

# The War Fifty Years Ago

### Burnside's Force in Motion--Proposal to Abolish Music in the United States Army--Activities Begin in Tennessee--General Grant Ordered to Advance in Confederate Territory--Preliminary Movement Against Fort Henry, on Tennessee River--The First Fleet of Ironclad Warships--The Confederates Plant Submarine Torpedoes in the Tennessee. The Famous Kearsarge Goes to Sea in Chase of Confederate Privateers.

By Captain GEORGE L. KILMER, Late U. S. V.  
ON Jan. 29 the United States war department prohibited the use of articles of foreign manufacture in the army and annulled and revoked all outstanding contracts for such goods. The object of this radical step was to favor home manufacturing. It may have been a counter blow at England for prohibiting the exportation of munitions of war. This England had done in December on purpose to prevent war supplies from reaching the United States. On the same day congress considered a bill to abolish regimental bands in the volunteer service. The 700 in service employed 17,000 men and had already cost \$5,000,000 in addition to the pay of the men, their food and the expense of transporting them. This was, of course, a measure of retrenchment. It was plain at this date that the war was to be a long and costly one.

#### Battle Music a Myth.

Contrary to popular belief the army band is not a part of the fighting machine. Soldiers going into battle inspired by music is all a romance. Some people insist that this often happened, and yet soldiers who fought all through the war never saw anything of the kind. The musicians were regularly enlisted soldiers, who could not be forced to take up arms and fight unless they chose. The only way to abolish the bands was to muster them out of service. This was the result of the bill in the end. But music was not totally banished from the army camps. Brigade bands were formed, and some regiments or their officers or patrons at home paid the expenses and retained the music.

At the end of January Burnside's expedition was causing great excitement throughout the north and among

one-half miles of Fort Henry, a post on the Tennessee river about fifty miles from Paducah. Not satisfied with looking over the country, General Smith boarded the gunboat Lexington, which had moved up the river so as to meet the land column in the vicinity of the fort. The Lexington steamed up within shelling distance of the works and threw some shells at it. One shot was made in reply. A Confederate gunboat, which was watching the Lexington, retired behind the fort when the Federal gunboat came close up.

Smith reported to Grant that two gunboats could capture Fort Henry. He said there was no water battery—that is, guns on shore close to the river—unless the prevailing high water had submerged it. He concluded that the garrison numbered 2,000 to 3,000 and that the Confederate naval force on the scene need not be considered seriously. The expedition returned, as it had been expected to do, without other service than a demonstration and the gathering of important information. The latter brought about speedy results.

#### The Navy in the Lead.

On Jan. 28 Flag Officer A. H. Foote, who commanded the naval flotilla which was co-operating with Grant, notified General Halleck that he could capture Fort Henry with the four ironclad warships in his force. He would proceed to do this if land troops would be at hand to hold the fort after the ships drove out the Confederates. The same day Grant wrote to Halleck, "With permission I will take Fort Henry and establish a large camp there." On the 30th Halleck instructed Grant to proceed against Fort Henry in cooperation with Foote and his ships, to invest the works and get between it and Fort Donelson. This is the earliest

Four of them helped win victories while they were owned by Captain Eads.  
One of the Eads gunboats was the Essex, named after the United States frigate Essex, famous in the war of 1812 and among the first great American cruisers. She was commanded by W. D. Porter, son of David Porter, who made the name Essex historic by sailing the original on a long cruise in the Pacific ocean. The ironclad Essex carried eight guns. Her iron armor was one and three-fourths of an inch in thickness.

#### Confederate Submarine Torpedoes.

The ironclad Carondelet was one of the first two of the Eads boats to take the water. She was launched at Cairo, Mo., in sixty days after the contract was signed. Her commander in the Fort Henry expedition thus relates the experiences of the first ironclads going to battle on the Tennessee river:

"Heavy rains had been falling and the river had risen rapidly to an unusual height. The swift current had brought down an immense quantity of driftwood, lumber, fences and large trees, and it required all the steam power of the Carondelet, with both anchors down and the most strenuous exertion of the officers and crew, working day and night, to prevent the boat from being dragged down stream. This adversity appeared to dampen the ardor of our crew, but when the next morning they saw a large number of white objects, which, through the fog, looked like polar bears, coming down the stream and ascertained that they were the enemy's torpedoes, forced from their moorings by the powerful current, they took heart, regarding the freshest as providential and as a presage of victory. The overrowing river which opposed our progress swept away in broad daylight this hidden peril, for if the torpedoes had been disturbed or had broken loose at night while we were shoving the driftwood from our bows some of them would surely have exploded under or near our vessel."

