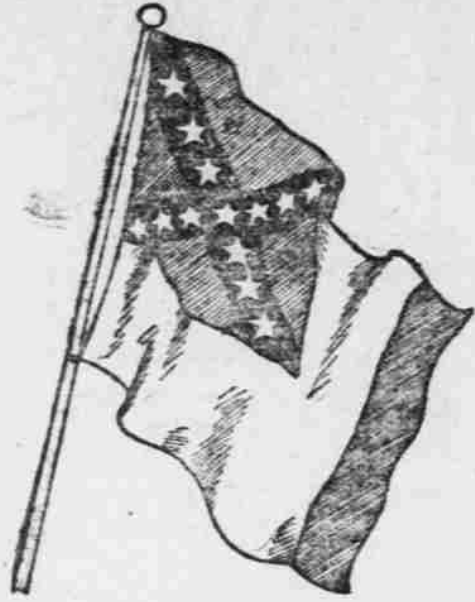


THE CIVIL WAR FIFTY YEARS AGO



General Review of the Four Years' Struggle. First of a Series of Articles Which From Week to Week Will Tell the Story of the Great Conflict in Celebration of the Semi-Centennial of Events as They Took Place



By JAMES A. EDGERTON.
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It is a fitting suggestion that the fiftieth anniversary of the civil war should be a celebration of peace. It is to be hoped that none of the hatred or rancor of a half century ago will enter into the event. The nation has never been so firmly united as now. Out of the ashes of the old south a new south has sprung. Factories dot her pleasant lands; her cities are growing with the same marvelous swiftness as those of the north and west, and everywhere she is keeping pace with the material, political and intellectual progress of the whole nation.

The severity of the war itself was one of the contributing causes to this happy outcome. Each side tested the metal of the other and learned to respect the other. The contest was fought to such a complete finish that nothing like it can ever again occur in our history. The extraordinary exertion then called forth begot an energy that has since made for national progress. Thus was taught an important lesson in democracy. In that supreme conflict we had to depend upon ourselves, thus developing our own inherent powers, which when the war was over could be turned into the avenues of material advancement.

A man admires a brave and honorable foe. Frequently when two manly men have a misunderstanding and fight it out they become the best of friends. They have tried each other, and henceforth their affection is founded on the rock of mutual esteem. It is even so with the north and south. The veterans on both sides can meet, take each other by the hand and say, "Well, it was a good fight." After all, both armies were made up of Americans, and each of us can be loyal to the memory of his own side and yet feel a glow in thinking of the bravery of the other. In the result the victor had no cause for undue pride or the vanquished for shame. Today it is safe to say that not one southerner in ten thousand would have the result different.

"Let Us Have Peace."

Something of this spirit animated Lincoln in the beautiful second inaugural address and stirred Grant when he said, "Let us have peace." And we have peace as wide as the nation and as deep as the hearts of the people. Peace so profound that never again can we have conflict, at least of that kind. In this spirit let us remember the struggle and let no word fall that will wound the sensibilities of either side. This is the way big and brave men remember. Only weak or malignant natures seek to relight the ashes of a dead hate.

The nation is one. As it was in the days of the Revolution and of 1812, so is it now. As a husband and wife, once estranged, are reunited over the grave of a dead child, so are we reunited over the graves of fifty years ago. Without abating one jot of our convictions as to the right or wrong of the conflict we all of us know that peace and concord are right for today. And in recalling the struggle let us include all that is brave and noble on both sides, now the common heritage of a united country. Sorrow is democratic. Grief is not factional. Let our verbal powers be like the flowers of nature, knowing no section, ceasing at no imaginary line.

They banish our anger forever. When they laud the graves of our dead.

That is the true spirit. In the broader sense their dead are also our dead, and this is true in whichever section we happen to live, for this is a national celebration.

On the Battlefield of Nashville.

Several years ago I attended the Nashville exposition and while there accompanied a party of distinguished men to the scene of the battle fought near that city. In the party were two United States senators, one from the north, the other from the south. Both had participated in the battle, the northerner as a private, the southerner as a general. During the trip each pointed out the ground that he had fought over and told of the struggle in a way to bring it to life before the eyes. The two were at the time voting on the same side in the senate and were warm friends. To my own mind the incident threw a revealing light upon the stupendous change that had come over the country.

