

# STORY OF FAMOUS CIVIL WAR FIGHT

**Battle of Gettysburg Which Brought Credit to Both Blue and Gray.**

## TURNING POINT OF CONFLICT

**Total Losses on Both Sides in Three Days' Fighting Over 50,000—Several Generals Killed and Wounded.**

By EDWARD B. CLARK.

WASHINGTON.—It is possible, some people would say, that the Battle of Gettysburg changed utterly the course of American history. It was a great fight between armies of Americans, for probably fully ninety per cent. of the men who fought on the two sides were born natives to the American soil. The bravery shown at Gettysburg was of the order which Americans have shown on every field and which reflects credit upon the hardy and heroic ancestry of the men engaged, no matter from what race they may have sprung.

At Gettysburg there was nothing to choose between the valor of the North and the South. The South lost the fight, but it lost it honorably and with the prestige of its soldiery undimmed. The charges made on that field have gone down into history as assaults made under conditions which every man felt might mean death at the end. The defenses made at Gettysburg were of the kind which it takes iron in the blood to make perfect. At Gettysburg Northerners and Southerners replenished their store of respect for their antagonists. The battle marked the high tide of the war between the states. After it the South largely was on the defensive, but its defense was maintained with fortitude and in the face of privations which could not chill the blood of men fighting for what they thought was the right.

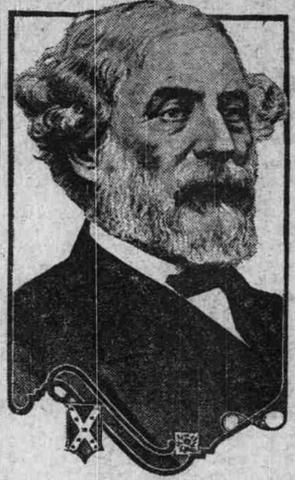
The Northern armies were persistent in their attacks through the campaigns which after a few months were started against the objective point, Richmond. Brave men here and brave men there, and after the end came it was the qualities which keep company with bravery which made the soldiers of the North and South so ready to forget and to forgive and to work again for the good of a common country.

The great battle of Chancellorsville was fought not long before the opposing Union and Confederate forces met on the field of Gettysburg. Chancellorsville was a Confederate victory. The Southern government believed that the victory should be followed up by an invasion of the North for, according to its reasoning, if an important engagement could be won upon

land from invasion, a condition which military men say always adds a subtle something to the fighting quality which is in any man. Some authorities have said that there were 100,000 men in the Confederate forces at Gettysburg to be confronted by 90,000 Union troops. Another authority says that the Confederate force was 84,000 and the Union force 80,000. As it was the armies were pretty nearly equally divided in strength.

In June, 1863, General Robert E. Lee began to move northward. Lee concentrated his army at Winchester, Va., and then started for the Potomac river, which he crossed to reach the state of Maryland. He fully expected to be followed by General Hooker's army and so General Stuart was ordered by Lee to keep in front of Hooker's army and to check his pursuit of the Confederates if it was attempted.

Late in June the Confederate force reached Hagerstown, in the state of Maryland. It was General Lee's intention to strike Harrisburg, Pa., which was a great railroad center and a city where Union armies were recruited and from which all kinds of supplies were sent out to the soldiers in the field. While the Southern commander was on his way with a large part of his force to the Pennsylvania capital another part of his command



Gen. Robert E. Lee.

was ordered to make its way into the Susquehanna Valley through the town of Gettysburg and then to turn in its course after destroying railroads and gathering in supplies, and to meet the Confederate commander with the main army at Harrisburg.

It was General Jubal A. Early of General Lee's command, who reached Gettysburg after a long hard march on June 26. From there he went to the town of York and from thence to Wrightsville. At this place he was ordered by General Lee to retrace his steps and to bring his detachment back to a camp near Gettysburg. When Early obeyed Lee's order and had reached a point near Gettysburg he found the entire Southern force was camped within easy striking distance of the now historic town.

