endurably recorded.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

It was a frequent thing for the President to visit my office, thus to obtain direct information. He was particularly interested in the success of the recruitment, and for his own convenience he personally tabulated the daily telegraphic reports on a slip of paper. After he had made the necessary record, he would roll the slip around a short lead-pencil and place it in his vest-pocket, from which he would take it during the ensuing visit. If the number of men obtained was satisfactory he would sit for a brief time, conversing brightly; but if otherwise, the enlarged furrows of care on his face would indicate the sadness of his disappointment, and, without a word, he would depart.

These interviews indicated his sublime simplicity of character; but, withal, there was ever with him the marked dignity of a noble manhood.

Soon after the act of July 17, 1862, authorizing persons of African descent to be received into the service of the United States, and before the President had decided fully what he would do under it, but at a date when the good results that would follow the enactment were obvious to him, he received an application—it may have been from a Mr. Black or a Mr. Brown—to raise a regiment. In his characteristic way he indorsed the application: "Referred to the Secretary of War. This gentleman wishes to engage in the ebony trade. A. LINCOLN."

His interest manifested in the recruitment of colored troops is apparent from his letter, dated April 1, 1863, to Maj.-Gen. Hunter, in which he said:

"I am glad to see the account of your colored force at Jacksonville, Fla. I see the enemy are driving at them fiercely, as is to be expected.

"It is important to the enemy that such a force shall not take shape, and grow and thrive in the South; and, in precisely the same proportion, it is important to us that it shall. Hence the utmost caution and vigilance is necessary on our part. The enemy will make extra efforts to destroy them! and we should do the same to preserve and increase them."

After the colored troops had won their reputation—when it was recognized that their colors were guarded with as much patriotic care as though talismanic virtures clustered around them—he said that their employment was one of the greatest blows dealt to the rebellion, and, in hoping that peace would soon be permanent, added: "Then will there be some black men who can remember that they have helped to this great consummation." Commencing with Milliken's Bend June 7, 1863, Gen. Grant frequently complimented the colored troops, much to the President's gratification.

The President, on one occasion, in defining the franchise, said that some of the colored people "might be let in." * * * "they would probably help, in some trying time to come, to keep the jewel of liberty in the family of freedom."

In the humble cabin with its three-legged stool; bedstead of poles, supported by crotched sticks; log table; pot, kettle and skillet, and a few tin and pewter dishes, his boyhood's ascent in life began as he "climbed at night to his bed of leaves in the loft, by a ladder of wooden pegs driven into the logs." In latter years his ascent was onward and upward, by the ladder of fame, gaining at each round the esteem and honor of his countrymen.

It could not have been otherwise, when we consider his eminent endowment with the gifts and virtues of charity, humility, meekness, patience, diligence, wisdom, prudence, justice, and fortitude.

The beautiful devotion of the son to the memory of his mother, through the services over her grave several months after her interment, has pointed to Lincoln's "faith in the unseen, hope in immortality, and love of the beauty of holiness."

Hallam, when writing of Charlemagne, and the epoch made by that great Emperor in the history of the world, by advancing civilization and regenerating Western Europe, used words which may be applied to Lincoln: "His scepter was as the bow of Ulysses, which could not be drawn by a weaker hand. He stood alone, like a beacon upon a waste, or a rock in the broad ocean. His deeds have cast a luster around his head and testify the greatness that has embodied itself in his name."

THE CLOSING HOURS.

April 14, 1865, I had, about 10 o'clock p. m., returned from the War Department to my house, and very soon thereafter was informed by a cousin of Mrs. Lincoln—Dr. Lyman Beecher Todd, of Lexington, Ky.—that the President had been assassinated, and the members of his Cabinet attacked. I at once hurried to the house of the Secretary of War, and there found the family greatly alarmed and excited; but the Secretary, just prior to my arrival, had started for Mr. Seward's residence. I followed, and there learned that he had gone to the scene of the tragedy, on 10th street; on reaching the locality I found him at the house to which the President had been taken from Ford's Theater. I remained there, near the Secretary, and at his request, during the night. He was greatly saddened, and referred to the change of scene from that at the Cabinet meeting, a few hours before, at which Gen. Grant was present, when the state of the country and the prospect of a speedy peace were discussed. He stated that the President during the meeting was hopeful and very cheerful, and had spoken kindly of Gen. Lee and other officers of the Confederacy. Particularly had his kindly feelings gone out to the enlisted men of the Confederacy, and during the entire session of the Cabinet his manner and words manifested, emphatically, a desire to restore a satisfactory peace to the South, through all due regard for her vanquished citizens. Yet, whilst he was buoyant, on that Good Friday, in his advocacy of "Peace on earth to men of good will," he seemed depressed, at times, in consequence of his dream of the previous night, which had recurred several times on the eve of some important event—"a vague sense of floating—floating away, on some vast and indistinct expanse, toward an unknown shore!"