Such a scene would scarcely be possible in any other land on earth. The beauty of it was that the incident typified a thousand others which have occurred in meetings between the blue and the gray. There is no pretense in the reconciliation. These strong men

who offered their lives in battling against each other would now as quickly face death to support each other. Indeed, they did as much in the Spanish war. The south was even more eager to enlist than the north. Sincerely and whole heartedly the two sections are reunited. This fact alone is enough to inspire the heart with supreme faith in democracy.

The civil war began with the firing on Fort Sumter April 12, 1861; it practically ended at Appomattox April 9, 1865, just four years later lacking three days. More strangely still, Lincoln on the first day after he entered office was faced by an insistent call from Fort Sumter for the sending of supplies, the compliance with which brought on the war, and he died six days after Lee surrendered. He wrote the call for the first 75,000 men on April 14 and issued it April 15, 1861. He was shot on April 14 and died April 15, 1865.

Three Events That Fired the North.

The firing on Fort Sumter had the instant effect of electrifying and solidifying the north and of causing Virginia to secede. Up to that time only the seven cotton states had gone out. Virginia passed the secession ordinance

city, and by vigorous measures from Washington the secession sympathizers were defeated.

General Nathaniel Lyon was chiefly instrumental in holding Missouri for the Union. His first decisive act was the taking of Camp Jackson, in the outskirts of St. Louis. Afterward he led the Union forces in several successful battles and finally lost his life at Wilson's Creek in August. Missouri had an influence in keeping Kentucky in line.

West Virginia was naturally pro-Union in sentiment and separated from the Old Dominion soon after the ordinance of secession. General George B. McClellan won his first spurs in driving the Confederates out of the new state.

One other event of first class importance in 1861 was the Mason and Sidel affair, which was distinctly humiliating to the north for the reason that it occasioned a seeming back-down on the part of the Union. From this distance it appears one of the wisest acts Lincoln ever performed.

The Coming of Grant.

On Nov. 7 General Ulysses S. Grant won his first battle. Feb. 6, 1862, he followed this up by the capture of Fort Henry and ten days later electri-



General Winfield Scott, commander of army at outbreak of war, and General Robert E. Lee, who declined offer to succeed General Scott as commander of United States army.



On April 17, and Tennessee, Arkansas and North Carolina followed in May.

On April 19 came the Baltimore massacre, practically the first bloodshed of the war. It was the anniversary of the battle of Lexington, and, strangely enough, the troops involved were from Massachusetts. Several soldiers were killed by the mob, and more were wounded. The troops after being attacked fired back and inflicted more damage than they suffered.

The third event that stirred northern excitement was the assassination of Colonel E. Elmer Ellsworth on May 24. At the head of his famous zouaves, Ellsworth was ordered to Alexandria, Va., where one of his first acts was to remove a Confederate flag from the roof of a hotel. The proprietor shot him and was promptly killed in turn by one of Ellsworth's soldiers.

The first battle of the war in which organized troops opposed each other was that at Big Bethel, Va., on June 20. Compared with later engagements it was a mere skirmish. Like the first Bull Run, which started eleven days later, Big Bethel was a Union defeat.

Bull Run awakened the north to the realization that the war was to be no ninety day affair. It was the only considerable battle fought in 1861. The arrival of Johnston's troops from the vicinity of Harpers Ferry saved the day for the Confederates.

The only other engagement of note in the east during the first year was that at Ball's Bluff, another Union defeat, in which Colonel Edward D. Baker was killed.

The Border States.

The stand of the border states was decided this year, and the struggle over them furnished altogether the most important part of the 1861 program. One week after the Baltimore massacre it seemed a certainty that Maryland was lost to the Union. The excitement subsided, however. General Butler took military occupation of the

the north by his "unconditional surrender" message to the commander of Fort Donelson. The new year opened with distinctly favorable results for the Union. General Thomas and Colonel Garfield won successes in Kentucky, the Federal forces had a victory at Pea Ridge on March 8; the Little Monitor won its strange battle with the Merrimack on March 9; Grant and Buell gained the hard fought field at Shiloh on April 7. The next day Island No. 10 was taken, followed one day later by the triumph at Fort Pulaski and in the end of the month by Farragut's brilliant capture of New Orleans.