In the meantime things were happening elsewhere. General Hooker in command of the Union army which had been depleted at Chancellorsville, had succeeded in out-manoeuvring General Stuart in command of Lee's cavalry, had got around Stuart's command in a way to prevent the Southern general from forming a junction with the forces of his chief commander. Lee gave over the proposed movement on Harrisburg when he heard of Hooker's approach and brought the different parts of his army together.

Four days before the Gettysburg fight began General Hooker resigned as commander of the Union army. Hooker and General Halleck disagreed upon a matter concerning which strategists today say that General Hooker was right. Three days before the battle began, that is, June 28, 1863, General George Gordon Meade was named as General Hooker's successor in charge of the Northern army. General Meade at once went into the field and established his headquarters at a point ten or twelve miles south of the town of Gettysburg.

### Armies Meet at Gettysburg.

It seems that General Lee on hearing that Stuart had not succeeded in checking the Union army's advance had made up his mind to turn southward to meet the force of Hooker, or as it turned out the force of Meade. Lee with his force had advanced north beyond Gettysburg, while Meade with his force was south of the town. The fields near the Pennsylvania village had not been picked as a place of battle, but there it was that the two great armies came together and for three days struggled for the mastery.

On the last day of June, the day before the real battle of Gettysburg began, General Reynolds, a corps commander of the Union army, went forward to feel out the enemy. He reached Gettysburg by nightfall. His corps, the First, together with the Third and the Eleventh Infantry Corps with a division of cavalry, composed the Union army's left wing.

The Fifth Army Corps was sent to Hanover, southeast of Gettysburg, and the Twelfth Corps was immediately south of Gettysburg at a distance of eight or nine miles. This was on June 30, and the Union forces were fairly well separated, but they were converging and Gettysburg was their objective.

General Reynolds of the Union forces arrived at Gettysburg early on

the morning of July 1. He dispatched a courier to Meade saying that the high ground above Gettysburg was the proper place to meet the enemy. Not long after this message was sent to Meade General Reynolds who dispatched it, was killed. He was on horseback near a patch of woods with his force confronting a large detachment of Confederate troops which was coming toward them. These troops of the enemy were dispersed by the Union batteries and Reynolds was watching the successful solid shot and shrapnel onset when a bullet struck him in the head killing him instantly.

General Abner Doubleday succeeded Reynolds in command of the troops at that point of the field. A brigade of Confederates, a Mississippi organization, charged the Union forces, broke their organization and succeeded in making prisoners of a large part of a New York regiment. Later these men were recaptured and the Mississippi brigade was driven back, a portion of it surrendering. In the fight on the first day at this point of the field or near it, one Union regiment, the 151st Pennsylvania, lost in killed and wounded 337 men out of a total of 446 in a little more than a quarter of an hour's fight.

General Doubleday fell back to Seminary Ridge and extended his line. The forces employed against him here were greater than his own, and after hard fighting Seminary Ridge was given up. The first day's battle was in effect and in truth a victory for the Southern arms. On the night of July 1 General Hancock arrived and succeeded in rallying the Union forces and putting new heart into the men. General Meade on that night ordered the entire army to Gettysburg.

### Victory Not Followed Up.

For some reason or other perhaps unknown to this day, what was virtually a Confederate victory on the first of July was not followed up by General Lee early on the next morning. General Meade therefore succeeded in strengthening his lines and in preparing for the greater conflict. One end of the Union line was some distance east of Cemetery Hill on Rock Creek, another end was at Round Top something more than two miles beyond Cemetery Hill to the south. The Confederate line confronting it was somewhat longer.

