# STRENGTHENING THE NAVY.

## The Secretary Has a Broad Program for Upbuilding Our Maritime Strength.

Some big plans are under way for a more efficient and a more formidable Navy. They are expected to be in full swing within a few weeks, altho their complete execution will be a matter of a much longer time. Secretary Meyer has been working out a program. He wants battleships that will bring European experts here to observe what we are doing. He thinks the United States ought to lead the world in designing advanced types of fighting ships. In recent years England has been leading the United States. This bears upon important policies as to naval bases. The Secretary wants that problem, involving navy yards, referred to a joint board of Army and Navy officers for study and recommendations.

The naval bases are a very big question, becoming more and more so with the building of new Dreadnaughts. There is no doubt in the Secretary's mind that several of the smaller yards should be abandoned, for it will be impossible to dock and repair the future Dreadnaught fleets of the United States except at a few yards. He wants those few yards to be fully equipped, and will ask Congress for sufficient appropriations to bring them up to a very high standard of efficiency. As there are prospects of a struggle with Congress over this matter, the Secretary is fortifying himself with first-hand information about the better yards and also about the yards which apparently must be abandoned in the course of a few years.

So he is visiting the yards and giving them very careful inspection. On this errand he proposes to travel farther than any Secretary of the Navy before him has done, at least in recent years. He said the other day that he will go to Honolulu within the next 12 months. He is greatly interested in naval bases on the Pacific Ocean. This includes two or three bases on the Pacific Coast, the Pearl Harbor base, now being constructed near Honolulu, and a naval base in the Philippines. The yard at Mare Island is well equipped, but the channel can be navigated only with difficulty, especially by the warships of the larger type. There is a good yard at Bremerton, Wash., and Congress has set on foot an inquiry for establishing a new naval base in southern California. It may be that Secretary Meyer will journey as far as the Pacific Coast before Congress convenes, and the time comes when he must appear before the Naval Committees of Senate and House to answer questions about appropriations and give his opinion as to where the money for Navy bases should be expended. He has already directed Assistant Secretary of the Navy Winthrop to make an inspection trip to the Pacific Coast.

### The Naval Bases.

The naval bases on the Atlantic Coast are receiving his immediate attention this Autumn, for such obvious reasons as their proximity to Washington. Formidable as the Department would make the Pacific naval bases, those on the Atlantic are regarded as quite as important. The battle fleet is being kept on the Atlantic for the present, and probably will be kept there for a number of years. Then the great naval powers of the world are just across the Atlantic, and any program of naval efficiency must be studied with reference to their activities.

Signs point eventually to the maintenance of Portsmouth, Boston, New York and Norfolk as the great naval bases on the Atlantic Ocean. That means the other yards will eventually be abandoned, altho it is likely to be a question of several years before Congress can be brought to acquiesce. There are powerful Senators who will resist legislation to cripple yards at New Orleans, Pensacola, Port Royal and League Island, which is near Philadelphia. All these yards or stations are matters of local pride. League Island, of course, is now a big naval establishment, but it has a tortuous channel, and in many respects is not desirable for a base. The yard at Portsmouth, N. H., would probably be abandoned but for the fact that it now has a splendid drydock and a very deep channel. It is so near to Boston that all the work could well be done there rather than at Portsmouth.

There will be a vast amount of controversy before the naval base question is fully worked out. There will be heated debates in Senate and House. Political considerations will be weighed. The opposition of influential Congressmen will have to be overcome. But naval authorities are driving hard toward the elimination of the useless yards, and it is inevitable that the great Dreadnaught fleets of the American Navy must operate from such centers as Boston, New York and Norfolk, on the Atlantic, and from Bremerton and possibly Mare Island and Pearl Harbor and Cavite on the Pacific. All these yards now either have great drydocks, sufficiently large for Dreadnaughts, or will soon have such docks. The big docks are indispensable for the modern Navy, and will become more indispensable as the size of the ships is increased.

### Big Warships Building.

For the Navy Department is now building 26,000-ton battleships, and it is not improbable that before long they will be building 30,000-ton ships. That means not only tremendous naval docks, but also very deep harbors, and the navy yards that have channels deep enough for the heaviest battleships will naturally be favored with appropriations.