The torpedoes had been so placed in the river by the Confederates that their own vessels in going down stream would slide by them and vessels moving upstream. Federal, of course, would catch on the infernal machines and explode them. They contained seventy pounds of powder and were anchored. On the 4th the fleet was within six miles of Fort Henry.

#### Other Sea Fighters Start For the Fray.

There were other naval enterprises set in motion in the early weeks of

an audience of ministers and laymen. Branding the "bunny hug," "turkey trot," "grizzly bear" and the "chicken reel" as duets to the "hoochie coochee" of "Little Egypt," he asserted that leaders of the "400" in New York and other cities chose these dances for entertaining the smart set.

These infamous dances are gathered from the vice markets of the world, and applauded by society in many of our large cities," he said. "Vice is often spoken of as a necessary evil, and people are wont to say that women would not be safe on the streets if vice were not allowed. If segregated vice is indicative of safety to women who are obliged to walk upon the streets, then Chicago is surely the safest place in the world, for vice is surely rampant here.

"People who believe that vice is necessary should be under suspicion of using their heads only for hats. Make it as hard as possible to do wrong and as easy as possible to do right."

"The deepest corrupt root of lust is the immoral play, depicting the wife, the husband and the lover. Invariably marital infidelity is treated as a joke. The writers of such plays are frequently in the divorce courts. When once they are divorced, they are no longer qualified to write love stories, and everyone who has books written by such an author should burn them. "It is not the power of lust we have to fight, but the power of greed—landlords and grafting politicians. What we need here is a law whereby a judge may issue an injunction against an immoral play."

"When the speaker of the Illinois house of representatives last year killed the bill which would have made this law he marked himself for political burial. If he had let it pass 5,000 girls and ten times as many men could have been saved. Iowa has this law and is accomplishing much in this respect."

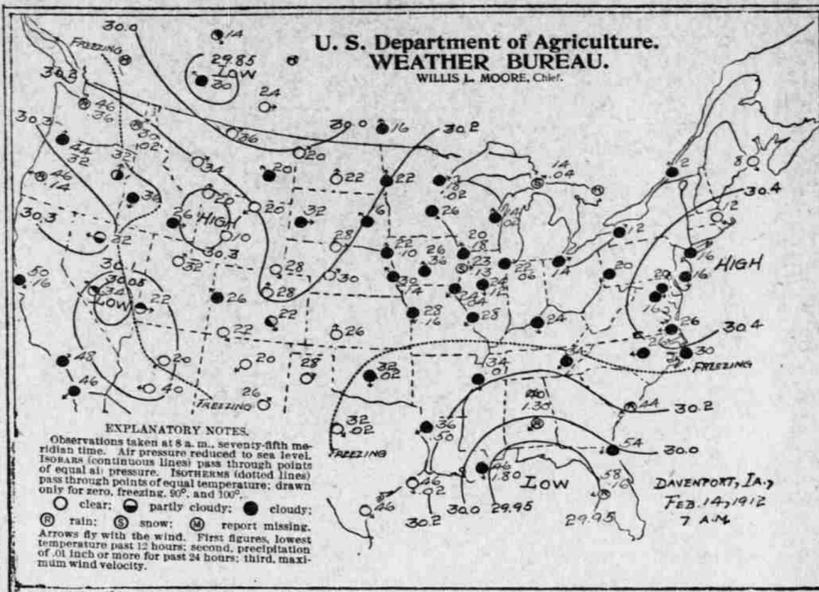
In speaking of conditions in Washington he said: "The 'red light' district of Washington practically surrounds our capitol and is a national disgrace. We want this condition changed before the inauguration of another president. People in Washington say that the vice district is not in the residential part of the city. No. It is not among the rich, but among the poor. The people who live near these houses are negroes.

"Now is the psychological moment to strike, with the inauguration of another president in sight."

At the close of the meeting the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

"To Men and Religious Movement, Washington, D. C.: Chicago Methodist preachers' meeting suggest men and religious forces ask President Taft to apply the findings of the Chicago and Minneapolis vice commissions by requiring police to abolish unlawful segregation in national capital as a good example to other cities and a preparation for inauguration."

## Daily United States Weather Map



FORECAST FOR ROCK ISLAND, DAVENPORT, MOLINE AND VICINITY.  
Unsettled weather with probably snow flurries tonight or Thursday, moderate temperature. The lowest temperature tonight will be about 25 degrees.