It is impossible in a brief sketch of this battle to give the names of the brigade and the regimental commanders and the names of the regiments which were engaged on both sides in this great battle. Meade, Hancock, Howard, Slocum and Sickles with their men were confronting Lee, Longstreet, Hill, Ewell and the other great commanders of the South with their men. The line of battle with the spaces in between the different commands was nearly ten miles. It was the Confederate general's intention to attack at the extreme right and left and at the center simultaneously. It was to be General Longstreet's duty to turn the left flank of the Union army and to "break it." Longstreet's intended movement was discovered in time to have it met valiantly. The battle of the second day really began with Longstreet's advance. The



Maj. Gen. George E. Pickett.

Southern general did not succeed in the plan which he had formed to get by Big Round Top and to attack the Third Corps from a position of vantage in the rear. General Sickles defended Round Top and Longstreet could not take it.

When one visits the battlefield of Gettysburg he can trace the course of battle of the second day where it raged at Round Top, Peach Orchard, Cemetery Hill, Culp's Hill, and what is known as The Devil's Den. The tide of battle ebbed and flowed. Little Round Top was saved from capture by the timely arrival of a brigade commanded by General Weed that dragged the guns of a United States regular battery up to the summit by hand.

At the end of the second day's fight it was found that the Southern army had failed to break the left flank of the opposing forces, that it had failed to capture Round Top and that the right flank of the Northern army, although vigorously attacked, had not been broken. There was a tremendous loss of life on both sides, and while in general the day had gone favorably to the Northern cause Gettysburg was still a drawn battle.

### Charge of Gen. Pickett.

It was on July 3, the third and last day of the great battle of Gettysburg that Pickett's men made their charge

which has gone into history as one of the most heroic assaults of all time. It was forlorn hope but it was grasped and the men of George Edward Pickett, Confederate soldier, went bravely and with full hearts to their death across a shrapnel and rifle swept field.

When the third day's fighting opened it began with an artillery duel, hundreds of guns belching forth shot and death from the batteries of both contending forces. It is said that this was the greatest duel engaged in by field pieces during the four years of the war between the states.

The Union guns at one time ceased firing, and it is said that the southern commander thought they had been silenced, and then it was that Longstreet's men made an assault and Pickett's men made their charge. The former general's objective was Big Round Top, but his forces were driven back. Pickett formed his division in brigade columns and they moved directly across the fields over flat ground. They had no cover and they had no sooner come into effective range than they were met by such a storm of shot as never before swept over a field of battle.

They went on and on, and on closing in their depleted ranks and moving steadily forward to their death. Those of Pickett's men who reached



Maj. Gen. John F. Reynolds.

their destination had a short hand-to-hand encounter with the northern soldiers. It was soon over and Pickett's charge, glorious for all time in history, was a failure in that which it attempted to do, but was a success as helping to show the heroism of American soldiers.

The losses at Gettysburg on both sides were enormous. The Union army lost Generals Zook, Farnsworth, Weed and Reynolds, killed; while Graham, Barnes, Gibbon, Warren, Doubleday, Barlow, Sickles, Butterfield and Hancock were wounded. The total casualties killed, wounded, captured or missing on the Union side numbered nearly 24,000 men. On the Confederate side Generals Semmes, Pender, Garhet, Armistead, and Barksdale were killed, and Generals Kempfer, Kimball, Hood, Heth, Johnson and Trimble were wounded. The entire Confederate loss is estimated to have been nearly 30,000 men.

The third day's fight at Gettysburg was a victory for northern arms, but it was a hard won fight and the conflict reflects luster today upon the north and the south. Lee led his army back southward, later to confront Grant in the campaigns which finally ended at Appomattox.

### Forces Engaged and Losses.

The forces engaged at the Battle of Gettysburg were:

Confederate—According to official accounts the Army of North Virginia, on the 31st of May, numbered 74,468. The detachments which joined numbered 6,400, making 80,868. Deducing the detachments left in Virginia—Jankins' brigade, Pickett's division, 2,300; Corse's brigade, Pickett's division, 1,700; detachments from Second corps and cavalry, 1,300, in all 5,300—leaves an aggregate of 75,568.