The plans for a reorganization of the Department forces that have to do with designing ships promise to be very important. Criticisms have been pouring in upon the Navy Department, because our Navy is so far behind other countries in warship designs. England was three or four years ahead of the United States in the Dreadnaughts, the heavy fighting ships which have batteries of the all-big-gun type. The utility of those fighting monsters is now fully acknowledged the world over. But there is the equally important question of motor power and engines. England has led the United States in the installation of turbine engines. Several English Dreadnaughts are moved by them. The United States has built two scout cruisers with turbine power, and has been experimenting in recent months to demonstrate whether turbine engines are as desirable as reciprocating engines.

The English have also led in investigations of fuel, and to some extent are using oil in place of coal. The use of oil for fuel has enabled the English and also the German navies to built torpedo-boat destroyers of a far greater speed than any American torpedo-boat destroyers. Of course, speed is a very desirable advantage in warcraft of that character. The British designers have gone farther, and experimented extensively with gas engines that develop their gas on board ship. The fuel problem is almost as important in the building of great ships of war as guns or armor plate. If the great space required for the coal bunkers can be reduced and steaming radius increased at the same time, fighting efficiency is tremendously augmented. Advance ideas about fuel promise to revolutionize the construction of warships and even make the mighty Dreadnaughts back numbers.

### Designing Warships.

Americans have beaten the world in designing sailing vessels, and Secretary Meyer believes our naval constructors, all picked men, carefully educated at Government expense, ought to lead the world in designing warships. The Government is very liberal with its Navy officers, pays them well in spte of occasional statements to he contrary, and has as much right to demand the highest efficiency in construction as in the operation of ships. But because England is the first naval power the habit has grown of looking to England for new designs. This habit has become so slavish that certain supposed improvements which were made in the English navy and proved undesirable have been copied in ships of the American Navy, even after the Admiralty at London has decided they should be discarded as errors.

Secretary Meyer is going to change radically the organization which has to do with ship designing. He proposes to abolish the Board of Construction, composed of the Chiefs of Bureaus in the Navy Department. He is convinced that those men are too much occupied with other work to give the requisite amount of time to studying out which designs are preferable. That board has been passing upon the work of the Bureau of Construction heretofore. Now a Board on Military Design is soon to take the place of the Board of Construction. Secretary Meyer has chosen some of its members, and all the names will be announced in a few weeks. They are to be the best experts the Secretary can find in the Navy, who are to give their time entirely to questions of design and to passing judgment upon the work turned out by the Bureau of Construction, to which all naval constructors are attached.

The constructors and also the members of the Board of Military Design will be expected to originate ideas, as well as to keep track of what the construction corps of foreign navies are doing. Certain of the experts will voyage to Europe occasionally and study the operations of the most modern ships of war on that side. Naval attaches of our embassies in Europe have been expected to do that, but as a matter of fact naval attaches have generally been chosen because of political considerations, and for that or some other reason have not helped the Department as much as they should. The experts of the Board on Military Design are accordingly to go after information at first hand.

Much other reorganization work for the Navy is either under way or contemplated. It all fits into the big program of Navy improvement, the foundations for which have been laid in recent times. The country is quite well informed about the reorganization of the Navy yards, as far as affects their operations and administration. That is to be worked out in the Autumn, and some changes are to be expected. They may not be sweeping, for there is reason to expect that the reforms in that particular which Secretary Newberry instituted in the closing months of the Roosevelt Administration will stand in all essentials. The training of officers and men to a high degree of fighting efficiency was well under way before President Taft took office and Mr. Meyer became Secretary of the Navy. There are still questions of greater efficiency of the personnel, however, which are not to be lost sight of. For instance, younger men are to be selected as Commandants of navy yards and the nominations of Admirals, about to retire, to serve a few months, and thus attain some added distinction for themselves, will be discontinued.

But whether it be in the improvement of the personnel or the material, President Taft and Secretary Meyer want a Navy trained to the minute and able, like a fire company, to perform service of the highest efficiency whenever there is an alarm.

