

To care for him who has borne the battle, and for his widow and orphans.

The National Tribune

ESTABLISHED 1873. PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR. INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

Foreign postage, \$1.00 in addition to subscription price.

Canada postage, 50c in addition to subscription price.

ADVERTISING RATES—FLAT. 20c. per agate line for display.

30c. per square line for Classified Columns.

50c. per cent line for reading notices.

Advertising can be canceled at any time five days before date of issue.

No discounts for time or space.

Columns 2 1/2 inches wide; 2 1/2 inches long; seven columns to the page.

Sample copies mailed free on request.

JOHN McLELLAN, Editor.

Office: 619 Thirteenth Street N. W.

WASHINGTON, D. C., JUNE 6, 1907.

NOTICE.

When you send in your subscription always state whether renewal or new subscriber.

When you renew from another post office give former address as well.

When change of address is desired be sure to give former address.

Will all that gold lace and medieval glitter at Madrid have to come out again when the baby cuts his first tooth or begins to walk alone?

If the Britons know enough about him they will feel a distinct sense of relief at Dick Croker's announcement of his determination not to enter British politics.

Italy seems to be as resolute about extirpating the Mafia as the people of the United States are about busting the trusts.

A Parliamentary Deputy and high ecclesiastic are among the big Mafiaists lately caught.

A new force has entered the Tariff field. The National Manufacturers of Macaroni and Noodles asks earnestly for an increase of rates upon macaroni, and the exclusion of unsanitary stuff produced in Italy.

Mexico denies that she is about to take Guatemala immediately in hand, but there is something in the denial that means that Guatemala has a good spanking laid up for her, and she is likely to receive it at any time, without tedious preliminaries.

The jury at Austin, Tex., has made the unusually cold Summer a genuine glacial period for the Waters-Pierce Oil Company, by a judgment against it of \$1,600,000, and withdrawal of the permission to do business in Texas.

Yet some people contend that juries are always bought up by corporations.

It will be a surprise to most people that Galveston stood second last year in the value of her exports.

New York was first, with a valuation of exports of \$697,160,314.

Galveston second, with \$166,317,642.

New Orleans third, with \$150,473,329.

Baltimore fourth, with \$109,952,046.

Boston fifth, with \$88,735,547.

Philadelphia sixth, with \$82,564,339.

We may not have a bumper crop of wheat this year, but the car shortage of last year left many millions of bushels of grain in the country which is now coming forward.

Meanwhile reports accumulate of a decided shortage in Europe. The latest news is that wheat and rye in the Balkan Provinces are nearly ruined.

There is a growing belief in New York Democratic State politics that William Travers Jerome is to be nominated for Governor next year.

Mr. Jerome's boom has not as yet taken definite shape, but comments as to his availability have been frequently heard of late in quarters hitherto not altogether politically friendly to the District Attorney of New York County.

The Missouri Republicans are singularly well satisfied with the State officials whom they elected when the revolution occurred two years ago.

There are only two changes they desire made, the first being to have Attorney-General Hadley head the ticket for Governor.

The second is that "Uncle Jake Gmelch, the State Treasurer, is constitutionally barred for re-election, and a new man will have to be put in nomination.

William P. Sheffield, who represented Rhode Island in Congress during the war, died at Newport, R. I., June 2, in his 85th year.

He was a prominent lawyer and member of the Rhode Island Legislature for more than 25 years; served in Congress from 1861 to 1863, and was appointed a Senator to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Senator H. B. Anthony.

He was the author of numerous historical papers and held several offices of distinction in his State.

There is a smile of bitter contempt on the lips of the men who really admired, supported and fought for Abraham Lincoln at the cattle that are now trying to claim the Lincoln brand.

Those long enough in the country are descendants of the men who gave Lincoln the greater trouble. Those who have come later have no more real conception of Lincolnism than they have of the fourth dimension.

Think of those New Jersey Socialists who proclaim Meyer a second Lincoln.

The statistics of the U. S. Soldiers' Home would indicate that the McCumber Bill is operating to reduce the number of inmates by allowing the veterans to support themselves outside.

April 30 there were present in the nine branches of the Home and the Sanitarium annex 19,538 veterans, and 2,528 absent, making a total of 22,066 veterans in and connected with the Home on that date.

There were 3,459 empty beds, and 124 veterans awaiting admission in the branch Homes.

THE PRESIDENT'S MEMORIAL DAY SPEECH.

