CHARLOTTE DAILY OBSERVER, MARCH 24, 1907.

BOOHDVIER THE CHOICE

Dark Memories of Old Andersonville James Callaway in The Macon Telegraph.

Dr. J. M. Curry, in his Civil His-ory of the Confederate States, says: "One of the most singular illustra-tons ever presented of the power of literature to conceal and pervert, o modify and faisify history, to trans-er odium from the guifty to the inno-tent, is found in the fact hat the re-proach of disunion was slipped from "One of the most singular illustra-tions ever presented of the power of literature to conceal and pervert, to modify and faisify history, to trans-fer odlum from the guilty to the inno-cent, is found in the fact hat the re-proach of disunion was slipped from the shoulders of the North to these the shoulders of the North to those of the South."

On the prison question also we have permitted the North to transfer the dium of cruelty to prisoners to the South, when the represent rests upon the North. Nor can it slip from her houlders the odium of her policy. The

facts are slowly coming forth. When Ben Hill delivered his Ander-sonville speech in the United States Senate in reply to Bialne, it was thought he had for all time spiked the guns that he had shot forth calumnies and misrepresentations against the South concerning treatment of Federal

But the war wages on us yet. The G. O. P. objects to a monument to Capt. Wirz.

The return of battle flags was a generous act, tending towards a "more perfect" union, and it is strange that the State Superintendent of Public Instruction Hon. Alfred Bayliss, of Death-producing retaliatory measures Springfield, Ill., should issue a pamphlet in 1906 holding the South up to emaciated did not look strong, well scorn for inhumanity to prisoners. Professor Baylies uses his pamphlet in his public schools. Hence, we should study the prison history of the South, and when investigated the fact is revealed that the South's efforts to release and relieve the prisoners stand forth like high monuments, as testimony to her magnanimity, her benerosity, her unceasing humanity.

of the Confederacy.

adopted. All prisoners were to be re- Allen in his letter to the good samarileased in ten days after capture. The tians of Baltimore, says: "The brutal very day after this cartel of exchange Stanton was inexorable, and refused was signed Mad.-Gen. John Pope, on July 23, 1862, issued orders that al-A United Sta lowed his soldiers to shoot as spies and duty at Elmira, writing to the New as enemies of the United States gov- York World, tells a sad story of conernment all Virginia farmers who were found tilling the soil or sowing "Smallpox cases were crowded in such within his rear, and even inside his for the surgeon to treat his patients they could. lines. Hundreds were shot in the field before the Confederate government could arrest such conduct and get Pope's orders rescinded. America in bor to cry in agony of pain." Conlater years, became incensed even to making war on Spain because Gen. says: Weyler issued similar orders in Cuba. Did Weyler take his cue from Gen. Pope, that illustrious example that to known."" Yet the death rate at Elpleased Weyler that he ordered his mira was small compared to Rock Islown walk along the same path?

By persistent effort of our commissioner, the cartel lasted one year. The Confederacy, seeing the emaciated Davis, Abraham Lincoln and Robert condition of such prisoners as had E. Lee are connected with its history. returned, was intense in her desire Being far removed, isolated and very for exchange, and the Confederacy secure, it was chosen as a military was unprepared for the action of Stanton, order No. 209, breaking the erate prisoners. The climate inhospicartel. By this order Federal prisoners were not to be exchanged or even paroled. If paroled they were forced death rate was 77.4, and three times back into the Federal army. This or- as great as at Andersonville. der, No. 209, caught the Confederacy unprepared to meet the prison prob- South that we also offered a gift of lem. The cemetery at Andersonville was founded on this order. It was like that vessels on the coast of Florida

that our men died like sheep in all Northern prisons. The awful death rate of Confederate-prisoners was the Seeing these emaciated prisoners on

cheir return, the North cried out for vengeance, and vengeance was theirs. Deep was the fevenge they took! From the day of our humanity gift, the "re-taliation measures" produced a shocking death rate.