In the east McClellan won the two battles of Williamsburg and Fair Oaks in May, only to shift his base and bring on the hard fighting of the Seven Days in the end of June. In August came the second disastrous defeat of the northern forces at Bull Run, but the gloom was partially dispelled one month later by the Union victory at Antietam.

In its effects this was one of the most important battles of the war. First, it served notice on Lee that he could not invade the north, and, second, it came as the favorable occasion awaited by Lincoln to issue the emancipation proclamation.

From this time forward the Union successes were more marked. Barring the shifting of generals and the defeats at Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville, the tide was now distinctly with the north. In less than seven months after emancipation had been proclaimed the double victory at Gettysburg and Vicksburg on July 3 and 4 served notice on the world that the hope of the south was practically at an end. There yet remained the brilliant campaign of Sherman and the harder fought one of Grant, extending over more than a year of time, but Gettysburg and Vicksburg marked the turning of the tide against the Confederacy.

CORDED A CROCODILE.

Turning a Greedy Water Devil into a Trussed Up Mummy.

It is known that a crocodile will sometimes leave a river stocked with food, explore for miles an unsuitable

tributary, then wander inland until it finds a pool.

In this way three crocodiles once found their way to Taiiping lake, in the Malay peninsula. So long as they confined their attention to the fish and an occasional duck no one objected to their presence, but when one of them began to take sheep off the bank as they came down to drink it was felt that the saurians ought to be exterminated, and an Englishman and his servant made the attempt.

Obtaining a dugout, they paddled into deep water. The servant was already barefoot, and the Englishman himself took off shoes and stockings, so that his bare feet might have as good a hold as possible on the smooth bottom of the canoe. A bait was attached to a heavy rattan, and soon a tug and a plunge indicated that the crocodile was fast to one end. Immediately the canoe began to move through the water. After a protracted struggle the Englishman managed to get the crocodile within a few yards of the canoe. At one moment the open jaws would surge out of the broken water and snap together in unpleasant proximity to the men's legs; the next moment the heavy tail would swing free of the water and with the weight of a falling pole would hit the side of the canoe a blow that made it shiver.

As the crocodile surged close to the canoe and the open mouth appeared above the water the servant slipped a noose of stout cord over the upper jaw and pulled it tight some six inches behind the point of its nostrils. Then, with a quick turn of his wrist, he slipped the slack of the cord round under the lower jaw. He drew the cord tight, and the teeth of each jaw pressed home into the sockets of the other. The servant now grasped the point of the long, narrow head with one hand and with the other rapidly wound the cord round the clinched mouth.

Another noose was slipped over a fore leg. It pulled the leg up to the animal's side. The servant slipped the line over the creature's back and caught up the other fore leg. Then he noosed and tied together the hind legs. The effect he had achieved was wonderful. In a few minutes he had transformed a ravening water devil into a trussed up mummy, and his only weapon had been three pieces of box cord.

The beast was afterward dispatched, and the servant received the government reward.—Harper's Weekly.

Hour and a Half Service Saturdays and Sundays on the Rock Island Southern.

Comencing Saturday, April 29, the Rock Island Southern will run trains every hour and a half, from 7 a. m. until 11:30 p. m., from Rock Island to Monmouth on Saturdays and Sundays. On other days the present three-hour schedule will be maintained. Special round trip rates will be sold every day, effective April 30, as follows: Between Rock Island and Taylor Ridge, 45c; Reynolds, 60c; Mathersville, 90c; Gilchrist, \$1; Aledo, \$1.25; Burgess, \$1.25; Norwood, \$1.35; Monmouth, \$1.75; Galesburg, \$2. For further information telephone North 3628.

A Fine Voice.

Smith—Your wife has a fine voice. Jones—Yes, one of the best in the world; otherwise it would have been worn out several years ago.

COURT HOUSE RECORD

Real Estate Transfers.

