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## STORY OF THE SURRENDER.

### Authentic Account of the Great Event at Appomattox.

Statesville Landmark.

The Landmark is publishing the following by request. It is of historical interest and of especial interest to Confederate veterans:

Mr. Editor: I clipped from the Journal and Tribune, of Knoxville, Tenn., the following account of the surrender of General R. E. Lee to General U. S. Grant at Appomattox Courthouse, Va., by General Horace Porter, General Grant's chief of staff, and send it with the request that you publish it, as I feel it will be read by your thousands of subscribers as the most accurate account of the surrender (as I was there) that has ever been in print.

B. J. Rogers, Native of Mecklenburg county, Va., veteran Confederate States of America, 1861-5. Inmate Soldiers' Home, Richmond, Va., February 10, 1913.

The best and most reliable account of what happened in the McLean house is from the pen of General Porter, General Grant's chief of staff, who was one of the eye-witnesses of the momentous treaty. General Porter says in his "Campaigning With Grant":

"The house had a comfortable wooden porch with seven steps leading up to it. A hall ran through the middle from front to back and upon each side was a room having two windows, one in front and one in the rear. Each room had two doors opening into the hall. The building stood a little distance back from the street with a yard in front, and to the left on entering was a gate for carriages and a roadway running to a stable in the rear. We entered the grounds by this gate and dismounted. In the yard were seen a fine, large gray horse, which proved to be General Lee's favorite animal, called 'Traveler,' and a good-looking, dark-colored mare belonging to Colonel Marshall. An orderly in gray was in charge of them and had taken off their bridles to let them crop the grass.

"General Grant mounted the steps and entered the house. As he stepped into the hall Colonel Babcock, who had seen his approach from the window, opened the door of the room on the left in which he had been sitting with General Lee and Colonel Marshall awaiting General Grant's arrival. The general passed in, and as Lee arose and stepped forward Grant extended his hand, saying, 'General Lee,' and the two shook hands cordially.

"The members of the staff, Generals Sheridan and Ord and some other general officers who had gathered in the front yard, remained outside, feeling that General Grant would probably prefer his first interview with General Lee to be in a measure private. In a few minutes Colonel Babcock came to the front door, and making a motion with his hat toward the sitting rooms, said: 'The general says come in.' It was then about 1:30, on Sunday, April 9. We entered and found General Grant in the center of the room and Lee sitting in a plain armchair, with a cane seat, beside a square, marble-topped table near the front window, in the corner opposite the door by which we entered, and facing Grant. Colonel Marshall was standing at his left with his right elbow resting upon the mantelpiece. We walked in softly and ranged ourselves quietly about the sides of the room, very much as people enter a sick chamber when they expect to find the patient dangerously ill. Some found seats on the sofa standing against the wall, between the two doors, and on the few plain chairs which constituted the furniture, but most of the party stood.

"The contrast between the two commanders was singularly striking, and could not fail to attract marked attention as they sat, six or eight feet apart, facing each other. General Grant, the nearly 43 years of age, was evidently

feet eight inches in height, with shoulders slightly stooped. His hair and full beard were nut-brown without a trace of gray in them. He had on his single-breasted blouse of dark blue flannel, unbuttoned in front and showing a waistcoat underneath. He wore an ordinary pair of top boots, with his trousers inside, and without spurs. The boots and portions of his clothes were spattered with mud. He had worn a pair of thread gloves of a dark yellow color, which he had taken off on entering the room. His felt sugarloaf, stiff-brimmed hat was resting on his lap. He had no sword or sash and a pair of shoulder straps was all there was about him to designate his rank. In fact, aside from these, his uniform was that of a private soldier.

"Lee, on the other hand, was six feet and one inch in height and erect for one of his age, for he was Grant's senior by sixteen years. His hair and full beard were a silver gray, and thick, except that the hair had become a little thin in front. He wore a new uniform of Confederate gray, buttoned to the throat, and a handsome sword and sash. The sword was of exceedingly fine workmanship and the hilt was studded with jewels. It had been presented to him by some women in England, who sympathized with the cause he represented. His top-boots were comparatively new and had on them, near the top, some ornamental stitching of red silk. Like his uniform, they were clean. On the boots were handsome spurs with large rowels. A felt hat, which in color matched that of his uniform, and a pair of long, gray buckskin gauntlets lay beside him on the table. We endeavored afterward to learn how it was that he wore such fine clothes, and looked so much as if he had turned out to go to church that Sunday afternoon, while with us our outward garb scarcely rose to the dignity of the 'shabby genteel.' One explanation was that when his headquarters wagons had been pressed so closely by our cavalry a few days before, it was found that his officers would have to destroy all their baggage except the clothes they carried on their backs, and each one naturally sought to precipitate the good of destruction by a sacrifice of his second-best. Another reason was that, in deference to General Grant, General Lee had dressed himself with special care for the purpose of meeting.