About 1:30 a. m. it was determined that the wound was mortal, that the President was then dying, and that it was not probable that he would live through the night. The Secretary then informed me that it would be necessary to stand prepared to communicate the President's death to the Vice-President, and soon thereafter handed me the rough draft of the formal notification, from which I prepared a fair copy, and held it until after the President's death, which was officially announced at 7:55 a. m., April 15, by a telegram from the Secretary to Maj.-Gen. Dix, as follows:

"Abraham Lincoln died this morning at 22 minutes after 7 o'clock."

The notification to the Vice-President was duly signed and communicated, as recited in a subsequent telegram, as follows:

"Official notice of the death of the late President, Abraham Lincoln, was given by the heads of Departments this morning to Andrew Johnson, Vice-President, upon whom the Constitution devolved the office of President. Mr. Johnson, upon receiving this notice, appeared before the Honorable Salmon P. Chase, Chief Justice of the United States, and took the oath of office as President of the United States, and assumed its duties and functions."

THE DEATH-BED SCENE.

The death-bed scenes were harrowing in the extreme. Surrounding and near the illustrious one, who was insensible from the first in consequence of his mortal wound, from which his life's blood was oozing, were the sobbing, grief-stricken wife, all the members of the Cabinet save Mr. Seward, and others in civil and military circles. As the sure approach of death was noticed, the deep sad gloom increased, and, at the solemn moment, it seemed that it had extended to Heaven to be from there promulgated back to earth through the agency of deep sable clouds. The attendant drops of rain seemed to have been sent to mingle, sorrowfully, with the tears of the Nation.

Soon after 8 o'clock the devoted War Minister had ordered all to be arranged for the removal of the body to the Executive Mansion, and then left me, as his representative, until after the transfer should take place. It was about this time that, after pressing and smoothing the eyes of the dead President, I placed coins on them for a last long slumber.

"Softly heroic the life had been all through;" and he who had loved and served his country so well was, at the final instant, sealed for preservation in that repository of abundance—the love of his countrymen.

To quote again from Bancroft's fitting words:

"Where in the history of nations had a chief magistrate possessed more sources of consolation and joy than Lincoln? His countrymen had shown their love by choosing him to a second term of service. The

(Continued on page 2.)

"THE UNKNOWN ARMY."

How many are not Pensioners?

How many surviving Union soldiers do not draw pension? There are no records, no data whatever on which to base a fair answer to this question. The inability of the friends of veterans to answer this question operates against the interests of veterans, especially in Congress.

It may be said that Congress is well disposed toward veterans. It is believed by many that if this question had been answered last Winter the Service Pension Bill would have passed.

So long as the friends of veterans cannot answer this question, leaving Congress to guess at the increased expenditure, with no idea whether it will be five million or fifty million, just so long probably will Congress decline to pass a Service Pension Bill.

With the purpose in view of giving Congress the important information referred to, The National Tribune requests every Union soldier who does not draw pension to write briefly, on postal card or in letter, his name, present postoffice address, date of birth, company and regiment, and length of service. State, also, "never applied," or "applied and was rejected," as the case may be. This request is made to all non-pensioners, including particularly those who are **under** the age of 62.

Address Dept. A, THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, Washington, D. C.

A CORPS COMMANDER'S REMINISCENCES.

Acquaintance With Gen. O. O. Howard—The Command of the Army of the Tennessee—Gen. Logan's Soldierly Acquiescence—The March to the Sea—The Army of the Southwest—Battle of Pea Ridge—Indian Campaign After the War.

By Maj.-Gen. GRENVILLE M. DODGE, Commander of the Sixteenth Corps.

GEN. O. O. HOWARD.