W. L. Velle to Minnie E. Mohler, lot 153, Emma D. Velle's addition, Moline, \$500.

G. Elmer Blakesley to Andrew B. Carlson, lot 2, block 1, G. E. Blakesley 12 street addition to Rock Island, \$1,000.

Herny C. Williams to Trustees R. I. Lodge No. 18 and 608, I. O. O. F., part lot 4, block 20, Spencer & Cases addition to Rock Island, \$2,200.

Plagie De Schepper to Rene Vander Vennet, part lot 10, block 1, Child's addition to Moline, \$1,475.

Mary H. Hoffman and husband to Lydia B. Hobbs, lot 2, J. W. Good's 1st addition to Moline, \$6,000.

Frank P. Gillett to James L. Gillett, tract in sections 7 and 18-16-3W., \$5,300.

Anders J. Swanson to Oscar W. Swenson, lot 12, block 3, C. G. Thulin's 2nd addition, East Moline, \$300.

Peter Vetter to Paul A. Jalin, E 1/2 E 1/2, section 19 and W. 1/2, section 20, township 17, range 1 W., \$23,260.

Louis Motzer to J. D. Metzgar, part lot 9, Daebllehn's sub-division to Moline, \$1,000.

Frank R. Trever to Mary A. Rogers, part lot 5, block 3, south Moline addition, Moline, \$2,000.

Carrie W. Gregg and Fannie G. Nutting to Frederick W. Reimers, assessor's lot 12, assessor's plat, 1864, \$4,000.

Jacob Waldman to William Barnett, part lot 8, block 7, Black Hawk addition to Rock Island, \$2,300.

Charles O. Lundstrom to Lars P. Nelson, lot 1, block 5, Oak Hill park addition, Moline, \$1.

Andrew O. Lindstrom to Carl O. Johnson, lot 2, block 5, Oak Hill park addition, Moline, \$1.

Andrew Lindstrom to August Peterson, lot 2, block 5, Oak Hill park addition, Moline, \$1.

George W. Hauser to Wilton Parsons, lot 19, block 7, Acme addition, Moline, \$150.

Thomas Hland to Harvey A. Soverhill, lot 16, block 97, East Moline, \$1,075.

Fred Schmall, et ux, to John H. Hemberg, lot 3, block 2, Stewart's second addition, Moline, \$1.

David P. Williams to William Gotthardt, part lot 4, block 1, B. Davenport's third addition to Rock Island, \$1,150.

J. W. Simonson to Johanna M. Lage, lot 3, block 5, R. S. Woodburn's addition, Moline, \$275.

Might Be Dead Today.

Garden City, Kan.—In a letter from Mrs. James Hamner of this city, she says, "I firmly believe that I would not be alive today, if it were not for Cardui. I had been a sufferer from womanly troubles all my life, until I found that great remedy. I feel that I can't praise it too highly." Are you a woman, suffering from some of the troubles to which a woman is peculiarly liable? If so, why not try Cardui, the woman's tonic? You can rely on Cardui. It is purely vegetable, perfectly harmless, and acts gently but surely, without bad after effects. "Twit help you. Ask your druggist."

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It doesn't require a large deposit to open a savings account in this good, strong bank. It isn't necessary to make a great sacrifice at any one time. It's the persistent saving of small amounts which invariably results in a comfortable account, suitable for your future needs.

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Some GLIDE owners have driven their cars for five years and they're not through with them yet. That is the kind of cars we are offering you, strongly constructed for country roads, upholstered and finished to suit the most fastidious taste, comfortable and roomy for the whole family. If you don't need a car for seven passengers you will be interested in the *Glide Scout*, comfortable for four people, or the smart, five-passenger *Torpedo*.

Get abreast of the times and save money at the same time. It is an accepted fact that a motor delivery car is cheaper to run and care for than horse drawn wagons. Think, too, of the advertising value of this smart-looking, efficient, commercial delivery wagon to your business.



Price, \$2000.

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ENJOINS A BRAYING MULE

Potomac, Ill., Man Prays Relief from Reverberant Nocturnal Solos.

Pontine, Ill., May 6.—An injunction against a loud voiced mule is the latest novelty in litigation here.

R. D. Wise of Potomac is the plaintiff in the case and Frank Deamude is the owner of the mule. Wise alleges that the impassioned braying of the mule keeps his family awake nights. Judge Kimbrough granted a temporary injunction against the animal.