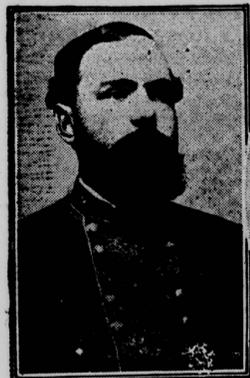


The War Fifty Years Ago

Grant Opens the Siege of Petersburg--Battle For the Weldon Railroad--General J. H. Wilson Leads a Daring Cavalry Raid--Troopers Dash 100 Miles in the Confederate Lines--Attacked on the March--In Saddle Night and Day--Confederates in Georgia Retreat to Kenesaw Mountain--Sherman Sends Three Columns to Storm Johnston's Line on Kenesaw--All Are Repulsed With Heavy Loss.

After losing 10,000 men in assaults upon the temporary intrenchments of the Confederates, the third week in June fifty years ago, General Grant determined to besiege Petersburg. The base of supplies was established at City Point, on the James below the mouth of the Appomattox. A railroad from Richmond to Weldon, N. C., ran through Petersburg, and from Weldon there was a railway connection with Wilmington, N. C. The Weldon road would be cut

the best he could, and with his own force he traveled as rapidly as he could back toward the Weldon road. A ride of eighty miles brought him to the Notoway river, thirty miles south of Petersburg and ten miles from the Weldon road. From this point Wilson started northeast on a road that would carry him across the Weldon road and to Prince George's Courthouse, east of Petersburg and in rear of Grant's army. But W. H. F. Lee had sent word to Petersburg of the precarious position in which he had placed his



Copyright by Review of Reviews company. GENERAL W. H. F. LEE, C. S. A., AND GENERAL J. H. WILSON, U. S. A., OPPOSING LEADERS ON WILSON'S RAID.

If the Federals took Petersburg. Another railroad, the Southside, ran from Petersburg to Lynchburg, Va., about eighty miles distant, and about forty miles from Petersburg the Southside road crossed the railroad from Richmond to Danville, Va. All of these routes were of great importance to the Confederates, and so long as Richmond, Lynchburg, Petersburg and these railroads and the upper James river remained in their possession Virginia was a great stronghold.

Hampton brought up three brigades and reached Ream's Station, on the Weldon railroad, on June 28. Here he met General Chamberliss' brigade of W. H. F. Lee's division and also found

Battle For the Weldon Road. On June 21 the Second corps crossed the Jerusalem plank road under general instructions to cross the Weldon road and seize the Southside road if possible. The Sixth corps, Wright's, was to follow. Barlow's division of the Second corps advanced to the Weldon road, but found the enemy there to dispute the way. General Birney, with the Second corps, pushed the divisions of Barlow, Mott and Gibbon close up to the railroad.

Hampton's combined force was less than 6,000 men. He crossed the Weldon road without opposition, dashed across the Lynchburg road and struck it fourteen miles below Petersburg, sweeping south thirty miles to the crossing of the Danville road. The railroad track, the depot, bridges and tracks and all the rolling stock were completely destroyed. At the crossing of Stanton river, twenty miles farther south, Wilson found the bridge guarded by earthworks, garrisoned by infantry and supplied with artillery. The river was not fordable, and a brave attack, led by General Kautz, failed to carry the position. At this juncture W. H. F. Lee brought up his cavalry division and attacked Wilson in the rear and managed to divide Wilson and Kautz into two columns.

The Sixth corps, having farther to move, swinging around south of Birney, did not keep up its connection with the Second corps. The Confederates had moved at the same time as Birney and Wright, and before these commanders could form a line General A. P. Hill, with the divisions of Mahone, Wilcox and Bushrod Johnson, pushed into the gap. Mahone and Johnson fell upon Birney and gained the rear of Barlow's division, breaking it completely. When Barlow's men withdrew they carried along Mott's line, and these in turn disrupted Gibbon. The corps lost 1,700 prisoners.

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meanwhile wheeled his column around on the back track to succor Kautz.

Best Front and Flank. Before the column could get away, however, Mahone's infantry attacked the line in front and Fitzhugh Lee assailed the flank. Mahone cut through, separating Wilson's column again, but there was confusion on the Confederate side as well as with Wilson's men, and Kautz, by a rapid march, dashed off across the flank of his enemy and riding hard, abandoning and spiking his cannon on the way, he succeeded in reaching the Army of the Potomac without further opposition. Wilson with his party, kept on in the southerly course which he had mapped out, followed sharply by all the Confederate cavalry. Having night to favor him, he succeeded in crossing Notoway river, twenty miles below Petersburg, before midnight. He now moved eastward for some miles and then turned north again toward the lines of Grant's army. Hampton and Fitzhugh Lee were again close up to him. Wilson destroyed a bridge within sight of his foes and finally galloped up to the protection of gunboats on James river some distance below the army depot at City Point.

