"MAD ANTHONY'S" VICTORY

at FALLEN TIMBERS T Vaune Statue in Fort Wayne, Ind.

By ELMO SCOTT WATSON

UGUST 20 marks the one hundred fortieth anniversary of a battle that is unique in American history. For it is doubtful if there has ever been a military engagement of more farreaching consequences won as easily and as quickly as was "Mad Anthony" Wayne's victory over the confederated Indian tribes of the Old Northwest at Fallen Timbers on the banks of the Maumee river in northwestern Ohio or

August 20, 1794. Not only was it all the more brilliant by contrast with the disasters which had befallen two American generals who had previously tried to subdue these same red men, but it led directly to another victory, won around the council fire instead of on the battlefield-the Treaty of Greenville, signed just a year later. Without these two the settlement of the Ohlo country, the pushing of the frontier line clear to the Mississippi river and the opening up of the rich inland empire of the Mississippi Valley to the landhungry Americans of the early Nineteenth century might have been postponed indefinitely. So the Battle of Fallen Timbers is a milepost in the history of our westward expansion.

That expansion began even before the Revolution was over and the decade which followed the signing of the Treaty of Paris saw thousands of settlers streaming through Pittsburgh, "the Gateway to the West" of that period, and floating down the Ohio to seek new homes both to the north and to the south of that river. The Indians of that region—the Miamis, Wyandots, Delawares, Shawnees, Ottawas and Pottawatomies-watched with alarm this ever-increasing tide of white men pouring into their hunting

British imperial officers in Canada also watched the flood of immigration with dismay. If it kept up, it meant the end of the profitable fur trade in that area. So if they did not actually encourage the Indian attacks on the American settlers, they certainly did not discourage them, and the forts and trading posts which they still held in the West in spite of the terms of the Treaty of Paris were outfitting points for many a scalping party that went out to harass the immigrant traffic on the Ohio.

Not only were they threatening to wipe out these new settlements, but back in Philadelphia the new federal government seemed to be tottering to its ruin because of the blows which the Harmar and St. Clair defeats had dealt to its prestige. In this crisis President Washington called upon an old friend of Revolutionary war days to make good where the others had failed Gen. Anthony Wayne had retired to private life in Pennsylvania after the Revolution, but when Washington asked him to reorganize the army and take command of a third expedition against the Indians, he accepted the responsibility as readily as he had accepted the task of capturing Stony Point in 1777.

Wayne's popular nickname of "Mad Anthony" was a misnomer insofar as it implied rashness and reckless daring. But it was true as a synonym for one poet's characterization of him-"fiery heart and cool, clear brain." And if ever adequate preparation, caution and eternal vigilance had a splendid reward, they had it in Wayne's campaign which culminated at Fallen Timbers.

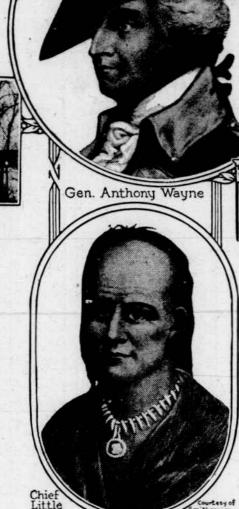
When Wayne took command of the army in April, 1792, he found its men untrained, lacking in discipline and with little faith in their officers -not much to be wondered at considering what had happened in 1790 and 1791. But Wayne brought about a thorough reorganization, even to the name, which he changed to "The Legion of the United States" and which he began drilling at Pittsburgh in June, 1792.

It was his original plan to form an army of some 5,000 men, but he soon saw that this would be impossible with the recruits that were furnished him. There were almost constant desertions, even at Pittsburgh, which was not far enough away from the Indian country to allay the fear of some of his soldiers who expected the redskins to come whooping out of the forests and scalp them as they drilled.