#### WEATHER CONDITIONS.

The southern storm which is now central over the east gulf coast has been attended by precipitation from the southern sections northward to the lake region. A rainfall of 1.80 inches is reported from New Orleans. Rains on the Pacific slope are resulting from the northwestern low, the center of which is over Alberta. High pressures prevail from Washington, Oregon and northern California eastward to New England, with separate crests of high pressure over the middle Atlantic coast and Wyoming. The northeastward

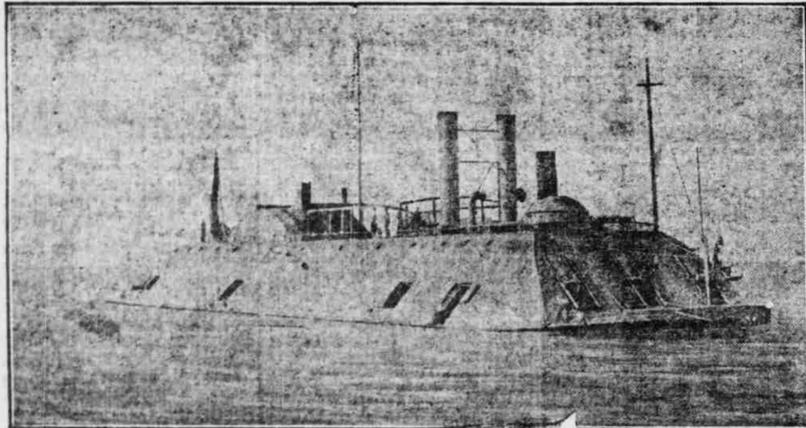
movement of the southern storm and the approach of the Alberta low will be attended by unsettled weather in this vicinity, with moderate temperature, and probably snow flurries tonight or Thursday.

#### OBSERVATIONS.

	High.	Low.	Prob.
Atlantic City	38	16	.00
Boston	30	12	.00
Buffalo	22	12	.00
Rock Island	24	23	.13
Denver	46	28	.00
Jacksonville	62	54	.00

Kansas City	32	28	.16
New Orleans	54	46	1.80
New York	32	16	.00
Norfolk	32	26	.00
Phoenix	74	40	.00
St. Louis	34	28	.00
St. Paul	34	26	.00
San Diego	62	46	.00
San Francisco	58	50	.18
Seattle	54	46	.38
Washington	32	16	.00
Winnipeg	24	16	.00
Yellowstone Park	—	20	.00

J. M. SHERIER, Local Forecaster.



THE UNITED STATES IRONCLAD GUNBOAT ESSEX OF FOOTE'S MISSISSIPPI RIVER FLOTILLA.

the inhabitants of the Carolina coast. It was lying in Hatteras Inlet, North Carolina, which it reached on the 13th and remained for two weeks, storm-bound. It comprised 100 vessels, all of them wooden ships and not strong at that. A fierce southeastern storm raged over the region for several days and was followed by high tides, which favored the passage of the ships over the bar into Pamlico sound. The land fighters of the expedition numbered 10,000 men. They were organized into three brigades. The first was commanded by General John G. Foster. Thirty transport ships were required for the soldiers alone, five for the horses of the troops and eight or ten for their supplies, siege train and pontoon bridges. On the 31st the strongest vessels of the fleet were in the sound. On Jan. 30 General U. S. Grant, then a brigadier general of volunteers, received his orders to move to the attack of Fort Henry. The inception of this important move has often been misstated in print. These are the facts: Grant was the commander of a district of territory lying on both sides of the Mississippi river. His headquarters were at Cairo, Ill. He was subordinate to General H. W. Halleck, who commanded the department of Missouri, which included Grant's territory. Subordinate to General Grant was Brigadier General C. F. Smith.

#### First Move Against Fort Henry.

Early in January General Halleck instructed Grant to send out forces and make demonstrations against the Confederate posts in his vicinity. Grant delayed carrying out his orders for several days, now on account of unfavorable weather and again because re-enforcements had not arrived. General Smith's column was delayed, but between Jan. 15 and 25 it marched from Paducah, Ky., to within two and

ment on the Federal side of proceeding against Donelson. Halleck had received warning from the east that the Confederate General Beauregard had started from Virginia for the west with fifteen regiments of soldiers to re-enforce the defenders of Nashville. Nashville was then the Confederate base of supplies in that region, and Fort Donelson was one of its defenses. Halleck told Grant he must get ahead of Beauregard and act before he reached the field.