The death rate at Camp Douglass, Illinois, was 16.8; at Alton, Ill., 20.9; Camp Battle, Ill., 19.6; Rock Island, Ill., 77.4; Elmira, N. Y., 23.5. At Johnson's Island it was awful. A prisoner would hunt all day for a rat, and would feign sickness to get a dose of castor oil, and during the day would let a drop of oil fall on a piece of bread to prevent starvation. What a fatal gift to us was that 13,000 who were released to go home! We sought relief for Federal prisoners; relief was refused ours. The ingratitude of the North for that gift of sick men.

put upon our men-because the 13,000 men. That fatal gift! John I, Van Allen, of Watkins, Schuyler county, N. Y., acting for the people of Baltimore, visited Elmira prison for the purpose of distributing blankets, clothing, medicines, etc. He

found our prisoners nearly naked. The commander stated that he could not allow any relief as the War Department rendered him helpless. The War Let us look into the prison history Department was telegraphed to for the poor privilege of alleviating the On July 22, 1862, the cartel was condition of the prisoners, Mr. Van cause of the greatest number of

deaths, A United States medical officer, on

for the prisoners, and sometimes had hot words with Gen. Winder and his "Smallpox cases were crowded in such grain or oultivating crops on farms a manner that it was an impossibility plied that they were doing the best

But to the writer it was always individually. They actually lay so adqueer that parole was not permitted jaccut that the simple movement of to their own prisoners, and queerer one of them would cause his neighstill that medicines were refused. cluding his letter, the medical officer along with surgeons and hospital sup-"And hundreds of sick who plies, so persistently pleaded for by could in no wise obtain medical aid, Maj. Ould and the Confederate audied 'unkneled, uncoffined and unthorities.

o prevent it.

Andersonville and Capt. Wirz are in the public eye at this time, because and, Ill. Rock Island has a history within itthe Georgia Division U. D. C. have

self. No space now for it. Jeff.rson undertaken to erect a monument to prison in the fall of 1863 for Confedtable, cold winds, merciless blasts. Here our men froze to destah. The But it is almost forgotten in the

tory" shackles, Oh, that "fetal gift" of 13,000 slock After that side, it was as if sentence of death were passed spon all our prisoners. Beference has been made to march-ing the well prisoners to Florida and a refusal of the gunboats to accept

Rank And File May Force Him To Run, Leaders Say. Vashington Post. Despite the positive announcemen

ing the well prisoners to Florida and the refusal of the gunboats to accept them. But there was a second march to Florida. In the winter of 1865 orders came from Gen. Howell Cobb to take sonville, them in possession of the Federals. Capt. John C. Rutherford the lamented Macon lawyer, had charge. The prisoners were marched in sight of Jacksonville and the order given: "Go to your own, whether they redeive you or net." and our soldiers withdrew, and thus closed Andersonville, except Lieut. Easterin, of Company B, Third Georgia Re-serves, was placed in charge of the sick and feeble at Andersouville, and Stanton's con-The "fatal gift" and Stanton's con-

The "fatal gift" and Stanton's con-duct during the "retaliatory period," from the arrival of the 13,000 enfa-gestion that Roo As a general proposition, the sug-gestion that Roosevelt would be nomi-nated to succeed himself was scoffed clated until the close of the war, was the cause of the refusal of a relief at by leading members of the Adminis-fund. Mr. I. A. Beresford Hope, Mem-tration a few months ago, but to-day ber of Parliament, sent over a ship-it not only is received with compla-. load of blankets to the thinly ciad Confederate sufferers. Stanton sent them back. course, may vindicate their judge-