From December, 1792, to May, 1793, Wayne was camped some 27 miles below Pittsburgh at a place he named Legionville and during this time his army of 2,500 men was being whipped into some semblance of a military organization. On May 8 he camped at Hobson's Choice, so named because he could find no other suitable ground in the vicinity. In August negotiations with the Indians were finally broken off and Wayne, who already had been advancing toward the Indian country, prepared for a campaign which he saw would mean the success or failure of the United States in enforcing its rights against the British as well as the Indians in the

Ohio territory. The next stopping place noted in his orderly book was "Head Quarters near Fort Hamilton," on October 9, 1793. At this point he began a rigorous order of march and constant vigilance

against surprise attacks. "Mad Anthony," bearing in mind the earlier failures, was at great pains to impress upon the troops the necessity of constant vigilance. On October 19 two soldiers were shot for sleeping while on sentry duty. In that month cold weather



began to set in. General Wayne ordered the army to "hut" for the winter. Fort Greenville was built, and there the expedition passed the winter, during which Wayne continued drilling

Turtle

From Fort Greenville he sent a detachment to St. Clair's battlefield to bury the dead and to build another fort to which was given the significant name of Fort Recovery.

Skirmishes during the spring brought heavy losses on both sides, but they did not stop General Wayne's preparations to advance. The Indians began to gather in force, and on July 30 a body of about 1,500 or 2,000 met a detachment of 150 men and officers near Fort Recovery. The battle lasted all day. More than 22 officers and men were killed, but at length the attackers withdrew in confusion.

On July 27, preparations having been made, the main advance began again. The long and hard drill had transformed Wayne's men into veterans. In June the army had been re-enforced by 1,600 mounted militia from Kentucky. Wayne had also enlisted a force of frontiersmen familiar with life in the forest and trained in Indian warfare to be used as scouts. In this "Corps of Spies," as it was called, were two brothers named Miller, who had been captives among the Indians, an experience which made their services of special value. Still another was Capt. William Wells, who had also been a captive, had been adopted by the Miamis, married a daughter of Chief Little Turtle and as a "white Indian" had actually killed and scalped men of his own race at St. Clair's defeat.

General Wayne's first encampment was at Stillwater, 12 miles from Greenville. The second was at "Indian Encampment," near Fort Recovery.

The expedition then stopped long enough to build Fort Randolph. Another delay was caused when a falling tree struck and nearly killed General Wayne on August 3.

While the main body remained at the fort, which was also known as Fort St. Mary and Girty's Town, after Simon Girty, the notorious white renegade, a detachment went down St. Mary's river and built a post called Fort Adams. This move was made to confuse the Indians. implying as it did that Wayne intended to continue down the river. Instead, he proceeded toward the Maumee,

A deserter had warned the Indians of his approach and, unprepared to resist, the savages had deserted their villages and houses, leaving large fields of standing corn. The army came to several large villages, and for miles they passed through the fields. The troops were surprised at the fertility of the country and the industry of the Indians, none of whom had remained in any of the villages or settlements. It was soon made known, however, that they had congregated up stream in force to make a stand against the expedition. Apprised of this situation and expecting the attack at any time, "Mad Anthony" steadily continued his advance.

At the confluence of the Maumee and Au Glaize rivers he paused to build Fort Defiance on August 9. At this place he also stopped to parley with the Indians, bearing in mind the desire of the government to make a peaceful settlement if possible. Christopher Miller carried on negotiations, which ended when the Indians asked ten days to reach a decision.

Wayne, suspicious of the delay and having reason to believe that the Indians were only waiting for re-enforcements and British aid, had already prepared for a further advance. On that day, August 16, he went forward 12 miles. The next day he advanced another 10 miles, and on August 19 he commenced the erection on the banks of the Maumee of a fort which he called Camp Deposit. This was built primarily for the protection of his heavy baggage, with which he did not care to be encumbered when the battle

From Camp Deposit a British fort (Fort Miami) could be seen. This camp was commanded by Maj. William Campbell of the British army, and it was believed that it was a rallying point for the Indians. Both the Indians

Our Only Sultan



Sultan of Sulu is a Modern Ruler.

Prepared by National Geographic Society, Washington, D. C.—WNU Service. HE sultan of Sulu, the only oriental potentate ruling under the protection of the United States, has recently been bereft of all political power, although he still exercises religious authority over his Moro subjects in a little group of islands which are part of the Philippines. The new governor of the Philippines, Frank Murphy, decided not to appoint the sultan to the Philippine senate. Although the sultan seldom took his seat, the honor had been ac corded him since the time of Gov. Gen.