A great peace has come over the country on account of the President's long and anxiously awaited speech at Indianapolis on Memorial Day. Probably nothing that the President has said in the course of his Administration has given greater and more solid satisfaction than this. It announces a railroad policy in which substantially everybody, except the gamblers and speculators, thoroly agree. It receives its highest commendation from the business interests of the country; from the honest conservative investors in railroad stocks; from the men who build and operate our lines of transportation.

Reduced to its most concise expression, the President proposes that an appraisal of the railroads shall be made which will put them on the same sound business basis as the banks, the farms and the factories. It will put their control in the hands of the men who actually own them; whose money is invested in them and whose prosperity depends upon their safe and sane management. They are to be no longer the shuttlecocks and haubles played for by Wall Street speculators, who are absolutely without regard to the value of the roads or their importance to the communities which they serve.

The President well says, the railroads should no more be made the playthings of Wall Street than are the banks, insurance companies and great manufacturing concerns. They should be even less so. The management of a railroad affects the well-being, the daily life of more people and to a greater degree than any bank, insurance company or factory. In our high civilization railroads have become vital to our people. There is not an hour in the day of any active, busy man but what is affected in some way or another by the railroads. It goes without saying that the conduct of these highly essential elements in our lives should be controlled as nearly as possible by those whose relations with them are so intimate.

It is the most dangerous form of tyranny to have them managed, made, unmade, influenced this way and that by men so remote from the country as the Wall Street gamblers, and so conscienceless in their manipulations. It is a far more dangerous form of centralization than any political centralization can be. The system which the President proposes to inaugurate will be to bring these railroads to an absolutely business basis, the same as every other industry and interest in the country; to have the responsibility for their management definitely located in the hands of the men who own them and everything connected with them given such wide, certain publicity as will enable the people to understand and correct their operations as certainly as they can any other great industrial system. This will give the desired protection to those who put their money into railroads and whose capital assists in developing lines of communications. It cannot help but be for the great advancement of the railroads themselves, since people will much more readily put their money into new enterprises when they understand that these are to be properly managed by responsible men with a reasonable security for their investments. It will put a stop at once to such enormities as that of Mr. Harriman, where, by manipulating the stocks of a railroad, by juggling with paper evidences of value which really represented little value, he was enabled to get control of a railroad, take all of its accumulated funds out of its coffers in the shape of dividends payable to himself and then load the road down with tens of millions of dollars indebtedness, of which but a small portion went to represent the improvements that were to have been made by the money that he wickedly confiscated to his own enrichment.

It marks the same change in the management of the railroads as occurred when the State Governments, and finally the United States Government, introduced a safe and sane banking system. Under the old system men with no other capital than enough to print some fine-looking notes, with which they would flood the country. Their methods were the same in principle as those of Mr. Harriman in issuing vast amounts of stock upon the Chicago & Alton Railroad. The "wild cat" bankers of the earlier times issued millions of dollars of notes which they worked off on the unwary as best they could, accepting any discount to get rid of them, precisely as Mr. Harriman sold his stock at any prices which he could delude the people into paying. The note-holders, of course, lost everything, and the purchasers of Mr. Harriman's inflated stock would be similarly swindled, but that the cry goes up that innocent purchasers must not be ruined. Consequently the roads upon which Mr. Harriman has issued his inflated stock will possibly have to carry the burden indefinitely. The President simply proposes that this sort of policy shall be stopped and never be made possible again. It is precisely as was the case when the States passed laws providing that no notes should be sent out except those which were properly secured by available assets. There was then the same howl against regulation of the banks that there is against regulation of the railroads. In spite of the widespread robbery of the people by irresponsible bankers, the free bankers and a great political party continued to insist with the utmost vehemence that there should be no interference with business, but that every man who wanted to start a bank and issue notes should be allowed to do so. The good business sense of the people prevailed against this, powerful as the influence was, and all the better governed States, such as Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana, passed rigid banking laws to protect the people and prevent the issuance of paper money without proper security. This became the basis of the present National banking system.

tem which, altho it has been severely assailed for years, is demonstrably far surpassing that of any other country. An analogous system will now be established for the railroads and a share of stock or a bond will have the same prima facie value to every purchaser that a bank note has, which will be of the utmost benefit for the whole country. The men who are opposing this system are in the same class as those who fought so bitterly against the adoption of our present banking system.

THE SUNDAY LAW BEFORE THE SUPREME COURT.