Union—According to the reports of the 30th of June, and making allowance for detachments that joined in the interim in time to take part in the battle, the grand aggregate was 100,000 officers and men.

The casualties were:	
Confederate—	
First corps	7,539
Second corps	5,937
Third corps	6,735
Cavalry	1,426
Aggregate	21,637
Union—	
First corps	6,059
Second corps	4,369
Third corps	4,211
Fifth corps	2,187
Sixth corps	342
Eleventh corps	3,801
Twelfth corps	1,082
Cavalry	1,094
Staff	4
Aggregate	23,049

### Distinctive.

"Show me some tiaras, please. I want one for my wife."  
"Yes, sir. About what price?"  
"Well, at such a price that I can say: 'Do you see that woman with the tiara? She is my wife.'—Pearson's Weekly.

### Puzzled Missourian.

Will some one explain why some people who are invariably late at church need no bell to call them to the moving-picture show on time?

# MEXICAN REBELS SLAY OVER 1,000

**Slaughter Soldiers and Civilians When Durango Falls Into Their Hands.**

## WOMEN TORTURED TO DEATH

**Insurrecto Leader Villa Establishes Outposts Within Three Miles of Juarez—Big Battle Between Forces Is Near.**

Mexico City, June 30.—One thousand soldiers and civilians were slaughtered by rebels when the city of Durango, capital of the state of the same name, fell into the insurgent hands, according to word received here from that city. Many of the victims were members of prominent families.

Men and women were tortured to death when they did not produce wealth at the bidding of the rebels.

Fighting between federals and insurgents is going on at Uruapan in the state of Michoacan. Cuquilo, in the state of Jalisco, was taken by rebels yesterday and the garrison put to the sword.

### Big Battle at Juarez Is Near.

El Paso, Tex., June 30.—During the darkness early today Pancho Villa, the Mexican rebel leader, who has announced his intention of taking Juarez and executing Gen. Salazar, commander of the garrison, in the building, established outposts within three miles of that town. The main body of Villa's men is at Flores ranch, five miles from Juarez. A bunch of vaqueros who rode into Juarez to offer their services to General Salazar, said that Villa's men had raided a number of ranches near Guzman, 90 miles southwest of Juarez, driving off 100 cattle. The vaqueros had a brush with a detachment of Villa's men and a number of shots were exchanged, but there were no casualties.

### Rebels to Co-operate in Attack.

Ortega, another rebel leader, who has 500 men, may co-operate with Villa in an attack on Juarez, as he is at Guadalupe, within striking distance of the town.

If Juarez falls it will remove the most important Mexican port of entry on the United States border from the hands of the Huerta administration, and may eventually result in the downfall of the Huerta government. The national railway has moved much of its equipment to this side of the Rio Grande. Refugees declare that Salazar has moved all his artillery to the southern side of the town and that he has strengthened the old intrenchments. Salazar has four cannon, two mountain batteries and eight machine guns.

### Deny Road Receivership.

London, June 30.—The London fiscal agents of the National Railway System of Mexico today received a cablegram from President Brown of that railway denying published reports that a receiver had been appointed for the road.

### Mobilize Roumanian Troops.

Bucharest, Roumania, June 30.—The government ceased granting furloughs to Roumanian soldiers. All officers and troops absent on leave have been ordered to report to the colors. The war office is making all preparations for a complete mobilization of the army.

# PERRY FLAG FIGHT ON

**Battle of Lake Erie of 1813 Is Being Refought.**

**Director of Toledo Museum Will Not Give Emblem Into Hands of Ensign Lowry.**

Toledo, O., June 30.—The battle of Lake Erie of 1813 is practically being refought as a part of the centennial celebration here, as the result of the contest for possession of Commodore Perry's "Don't give up the ship" battle flag.