## A WEST VIRGINIAN'S EXPERIENCE.

### A Loyal Descendant of the German Pioneers.

Editor National Tribune: I read with much interest Comrade Tucker's experience of prison life, as I was there at the same time. My grandparents were Germans, and lived in the Valley of Virginia, in Frederick County. They settled in Monongalia County, Va., when the Indians were in the country, over 100 years ago. It is said that grandmother rode behind the wagon that moved across the mountains, it being the first wagon that ever passed up Dunkard Creek in that County. She carried a sack across the saddle. In one end of the sack was a looking-glass and in the other a female pup. I was born May 8, 1849, where the old Statler fort was, on the old Shriner farm, which remains in the family yet. I enlisted in the first Union company organized in the County. I was captured at Winchester, April 8, 1864. On that morning we were ordered out from Martinsburg to Berryville with three days' rations. At sunrise it was as red as I ever saw it. It commenced to rain toward dawn on April 2, 1864. It commenced to sleet, ending on the morning of the 5th with a snow, which caused the waters to rush down the streams in a flood. We started to camp. I met an Orderly, who accompanied me. We rode all day, reaching Back's Creek at midnight, and came around in the rear of Winchester at 4 p. m. We had a running fight for two hours. We passed thru the town, with Maj. Hunter in command; were furiously attacked on all sides by McNeal. We tried to save the cowardly officer whose carelessness caused the disaster, and every fellow was for himself in a running fight for 15 miles. I was ordered to surrender three times, their shots clipping my head. I struck one with my carbine on the breast. A voice spoke to me three times, telling me to save myself on my mother's account. Finally a hard old fellow came at me with his bayonet in full swing. I threw up my hands, and called to him that I was a prisoner, and claimed protection. We were stripped and robbed five times before we got to Richmond. The last time, as a new guard came to us, he ordered me to hand up my clothes. I dropped my hands to my side. He swore at me with a revolver at my head until he counted five, then counted three and marched away. Old Winder stripped us again at Libbey. He kept our valuables until we were exchanged.—Wm. H. Shriner, 6th W. Va. Cav., Randall, W. Va.

### Before Atlanta.

Editor National Tribune: I think Comrade H. T. Musselman, in correcting Maj. Landgraber, needs correcting himself. In the first place, the charge on the left was made by the 81st Ohio and 12th Ill., not the 6th Ill. There was no 6th Ill. during that war except cavalry. Next, in regard to Gen. Logan's order. This is as I saw and heard it not more than 40 feet off. Logan: "Gen. Dodge, I want one of your best brigades as quick as God Almighty will let you." Dodge: "All right, General." Then to Col. Mersey, standing by his side:

"Col. Mersey, take your brigade."

That order was the cause of a little unpleasantness between Gens. Dodge and Sweeny, the latter being relieved and succeeded by the "hero of Allatoona," Gen. John M. Corse.—C. P. Helmkamp, Co. I, 12th Ill., Dutch Flat, Cal.

### Names His Boys After the President.

Charles Owings, 109th U. S. C. T., Glen Ellyn, Ill., had a son born to him a couple of years ago whom he named Theodore Roosevelt Owings. Recently another son was born to him whom he has named William Howard Taft Owings.

### Brothers in His Company.

J. M. Zimmer, Centerville, Iowa, says that in his company (D), 6th Iowa, they had three Paytons, three Wares, three Bryans, two Divores, two Beamers, two Zimmers, two Strattons, two Larkins, two Thomases, two Crows, two Ogles and two Wrights. One Wright, one Ogle and one Bryan died. One Stratton was killed.

## ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

(Continued from page one.)

suddenly, Bragg emerged from that town with a great army and passed around Buell's left flank, apparently striking for Nashville. At the same time Kirby Smith, at the head of a smaller force, crossed the Cumberland Mountains from East Tennessee to unite with Bragg's column somewhere in Kentucky, restore that State to the Confederacy, capture Louisville, and menace, if not capture, Cincinnati.

This sudden turn of events produced the wildest excitement in the West, and every State showed a feverish energy in raising new regiments and sending them to the front to encounter this new danger. With all his undeniable talents as a soldier, Buell was as negative as McClellan. There now began a hot race between his and Bragg's armies as to which should reach Louisville

GEN. DON CARLOS BUELL.

first, and for days the two forces marched sometimes within sight of each other, with Buell steadily forbidding anything that would be likely to bring on an engagement. His subordinate commanders and the men wanted to fight, but they were held in leash by Buell's express orders. Thus they raced across Tennessee and Kentucky, and thus Bragg moved to Frankfort to gather in the spoils of the rich Blue Grass region, beat up recruits and install the Confederate Government of Kentucky. He was quite as unsuccessful in gathering recruits in Kentucky as Lee had been in Maryland, and for the same reason. All those who had the courage of their Secession convictions had long ago joined the Confederate army, and, like Lee, Bragg lost more men by desertion than he gained by recruiting.