After the great battle of Atlanta, July 22, 1864, in which the Army of the Tennessee lost its distinguished and greatly-beloved commander, Gen. McPherson, Gen. Sherman had the delicate and difficult task to perform of selecting a new commander for that army, which had furnished to the war Gens. Grant, Sherman and McPherson. Gen. Logan, the commander of the Fifteenth Corps, fell to the command of the army by reason of seniority of rank, and he finished successfully the greatest battle of that campaign, and naturally expected to receive the permanent command of that army. In an address to the Society of the Army of the Tennessee, Gen. Sherman gives his reasons for the selection he made in the following language:

"In the midst of that battle Gen. McPherson was killed; and I, the common commander of the whole, ordered instantly Gen. Logan, the senior, to assume command of the Army of the Tennessee, and to go on to complete the orders given to Gen. McPherson. I complimented him personally on the field; no man ever questioned his patriotism, valor or ability in action, and he had good reason to expect the succession. The lawful right to appoint a successor to McPherson vested in President Lincoln, but he may have acted solely on my advice; I am willing to assume the whole responsibility.

"The science of war is not modern: it is as old as time and like most sciences has resolved itself into three parts: Logistics, grand strategy and combat, each essential to success. Gen. Logan was perfect in combat, but entertained and expressed a species of contempt for the other branches; whereas a General who undertakes a campaign without the forethought and preparation involved in logistics will fail as surely as the mechanic who ignores the law of gravitation. After consulting with my trusted commanders, I recommended Gen. Howard to succeed McPherson. Gen. Howard had been a corps commander reduced to a division commander by the consolidation of the Eleventh and Twelfth Corps into the Twentieth. He fought with the Army of the Tennessee at Missionary Ridge, went with us up to Knoxville, every day was with us to July 22, when McPherson was killed, and was, by the only legal authority of our Government, appointed to command the Army of the Tennessee, and I bear Logan's memory in the greater honor because he submitted with soldierly grace and demeanor."

HIGH COMPLIMENT TO GEN. HOWARD.

Gen. Sherman had many distinguished soldiers to select from that were officers of his great army of over 100,000 men, and it seems to me that a greater compliment could not have been paid to a soldier than Sherman gave Gen. Howard when he assigned him to the command of the most successful army of the war.

After the battle of Atlanta, Gen. Sherman determined to swing the Army of the Tennessee from the extreme left to the extreme right, with a view of finally moving to the south of Atlanta and planting his army upon Gen. Hood's communications. In this movement my corps (the Sixteenth) being the extreme left of the Army of the Tennessee, was the first to pull out, and naturally would be the first to go into line. It was about noon on July 27, 1864, when the head of my column reached the right flank of Gen. Thomas's Army of the Cumberland, on which I was to join, and where I for the first time met Gen. Howard. One of my divisions was delayed and was not up, and Gen. Howard appeared to me to be notably annoyed, and expressed himself to me in a way that made it evident that he was fearful I would not get into line on time. I explained to him the reason of the delay to my Second Division, which was unavoidable. He made no comment, but seeing his great anxiety I made a special effort and soon got into line, before Blair's and Logan's Corps got up, and he showed plainly his astonishment and satisfaction when I reported to him that I was in line and partially intrenched. Blair went partially into line that night, but Logan did not get in until the next morning, when the enemy attacked him with great force, and the battle of Ezra Church was fought.

"EVERY BOY WAS HANGING ON TO HIS CHICKEN AND SWEET POTATOES."

The enemy always called it the "killing" of Ezra Church. They charged Logan's lines seven or eight times, and were driven back with great slaughter. Gen. Howard allowed Gen. Logan to fight this battle without interference, although he was on the field under fire, alert, and watching every movement, and where our men could see him. In his report he gave all the credit for the victory to Gen. Logan. After the battle Gen. Howard passed along our lines on foot so that the men could see him. He had a kindly word for them, and his calmness, self-possession and action that day placed him in accord with our army, and he gained its respect and confidence, and from that day to the end of the war he was a part of us.

ATLANTA IS OURS.

Gen. Sherman tried all expedients, by cavalry raids, by temporarialy breaking Hood's line of supply, to force him to evacuate Atlanta, but saw that he must plant his army permanently upon Hood's communications; therefore, Gen. Howard, with the Army of the Tennessee, swung clear of Atlanta, pushed south, striking the enemy at Jonesboro, the rest of the army following, and in a day or two Sherman was enabled to send his dispatch, "Atlanta is ours and fairly won."

My service with Gen. Howard was short, for on Aug. 19, I was given a Confederate leave, and did not return to duty until November. I was greatly disappointed when I learned I was not to serve again under Gen. Howard, although I was assigned to a larger and more important command. Still, I preferred to remain and take my old command in the army that I had served with, and shared its trials and fortunes for three years. I had reported for duty before I had fully recovered in order to be with it in the campaigns which I knew were about to take place in the march to the sea, but Sherman did not consider me equal to the hard work before him.