Percy Grey, the English historian, speaking of prison treatment on both sides, says: "But, after all, the Fed-clusion It is regarded as a foregone conclusion by Republican leaders that Col. eral prisoners did not die so fast as William J. Bryan will be the Democthe Confederate prisoners, and the ratic nominee next year. That in it-North was without excuse for in lict-self is considered one of the best reaing cruelty and hardships. If the sick sons for the President's renomination, Federals perished for want of medi-cines and hospital supplies, it was the would be vitally essential to Republifault of their own government." ult of their own government." Grey further says: "The Confeder-te reports suffice to show that the Can success. But they contend there are other potent reasons therefor. They point to the fact that a year

ate reports suffice to show that the Confederate government anxiously hence, when delegates to the Nation-desired to alleviate the miseries they al Convention are being chosen, the lacked the power to cure, waiving President will be in the midst of an-every point disputed by the North." other struggle with Congress, and At Andersonville the food issued to certain legislative and economical re-Confederates was, largely, unbolted forms which he advocates will still be corn meal, cow peas, sour cane syrup, unaccomplished. a little flour and such beef as could be For example.

For example, in his message next purchased. But there was no discrim- winter he will renew his recommenpurchased. But there was no thomsoneri ination as to rations. The prisoneri got what was issued to Confederates. The death rate at Andersonville was his suggestion for Federal regulation 25 per cent., and our men were like- of corporations engaged in inter-State wise stricken with diarrhoea, the traffic of all kinds. He will also insist upon the neccessity of futher legistation respecting the railroads. It is

Capt. Wirz, to whom a monument not to be expected that all these rewill be erected, had deep sympathy forms will be effected at the next session of Congress,

Much of the work will be unfinished son for the meagre provision for the when the Convention meets, and, it is prisoners' comfort. They always re- anticipated that in the event the President's hold on the public esteem is not weakened by that time, there will be an irresistible pressure for his renomination. Although the President has declared he would not be a candidate again, it is not to be supposed he would refuse to accept the action of the Covention as decisive and refuse to interpret it as a release from his promise on the night of the last election.

A public man-a Senator, in factwho expects to have his State indorse the candidacy of one of the men prominently mentioned Capt. Wirz, against which the Grand

"Although we expect to secure instructions for our favorite son, I really have no expectation that anybody else than Roosevelt will be nominated. Personally I am not what you would call a Roosevelt man Moreover, I belive that the equivalent of two full terms is enough for any President. Neveltheless, it is impossible for me to close my eyes to a situation which ratt, in the party of the former jail of should be obvious to every one who this city." So wrote Louis Shade, at can see things as they are. Of course, the President, will keep on insisting that he is not a candidate and will not be, but that will not effect of his repeated disclaimers probably will be to intensify the demand for his renomination

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passing sentence upon Federal prisoners, for the North knew that the Confederacy was without medicines and by short stages to the coast. doctors and not equipped to care for tains and commanders refused to acprisoners. Hence, Mr. Davis and Col. cept the gift, saying they had no or-Ould, the commissioner of exchange, put forth every effort to get rescinded order No. 209, and Col. Ould was giv- dersonville, and they died like sheep agent of exchange. Everything was done to emphasize the fact that we ed to hold captives.

A deaf ear was turned to it all.

effort to abate prison suffering. Col. Ould, from the day the cartel was dis-regarded, pleaded for medicines and count of the emaciated appearance of physicians, offering to pay the Feder- the 13,000 sick sent as a gift for huals in cotton for them, as the Federal manity's sake! Truth i s stranger than captives needed these. No replies were fiction. The "gift" was their own men; made to Commissioner Ould.

In 1864 prisoners increased fearfully at Andersonville, and to care for humane mission for exchange and for them became serious. No medicines purchase of medicines and secure docfor sick, no proper food. To relieve the prisoners and acquaint the Lin- eral captives, and Robert Ould had coln cabinet with prison conditions failed in all his efforts, then Gen. and the need of exchange and medi- Lee himself undertook to do somecines and physicians, a delegation of thing with the military commanders prisoners ington at urgent request of Capt. Wirz, was in charge of the prison depart-These Federal soldiers and prisoners went on that mission of mercy and came back and reported "failure." Grant thus replied: They told the prisoners their own government had abandoned them, and exchange or medicines they would not get from Stanton. This created despondency among the prisoners. It is to ern prisons not to exchange them, be hoped the fate of those who went on that mission was such as should befall heroes and brave men. A monument should be erected to them, thus illustrating the efforts of the Confederacy on the side of humanity.