The ceremony of installing the Secession Government was rudely interrupted by the battle of Perryville, brought on against Buell's wishes in an attempt to secure a stream of water for the thirsty men. The army's disgust at the long, hard march and the constant refusal to give battle had much to do with McCook's bringing on a fight at Perryville. Then Buell seemed to take a leaf from McClellan's book, and tho he was within two miles of where the battle was raging, he held all the rest of the army back, preventing them from going to McCook's assistance, and allowing him to fight out a combat of exceeding fierceness against the whole of Bragg's army. Buell pretended that he had no idea that a battle was going on, which statement was received with natural incredulity by everyone. A Commanding General, especially in the presence of the enemy, is supposed to know every hour all that is happening in his immediate front, and certainly the volume of the cannonade must have carried some meaning to all listening ears. Buell was summarily removed after the battle, and the command offered to Gen. Thomas, who refused it. Then it was offered and accepted by W. S. Rosecrans, whose laurels won at Iuka and Corinth were the brightest of any other General's of the moment.

All these momentous events pivoted naturally and inevitably upon President Lincoln, who, perplexed to the last degree as to the military situation around him, had, in addition, to give the last word and take the responsibility for the swift-moving events in every part of the country.

### The Slavery Issue.

In the midst of this wild swirl of gigantic battles, thru this maelstrom of hundreds of thousands of armed men, fighting to the death for the perpetuity of the Union, the slavery question raged with daily-growing intensity. The radical Abolitionists of the North and the equally fanatical slavery worshipers of the Border and Middle States seemed to be able to think of nothing, amid all this clash of arms and the myriads of men dying on the battlefields, but the eternal negro. The radical Abolitionists cared much less for the re-establishment of the Union than for the destruction of slavery, and their opponents cared a great deal more for slavery than for the preservation of the Union. Neither could be made to understand that the logic of war was swiftly destroying slavery.

In the midst of the avalanche of military events demanding the intensely anxious thought of the President, the radical Abolitionists were shrieking around him to abolish slavery, and the radical Slavery men were howling as fiercely at any act of war that seemed to threaten the sacred institution. Neither could be made to forget for an instant their narrow fanaticism in the midst of the most terrific disasters to our armies. The halls of Congress were sounding with the harangues of one side or the other even at the time when the victorious Confederate legions were in sight of the National Capitol. The cruelly harassed President, in spite of everything, was conducting his policy in accordance with the promises he had made on the day of his inauguration. He was keeping faith with the people to the strictest letter of his pledges, not to interfere with the domestic institutions of the South except where the acts of those people themselves made interference a military necessity. This was not only due to his pledges, but it was due to the Democrats who had so splendidly rallied to the defense of the Union, and who had been particularly promised that the war should only be prosecuted for the restoration of the power and authority of the Government. It was also a matter of the highest policy in holding the very important Border States true to the Union.

There was a madness among these people with regard to slavery which it is impossible to comprehend in the full light of this 20th century's day of civilization. Madness tho it was, it had to be carefully considered, for it was the most important factor in deciding the issue. Lincoln saw clearly that no matter what was done the war would put an end to slavery, and he tried hard to get the Border States to recognize this and accept emancipation, with payment out of the National Treasury for their negros. With a folly which it is absolutely impossible to comprehend today they stubbornly refused this, and in the end lost their negros without any compensation.

### Emancipation in Congress.

Immediately upon its assembling in December, 1861, Congress began the discussion of the slavery question, and among others a bill was introduced to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, with the payment to the owners of $300 each for the negros freed. The Senators from Delaware, West Virginia, Kentucky and California fought the bill, but it passed the Senate, went to the House, where it was rancorously opposed by Vallandigham and Sunset Cox, of Ohio, and most of the Representatives from the Border States. It passed, however, and was signed by the President April 16, 1862. A bill to give aid to the slaveholders in Delaware, Maryland, West Virginia, Kentucky and Missouri met with the fierce opposition of the Senators and most of the Representatives from those States, was debated hotly and interminably, and subjected to all manner of legislative manuvering until the advocates of compensated emancipation finally gave up and let practical abolition by the war take its course. The erratic Horace Greeley, who was adding enormously to the President's burdens by his intemperate and injudicious urging that slavery be at once abolished, received the following open letter from the President, which pictures forcibly the difficulties in dealing with those questions by which Mr. Lincoln found himself surrounded:

"Executive Mansion, Washington, Aug. 22, 1862.