Wayne Memorial at Maumee Ohio

and Wayne expected the British to join in the

attack upon the Americans when the time was

ripe, and Wayne made plans to receive the Brit-

ish with his horsemen; the Indians with the

The long-expected battle came on the morn

ing of August 20. As Wayne's army advanced

cautiously along the western banks of the Mau-

mee, the American general saw that the Indian

general, Little Turtle, had chosen his battlefield

through the forest, covering the ground with

fallen trees. The left flank of the Indians' posi-

tion was covered by the Maumee and their front by a tangle of logs which, in the words of

Wayne, "rendered it impracticable for cavalry to

act with effect, and afforded the enemy the most

favorable covert for their savage method of

Undaunted by this, Wayne at once deployed

his forces in two lines with his Kentucky volun-

teer cavalry on his left flank and sent these under General Scott "to gain and turn their

right with spirit and promptitude," Wayne's

official report of the battle that followed is a

laconic account of this battle which was over

trailed arms, rouse the Indians from their cov-

erts at the point of the bayonet and, when up, to

deliver a close and well-directed fire on their

backs followed by a brisk charge so as not to

infantry that the Incan and Canadian militia

and volunteers were driven from all their cov

erts in so short a time that, although every

exertion was used by officers of the second line

Barber of the Mounted Volunteers to gain their

the enemy being driven in the course of an hour

more than two miles through the thick woods

already mentioned by less than one half of their

amounted to two thousand combatants, and the

troops actually engaged against them were

The rout of the Indians was complete and

they fled toward the British fort whose gates

they expected would be opened to them. Instead,

the British kept their outer wall tightly closed,

and the confused Indians, closely followed by

the American riflemen, abandoned their camp

The next day Wayne marched his men

close to the fort as to bring from its haughty

commander a demand to know "as speedily as

possible in what light I am to view your making such near approaches to this garrison." To this

"Without questioning the propriety, Sir. of your

interrogatory, I may observe to you that were

you entitled to an answer, the most full and

satisfactory one was announced to you from the

muzzles of my small arms yesterday morning in

the actions against the hordes of savages in the

vicinity of your post, . . . But had it continued until the Indians etc. had been driven under

the influence of the post and guns you mention

they would not have much impeded the progress

Later Wayne fell back to Fort Defiance, but

the next month he advanced to the Miami vil-

lages near the scene of Harmar's defeat and for

the next month his men were busily engaged in

the destruction of the villages and crops of the

Indians. Next he built a post to which he gave

the name of Fort Wayne (from which grew the

modern city of that name) and then retired to

The last act of the drama came in the summer

of 1795 when Chief Little Turtle, who had

warned the Indians against trying to oppose this

"chief who never sleeps" and advised them to

make peace while there still was time, led his

defeated tribesmen and their allies to the fort

to engage in the negotiations which resulted in

In the words of a recent historian (Beverley

W. Bond, Jr., author of "The Civilization of the

Old Northwest," published by the Macmillan com-

pany), "this treaty marked the first important

victory over the Indians in the Old Northwest.

By its terms, all of Ohio, except approximately

the section west of the Cuyahoga, was opened

to settlement, as well as the elongated strip in

southeastern Indiana known as the 'gore.' The

treaty also included cession of small strate

gically located areas in the Indian country for

military posts, with lines of communication be-tween them and thus made it possible to estab-

lish such posts as Fort Wayne at the head of

the Maumee and Fort Dearborn at the mouth of the Chicago. . . The surrender of Detroit,

the center of British influence among the Indi-

ans, in 1796 after Jay's treaty had been ratified,

rounded out the results of Wayne's victory.

C by Western Newspaper Union.

the historic Treaty of Fort Greenville.

Fort Greenville to go into winter quarters,

of the Victorious Army under my command.

sent a characteristic

and equipment, and fled to the woods.

short of nine hundred."