THE MARCH TO THE SEA.

The operations of Sherman's Army, 65,000 strong, with Gen. Howard commanding the right wing and Gen. Slocum its left wing, in its march to Savannah, thence through the Carolinas to Raleigh, and the surrender of Johnston, gave Gen. Howard an opportunity to exhibit those qualities that Gen. Sherman declared were necessary in an army commander. Gen. Howard's command took part in the battles and engagements of McAlister, Griswoldsville, Riser's, Brinaker's Bridges, Orangeburg, Congaree Creek, Columbia, Cheraw, Fayetteville, Averasboro and Bentonville. His army had a confidence in itself that made it almost invincible, and Sherman, who considered that this campaign, so bold, so aggressive and so successful, would be considered in future years as the one achievement of his life that would determine his standing as a great commander, said to me that Gen. Howard's ability, subordination, comprehension and carrying out of his plans had fully justified his selection of him as the commander of the Army of the Tennessee.

RECOGNIZING GEN. LOGAN.

It is well known that Gen. Sherman was desirous of recognizing Gen. Logan's loyalty and action, and the manner in which he accepted the orders relieving him of the command of the Army of the Tennessee, in some noted manner, and the opportunity offered after the surrender of Gen. Johnston, when the army in its march was nearing Washington, and he asked Gen. Howard to accept any other command, in order that Gen. Logan might have the satisfaction and honor of commanding the Army of the Tennessee during its march and review in Washington. Gen. Howard, in his good heart, readily acquiesced, although it must have been a great disappointment to him, for he had successfully commanded the army in several battles and been with it day and night from the time he took command until the end of the war. In describing this review Gen. Sherman said: "When I reached the Treasury Department Building and looked back the sight was simply magnificent. The column was compact, and the glittering muskets looked like a solid mass of steel moving with the regularity of a pendulum;" and he said it was the happiest and proudest moment of his life. For this reason the Army of the Tennessee, with the aid of the Government, has erected a monument to Gen. Sherman's honor and memory right at this spot.

IT IS A SUGGESTIVE FACT

that when war with Spain was declared the four sons of the commanders of the Army of the Tennessee took part in it. They were Gen. Frederick D. Grant, Father Thomas E. Sherman, Col. Guy Howard (who was in the Regular service), and Maj. John A. Logan, jr. They have all been an honor to their fathers and credit to their country. Three of them were members of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee, and I was personally acquainted with all of them. Two of them, Col. Guy Howard and Maj. John A. Logan, fell in battle in the Philippines, in the line of their duty, and they were most honored, loved and praised by those who knew them best—their comrades in the service. When Col. Howard was killed I wrote Gen. Howard, my old commander, a kindly letter, to try, if I could, to lift a part of the burden from his mind. When he came to New York he called to see me, and what he said greatly impressed me. When he came into my office with tears in his eyes, but brave in his great sorrow, he said: "Dodge, although it is hard to bear, you and I have no right to complain. It is what we have been educated to, and what we might expect and must always be prepared to meet." Every one must appreciate this faith, Christian fortitude and soldierly example, which was equal to the great qualities he always exhibited on the battlefield.

THE PRIVATE SOLDIER.

In 1867, speaking of what the private soldier had accomplished in the war, Gen. Howard uttered this sentiment: "God grant that what he planted, nourished, and has now preserved by his blood—I mean American liberty—may be a plant to us as the apple of the eye, and that its growth may not be hindered till its roots are firmly set in every State of the Union, and till the full fruition of its blessed fruit is realized by men of every name, colon and description, in this broad land." This sentiment seems to have been his guiding star in all his walks since the war, and it must be a great satisfaction to him now to see how completely his sentiment has been fulfilled.

THE ARMY OF THE SOUTHWEST.

My connection with the United States forces west of the Mississippi River commenced at the beginning of the war, when I took my regiment, the 4th Iowa, to St. Louis, and fell under the command of Fremont, and I took part in the campaigns of that Department until after the battle of Pea Ridge, when I left the command and went to the Army of the Tennessee. After the Atlanta campaign, in November, 1864, I returned to Missouri as commander of that Department and Army.

Of the transactions of the troops south of Missouri I have very little knowledge, but I know that the troops which served