For many years the Free Religious Association has been trying to get the State laws prohibiting the performance of common labor on the Sabbath before the Supreme Court of the United States for adjudication. The Association claims with much vehemence that these laws are fetters upon conscience, and in the nature of the establishment of State religions. In several States the Adventists have, as a matter of conscience, performed common labor upon the Sabbath, and have been arrested and fined therefor. The Free Religious Association has been trying to collect money to carry the cases to the Supreme Court. The special cases were those arising in Tennessee. A number of obdurate Adventists had been working and suffered the usual punishment at the hands of the civil authorities. They refused to pay their fines, and spent a period in jail. The cases were taken as far as the Tennessee Supreme Court, which affirmed the decisions of the courts below. The matter is at last in a way to come before the United States Supreme Court in a case filed last week from the State of Washington. Alfred Bergfeldt, a barber of Tacoma, was arrested for keeping his shop open on Sunday and shaving for pay. He pleads his religious rights, claiming that he kept the seventh day from midnight Friday night to midnight Saturday, with shop strictly closed. Unless he were allowed to work on Sunday he could not earn a living. The Court of Common Pleas, before which he was brought, fined him \$10 or five days in jail, and the case was carried to the Supreme Court of Washington, which affirmed the judgment of the court below. It has now been appealed to the Supreme Court of the United States, and by consent of the counsel on both sides the question of religion will be eliminated and the fight confined to the allegation that the Sunday laws are class legislation affecting some trades and not applying to all alike.

The National Tribune has never doubted that when these cases should reach the Supreme Court that tribunal would decide the Sunday laws to be matters within the police powers of the States, and, therefore, constitutional. The States have certainly the right to prescribe what shall constitute a day's labor and fix any number of hours for it. This power has always been exercised, and its rightfulness never denied. We see it now invoked in the matters of woman and child labor, and long hours for train men and telegraphers. Equally, without doubt, the State has full power, for any reason which may seem sufficient to the Legislature, to prohibit all common labor upon any given day. There need be no question of religion enter into this. Reasons of a sanitary or economic nature, or even those relating to public order, are all that are necessary, and we are confident that the Supreme Court of the United States will so decide.

BEER AND WORK.

It comes as a decided surprise that 259 men employed in the shops of the Rogers Locomotive Works at Paterson, N. J., have struck because of an order prohibiting beer from being brought into the shops. The surprise is not that the men have struck for their beer. There is nothing that the beer drinker sticks for with such foolish petulance as his beer. He may endure patiently, unresentfully, sneers at his honesty and truthfulness, slights upon his wife and children, and insults to his nationality, but any interference with his beer rouses him to wild wrath. The surprise is that an establishment of the grade of the Rogers Locomotive Works should have ever tolerated the bringing in of beer. The rigid exclusion of all liquors from the offices and shops has been the rule of nearly every first-class factory and railroad for years, and is constantly being made more absolute. This is not due to any temperance principles, but is based upon economic reasons. Exact experience for long years has demonstrated that a man who drinks is not only an inferior workman, but that he is dangerous to himself, shop, the machinery and his fellow-workmen. Even in Germany, where beer drinking was once almost a religion, the railroads have found that they have far fewer accidents and injuries when their men abstain from beer. For this excellent reason the German railroads are all coming to supply their people with tea, coffee and chocolate, and repress beer drinking as far as possible. Beer when drunk by men employed on railroads or about heavy, swift machinery of any kind makes far more accidents than dynamite.

MONUMENT TO GEN. ROSECRANS.

During the Memorial Day exercises at Arlington, the members of the Army of the Cumberland were painfully struck by the absence of any monument or fitting designation to the grave of Gen. Rosecrans. With all the criticisms upon Gen. Rosecrans he had a genius for war. All who served in the Army of the Cumberland have a distinctly warm side for "Old Rosey," who made such magnificent history for the army and gave it its victory of Stone River and its magnificent strategic advance upon Chattanooga by which the possession of that gate city was secured. There is much talk among them as to the propriety of erecting a suitable monument and this will possibly soon take shape in an effective movement.

TROUBLE IN ZION.