"Hon. Horace Greeley.

"Dear Sir: I have just read yours of the 19th inst., addressed to myself thru the New York Tribune.

"If there be in it any statements or assumptions of facts which I may know to be erroneous I do not now and here controvert them.

"If there be any inferences which I may believe to be falsely drawn, I do not now and here argue against them.

"If there be perceptible in it an impatient and dictatorial tone, I waive it in deference to an old friend whose heart I have always supposed to be right.

"As to the policy I 'seem to be pursuing,' as you say, I have not meant to leave anyone in doubt. I would save the Union. I would save it in the shortest way under the Constitution.

"The sooner the National authority can be restored, the nearer the Union will be the Union as it was.

"If there be those who would not save the Union unless they could at the same time save slavery, I do not agree with them.

"If there be those who would not save the Union unless they could at the same time destroy slavery, I do not agree with them.

"My paramount object is to save the Union, and not either save or destroy slavery.

"If I could save the Union without freeing any slave, I would do it; if I could save it by freeing all the slaves, I would do it, and if I could do it by freeing some and leaving others alone I would also do that.

"What I do about slavery and the colored race I do because I believe it helps to save this Union; and what I forbear I forbear because I do not believe it would help to save the Union.

"I shall do less whenever I shall believe what I am doing hurts the cause, and I shall do more whenever I believe doing more will help the cause.

"I shall try to correct errors when shown to be errors, and I shall adopt new views so fast as they shall appear to be true views.

"I have here stated my purpose according to my views of official duty, and I intend no modification of my oft-expressed personal wish that all men everywhere could be free. Yours,

"A. Lincoln."

This wonderful letter is worthy of the great fame of Abraham Lincoln. It shows what an actual leader of his people he was—a leader who kept his eyes unswervingly upon the great pivotal issue the people had at heart—the preservation of the Union. It was for this, and this alone, that the sons of the country were bravely fighting and dying. It was for this, and this alone, that the people were giving their sons by the hundreds of thousands and their money by the hundreds of millions.

### "Taking Occasion by the Hand."

President Lincoln showed his marvelous genius for knowing when to "take occasion by the hand" in his management of this vital question of the abolition of slavery. As seen in his letter to Horace Greeley just quoted, he analyzed the claim of the Abolitionists and the vociferations of the Pro-Slavery men with the greatest exactness, and, disregarding both, kept pace with the development of the sentiment in the army and the country in its rising hostility to slavery in every aspect. Every soldier who fell from the bullet of a slaveholder, every young life that went out as a sacrifice upon the altar of National unity, every wasted form that came back to his home maimed from the battlefield or poisoned by the miasma of the fever-breathing camps, was adding to the profound hositility of the people toward the institution which had caused all these sorrows. Those who had sent their sons to the field, and these sons who had met the legions of the slave lords at Shiloh and on the Peninsula, were having less and less patience with any prattle about "Constitutional guarantees of slavery" or the "sacredness" of one man's property in another. The tens of thousands of Democrats who had enlisted with the strictest pledges of fighting only for the preservation of the Union and "non-interference with the domestic institutions of the South," soon became strenuous advocates of making this "an abolition war" and tearing out the cause of all the evil, root and branch.

The President marked the rising tide, and at the right moment, as soon as the soil of Maryland was free from the last armed Confederate, he issued his preliminary proclamation, the vital parts of which read:

"I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States of America and Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy thereof, do hereby proclaim and declare that hereafter, as heretofore, the war will be prosecuted for the object of practically restoring the constitutional relation between the United States and each of the States, and the people thereof, in which States that relation is or may be suspended or disturbed.