"General Grant Begins. "Grant began the conversation by saying: 'I met you once before, General Lee, while we were serving in Mexico, when you came over from General Scott's headquarters to visit Garland's brigade, to which I then belonged. I have always remembered your appearance, and I think I should have recognized you anywhere.' 'Yes,' replied General Lee, 'I know I met you on that occasion, and I have often thought of it, and tried to recollect how you looked, but I have never been able to recall a single feature.' "After some further mention of Mexico, General Lee said: 'I suppose, General Grant, the object of our present meeting is fully understood. I asked to see you to ascertain upon what terms you would receive the surrender of my army.' General Grant replied: 'The terms I propose are those stated substantially in my letter of yesterday; that is, the officers and men surrendered to be paroled and disqualified from taking up arms again until properly exchanged, and all arms, ammunition and supplies to be delivered up as captured property.' Lee nodded an assent, and said: 'Those are about the conditions which I expected would be proposed.' General Grant then continued: 'Yes, I think our correspondence indicated pretty clearly the action that would be taken at our meeting and I hope it may lead to a general suspension of hostilities and be the means of preventing any further loss of life.'

"Lee inclined his head as indicating his accord with this wish, and General Grant then went on to talk at some length in a very pleasant vein about the prospects of peace. Lee was evidently

anxious to proceed to the formal work of surrender, and he brought the subject up again by saying: 'I presume, General Grant, we have both carefully considered the proper steps to be taken, and I would suggest that you commit in writing the terms that you have proposed so that they may be formally acted upon.'

"Very Well," replied Grant, 'I will write them out.' And calling for his manifold order book, he opened it, laid it on a small oval wooden table, which Colonel Parker brought from the rear of the room, and proceeded to write the terms. The leaves had been so prepared that three impressions of the writing were made. He wrote very rapidly, and did not pause until he had finished the sentence ending with 'officers appointed by me to receive them.'

"Then he looked toward Lee, and his eyes seemed to be resting on the handsome sword that hung at that officer's side. He said afterward that this set him to thinking that it would be an unnecessary humiliation to require the officers to surrender their swords, and a great hardship to deprive them of their personal baggage and horses; and after a pause he wrote the sentence: 'This will not embrace the side-arms of the officers, nor their private horses or baggage.'

"Terms of Surrender. "When he had finished the letter he called Colonel Parker to his side, and looked it over with him, and directed him as they went along to interline six or seven words, and to strike out the word their, which had been repeated. When this had been done the general took the manifold writer in his right hand, extended his arm toward Lee and started to rise from his chair to hand the book to him. As I was standing equally distant from them, with my back to the front window, I stepped forward, took the book and passed it to General Lee. The terms were as follows:

"Appomattox Courthouse, Va., April 9, 1865. "General R. E. Lee, Commanding U. S. Army: "General—In accordance with the substance of my letter to you of the 8th instant, I propose to receive the surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia on the following terms, to-wit: Rolls of all the officers and men to be made in duplicate, one copy to be given to an officer designated by me, the other to be retained by such officer or officers as you may designate. The officers to give their individual paroles not to take up arms against the government of the United States until properly exchanged, and each company or regimental commander to sign a like parole for the men in their commands. The arms, artillery and public property to be parked and stacked and turned over to the officers appointed by me to receive them. This will not embrace the side-arms of the officers, nor their private horses or baggage. This done, each officer and man will be allowed to return to his home, not to be disturbed by the United States authorities so long as they observe their paroles and the laws in force where they may reside. Very Respectfully, "U. S. Grant, "Lieutenant-General."

"Lee brushed aside some books and two brass candlesticks which were on the table, then took the book and laid it down before him, while he drew from his pocket a pair of steel-rimmed spectacles and wiped the glasses carefully with his handkerchief. He crossed his legs, adjusted the spectacles very slowly and deliberately took up the draft of the terms, and proceeded to read them attentively. They consisted of two pages. When he reached the top line of the second page, he looked up and said to General Grant: 'After the words 'until properly' the word 'exchanged' seemed to be omitted. You doubtless intended to use that word.'