The continuing disruptive troubles in Zion are stirring objection less to the impracticality of Socialism. While it is true that Zion was not a colony formed according to the precepts of modern Socialism, yet it was Socialism on a far higher and more practicable basis than any which has been taught by the advocates of that system. It had that powerful influence which has made what little success the socialistic idea has ever achieved. That is, it was bound together by religious feeling, which is always far the most potent amalgamating force which can be invoked. With all of Social's faults, he was a man of high executive ability and built up a community on better business principles than have been suggested in any socialistic scheme. It was bound to fail, of course, but it had a better chance of success than any other which has been suggested. When it failed it was believed by those in the colony and outside that Voliva, one of the prominent men in the colony, would carry it on and achieve success by avoiding the pitfalls and rocks which had ruined Dowie. Now it seems that Voliva has met the usual fate of leaders in these socialistic experiments and his efforts to put the colony on a business basis have brought down upon him the strongest condemnation. Three of his associates, and next to him the most prominent men in Zion, have formally denounced him as a traitor and a demagogue and secured his expulsion from the direction of the community. It is said that Voliva has not a following of more than a dozen persons. The United States Circuit Court has recognized Deacon John A. Lewis as the legitimate successor of Dowie in control of the colony, and he must be recognized as such in all future proceedings. Of course, he will not be long in going the way that Voliva has been sent, and the ruinous end of Zion City is in sight.

FOLK AS A FAVORITE SON.

Gov. Folk, of Missouri, is being pushed forward as a favorite son for the Democratic nomination, but, as Shakspeare would say, there may be daggers in the men's smiles who look favorably upon this movement. That is, the politicians of the old regime, who were so badly shaken up by Folk's election, are believed to be most enthusiastic for him now, in order to get him so committed to his Presidential candidacy as to put him out of the way of Senator Stone for re-election. They have not liked his reforms a little bit, and are eager to land him on the shelf, but his having the great body of Missouri Democrats behind him makes his handling a matter of the utmost delicacy and skill. The Presidential bee seems to be the only prospect of relief. If the Governor should show any desire to have his name presented to the National Convention he would not fail to get the solid support of his State delegation. Whether it would give him a more permanent support than that which "renegade" Silver-Dollar Bland in 1906 is a grave question.

FOR CHAPLAIN-IN-CHIEF.

At the 41st Annual Encampment of the Department of Illinois, G. A. R., the Rev. Samuel Fallows was unanimously endorsed for Chaplain-in-Chief. Comrade Charles A. Partridge, Comrade "Bishop" Fallows is a splendid comrade, with a fine military record, having served as a Regimental Chaplain for a time, and subsequently as commander of a Wisconsin regiment, in which he won the rank of Brigadier-General. Comrade Fallows was first Lieutenant-Colonel of the 40th Wis., and then Colonel of the 49th Wis., and then helped raise the 49th Wis., of which he became Colonel and was brevetted a Brigadier-General.

THE NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

The New York Legislature has pending before it a bill which makes it a misdemeanor to incorporate into sausage anything but the original ingredients—meat and seasoning. It is interesting to watch the passage of this bill, and see whether it is killed with amendments or modified so as to destroy its effects. The old-fashioned sausage, dear to the hearts of millions of Americans, was made by our careful mothers and grandmothers, who were particular to use only hog flesh, and that from particular parts of the animal. This they seasoned with sage and other garden herbs, and every woman had her own particular recipe for making it fragrant and toothsome. This was long before the day of the present foreign abominations. In Europe, where meat is scarce and high, they make sausage out of any sort of flesh that cannot be sold openly on its merits, and favor it with anything that will disguise its true nature, particularly red pepper. It is the farthest removed from the toothsome and wholesome American sausage of yore, and if the New York Legislature is going to really handle the subject satisfactorily it must return to the principles and practices of the earlier and purer days of the Republic, specifying carefully that sausage shall only contain certain prescribed parts of the hog, properly cleaned and seasoned only with sage and other pungent herbs. Unless it restricts sausage to this formula the law will be of no avail.

AFTER ALLOWING THE LAW INFLECTING CAPITAL PUNISHMENT TO REMAIN A DEAD LETTER FOR MANY YEARS KANSAS HAS FINALLY REPEALED IT ALTOGETHER.

If she really means imprisonment for life, the law should distinctly say so, and prohibit any pardon. Statistics show that imprisonment for life does not average more than eight years. Misguided sentimentalism set after the Governor, as soon as the atrocious crime has become in a measure forgotten, and finally badger him into a pardon.

JOURNALISM HAS STRONG ATTRACTIONS EVEN FOR THE MOON-EYED MONGOLIANS.

