

ACT THAT ROSECRANS AND EWING APPROVED IN 1864.

In Retaliation for the Murder of Union Soldiers by Guerrillas They Had Six Innocent Confederate Soldiers Shot—President Lincoln's Interference.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—On Sept. 12, 1864, Gen. Sherman, among other vigorous things, wrote these sentences to the Mayor of Atlanta, who had protested against the cruelty of some of his military orders.

"We must have peace, not only in Atlanta, but in America. You are a man of peace, and you cannot refuse it. Those who brought war into our country deserve all the curses and imprecations a people can pour out. You might as well allow against the thunderstorm as against these terrible hardships of war. They are inevitable.

This letter, and another one to Gen. Hood, the Confederate commander, on the same day, should be carefully read by those who are just now engaged in painting the horrors of war, whether they refer to Gen. Smith's alleged no-quarter orders in Samt or to the so-called British cruelty in South Africa. Does Representative Sibley, who voiced in the House the other day the sentimental view, labor under the impression that the American people have so quickly forgotten what war is? Certainly the Atlanta incident is remembered.

Gen. Sherman had warned its non-combatants to compel the Confederates to lay down their arms and sue for peace, but the Mayor and the Confederate military commander protested vehemently that this involved untold human suffering, but Sherman answered as above, and insisted that his orders should be carried out.

Abundant citations have been made in the SUN from time to time, showing other stern measures adopted by both Grant and Sherman to compel the Confederates to lay down their arms and sue for peace, but it has been denied by Col. A. R. McClure that a formal order for retaliatory killing by either side was carried to extremity during the Civil War, although the initial steps for such retaliation were often taken. He is in error regarding this matter, as one instance will prove.

It occurred in 1864, and the machinery of death was set in motion by Gen. W. S. Rosecrans, under the authority of Order No. 100, so much quoted recently. Rosecrans acted upon the urgent pressure of Gen. Thomas Ewing. Both Rosecrans and Ewing were subsequently prominent Democratic politicians and high favorites at the South. The story in detail, with the official orders, is as follows:

During Price's raid into Missouri in the fall of 1864, Major James Wilson and six of his men, Third Missouri Cavalry, Missouri State Militia, a Union organization, were captured in a fight at Pilot Knob. Wilson was an able and brave officer, who had distinguished himself in the southern Missouri guerrilla warfare, and endeared himself to his superiors. He was a conspicuous man who had risen from the ranks and was correspondingly hated by the Confederate partisans.

After the capture of Wilson and his men were subjected to every indignity which malignant cowardice could invent, when they were delivered ten miles west of Union, Mo., by order of the rebel officer of the day, the guerrilla, Tim Reves, for execution."

At all events so recites the order of Brig. Gen. Thomas Ewing announcing the death of Wilson and his men, whose bodies were found a month after the Pilot Knob fight ten miles southwest of Washington, Mo., riddled with bullets, and horribly mutilated. Their remains were said to have been thrown to the dogs.

In those days this was the way prisoners were sometimes dealt with by their guerrilla captors. It is not known, however, that Major Wilson had ever murdered any of his prisoners, although there were orders to shoot down all guerrillas captured with arms in their hands, more cutthroats, who were operating in the rear of the Union armies and preying indiscriminately upon the inhabitants.

Gen. Ewing, in whose military district the tragedy occurred, was exasperated. He promptly and urgently called the attention of Gen. Rosecrans, then in command of the Department of the Missouri, to the matter. Rosecrans, already informed that Wilson and his party had either been shot or hanged, had issued the following order:

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI, Oct. 6, 1864. Special Orders No. 277.

From testimony which cannot be doubted, the Commanding General learns that Major James Wilson, Third Cavalry, Missouri State Militia, and six enlisted men of his command, prisoners of war, were given by Major Gen. Sterling Price to the guerrilla, Tim Reves, for execution. The Provost-Marshal-General of the Department will send a major and six enlisted men of the Rebel Army in Irons to the military prison at Alton, Ill., to be kept in solitary confinement until the fate of Major Wilson and his men has been determined. He will receive the same treatment Major Wilson and his men receive. The Provost-Marshal-General is held responsible for the execution of this order.