"That it is my purpose, upon the next meeting of Congress, to again recommend the adoption of a practical measure tendering pecuniary aid to the free acceptance or rejection of all Slave States, so called, the people whereof may not then be in rebellion against the United States, and which States may then have voluntarily adopted, or thereafter may voluntarily adopt, immediate or gradual abolishment of slavery within their respective limits, and that the effort to colonize persons of African descent, with their consent, upon this continent or elsewhere, with the previously obtained consent of the Governments existing there, will be continued.

"That on the 1st day of January, in the year of our Lord 1863, all persons held as slaves in any State or designated part of a State, the people whereof shall be in rebellion against the United States, shall be then, thenceforward and forever free; and the Executive Government of the United States, including the military and naval authority thereof, will recognize and maintain the freedom of such persons, and will do no act or acts to repress such persons, or any of them, in any efforts they may make for their actual freedom.

"That the Executive will, on the 1st day of January aforesaid, by proclamation, designate the States and parts of States, if any, in which the people thereof respectively shall then be in rebellion against the United States; and the fact that any State, or the people thereof, shall on that day be in good faith represented in the Congress of the United States, by members chosen thereto at elections wherein a majority of the qualified voters of such State shall have participated, shall, in the absence of strong countervailing testimony, be deemed conclusive evidence that such State, and the people thereof, are not then in rebellion against the United States.

* * * * * * *

"In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

"Done at the City of Washington, this 22d day of September, in the year of our Lord 1862, and of the independence of the United States the 87th.

"Abraham Lincoln.

"By the President:

"William H. Seward,

"Secretary of State."

The remainder of the proclamation called the attention of the army to an additional "article of war," which prohibited any officer or soldier from returning fugitive slaves to their masters, and especially required the retention within our lines of all slaves which should escape thereto and who had been employed in any manner in aiding the rebellion.

(To be continued.)

## THE SECOND FAIR OAKS.

### The Awful Cost of an Hour's Delay.

Editor National Tribune: Comrade F. H. Estes, Co. C, 118th N. Y., in his article in The National Tribune, wishes for some further information about Second Fair Oaks skirmish Oct. 27, 1864. I am glad of the opportunity to give him the benefit of my observations on that date.

I was attached to the military family of Brig.-Gen. Gilman Marston, formerly Colonel of the 2d N. H., which was on the line that day, and I was also informed by one of them that the fort which the comrade spoke of was thrown up by them in the famous seven days' fight. Gen. Marston also pointed out the location of his tent, also Gen. Casey's tent, on that noted field at the first battle. As we came on the field that day and came in view of the rebel works, Gen. Weitzel, Gen. Marston and the writer rode forward to a high point to the better examine the works. After a careful examination by Gen. Weitzel we rode back. As Gen. Marston came by me he made a grimace and said: "The General thinks it very formidable."

The works were then only held by a few cavalry pickets. Gen. Weitzel sent an order to report to Gen. Butler, who was on the left. After over an hour he returned with an order from Gen. Butler to charge the works. During the time we were waiting we could see reinforcements coming into the works, and when the brigade which was detailed to make the charge was ready the works were bristling with the enemy. The consequence was that when they got to within 200 yards of the enemy they had to lie down, and so hot was the fire that over half the brigade surrendered, and the next thing was how to get the remainder back. Capt. Elder, of the 40th Mass., who was on Gen. Marston's staff, volunteered to carry the order to fall back. Taking off his equipments, he crawled thru the woods on the right of the line, and gave the order to retreat and to pass the order along, which they did, many being wounded as they fell back. Thus ended the fizzle on the extreme right of that general advance, which was due to an hour's delay. At first Gen. Marston said he could have taken the works in less than 20 minutes if he could have had a chance.

An incident of that charge I remember very well. A Colonel commanding the brigade that charged was under a cloud on account of cowardice. He asked permission to have his brigade selected for the charge. It was granted, and, drawing his sword, he unbuckled the belt and gave the scabbard to his Orderly, saying: "Keep that until I call for it." When the order came to him to retreat he got up, and walked deliberately off the field amid the storm of bullets, unhurt. As the enemy by that time had succeeded in flanking us, we left without any unnecessary delay.—S. P. Ridly, 1st Mass. Cav., Roslindale, Mass.