The changes in the editorship of the King Pao News, of Peking, have been at all times remarkably frequent, owing to the practice of the Son of Heaven resenting any unsatisfactory paragraph by sending his swordsmen down to the office to slice off the editor's head, there has never been any lack of applicants for the position, in the 500 years of the paper's existence.

DISCHARGES FROM THE GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.

There is much feeling in G. A. R. circles in Washington over the numerous discharges of veterans, veterans' widows and daughters from the Government Printing Office by Public Printer Stillings. This came as a grievous surprise upon the heels of the President's assurances to a G. A. R. Committee which visited him recently. Many of those discharged were among the oldest employes, and had been hitherto regarded as among the best.

THE FOLLOWING FIVE VETERANS WERE AMONG THE LATEST TO FALL UNDER THE AX:

Henry T. Houck, 7th and 10th Md. Member of Meade Post. Had been in the office 30 years.

John H. Frederick, 7th Pa. and Lieutenant, 214th Pa. Member of George H. Thomas Post. Ten years in Government Printing Office, during six years of which he was Assistant Foreman.

W. H. Moran, 2d Battalion D. C. Thirty years in the office, Member of Kit Carson Post.

Arthur Baker, Wm. Scott.

These dismissals are regarded as a violation of Stillings' promises when he assumed the office.

THE MAKERS OF CHEAP KETCHUPS FROM PUMPKINS AND ANY OLD STUFF ARE NOW IN THE SAME SHAPE AS THE "BLENDERS" OF WHISKY, AND ARE THREATENING TO GO INTO COURT TO SECURE THE RIGHT OF LABELING THEIR STUFF AS HERETOFORE.

Dr. Wiley decides, and the makers of genuine ketchup strongly approve.

Catchup (Ketchup, Catsup) is the clean, sound product made from the properly prepared pulp of clean, sound tomatoes, with spices, with or without sugar and vinegar, etc., mushroom catchup, walnut catchup, are catchups made as above described, and conform in name to the substances used in their preparation.

NOW WE KNOW THAT "SUCCOTASH" SHALL BE, AND IT IS NO LONGER LEFT TO THE WHIM OF A CANNER WHO WANTS TO WORK OFF ANY OF HIS SURPLUS VEGETABLE PRODUCTS.

Dr. Wiley says: The word "succotash," if used without qualification, is understood to imply that the product designated is composed of green sweet corn and green beans. If soaked beans or soaked corn (i. e., dried beans or corn softened in water) are employed, the name should be accompanied by declaration of that fact, such declaration to be in type not smaller than eight point (brevier) capitals.

MANUFACTURERS OF PICKLES, PRESERVES, MINCEMEAT, SODA WATER, SIRUPS, CIDER, GRAPE JUICE, KETCHUP, ETC., HUNDREDS OF THEM, WITH MILLIONS OF BUSINESS, ARE IN DIRE CONSTERNATION OVER DR. WILEY'S DECISION THAT NO PRESERVATIVES SHALL BE TOLERATED.

Most of them use benzoate of soda, which they claim is absolutely harmless, and without which they can not continue business. Dr. Wiley insists that 40 years ago no one used benzoate of soda, and yet people got along very well.

JAPAN'S FIRST TROUBLE IN KOREA IS TO GET RID OF AN INFAMOUSLY CORRUPT COURT.

made up of eunuchs, and their satellites, who have been selling out everything in the country that anybody would pay money for.

A CLOSE CALL.

A Cymbal Player Played the "Possum Act" With Success.

Editor National Tribune: Of all narrow escapes from being captured that I have made during the civil war, I claim that that of a member of the 20th Ind. band was equal to any. It happened Oct. 4, 1861, on the occasion of the retreat of several companies of the regiment from Loggerhead Inlet to Fort Hatteras. These companies had been sent, with the Colonel in command, up Pamlico Sound to protect, it was said, the royal fisherman of Chincoteague Island. Not far above was Roanoke Belle Isle, Andersonville and other Southern prisons, and I took it for granted that the Confederates would have saved the lives of many thousands of our brave soldiers.—Carey D. Lindsay, Toledo, O.

GEN. ROBERT E. LEE, C. S. A.

Was His Success Due to Astonishing Luck Rather Than to Genius?

Editor National Tribune: Who ever read or heard other than words of praise for Gen. Lee? He was the best general in the Southern army. One of the most successful of all other commanders recorded in history. But was not his pre-eminence due to good luck?