The very day that Halleck urged Grant on Beauregard did leave Manassas, Va., for the camps in Kentucky. He had no troops with him, however. Beauregard was the captor of Fort Sumter in April, 1861, and had led the Confederates successfully in the battle of Bull Run. His transfer to the western army was therefore important.

It was a combined land and water or army and navy expedition, which, pursuant to Halleck's orders, set out on Feb. 2 to subdue Fort Henry. Foote made the ironclad Cincinnati his flagship and prepared to attack the fort and at the same time guard the transport vessels carrying Grant's soldiers and protect their landing. Foote's outfit consisted of the Cincinnati, Essex, Carondelet and St. Louis, all ironclads, and the wooden gunboats Conestoga, Tyler and Lexington.

#### The First Fleet of Ironclads.

The ironclads were of the type known in the navy as the "Eads ironclads." They were built at St. Louis or other neighboring ports on the Mississippi by Captain J. B. Eads, whose first contract for the construction of ironclad ships stipulated that they should be ready for service in sixty days. Lack of funds, the most of which Eads supplied himself, and other causes delayed construction, and the main part of the fleet was not delivered until ninety days had elapsed.

1862. On Feb. 3 David Glasgow Farragut, U. S. N., sailed from Hampton Roads for the western gulf in the warship Hartford. Many of the vessels which were to attack the Confederate forts at the mouth of the Mississippi were already at the rendezvous. The Hartford became Farragut's flagship at New Orleans. She was one of the first class war ships in existence when hostilities began, type of the twelve screw wooden vessels which gave a good account of themselves before and after ironclads appeared.

On the day that Farragut sailed the brand new United States sloop of war Kearsarge sailed from Boston to cruise for the daring Confederate privateer Sumter, then off the coast of Spain. The Kearsarge was a fourteen screw vessel, wooden, of course, and destined to add a new hero to the United States navy. Later in the war her sides were protected with chain plating of one and seven-tenths inch iron, fastened amidships to cover the engines. The material for the chain armor cost only \$75 and was put on by the sailors themselves at no cost to the government. She carried seven guns and would have made a formidable ship for line of battle fighting had fate not set her apart for a cruise and to destroy the renowned Alabama. On the same date, Feb. 3, the Confederate privateer Nashville sailed out of the port of Southampton, England, under the very eyes of the United States steam sloop-of-war Tuscarora. The Nashville had been at Southampton for weeks, having taken into that port the crew of a United States merchant ship which she had captured and burned in the English channel. The Tuscarora watched her meantime, intending to attack, but the British authorities compelled her to give the Nashville twenty-four hours' start before attacking, and the privateer got away unmolested.

A divorced man or woman has no more business to write a love story than a stuttermaster has to teach eloquence. These statements were expressed by Wilbur F. Crafts, Ph. D., at a meeting in Willard hall yesterday before

# Colfax Mineral Springs

## The Carlsbad of America

The waters are unsurpassed by any of the world's natural mineral waters and unequalled in the treatment of rheumatism, dyspepsia, constipation, liver and kidney troubles.

Colfax is an All-year Resort—with golfing opportunities—23 miles east of Des Moines, on the Chicago-Colorado main line of the Rock Island Lines, which afford excellent train service.

### Splendid Hotel Accommodations

are provided by several hotels, among which is the new Hotel Colfax, built on a commanding eminence, in mission style, finely furnished throughout, with every detail of high-class service at reasonable rates.

All the appliances used in the treatment of the well-known European Spas are to be found in the baths of the Colfax, and experienced masseurs and operators are in constant attendance.

F. H. Plummer, C. P. Agent, 1829 Second Av., Rock Island, S. F. Boyd, Div. Pass. Agt., Davenport.

#### BOARD OF TRADE TRANSACTIONS

Wheat.	July, 95%, 95%, 95%, 95%.	September, 93%, 94%, 93%, 94%.	
May, 68 1/4, 68 1/2, 68 3/4, 68 1/2.	July, 67 1/2, 68 1/4, 67 3/4, 68 1/4.	September, 67 1/2, 68 1/4, 67 3/4, 68 1/4.	
Oats.	May, 52%, 52%, 52%, 52%.	July, 48%, 48%, 48, 48 1/4.	September, 41%, 42, 41%, 41%.
Pork.	May, 16.15, 16.27, 16.15, 16.27.	July, 16.42, 16.45, 16.37, 16.37.	
Lard.	May, 9.20, 9.27, 9.20, 9.22.	July, 9.37, 9.42, 9.35, 9.35.	
Ribs.	May, 8.77, 8.82, 8.77, 8.77.	July, 8.80, 8.80, 8.82, 8.82.	