Director George Stevens of the Toledo museum of art remained steadfast in his determination not to relinquish to Ensign George M. Lowry of the navy the relic which was loaned as the center of an elaborate display. Lowry has orders to take the flag to Erie and place it on Perry's rebuilt flagship, the Niagara. Lowry refused the emblem, is working with United States District Attorney U. G. Denman in an effort to use legal means to obtain possession.

### Bandits Rob Jewelry Store.

Chicago, June 30.—A window in the jewelry store of Roth & Block, 144 North State street, was smashed by robbers and jewelry valued at \$113 was stolen. The glass was broken with a hammer or a burglar's "Jimmy," the police believe. There were two men concerned, it is also believed, although they were not seen while at work.

### Marshalls Find Home.

Washington, June 29.—The long house hunt of Mrs. Marshall, wife of the vice-president, is probably over, as she has found a suitable house on Columbia road northwest. Her hunt was prolonged owing to the fact that she set \$2,000 yearly as the price she should pay.

JOHN A. DIX



John A. Dix, former governor of New York, has been suggested to the president by Senator O'Gorman as a good man for the post of governor general of the Philippines.

# OK'S U. P. DISSOLUTION

**President Approves Plan to Dissolve Combine.**

**G. P. Todd of Department of Justice Goes to St. Paul to Give Court Agreement.**

Washington, June 30.—A complete agreement on the Union Pacific dissolution plan has been approved by President Wilson, it was learned here. The president is said to be in thorough harmony with the agreement and G. P. Todd of the department of justice has gone to St. Paul, Minn., to present the plan to the federal court. The details of the dissolution or agreement will probably be made public today.

In connection with the filing of the Union Pacific agreement with the federal court the department of justice will ask the court before handing down a final decree, to grant a limited time in which to file objections to any of the details that might in the meantime arise.

It is understood that the action of the department of justice in asking that the court leave a loophole for the filing of possible objections in the detail of the Union Pacific plan does not indicate that such objections exist, but was merely to leave the way open for the government in the future to offer suggestions if occasion seems to warrant. In other words, it is decided that there should not be snap judgment in final enforcement of the plan. The Supreme court frequently adds a clause to a decision allowing parties to a suit to bring an other action if circumstances warrant.

# HENRY C. WARD IN RETREAT

**Multimillionaire Lumberman Is Sent to Sanitarium by Wife—Insanity Is Charged.**

Asheville, N. C., June 30.—Henry Clay Ward, a multimillionaire lumberman of Pontiac, Mich., was arrested on an insanity warrant sworn out by his wife, adjudged insane at a hearing before the clerk of the superior court and ordered confined in a local private sanitarium. A. J. Tripp and Rembert Kent, two Pontiac court officers who have had contact of Mr. Ward since his arrival, attempted vainly to intervene. Mr. Ward, whose fortune is estimated at \$4,000,000, came to Asheville about three months ago, the two Michigan officers accompanying him. Mrs. Ward arrived in Asheville Thursday and instituted the proceedings.

# BRYAN REASSURES JAP ENVOY

**Secretary of State Tells Chinda He Is Investigating Korean Expulsion Case.**

Washington, June 30.—Secretary Bryan notified Viscount Chinda, the Japanese ambassador, of his action in asking the department of justice to make prompt and searching inquiry into the expulsion of the Korean laborers from Helmet, Cal. Mr. Bryan assured the ambassador that, if the circumstances warranted, proceedings would be brought against the guilty parties.

### New Balloon for Race.

Kansas City, Mo., June 30.—The balloon "Kansas City Post" was entered in the national elimination contest to start from Kansas City on July 4 to select three representatives of America to compete in the international balloon races in Germany this fall.

### Kansas Farm Is Sinking.

Holsington, Kan., June 30.—Fluctuations varying from a few inches to a foot and a half in width and extending several feet into the ground have opened up in L. E. Baker's alfalfa field, near this city and are causing a great deal of speculation.