Mad Anthony

. From every account the enemy

"I ordered the front line to advance with

almost before it began. He says:

warfare."

with great skill. Here a tornado had swept

Dwight F. Davis. "In real life the sultan of Sulu is not the amusing semi-savage that George Ade put into comic opera three decades ago, but a decidedly modern ruler of the Sulu archipelago, which forms a series of oceanic stepping stones from the Philippine group to British North Borneo," writes George M. Hanson, former United States consul at Sandakan, British North Bor-

"Although he partly acknowledged the temporal sovereignty of the United States in 1899, and completely so in 1915, he retains some of the glam-or ascribed to him by the dramatist and remains locally a potentate to the native Sulus, or Moros. He formerly maintained at Maimbung, on the southern coast of the island of Jolo, a two story frame 'palace' for himself and six smaller dwellings for his wives and retinue. In 1932 a storm wrecked most of the buildings,

"Purely religious, his title connotes nothing more than leadership of the Mohammedan church within the limits of his sultanate. The sultan of Brunel, British Borneo, the recognized give time to load again, . . . Such was the impetuosity of the charge by the first line of 'royal highness' in the greater part of the territory, is inclined to regard him as a poor relation who pays tribute to Brunel; but nevertheless he is a full-fledged suitan and has authority of a sort over perhaps 300 small of the legion, and by Generals Scott, Toda, and islands and that part of British North Borneo with administrative headquarproper positions, yet but a part of each could get up in season to participate in the action, ters at Sandakan.

"In Borneo, as elsewhere, the British are good colonizers. They believe It is wiser to placate the Sulus on the Borneo side of the Sulu sultanate than to run risk of trouble; consequently they still pay tribute to the sultan and accord him military honors on his visits to Sandakan. He Is given a salute of guns when he comes to collect his annual tribute, and is entertained for two weeks or more by British officials at Government house. Here he receives local native chiefs and other notables.

Many Wives but No Children. "The sultan prides himself on being an American, though his domestic arrangements have hardly been of a kind sanctioned in the United States. Under the Koran he may have four wives at one time; and, since he has power to dismiss a wife or divorce her by waving his royal hand, the limitation of number has not been irksome. It is said that in his day he espoused many wives. He has no children, however, and the Rajamuda, or heir apparent (muda is a Malay word meaning 'unripe'), is his younger brother. Although the 1915 treats recognized him as the spiritual head

polygamy to be abandoned.
"Matrimony is somewhat casual among the Sulus, and it is not unusual for girls of thirteen, twelve, or even eleven to be claimed as brides. When I was United States consul at Sandakan, I had an amusing experience which impressed upon me the peculiarity of native marriage cus-

of the Sulu Mohammedans, its terms

were such as will eventually cause

toms. "Shortly before the sultan's visit to Borneo that year, a German landholder whom the British had ordered out of the country for the duration of the World war requested me to take charge of his rubber plantation near Sandakan, I agreed, since it was then my duty to take over representation of German interests, to go there on each pay day and check the accounts, but I declined to assume official con trol of the plantation. Thus I became for a short time 'master' of the Malay laborers, pending appointment of permanent superintendent.

"Upon my arrival on the first pay day, the accountant, a Singhalese from Ceylon, brought to my attention a plea from Alus, the house boy, who needed an advance of \$10, Singapore currency, for wedding expenses. Alus' prospective bride, the intermediary explained, was Canapa, daughter of Samat, the

Canapa Was Too Young. "Canapa was rather a little girl, and it seemed to me when her moth. | was enough."

er presented her for inspection, much too young to be thinking of matrimony. I decided a little delay would do no harm. Although the mother, herself only twenty-four, argued that Canapa was 'long past eleven and ready to marry', I announced kindly but firmly that no girl under twelve could be married without my special

"The mother asked if the wedding could take place when the girl was twelve. Not wishing to seem overharsh, I assented, I even offered to take a photograph of the supplicants and to give them a print as balm for their disappointment. They eagerly posed for the picture and went away seemingly well pleased.