He was appointed to command the Army of Northern Virginia when Gen. Johnston was wounded before Richmond in the battle of Seven Pines. He fought the battles of Beaver Dam, Gaines Mill, Savage Station, Chancellorsville, and Malvern Hill, with the result of driving McClellan back from his position in front of the Confederacy and causing our Government to withdraw the army threatening that city. Could he have accomplished all this, gaining the prestige and renown which he did from it, if he had been General Sherman's commander? Was it not good luck to be opposed by a General so greatly his inferior?

He ordered Jackson down from the Shenandoah Valley, his army to be reinforced by other troops along his route, thus assembling a new force of 25,000 men on McClellan's flank at Hanover Court House. He then crossed to the north side of the Chickahominy, leaving only 17,000 men, under Magruder, confronting 65,000 of the Army of the Potomac, and attacked Fitzhugh Porter at Beaver Dam, and was repulsed with heavy loss. The advance of Jackson compelled Porter to retire to Gaines Mill, where he repulsed many attacks of Lee, and was only defeated when Jackson's advance army menaced his flank and rear. Would we not have won that battle by reinforcing Porter with the 65,000 men who were doing nothing at the following of the river, or what was there to prevent the 65,000 men from going into Richmond? Only Magruder's small force. Was it not great luck to win battles that he would have lost if properly opposed?

Gen. Lee made a great mistake in assaulting Porter at Malvern Hill, and we can only wonder how it was that a competent General would have done to him at that time; but McClellan ordered a retreat. Lucky for Lee.

Meantime the government at Washington was in a panic, and ordered McDowell to pass Jackson down to the Richmond front, an army was organized under Gen. Pope and advanced to the Potomac, to the camp of Jackson, and followed with Longstreet to Alexandria. Was not Lee in great luck to have Pope for an opponent?

Could he have done anything more than he executed against a competent commander? Would he have dared attempt to march Jackson right thru the center of Pope's army through the base of supplies (which he captured and destroyed) if that army had been commanded by Sherman? No. It was good luck to be pitted against a General who was not a strategist of fighting the great battle of the second Bull Run, and giving Lee the glory of winning it.

Again, could Lee have accomplished what he did at Gettysburg with 60,000 men against 100,000, but for the incompetency of the opposing commander? He sent Jackson to take Harpers Ferry, and to the relief of 11,000 men (a job that would last three days) after McClellan was within two days' march with superior forces. Yes, it was generalship, but not luck also.

Was it not good luck that he had a man who would not or could not take advantage of such a situation.

See Lee's luck at Fredericksburg, where he lost 13,000 men, and at another great victory won by the poor generalship of his opponent, not by his genius.

Again, his astounding success at Chancellorsville, which he defeated 100,000 men with 50,000. Was he not in luck to have an opponent to permit that? Hooker was stunned by a cannon ball, it is said, and Gen. Lee refused to take command after seeing him, it was probably not a cannon ball that stunned him. Jackson marched in full view along the front of our army, and he was not killed. Could he have done that with Sheridan commanding our forces? Not in a thousand years.

But that was the last of Lee's great victories. Gettysburg was such a mistake on his part, and such a defeat, that he sent in his resignation and asked the Government to appoint a better man to command the army.

Gen. Grant commanded our army when the next great battle was fought, and Lee met his superior, to whom he surrendered in less than a year.

Gen. Lee may have been criticized because he failed to prevent the inhuman treatment of our men in Libby, Belle Isle, Andersonville and other Southern prisons, and I think that we would have saved the lives of many thousands of our brave soldiers.—Carey D. Lindsay, Toledo, O.

EXPERIENCES OF A CORPORAL.

He Goes to Gen. Johnston's Tent and Counts His Army.

Editor National Tribune: I belonged to Co. K, 20th Wis., First Brigade, Second Division, Thirteenth Corps. Early in the Spring of 1862 our division received orders from Gen. Schofield to report to Gen. U. S. Grant, near Vicksburg, Miss. We had been marching over Missouri and Arkansas all Winter, chasing Marmaduke, Hindman, Van Dorn and Price, when they were not chasing us, and now to have changed to the Mississippi and to the deck of a Mississippi steamer was a relief and a novel experience to many of our men. When we received the marching order we were at Ozark, Mo., 125 miles south from Springfield. We followed the Gladden Valley road by Salem, Lake Springs, etc. I give the route for the benefit of any old commander who may be familiar with the route.