## A KIND LIEUTENANT.

### Gratitude for Treatment of Escaped Prisoners.

Editor National Tribune: In the latter part of August, 1864, myself and another comrade arrived at Knoxville on our escape from prison. We were taken on the Stoneman raid on Macon. On reaching Knoxville we were arrested as rebel spies, but on being taken to headquarters and establishing our identity by the Quartermaster at Knoxville received an order from the commanding officer upon the Quartermaster and another order to report to the Lieutenant who had charge of the exchange camp or convalescent camp. I would like to thank the Lieutenant for his kindness to us while we were in his care. Should this meet his eye he might remember me. I might say that when we reported to him for quarters he asked us what right we had to quarters; but on showing him the order from the commanding officer he at once accepted it, and told us he had plenty of room and plenty or rations for us. He asked why we did not have on soldier's clothing, and we explained that we were nearly naked when we came into the city, and that the Quartermaster had all of his clothing packed up ready to move, because Wheeler's Cavalry was advancing on the city, and that we had to buy citizen's clothing. After remaining with the Lieutenant for about a week we got a furlough home for 30 days, and at the expiration of that time reported to what was left of my company at Richmond. I found that many of my comrades were in that infernal hole, Andersonville Prison. What did escape assembled at Marietta, Ga. Later on we started back to Pulaski to help head off Hood's army.

If the Lieutenant is yet alive I shall be very glad to hear from him.—Geo. W. Norris, Sergeant, Co. G, 14th Ill. Cav., Anna, Ill.

### To Find His Niece.

S. Westway, 2133 First avenue, Seattle, Wash., wants very much to find his niece. Her father served in Co. A, 25th N. Y. Cav., as a bugler. His name is C. A. Westway, but he enlisted under the name of C. A. Westaway. His daughter's maiden name was Alice Myrtle Westway, and she lived with her father and mother at Fulton, Mo., when Comrade Westway last saw her in 1896. Her mother died in 1898, and shortly after her father went to Denver, where she married, but the name of her husband is not known. Comrade Westway served in the 142d Ill., under the name of Robert Wilson, and also under the same name in the 214th Pa. He wants much to get his niece's present address.


# Eyes Cured

# Without the Knife

**Grateful Patrons Tell of Almost Miraculous Cures of Cataracts, Granulated Lids, Wild Hairs, Ulcers, Weak, Watery Eyes and All Eye Diseases—Send Your Name and Address with Two-Cent Stamp for Free Trial Bottle.**

The cures being made by this magic lotion every day are truly remarkable. I have repeatedly restored to sight persons nearly blind for years.

Ulcers, wild hairs, granulated lids disappear almost instantly with the use of this magic remedy. Weak, watery eyes are cleared in a single night and quickly restored to perfect health. It has repeatedly cured where all other remedies and all doctors had failed. It is indeed a magic remedy and I am glad to give this free trial to any sufferer from sore eyes or any eye trouble.

Many have thrown away their glasses after using it a week. Preachers, teachers, doctors, lawyers, engineers, students, dressmakers and all who use their eyes under strain find with this Magic Lotion a safe, sure and quick relief. If you have sore eyes or any eye trouble write me to-day. I am in earnest in making my offer of a free trial bottle of this lotion. I am glad to furnish proof in many well-proven and authentic cases where it has cured cataract after the doctors said that only a dangerous and expensive operation would save the sight. If you have eye trouble of any kind you will make a serious mistake if you do not send for my great free offer of this Magic Eye Lotion. Address, with a full description of your trouble and a two-cent stamp, H. T. Schlecht Co., 3623 Home Bank Bldg., Peoria, Ill., and you will receive by return mail, prepaid, a trial bottle of this magic remedy that has restored many almost blind to sight.


## THAT 13,000-MILE TOUR.

(Continued from page one.)

these 25 programs. Occasionally there has been delay in obtaining replies. Once there is an agreement protests often come in. These have to be investigated. All the larger matters, of course, must be brought to the President's attention. In the main, however, such questions are handled by Secretary Carpenter, whose Beverly offices have been kept open till 10 o'clock at night—after nearly everybody else has gone to bed—to attend to perfecting the 25 programs.

The printing in connection with a tour to the Pacific Coast is quite an item. It comprises two or three booklets of considerable proportions. Possibly the most important of these is the itinerary itself in paper covers. There is an established form, the front cover having at the top, in gilt, the National coat of arms, and beneath, in gilt, the words "Tour of the President to the Pacific Coast," with the date of the departure and return. The days of the week and the month are printed in red letters. The time of arriving and leaving are given for each point, together with its altitude, population under the census of 1900 and the miles between stations.