"On my next visit to the plantation, I sent for Canapa and her mother and gave them a print of the photograph I had taken of them two weeks earlier. They seemed very hap-py, and the mother asked again if Canapa could be married when she was twelve. Again I said yes, and told her to go ahead and prepare for the wedding. Alus also asked the same question, and I repeated my assurance to him. Canapa would be twelve at the full moon, which would occur, so he had learned from the accountant, on Sunday of the next week.

#### Entertaining the Sultan.

"A week after this episode the sultan arrived and received official entertainment at government house, could not let the British outdo me in showing him the courtesy due his position and influence, and accordingly I invited him and his party to the consulate to tea. The guests included the sultana, the rajamuda, the sultan's minister, and several datus, or chiefs.

"I offered them cigarettes and handed the sultan a package labeled 'Egyp tian Cigarettes, Turkish Tobacco.' He examined the package critically, and when he saw the hieroglyphics he was delighted. Egyptian cigarettes, he said, were made by the 'followers of the Faithful and not by Christian Infidels.' I did not disturb his sublime faith. though I could have told him that those cigarettes were machine made in North Carolina from tobacco grown in Asia Minor.

### And So They Were Married.

"While I was entertaining the sultan at the consulate, it occurred to me that it would be a fine thing to have him perform the wedding ceremony. This would be an unexpected honor to Alus and Canapa and no doubt would prove highly gratifying to all concerned. The more I thought of the idea the better I ifked it. I would have the young couple come back with me to Sandakan on Saturday, and invite the sultan to another ten, where he could smoke his fill of Turkish cigarettes made by the 'Faithful' in North Carolina. The wedding of Alus the Bajao and the twelveyear-old Malay beauty, Canapa, would follow. The incident was all but closed.

"When I went to the plantation the following Saturday, the full moon that regulated Malay birthdays for the month had waned perceptibly. The accountant met me as usual, but no smiling Alus stood in the doorwny to

"'Where is Alus?' I asked.

"'He is here no more. He and Cacapa live in the little house behind the rubber factory with Surinim, the kaboon (gardener), and they went to Sandakan today in the hope of getting to see the sultan."

'Living with Canapa?' I muttered. 'What do you mean?'

"They were married at the full moon, a week ago, as the tuan had said, and he is at this house no more.

" 'Married a week ago? Who married them?

"'Why you, Tuan; you married "'I married them! What are you

driving at? "'It was the full moon, Tuan, and Canapa was twelve. And so they were married, as the tuan had said. They sleep in the house of the kaboon, who is Canapa's uncle. Is not the tuan

pleased? "Then the whole thing suddenly dawned. The accountant was right. and all my paternalistic plans for giving the house boy and his childish flancee a wedding of regal pomp and circumstance had come to naught.

"I had married them, however, unintentionally, but none-the-less certainly. Because of my inexperience with native customs in affairs of the heart, I had spoken fateful words too casually. The tuan had signified his consent and had fixed the time. That

#### Ox Sledge of Funchal Survives Motor Advent

Automobiles, motor busses and trucks now crowd the narrow streets of Funchal, capital of the Madeira islands, but it is the native carro, or sledge, draws by a pair of patient oxen, which catches the eye, says the National Geographic so

In one of these two-seated, curtained and canopled "oxey-cabs," which resemble big baskets on runners, the traveler glides along the smooth, polished cobbles to the cog railway, which carries him up a steep incline to pine-clad heights. 3,300 feet above the sea. A feature of the ascent is the shower of flowers tossed by blossom-laden children. who scamper after sledge and slowmoving funulcular. This graceful act, unfortunately, is marred by the insistent clamor: "One penny! One penny !"

The return trip from the mountain can be made in a toboggan sledge, which offers an exciting ride. The speed of the passenger and cargo sledge is slow, but the downhill "running carro" provides real thrills, This broad armchair o\_ runners is used in descending selected routes of tilted streets. Two men hold the sledge in leash by guide ropes; as it starts down the slippery stone paths they hop on to the back platform and the slide begins!

#### Theatrical Note

"Dad, what is an actor?"
"An actor? My son, an actor is a man who can walk to the side of a stage, peer into the wings filled with theatrical props, dirt and dust, other actors, stage hands, old clothes, and other clap-trap, and say, 'What a levely view there is from this win



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