FRANK ENO, Assistant Adjutant-General.

More than twenty days elapsed before Gen. Price positively ascertained that Wilson and his men had been murdered. Thereupon Gen. Ewing wrote to Gen. Rosecrans' chief of staff as follows:

HEADQUARTERS, ST. LOUIS DISTRICT, ST. LOUIS, Oct. 28, 1864.

Col. J. V. DuBois, Chief of Staff.

"I have no objection to the Major in our possession here, except wounded in hospital, the Commissary-General of Prisoners will probably not turn over to me from Allen to you for execution. I therefore, earnestly recommend that fourteen private of Price's command be executed in retaliation—eight for Wilson and six for his murdered associates. THOMAS EWING, Jr., Brigadier-General.

Evidently Gen. Ewing was desirous to go wholesale into the business of retaliation. There was indeed a spirit of vengeance abroad, for on the same day Rosecrans' Provost Marshal-General, at the headquarters in St. Louis, telegraphed to Col. Du Bois, with the commanding General in case of Price, to "please give directions to have the first Confederate Major captured forwarded to me without delay. It is now almost certain that Major Wilson and his men were murdered, and a proposed satisfactory proof of same, to shoot instantly their equivalent in rebels, in accordance with orders heretofore given me."

It will be noted that no particular guilty men were singled out for execution. This was retaliation pure and simple; making innocent men suffer before the eyes of their fellow Confederates to prevent a repetition of such crimes as the murder of Wilson.

Meanwhile, and on the 29th the following telegram was sent:

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 29, 1864.—3 10 P. M. Col. J. V. DuBois, Chief of Staff.

"I have observed in the evening issue of the Missouri Democrat of this date a statement

that we have captured Major P. R. Carrington, Inspector-General of some rebel brigade. If he can be shot in retaliation for the murder of Major Wilson, please send him here for execution. I notice also the name of Major William Cook, of Freeman's staff. I desire to carry out the orders of the President in relation to the murder of Major Wilson as soon as possible. JOSEPH DARR, Jr., Acting Provost-Marshal-General.

Later, on the same day, Col. Darr telegraphed to Col. Du Bois:

"I have to report to the Commanding General that I have this day ordered the execution of the enlisted rebel prisoners of war, in compliance with the order of retaliation for the murder of six men of Major Wilson's command of the Third Cavalry, Missouri State Militia, by the guerrilla, Tim Reves."

In answer, Col. Du Bois informed Col. Darr that "Capt. Ferguson has been ordered to send down a Major from Independence for the same purpose."

Provost-Marshal-General Darr acted with furious energy. The names of the six victims were drawn by lot out of a hat. After the drawing, it appearing that John N. Ferguson of Company A, Crutcher's Arkansas Cavalry, was merely a teamster, he was excused from execution by Col. Darr, and a soldier substituted in his place. Mr. Ferguson doubtless congratulated himself upon the fact that it was much better to be a live teamster than a dead soldier, for his substitute, George W. Buckle, was a corpse within three hours after the change was made.

The result was summed up in the following report:

OFFICE OF THE PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL, ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 29, 1864. Col. J. V. DuBois, Chief of Staff, Field: I have the honor to inform the commanding General that on this day the following rebel soldiers—James W. Gates, Company H, Third Missouri Cavalry, C. S. Army; John Backhouse, Company A, Coleman's regiment, C. S. Army; John Nicholas, Second Missouri Cavalry, C. S. Army; Charles W. Minneken, Company A, Crutcher's cavalry, C. S. Army; and George E. Bunch, Company B, Third Missouri Cavalry, C. S. Army—were executed by being shot to death by musketry in retaliation for the murder of six men of the Third Cavalry, Missouri State Militia, by Tim Reves' guerrilla soldiers, in compliance with Special Orders No. 277, paragraph 12, dated headquarters Department of the Missouri, St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 6, 1864. I respectfully inclose record in duplicate, and a copy of the order, respectively. JOSEPH DARR, Jr., Acting Provost-Marshal-General.