"Why, yes," said Grant; 'I thought I had put in the word 'exchanged.'

"I presumed it had been

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## FOR MODEL ROAD IN NORTH CAROLINA.

### Forty Thousand Dollars Government Money Secured for Work.

Senator Simmons has secured \$40,000 of Government money for experimental work in building model good roads in North Carolina. This is part of an appropriation of \$500,000 carried in the postoffice appropriation bill last year for model highway construction. It was incorporated in the bill by an amendment offered by Senator Simmons, and is the first big appropriation ever made for the purpose by the Federal Government.

The country has been divided into eight groups, and North Carolina has been selected as the State to make the experiments in the South Atlantic group. This was agreed upon after many conferences between Mr. Simmons, Postmaster General Burleson and Secretary of Agriculture Houston. Governor Craig will be requested to make the selection of the road to be improved.

The Agricultural Department will insist upon constructing the best type of road, the Government paying one-third of the expense and the local community two-thirds. The roads will be built under the direction of the Division of Public Roads of the Department of Agriculture.

Instead of building one road of 25 or 40 miles in length, Senator Simmons hopes that Governor Craig and the department will arrange for the construction of at least two roads, one in the eastern and one in the western part of the State.

The Postmaster General and the Secretary of Agriculture are anxious to begin the work as soon as possible, so that its success may be noted and a report made to the next session of Congress and possibly furnish the basis for a comprehensive plan of co-operation between the Federal and State Government in highway construction.

## Asheville Oar Strike Comes to Abrupt End.

Asheville, May 2.—The strike of the motormen and conductors on the local lines of the Asheville Power & Light Co., which was declared last Saturday at noon, ended at 9:15 tonight when the company announced its willingness to make certain advances in the wages of the men. The new rate ranges from 20 cents an hour for the first year to 25 cents an hour for the fourth year, and every year thereafter.

The settlement of the strike was brought about by the good offices of Governor Craig, who arrived here this morning, and a committee of 10 citizens appointed at a mass-meeting last night. After two conferences between the company officials, headed by Charles E. Johnson of Raleigh, president of the company, and the committee, the local company accepted the committee's proposals, and these in turn were accepted by representatives of the street car workers' union, and by the strikers at a subsequent meeting.

The strikers will return to work tomorrow morning under the new scale of wages.

## Save Priscner's Life.

Wadesboro, May 2.—A young white man charged with assault by a negro girl was this afternoon rushed from Pee Dee to jail at Rockingham, after having been threatened with lynching by a large mob of negroes. C. A. Musselwhite of Pee Dee made the arrest, and with the assistance of two negroes, Wat. Hancher and Ben Pratt, held the prisoner until the arrival of Sheriff Lowery and a posse from this place. Hancher and Pratt seem really to have saved the life of the accused man by interfering when the mob would have fired upon him with pistols. Mr. Musselwhite stood his ground and said he would kill the first who fired.

Upon the arrival of the sheriff and posse trouble was averted by placing the prisoner on the train for Rockingham, it being deemed best to hurry him off by rail, as there was quite a number of negroes gathered at Pee Dee for a lot sale and school commencement

## BITTER ATTACKS ON DEMOCRATIC TARIFF BILL.

### Underwood Hurries Tariff Program on With Worst of Tangle Over.

Washington, May 3.—The wool schedule was passed without amendment by the House today in its consideration of the Underwood tariff bill. It went through with little excitement, its passage causing scarcely a ripple on the smooth waters of the Democratic tariff program.

The Republicans concentrated their attacks on the schedule by presenting a blanket amendment as a substitute for it. This substitute, prepared by Representative Payne, provided a rate of 18 cents a pound on raw wool, placed on the free list in the Underwood bill, and comparative rates based on a duty of 18 cents a pound on the wool content of the various stages of manufactured woolsens. The Republicans loudly proclaimed their substitute to be in conformity with the report which the tariff committee made on the woolen schedules two years ago. The Democrats as emphatically declared it was not. A deviation from Democratic lines by members representing wool growing States failed to materialize in the vote on raw wool. The Republican substitute was defeated and the Underwood schedule passed 74 to 193. With the silk, paper and sundry schedules still to be passed, Representative Underwood hurried the House on after the wool fight with the worst of the tariff wrangle out of the way.

## Attack of Republicans.

The Republican attack on the Underwood wool schedule was bitter. After three hours of general debate Republican Leader Mann and Democratic Leader Underwood summed up the discussion.