Confederates Retreat to Kenesaw. The last week in June, fifty years ago, matters came to a crisis between the armies of Sherman and Johnston in front of Atlanta. On June 4 Johnston had abandoned his lines in the vicinity of New Hope Church, Ga., where the fighting closed in May. His new line was north of Kenesaw mountain, extending east and west from Pine mountain.

Johnston's left flank was weak, and he strongly intrenched it. He also gradually withdrew from Pine Mountain, resting his right on Brush Mountain, northeast of Marietta. Sherman's pursuit was deliberate, but gradually forced his foe to draw closer to Marietta.

On June 22 Hood's corps suddenly burst forth on the Federal right, attacking the partly unformed lines of Hooker and Schofield at Culp's farm, but was repulsed, with a loss of 4,000 men. Hood's move was on his own responsibility, but it was a sound military effort. Odds were against it and the failure a misfortune.

Storming of Kenesaw Heights. Sherman had reached the end of his rope in turning Johnston out of position after position. For a month now experience had shown that he might flank one line only to discover two or three equally strong behind it. With out real progress his troops would lose faith, and he decided to assault the Kenesaw line. Thomas advised a siege, but Sherman argued that if some central point could be carried Johnston's army would be routed. June 27 was set for the assault. Like Pickett's charge at Gettysburg, the advance was preceded by a cannonade of

SNAPSHOTS AT NOTABLE PERSONS

Alexander of Teck Named Governor of Canada.



When the announcement was made that Prince Alexander of Teck, youngest brother of Queen Mary of England, had been appointed governor general of Canada much opposition was manifested by some members of the Liberal party. The feeling against the prince was not personal, but rather a protest against the appointment of royalty to the post as being at variance with the democratic ideas held by many Canadian Liberals. Prince Alexander of Teck will succeed the Duke of Connaught, uncle of King George, whose term expires in October.

Prince Alexander of Teck has had little administrative experience, but is a good soldier and organizer and a hard worker. He was born in Kensington palace in 1874 and was educated at Eton and Sandhurst. He served with distinction in the Boer war, winning the Distinguished Service Order, and is a major in the Second Life Guards. In 1904 he was married to Princess Alice of Albany, daughter of the late Duke of Albany, youngest son of Queen Victoria. Princess Alexander of Teck is nine years younger than her husband and has long been considered the prettiest of the British royal princesses. She is a first cousin on her father's side of King George of England, the German emperor, the czarina and the queen of Spain. On her mother's side she is a first cousin of Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands.

An Ancient Chippewa Chief. A recent visitor to Minneapolis who attracted much attention was Wa-be-ne-gew-wes, for more than a hundred years chief of the Chippewa Indians. The ancient leader of that once powerful tribe is 128 years old, as he reckons it, and his existence as a boy 110 years ago is vouched for by government records. From Cass Lake he made the journey, accompanied by some of his descendants, to see the city that stands where once he saw the primal forest. Although bent and shrunken with age,



WA-BE-NE-GEW-WES, INDIAN WARRIOR.

he is still able to walk, his eyesight is keen and his brain active. He scorned to use the bed in his room at the hotel, but wrapped himself in his blanket and slept on the floor. He complained of the noise, however, saying "too many wagons." Through an interpreter he said: "My people are going. I came to see Minneapolis before I die." Seventy years ago he led the Chippewa braves in the great battle against the Sioux at Red Lake for the possession of the hunting grounds. In the great Indian uprising in 1862, the most historic warfare incident in Minnesota, he went north after the New Ulm massacre to warn the white people of their danger. His friendliness for the whites marks a part of the history of that time. The old chief also told with pleasure of a man at Cass Lake who sold him a jug of whisky for \$8. When he got to the woods he found only water in the jug. "No kill him," he said, "no kill." But he had an old horse about to die of old age. He killed it, skinned the hind quarters, took it to the man who had deceived him and said, "Moose meat." The man bought the meat for \$10. A week later Wa-be-ne-gew-wes went back to Cass Lake and said to the man, "Moose meat."

Work of Boy Scouts. Ernest Thompson Seton, the chief scout of the Boy Scouts of America, has a most interesting report of the national court of honor, which awards merit badges and honor medals. During the last year thirty honor medals for life saving were given to boys. Merit badges during 1913 totaled 5,531, an increase of nearly 4,000 over the preceding year, showing that the boys are not content to stop at the scout degree, but are taking up vocational branches.