Lieut. Col. Gustave Helmecker, First Missouri Infantry, superintendent and inspector of military prisons, was charged with the execution of Col. Darr's order. Such was the case in the rebel States. This was not murder, but deliberate official retaliation. But the six men killed were guilty of no crime other than being soldiers in the rebel army of the South. The story in detail, with the official orders, is as follows:

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THE PRESIDENT'S "OLD GUARD"

FOUR VETERAN EMPLOYEES OF THE WHITE HOUSE.

Capt. Montgomery, the President's Ears and Eyes—Disbursing Officer Crook, Once Lincoln's Bodyguard—Capt. Loeffler, Doorkeeper, and Thomas Pendle, Usher.

The death of Assistant Secretary Pendle of the White House staff has reduced the President's "Old Guard," so called, to four. They are: Capt. Montgomery, Executive Clerk, and Disbursing Officer Crook; Capt. Loeffler, whose duty it is to keep undesirable persons out, and Thomas F. Pendle, usher and known best of all the White House attaches to the visiting public.

The youngest member of the "Old Guard," in years and point of service, is Capt. Benjamin F. Montgomery, U. S. A. He was in the Signal Corps of the army as a young man, and in March, 1877, was detailed for duty at the White House, when Mr. Hayes felt the need of a larger organization.

Being a telegrapher, Capt. Montgomery immediately began the installation of what has grown into perhaps the most complete bureau of confidential communication in the world. He started with a single telegraph instrument—the first ever used in the White House—hooked to the regular commercial system, and personally sent and received the President's messages.

Gradually the value of this service demonstrated itself. The connection with the telegraphic system of the world was made closer. In 1878 Capt. Montgomery declined a Lieutenant's commission in the Signal Corps, preferring to remain at the White House. He has filled every post in the office, having acted as secretary in charge at times during the absence of others.

Foreseeing the coming of the Spanish war, he organized and equipped the bureau so completely that, during that struggle, the President received reports from the Cuban battlefields and from the naval operations in the Gulf of Mexico in real time. In some instances the Executive was immediately in communication with the firing line of the army in Cuba.

At the outbreak of the war Mr. Montgomery volunteered his services, and, on the recommendation of Gen. Greely, Chief Signal Officer, was appointed a Captain in the Regular Army. He was afterward commissioned as Lieutenant-Colonel of Volunteers, with which rank he was honorably discharged.

The history of that telegraphic office in the White House has been the history of the United States for the past twenty-five years. During the riots of 1877 the President was kept in touch with every phase of the trouble, and he sent orders and proclamations through the medium of Montgomery. He was the medium of communication between the President and the Chicago railroad riots likewise.

The President at Montgomery's elbow, wiring orders to and receiving reports from Gen. Miles. When disaster occurs, as at Johnston or Galveston, the President is placed in direct communication.

When elections are being held the White House is kept in touch with the progress of the campaign. It is possible to make direct connection with the cables. Thus the world is girdled, and the office never ceases to be busy.

Capt. Montgomery has now a staff under his command of tried and expert operators. Great secrets have been confided to him, and he has fully asserted that he has never broken faith.

Repeatedly he has worked through the night at the White House, and he has been called at one elbow and a Secretary of State at the other, manipulating the nerves of the world. For twenty-five years he has been in effect, the President's eyes and ears.

William H. Crook, the executive clerk and disbursing officer, was detailed from the Signal Corps to the White House in 1865, as a bodyguard to President Lincoln. He journeyed with Lincoln in the spring of 1865, and at Richmond, marching side by side with one hand upon a pistol.

When the party returned to Washington he remained with the President until the assassination. Mr. Crook was detailed to remain at the White House. He feels that if he had gone to the theatre he would have saved the President, and that the lying of the assassin would have been his own, for he would have guarded the box door in person.

During President Grant's second term Crook was detailed for a short time as his private secretary, in 1876, and was made disbursing officer the next year. One of the important trusts formerly entrusted to him was the distribution of the annual messages of the President.

Up to five years ago these printed copies were taken through the Lion Ferry, New York, and New York, where they were taken by the local newspapers and the press associations, and these distributed to the public. It was the desire of commercial interests at times to obtain first inkings of the messages that Mr. Crook has had many inquiries made, and he has been accused of dodging would-be thieves, rebuking attempts at corruption, and evading persistent questioners.