There is much other information in printed form for the information not only of the President and members of his party, but of the thousand and one committeemen and local celebrities. One page is devoted to the names of members of the party, who generally include a Cabinet officer or two, half a dozen newspaper correspondents, stenographers, often a photographer and sometimes an expert operator from each of the two telegraph companies.

### The Presidential Party.

President Taft's party, however, will be smaller than those of his two predecessors who toured to the Pacific. McKinley was accompanied by his Secretary of State, Postmaster-General, Secretary of the Navy, Secretary of the Interior and Secretary of Agriculture. Most of the Cabinet members traveled with the ladies of their families. All told, there were 20 guests on the McKinley train, apart from quite as many more who were employed in some capacity in furnishing the country with a news report of each day's doings.

A President's private car is a center of hospitality all the way from the Atlantic to the Pacific seaboard when he is on tour. There are committeemen to board his train before every station at which he stops. They expect to be presented to him and to enjoy a few minutes of conversation. Senators and Representatives come abroad to travel with the President while he is passing thru the particular territory they represent at Washington.

Great as the activities in the Executive offices are in making ready for a long Presidential tour, the activities in the hundreds of communities the President is to visit can not be overlooked. Mayors and Chambers of Commerce whose invitations the President has accepted are by no means as numerous as the town and city authorities who hope to have the President in their midst for a few minutes, while the train stops to let off and take on passengers or while the locomotive moves up to the tank for a fresh supply of water. There are many thousands of such local personages who are throbbing with importance against the time when the President steps upon the rear platform to speak a few cordial words, and then to be whisked away by imperative trainmen on his historic trans-continental journey.

Almost two weeks before the time for the President's journey would be at hand a trusted man was sent on ahead to see that the preparations were perfect. He will travel the same route that the President is to travel, and will review in detail the arrangements at every stopping place to make sure that everything will move with the precision of clockwork and that the local committeemen receive instructions about what should be done. Those having immediate responsibility for the safety of the President and also for the complete success of his trip will breathe much easier after he has swung around the big circle and is again back in the White House at Washington.

Dr. J. W. Blosser, whose likeness appears above, is well known throughout the country because of his remarkable success in the treatment of catarrh, deafness, bronchitis and asthma.

He has discovered a method of treating these diseases which is different from all others, both in method and effect. It is not a spray or atomizer, douche, salve, cream nor inhaler. It "opens up" and cleans out the head, nose, throat and lungs, then stops the nasal discharge and spitting, and permanently heals the diseased membranes.

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### The Executions at Little Rock.

Editor National Tribune: Comrade A. M. Trunk, of Wooster, O., 5th Ohio Battery, wishes to know what regiments or brigade was camped between his battery and the penitentiary at Little Rock. It was the Second Brigade, Third Division, Seventh Corps. The regiments were the 61st Ill., 54th Ill. and 106th Ill. The German regiment was the 43d Ill. The young spy he speaks of was hung in front of St. John's Hospital. His name was Dodd or Todd. He came to our regimental sutler and got in as clerk for a short time, but we were ordered back to Little Rock from Benton. He left the sutler and came back, too, as his best girl lived in Little Rock and helped him get up the plans of our forts and the number of men. The two men hung were hung for murdering Union men. Their names were Miller and Earnest. They were hanged March 18. My company furnished most of the guards at the prison. One of my messmates was stationed at the door of the cell, and heard the death warrant read to the condemned men the night before they were hanged. It was the 106th Ill. that went with the section of the 5th Ohio Battery to meet Steele's starving troops as they came back from Camden. Hoping this will answer Comrade Trunk, I remain—R. A. Young, Co. K, 106th Ill.


# PENSIONS, PAY, BOUNTY

We have resumed practice before the Pension Bureau and will give special attention to **widow's claims**. Have you received all the pay and bounty now collectable in view of the **act of March 4, 1907?** Write for circular. **MILO B. STEVENS & CO., Attys.** Founded 1864 by Milo B. Stevens, late of 14th Ohio Battery. **809 14th St. N. W., Washington, D. C.**

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