"Several years ago," said Mr. Mann, "we Republicans provided for a tariff board. We propose to stand by the report of that board and present a woolen schedule based upon the information ascertained by it. For years the woolen schedule has been a point of controversy, and for the first time in the history of our tariff making we propose a scientific woolen schedule and we will appeal to the country to form it."

Mr. Mann pleaded for the support of the Progressives, "temporarily estranged from the Republican party, but soon to return to our ranks." On the vote the Progressives divided, some voting for and some against the substitute.

"The Democratic party admits this schedule means the death of the wool growing industry in this country. One Democrat tells this bill will kill the sugar industry, another tells it will kill a part of the cotton industry, another that some other industry will be ruined. We might get along if only the wool industry were slaughtered," he continued. "We might do so if the cotton industry were sacrificed. We might get along if only one industry went down. But to slaughter all these together, that cannot be done and retain prosperity in the land and I feel sure that the people will soon return to that economic policy which insures prosperity."

## Reply of Underwood.

Representative Underwood replied to Mann, declaring the Republicans themselves were not in harmony in support of the Payne amendment.

"You say that you are learning something from the tariff board about this schedule," he shouted to the Republicans. "You are learning that the sentiment of the American people is behind the Democratic party and this tariff bill."

Representative Mann asked whether the Ways and Means Committee had not at first favored a duty on raw wool, but had "changed their minds at the request of the President."

"Candidly," answered Mr. Underwood, "this bill originally was written with a duty of 15 per cent on raw wool. But the difference between your party and ours is that we can get to-

gether and you can't." "Except on raw wool," he continued, "your bill follows the rates in our bill very closely. It also approximates the tariff board report. But you know that on the subject of the duty on raw wool the tariff board was divided. Its report on that subject was a Scotch verdict."

As soon as the wool schedule was passed the House hurried through the silk schedule.

A single committee amendment changing chiffons from 50 per cent to 60 per cent ad valorem being the only change made.

The paper and book schedule of the tariff bill was adopted with only minor changes as to classification proposed by the Ways and Means Committee.

The sundries schedule, which also was concluded, was the vehicle of several lively discussions. Representatives Steenerson and Stevens of Minnesota, protested against the proposed tariff on skins. Mr. Steenerson said it was an injustice to the common people of his section to place a ten per cent tax on the skins undressed and 40 per cent on the fur clothing made up. He insisted that if this were carried out an amendment he offered to tax other fur-bearing skins so dear to the hearts of women of fashion should be adopted. Representative Harrison of New York, for the committee, insisted that the rich fur merchants of the twin cities of Minnesota should bear their share of taxation and that those who objected to it really indirectly represented the Hudson Bay Fur Company.

Representative Davis of West Virginia sought to restore coal to the durable list and Representative Mondell of Wyoming, asserted that free coal would result in a loss of business and the British Columbia coal mines then advancing prices to American consumers.

## Raleigh Pays Water Company \$250,000.

Raleigh, May 3.—The board of arbitration for the sale of the Wake Water Company to the city for municipal ownership reported to Judge Carter today, holding that the city will have to pay the company \$250,000 for the plant, the company to retain all cash on hand and accounts on the books at the time the sales is consummated. This finding is final and the next step is for the city to issue bonds and pay over to the company the purchase price. Then it will be up to the city to make the improvements and enlargements of reservoir capacity that have been such a crying need for so long. Judge Carter still has under advisement the matter of allowing The News and Observer to sue the water company for the burning of its plant, as the plaintiff alleges, through the failure of the water company to give direct water pressure when the fire alarm was sent in and the call for such pressure made. The matter of conditions under which the suit shall be brought is being considered, the company demanding that there shall be bonds executed by the plaintiff for damage that may accrue through having any part of its funds tied up pending the determination of the suit.

## Commissioners Sale.

By virtue of an order conferring authority upon us, by the Clerk of the Superior Court of Surry County, in the case of John Banner and Joseph William Prather, Executors of Jesse H. Prather, and others, we will sell to the highest bidder on the premises in Mt. Airy, on Saturday June 7th, 1913, at 1 o'clock, p. m. the following described real estate to-wit:

Six vacant lots on Main St., adjoining the lots of J. P. Rawley, Banner and others, same being lots Nos. 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8 of the A. Hines property, as per plot made by Otto Kochitzky.

Terms of sale: One-third cash; One-third in twelve months; Balance in Eighteen Months—notes with approved security, required for deferred payments.

This May 7, 1913.  
W. F. Carter,  
S. P. Graves,  
Commissioners.