At present the messages are distributed by mail and wire from Washington. Now that Mr. Pruden is dead, Mr. Crook is the medium of communication between the President and Congress.

Outside the President's door sits a quiet sentinel, Capt. Charles D. Loeffler, U. S. A. He is detailed to the White House as a representative, political leaders, commercial giants, titled and distinguished foreigners, great actors, world-famed authors and all the great names of the day. When the American citizens—all have gone through that door under Capt. Loeffler's guidance.

He has a wonderful memory for names and faces, and he has not been known to err in any of his duties. He has been in sole charge of the entrance to the President's room for eight years previously he was in charge of the entrance to the President's study.

on the civil staff of the house. Though far beyond 70 years, Mr. Pendle stands to-day erect and youthful in appearance.

He is a walking encyclopedia of information on the history of the White House and traditions. He knows the precise date of the purchase of each of the articles of furniture.

Persons who go through the parlors are highly entertained and instructed by his discourse, delivered slowly and methodically. At times Presidents have consulted him as to the record of the housefurnishings.

In later years his duty has been to escort visitors through the suite of the establishment which are open to the public, and his autographs are to be found to-day in many thousands of American homes.

In the trying days of assassination Mr. Pendle has proved himself a staunch friend of the Presidential family. It was he who covered the night when the death of the comforted little "Ted" and quieted his pitiful grief of grief for the father he had just lost.

Thus, during nearly forty years, has Mr. Pendle remained on duty. Out of the fullness of his recollections he recently compiled a valuable book, which is to be published at the White House, when Mr. Hayes felt the need of a larger organization.

TWO PACIFIC ROADS.

Mr. Harriman's Speech Upon the Union Pacific and Southern Pacific at a Banquet in San Francisco on May 1.

From the San Francisco Chronicle.

First, perhaps, the well for me to tell you what some of you perhaps already know as to what we have done on the Union Pacific. About three years ago—well, four years ago—when the Union Pacific emerged from the hands of the old management, we found a railroad incapable of doing business which was tributary to it. We went to work and in the first year we increased the capacity of the equipment from one step to another in about two years and a half from the time we started to work on the Union Pacific from a maximum of about 50 feet to a maximum of 45-50 feet. That is, we increased the capacity of the equipment from one step to another in about two years and a half from the time we started to work on the Union Pacific from a maximum of about 50 feet to a maximum of 45-50 feet.

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Soon They Will Be More Plentiful Than Cablegrams Are To-day.

INTERESTING FACTS ABOUT THE PROGRESS OF THE MARCONI SYSTEM

Marvelous Development Which Has Come About in Eight Years—Possibly New Says the Inventor, to Establish the Marconi System on a Commercial Basis A Year or Two—The World-What is Being Done by the American Marconi Company—The Cape Cod Transatlantic Station Will Be Completed by July 1st—A New Station Going Up on Long Is. and Communication Soon to Be Established Between Cuba, Porto Rico, and the United States Coast.

Our Possessions in the Orient—What Great Scientists and Financiers Think of the System.

A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE DISCOVERY OF FIRST PRINCIPLES.

It was in 1866 that Prof. Clerk-Maxwell, of Cambridge University, England, proved by a mathematical demonstration that electric magnetic waves were emitted and that they could be created by the action of an induction coil. Twenty years later, Prof. Hertz of Bonn University, Germany, in attempting to prove the theory of Clerk-Maxwell, actually detected these waves and found them to be identical with the waves we expect for their length. Hertz used an ordinary induction coil and a broken hoop of wire in his experiments, and he discovered that when he stood several feet away from the coil a faint spark crossed the broken hoop in his hand. This was the first step in wireless telegraphy, though Hertz and scores of others who followed appear a strange place to the frequenters of that centre of the national activity.

Thus, during nearly forty years, has Mr. Pendle remained on duty. Out of the fullness of his recollections he recently compiled a valuable book, which is to be published at the White House, when Mr. Hayes felt the need of a larger organization.

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