#### THE GRAIN MARKET.

Wheat—No. 2 r 100% @ 101 1/4, No. 3 r 98 @ 101, No. 2 h 101 1/4 @ 105, No. 3 h 99 1/2 @ 103, No. 1 s 110 @ 113, No. 2 s 109 @ 111, No. 3 s 105 @ 109, No. 2 s 101 @ 109, No. 3 s 98 @ 105, No. 4 s 98 @ 105, v 90 @ 106, durum 90 @ 105.
Corn—No. 3 y 64 1/4 @ 64 1/4, No. 4 61 1/4 @ 62 1/4, No. 4 y 62 @ 63, No. 4 y 61 1/4 @ 63, sgm 58 @ 60, sgy 59 @ 60 1/2.
Oats—No. 2 53, No. 2 w 53 1/2 @ 54, No. 3 w 52 @ 53, No. 4 w 48 @ 52 1/2, standard 52 1/2 @ 53 1/2.

#### Chicago Receipts.

Wheat	73	15
Corn	1,011 <td>0</td>	0
Oats	241 <td>122</td>	122

#### Chicago Estimates Tomorrow.

Wheat	45
Corn <td>642</td>	642
Oats <td>175</td>	175

#### LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Hogs	25,000; left over 11,000; steady to shade lower than yesterday's average. Light 5.80 @ 6.20, mixed 5.90 @ 6.27 1/2, heavy 5.90 @ 6.30, rough 5.90 @ 6.05.
Cattle	14,000; steady to strong. Sheep 20,000; steady.

#### NEW YORK STOCKS.

Gas	139
Union Pacific	164 1/4
U. S. Steel preferred	168
U. S. Steel common	59 1/2
Reading	156 1/2
Northern	141 1/4
Southern Pacific	107 1/2
New York Central	110 1/4
Missouri Pacific	40
Great Northern	130 1/2
Northern Pacific	117 1/2
Louisville & Nashville	152 1/2



### MATH'S

1716-1718 Second Avenue, Phone West 156.

Smelters	71
Canadian Pacific	229
Pennsylvania	123
Erie	31 1/4
Lead	53 1/2
Chesapeake & Ohio	71
Brooklyn Rapid Transit	77 1/2
Baltimore & Ohio	102 1/2
Achison	104 1/4
Sugar	118 1/2
St. Paul	104 1/2
Copper	64
Lehigh Valley	157 1/2
Republic Steel common	19 1/2

#### LOCAL MARKET CONDITIONS.

Feb. 14.—Following are the quotations on the local market today:  
Butter—Dairy, 35c; creamery, 45c. Lard, 12 1/2 c.  
Feed and Fuel.  
Oats, 50c.  
Clover hay, \$15.  
Forage—Timothy hay, \$20 to \$22.  
Wheat, 80c.  
Wild hay, \$14 to \$17.  
Straw, \$8.  
New corn, 55c to 58c.  
Coal—Lump, per bushel, 15c; slack, 10c.  
Potatoes, 90c.

A few minutes' delay in treating some cases of croup, even the length of time it takes to go for a doctor often proves dangerous. The safest way is to keep Chamberlain's Cough Remedy in the house and at the first indication of croup give the child a dose. Pleasant to take and always cures. Sold by all druggists.

All the news all the time.—The Argus.

## Filling Your Coal Bin

with high grade, clean coal at the lowest possible price for winter's use is our business.

FRAZER COAL CO. Incorporated. Office, 1922 Third Ave., Phone West 61. Dock Island, Ill.

#### MAKES AN ARRAIGNMENT OF CITY VICE MARKETS

Chicago, Feb. 14.—The "red light" district of Washington practically surrounds the capitol. Last slavery is far wider than the "red light" district.

The worst red flag of anarchy in all the world is the "red light" district. People who call vice a "necessary evil" should be under suspicion of using their heads only for hats. The vice market in Chicago is as easy to find as a place to buy shoes or clothing.

A divorced man or woman has no more business to write a love story than a stuttermaster has to teach eloquence. These statements were expressed by Wilbur F. Crafts, Ph. D., at a meeting in Willard hall yesterday before

## MUTUAL LOAN

PEOPLE'S NATIONAL BANK BLDG., ROOM 401  
OLD PHONE, WEST 122 NEW BLDG.  
OPEN WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY NIGHTS