These heroes met the same answer as Alexander H. Stephens, who was sent on a mission of mercy in behalf of the prisoners, authorized by Mr. Davis to plead for exchange, and failing in that to secure medicines and needful supplies for such as were kept in confinement. But Mr. Stephens was not allowed to see Lincoln as he hoped. Mr| Stephens always declared his mission in behalf of the prisoners had not been a failure had he been allowed to see Mr. Lincoln. Stanton stopped him at the "outer guard," to use Mr. Davis' language. Admiral S. P. Lee, U. S. N., commanding the blockade squadron at Newport News, communicated with the Washington government, stating the object of Mr. Stephens' mission. To quote Presi-dent Davis' own words. "Your mission is simply one of humanity, and has no political aspect." A most pathetic picture that-the vice president of the Confederacy, himself feeble, but - humanity's sake on a rugged tour Jashington to appeal to Lincoln's apinet to save life!

In the summer of 1864, by order of the Confederate government, Robert Ould offered to pay for medicines and hospital supplies, also salaries of Federal surgeons, to be paid for in cotton delivered or directed by the Federal government. All in vain. No exchange. no parole, no medicines, no Federal

But our zeal did not cease here. In the summer of 1864 our government offered to deliver all the sick, woundd, emaciated, 15,000 in all, at Savenh, without exchange, without equivent, for humanity's sake. Six months apsing, then in November, 1864. Federal ships came and bore off to Northern homes 13,000 soldiers, and brought us not a single "old reb"not one. The death rate was at its highest from May to November, 1864, and Mr. Ould insisted on no delay in accepting "the gift." But what a fatal gift it proved to be! It was the death

would take the Andersonville prisoners. They were, accordingly, marched The cap ders to take them. And we had to march those poor fellows back to Anen the largest authority in dealing along the way back, too despondent Maj. Mulford, United States to live, Here Stanton refused the "well"-yet when they received the "sick" they "retaliated" because they were scant of food, of doctors, of med- were the sick and not well. Spurned Alexander H. Stevens' mission, rejected the mission of the Federal prison-

"well" prisoners. It was understood

It is interesting history to follow ers who pleaded for relief, refused the the Confederate authorities in their "well" in Florida and forced them "well" in Florida and forced them back to prison, yet grew feroclous and not a Trojan horse bearing Greeks.

When Mr. Stephens had failed in hsi tors and hospital supplies for the Fedwere sent to Wash- in the field. Gen. Benjamin F. Butler ment, and he referred the matter to Gen. Grant approvingly, and Gon.

13, 1864. To "City Point, Aug. Gen. Butler: On the subject of exchange I differ from Gen. Hitchcock. It is hard on our men held in Southbut every man of theirs released becomes an active soldier against us, directly or indirectly. If we begin a sustem of exchange to liberate all prisoners we will have to fight until the whole South is exterminated. If we hold those caught they amount to no more than dead men. To exchange prisoners would insure Sherman's lefeat and compromise our safety." What an unconscious tribute Gen. Grant pays to those old veterans lingering in Northern prisons! Grant,

magnamimous at Appomattox, shows the iron heart here. Mr. Stanton's official report made on July 19, 1899, shows that Federal homes destroyed by its armles, but prisoners died, 22,246, while Confederate prisoners died 26,576. The sur- South. Gen. Lee died "a prisoner on geon-general of the United States reported the Federal prisoners held by us were 2,70,000; the Confederate held North, 220,000. This tells the pathetic story of tha "fatal gift" of 13,000 sick, sent home to get well! No sick were given in return. But they is not ours; the reproach belongs to died, bound hand and foot, in "retalithe North

ession, and was born in Zurich, Switzerland, in 1822. He emigrated to America in 1849. He served as a private in the battles of Manassas and Bull Run, where he was severely wounded in the arm. He was appointed inspecting officer of the Southern prisons. He was sent to Europe by President Davis, bearing secret dispatches to Mason and Sildell, in January, 1864, he was assigned to duty

torney for Mrs. Wirz, in 1867.