On the Green. To play this pass a piece of paper and a pencil to each guest and tell them to write the answers to the following questions. Each answer must have the word "green" in it. A large European city and green? Paris green. Green and a part of the house? Greenroom. Green, and a part of the earth? Greenland. Green and a tradesman? Green-grocer. Green and material? Green goods. A synonym for "always" and green? Evergreen. Green and a dwelling? Greenhouse. Green and a name applied to a foolish person? Green goose. Green and a reptile? Green turtle. Green and a musical instrument? Greenhorn. Green and a part of the body? Green-back. Green and a farm product? Green cheese. Green, an elevation of the land, and a condition? Green Mountain state.

An Ingenious Frog. Away down in Brazil there is a species of tree frog that builds its nest in the water. This nest is a sort of fortification for the protection of the frog's eggs and later for its young. The fortification is built in this manner: Mrs. Frog starts at the bottom of a pond or stream and lays a solid wall perhaps two inches thick at the foundation. This wall is built circular and gets a bit less in width as it nears the top, which reaches some inches above the water to admit air and light. It is a sort of tubelike inclosure, not very wide across, but plenty large enough to let the young stay inside after hatching till they are able to look out for themselves.

The tops of these little mud nests, sticking out of the water, resemble the craters of miniature volcanoes. They are built so compactly that the water does not melt them away for a long time after the eggs deposited in them are hatched and the young gone forth.

Scouting in Syria. Several times lately national headquarters of the boy scouts of America has received enthusiastic and interesting letters from the Syrian Protestant college, Beirut, Syria. Recently a letter has come from Jerusalem, Palestine, reporting the progress of the scout work in Syria. "We have started a campaign among the numerous boys' schools throughout Syria and Palestine and found quite a hearty response. Now, I am writing you to see just what your official attitude toward us must be. Of course, we are just beginning, and as we have a limited number of troops and only two scoutmasters I am wondering if for the present you will supply us with the proper badges and possibly manufacture a national design which we could submit later. I hope you appreciate the task of initiating any movement in the Turkish empire and trust you will give us any assistance that you can."

Pluribus Unum. Our national motto, "E pluribus unum," which means "Out of many, one," or out of many states, one nation, did not originate in a very dignified and serious way. The expression is found in the writings of the famous Roman poet, Horace. That author described the process of making a tooth some salad and at the end of the description wrote, "E pluribus unum"—out of many ingredients, one dish. But then a great nation can dignify any phrase.

FREE CUBA. The peace which we are pledged to leave to the Cuban people must carry with it the guarantees of permanence. We must become sponsors for pacification of the island, and we remain accountable to the Cubans no less than to our own country and people for the reconstruction of Cuba as a free commonwealth on abiding foundations of right, justice, liberty and assured order. Our enfranchisement of the people will not be completed until free Cuba shall "be a reality, not a name; a perfect entity, not a hasty experiment, bearing within itself the elements of failure."—William McKinley's Second Inaugural, March 4, 1901.

FOR THE CHILDREN

Monkeys Outwitted.

There was once an exciting monkey hunt at Glen Island, Long Island sound, near New York city. A cage containing a dozen ringtailed monkeys was taken to the island, and in some way the monkeys picked the lock and escaped. They hung by their tails to the tallest trees and chattered at their keepers, who tried to throw nets over them, but failed. Then the keepers fired Roman candles into the trees, but this did not dislodge the fugitives. One finally came down and got into the lion's cage by mistake and was so frightened that he was easily captured and put in his proper cage with another monkey that had fallen into the river and been rescued. A grating was then put in the cage, dividing it into two unequal parts. In the smaller the captives were placed and fed with bananas, cakes, candy and similar delicacies.

The sight of the prisoners gorging themselves was more than the monkeys in the trees could endure. Realizing what they were missing, they all ran into the cage and the door was closed.

Clothing as an Insulator. In dealing with persons suffering from electrical shock if the victim remains in contact with the circuit his body must not be touched by the rescuer, but the latter may pull him out of contact by hauling on the clothing, or he may take off his own coat, insert his hands in the sleeves and then handle the victim with little or no risk. Almost any article of clothing or material may be used, provided it is dry and of moderate thickness. Dr. Morton points out that death from electrical shock is only an apparent death at first, and that there is practically always a time during which it is possible to resuscitate the victim by artificial respiration.—London Lancet.

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SELECT THIS FOR SUMMER.

Here is a linen thin enough to be cool and exquisite in its color of Bermuda pink, braided with white cotton braid and trimmed with white cotton buttons and the inevitable collar. The coat is in the directoire mode, which is showing itself again this season. A dainty hat of white tagal and pink flowers and button boots of white buck—and what is more summery?

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Misses' Summer Weight Knit Vests or Pants; very special at, per garment \$1.90

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