During the years of 1862-'3-'4 there was always something to do for the man who cared to be busy, and as I never had any disciplining and was well I always managed to be detailed for scouting or any duty that would take me away from Captains, Lieutenants and sergeants generally, and especially if there was any shooting going on. The day before we broke camp on this occasion I went to Col. Bertram's headquarters and gained permission to be in the rear of the march the whole distance of 129 miles to Rolla, and he gave me an order "To whom it concerned" to furnish the men for the guard. There was much to be done about the march, such as collecting rations to draw, ammunition to collect and some cooking to be done. Nearly half the night was spent in preparation for the march the following morning. The march to Rolla occupied eight days. Rolla at that time was the western terminus of what is now the Southern Pacific Railroad. There was a fine depot and some fine flat cars, and started for St. Louis, where we were hustled aboard the steamer Van Eagle to sail for Vicksburg. We landed at Milliken's Bend and marched across the river, and embarked on board the steamer Ruth, cross the river to Warrenton, where our regiment took its position in line of battle, and the march was on.

Our brigade, composed of the 29th Wis., 18th Iowa, 20th Wis. and two six-gun batteries, took position on the extreme left of the line, and our regiment was on the right of the brigade. On the night of June 5, 1863, our Orderly Sergeant, who was in command of the 19th Iowa, and the river that he wanted well guarded, and he did not want us to let even a musk-rat out or in. We went there with the intention of staying over night, but at 3 o'clock in the morning a man came out. When one of our men, Gibbons, stopped him he attempted to swallow something, which Gibbons saw him do, and which proved to be a small silver ball that separated in the middle, and in the ball was a dispatch from Gen. Pemberton to Gen. Johnston, which read as follows: "Vicksburg, Miss., June 4, 1863.

"To Gen. Joseph E. Johnston, commanding C. S. Forces on the Big Bluff, Mississippi.

"General Lee has been by bearer all the permission caps you can spare. We are short on caps.

"Gen. Pemberton, commanding C. S. Forces, Vicksburg, Miss."

I took the prisoner to brigade headquarters, and the Colonel sent me with him to the quartermaster's quarters. Here I was ordered out to the Jackson road to Gen. Grant's quarters, nearly six miles distant, which I did not reach until about midnight. The news of the capture and the dispatch had been discussed at headquarters long before I reached there with the prisoner, who, by the way, had given his name as John Williams of Co. A, 20th Ga. After he had been questioned sharply by Gen. Dana it was decided to send me with the dispatch to Johnston's camp, and learn how many men he had.

When I had donned the rebel uniform and received my orders to report to Johnston I was sure that it would "kick" me out of the rebel camp. I had an order from Pemberton to pass all Confederate guards and a similar one from Gen. Grant, but which, after I had read the order, I was obliged to destroy; while on my way back with a rebel uniform on I had to get rid of Pemberton's order, so that my homecoming would not be a scandal. I had a rebel uniform on I had to get rid of Pemberton's order, so that my homecoming would not be a scandal.

I followed the road down the river until I came to another road leading away from the river, where I found, as I had read in the dispatch, a cavalry. I was commanded to halt and the officer in charge questioned me, whereupon I told him I had news from Vicksburg, and a dispatch for Gen. Johnston, and he was very kind and let me bring two horses, and after I had been searched for arms was sent on my way to headquarters. When the General read the dispatch he had some cussing about Pemberton's stupidity, and then asked me if I had had any supper. I told him I had not, and he said "You had better go to bed, and I will have my boy bring you something to eat." As soon as he left the room I arose and took one of the stars from his blouse, which star still have in my possession, and the initials are on the star.

After I had handed Johnston's dispatch to Pemberton to Gen. Grant and he had read it, I saw that I had no evidence of having been in the rebel camp, and produced the star. He took it and handed it around and said, "This is my expedition and I ought to have the star." But I told him that Johnston had five more, and if he wanted them he would better go and get them.

This story would not have been told but for the reunion at Minneapolis. At our Brigade Reunion, over which Gen. John C. Black presided, the story was told, and it is interesting that Mr. W. M. Duffey, of Vicksburg, who had written me to write an account of the capture, which I did, and he published it in the Vicksburg Herald. The editor of the Confederate Veteran read the account and wrote to have me send him the star, as he was a member of Johnston's command, but I sent him a photograph of it instead, along with that of a man who had been in the same command.

J. A. Langworthy, Traverse City, Mich.

THE CONFEDERATE FLAG.