Army of the Republic has taken ac-

tion and appealed to Gen. S. D. Lee,

"Not even a Christian burial of the

emains of Capt. Wirz has been al-

lowed by Stanton-they still lie side

by side with those of another and ac-

knowledged victim of the military

commission, the unfortunate Mrs. Sur-

Capt. Wirz was a physician by pro-

at Andersonville. Alexander H. Stephens says in his war history that "The men at the nead of affairs at Washington are reponsible for all the prison sufferings "All the sufthe South." erings and loss of life during the enire war growingg out of the imrisonments on both sides are justly hargeable to but one side, and that s the Federal side. Had Mr. Davis' epeated offers been accepted, no prioner on either side would have been onfined in prison."

Mr. Stephens further says: "To ivert the indignation which the open ivowal of the policy not to exchange prisoners would have excited throughrisoners would have excited throughut the North and throughout the clvlized world, the false cry of cruelty owards prisoners was raised against he Confederates. This was but a pretext to cover up their own violation of he usages of war in this respect among civilized nations." Again Mr. Stephens declares in his

War Between the States." "The eforts which have been so industriousmade to fix the odium of cruelty and barbarity upon Mr. Davis and other high officials under the Confederate government in the matter of prisoners, in the face of all the facts, onstitute one of the boldest and baldst attempted outrages upon the truth of history which has ever been essay-_AF400.000 ed.'

Jefferson Davis, writing from Beauvoir December 10, 1888, said: "In the matter of prisoners throughout the war, the Confederacy did less than it would, but the best it could; and in return received the worst which could be meted out to It." The English government appropri-

ated \$20.000,000 to rebuild the Boer no homes were ever rebuilt in the parole." The North should pension all Confederate widows whose husbands died victims to Stanton's policy of non-exchange, for the North refused exchange and allowed no ald, no relief. The odium of this prison business

MAKES COWBOYS' BOOTS.

Why the Plainsmen Want iHgh and Sharp Pointed Heels. Kansas City Star

Kansas City Star. In Olathe, Kan., there is a factory which makes 200 pairs of "cowboy inots" each week. Each pair of these boots is made to order. The company has a cat-alogue which it sends to the cattle ranches throughout the Southwest. It tells the cowboys how to take measure-ments of their own feet. These are sent to the factory and the poots made and sent out. hy

to the factory and the boots made and sent out. A "cowboy boot" is in a distinct class by itself. The leg must be decorated with fancy lines and curves sewed into the leather, and above everything else the heel must be at least two inches bigh must curve inward from the back high, must curve inward from the back and the bottom of the heed must be very small.

cowboy boots cost from \$8 to \$10. The crdinary shoemaker cannot make boots to suit a true cowboy; he cannot get the heels right. And so the cowboy sends away for them, and pays a big price and express charges besides. The factory in Olathe employs 50 men. All of the work is done by hand, and some of the shoemakers were brought from Germany and England especially to work in that factory. Cowboys say they have high and sharp pointed heels to their boots not because The

Cowooys say they have high and sharp pointed heels to their boots not because of vanity and pride but as a matter of convenience. The high heels prevent the heels from passing through the sturrups and they are also a brace when an the ground roping an animat. As the steer pulls to get away the cowboy sinks his sharp heels into the sod and this pre-vents him from slipping. vents him from slipping.

Cat Jumped Into Big Wheel. Toledo Blade.

Toledo Blade. A cat which has adopted the plont of the Sandusky Foundry and Machine Company as her home undertook to jump through the flywheel on the engine. Sump through the sywheel on the engine. The cat got caught in the spokes, was whiled around 400 or 500 times and then through the window. With eight lives still to her credit, she holsted, her tail and started on a swift run to find another home.

The Plucky Observer Force. Danville Register

The pluck of the editorial and mechanical force of The Charlotte Observer is worthy of record. Yesterday morning while the paper was getting out a fire broke out in the bindery in the same building, but the nervy fellows went ahead after a temporary stop and brought out the paper in good time.

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