

Memories of the Civil War

By Terre Haute men who gave their services.

THE recruits who are enlisting in the United States army today are subjected to a careful examination of teeth and according to Comrade Henry J. Cassell, of this city, there was an additional reason for this close examination during the days of the civil war, when muzzle loading guns were used by the soldiers. Comrade Cassell was one of four brothers who enlisted in the struggle that was to abolish slavery in the United States and he was the only one of the four to ever return alive from that struggle, the others giving up their lives at the Wilderness, before Gettysburg and at the second battle of Bull Run. This Terre Haute soldier has spent much of his life in perilous occupations, as when he returned from the army he took up the work of a coal miner and became a veteran of that occupation.

First Paper Cartridges.
About the time of the opening of the civil war, paper cartridges were invented for the old style muzzle loading guns, and they were issued to the soldiers.

The cartridges were made of a tough grade of water proof paper, with the ends twisted under pressure and hardened, to prevent the lead from losing out in handling. Each soldier had to bite the end off from each cartridge before ramming it home in his musket, and then he had to cap the weapon and pick off a rebel. In the heat of a fierce battle there was hardly time to ask a comrade to bite off the ends of a few cartridges for you to use, so you had to depend on your own teeth, and when a number of rounds of ammunition had to be fired in rapid succession, the need of strong teeth was apparent. Also parched corn

was one of the principal articles of diet for the boys on many occasions, and in order to grind this up the teeth were again called into service.

When war was declared between the north and the south, Comrade Cassell was 19 years old. Patriotism ran high in the Cassell family, and he and his three brothers responded to the call for volunteers at once. All four of the brothers were assigned to Company A, Seventeenth Illinois volunteer infantry, and they followed their regimental flag through some of the fiercest fighting of the awful struggle. History shows that the Seventeenth Illinois was at the front in many a fierce fight.

Only One Returned.

At the close of the war Comrade Henry Cassell was the only one of the four brothers to return to Terre Haute. One of them had fallen at Gettysburg, shot through the heart by a confederate bullet, and was found by our hero after a long search in the dusk among the piles of dead and dying on the battlefield after the second day's fighting, as the cost of General Lee's defeat. The body was sent to Terre Haute for burial, and now rests at Highland Lawn cemetery. During the fighting in the Wilderness another brother fell at Comrade Cassell's side, but in the smoke and confusion of the battle he was not missed until after the battle, and a search during the night failed to locate him. Comrade Cassell is of the opinion that this brother was badly wounded, but managed to crawl out of the thick of the struggle and then died when no help reached him. The third brother met a similar fate at the second battle of Bull Run, and likewise his body was never recovered. Comrade Cassell was scarred by confederate bullets himself, five times, but he always managed to escape with his life.

It was in the first engagement of



HENRY J. CASSELL.

the regiment, the advance on Fort Henry and Fort Donelson, that Comrade Cassell received his first wound.

In this campaign the Indiana and Illinois troops proved their bravery in spite of the fact that they were raw recruits. The wound that Comrade Cassell received was in the side but he stubbornly refused to leave his comrades. With only the hurried treatment that he could secure in the field hospital, he marched on with his regi-

ment and took chances on recovering. This venerable member of the Seventeenth Illinois infantry took a part in many of the bloodiest battles of the war but as a monument to human sacrifice for a cause he places the battle of Gettysburg far ahead of all of the others.

General Meade was in command of the union army of 55,000 men, who first circled the 100,000 confederates in the field of Gettysburg and prepared

for the battle. It is the opinion of Comrade Cassell that if General Lee had attacked on the first night, before the 25,000 men arrived to reinforce General Meade, that he would have won this decisive battle of the war.

Deadly Gettysburg.

The tremendous loss of life at Gettysburg was due to the fact that both the union and confederate armies stubbornly refused to yield an inch

of ground. The battlefield covered some five miles of territory and no one man can have much of an idea of the general operations but Comrade Cassell saw enough of it. The union batteries were located in the center of the circle formed by the union lines and the Seventeenth Illinois was back of it acting as a support. The arrival of reinforcements spurred the confederates into making the first charge and General Pickett's famous command swung into action only to be cut to pieces. The union men were desperately in earnest from the very opening of the battle.

The tires were stripped from the cannon wheels and cut into slugs to be used for loading the cannons, chains were torn from the traces of the mule harnesses and rammed into the big guns, and at the crisis even stones and rocks were used as ammunition. General Pickett started his charge before the batteries opened up and the effect of the first fire was terrible.

Use of Chain Shot.

The chains spread out to their full length and moved down the advancing rebels, cutting swaths three and four men deep. General Pickett made a noble fight but the artillery fire cut his command to pieces, and the infantry finished the work of destruction so completely that only 55 men were left to follow him, when at last he was compelled to retreat from the field. The entire line was engaged during this battle and a spirit of win or die prevailed throughout the fighting. The lines waved backward and forward, now retreating to catch their breath and again rushing into the conflict, now losing a little ground and now regaining it again. At last night fell and the hostilities ceased.

The men were driven to frenzy by the sight of their dead comrades who often lay under their very feet. It was

here that one of Comrade Cassell's brothers fell, and the thought of this loss inspired him to finish the war. He determined to revenge himself on the enemy that had deprived him of his brother. At night the two lines parted and camp fires were lighted. One young soldier counted 18 bullet holes in his clothing and bantered Comrade Cassell into counting the holes in his. An inspection showed that there were 25 in his, but during the heat of the battle he had never noticed it.

Friendly Dead Line.

During the night the picket lines of the two armies were within a few feet of each other, and a dead line was drawn. After the awful day the pickets met as brothers, at first laughing and talking together, and later playing cards, but all of this time the dead line was between them, and the saddle of a dead trooper was placed on the line to serve as a table. Everything was friendly, and they played cards for tobacco and nicknacks, but if a man crossed the dead line he was grabbed and made a prisoner of war. It seemed impossible that these could be the same men who had fought each other so bitterly during the day. With the coming of dawn the battle was renewed and continued all day, and it was followed by another night of peace and quiet. Then came the third day of fighting, and General Lee saw that it was no use, so on the third night he slipped back towards the south with 40,000, all that was left of his 100,000, and the victorious union army remained on the field. The invasion of the north had been checked.

In the fighting that followed the course of Comrade Cassell's service he was wounded three times, and on one occasion went into action after living on corn for three days, but all of this was child's play compared to Gettysburg.

Our Own Spreading Chestnut Tree

THE REJUVENATOR.

Having attended three of the style show exhibits at the Grand, Tom Kehoe felt, qualified to discuss new fangled ideas in women's frocks and turbelows:

"Women's fashions in 1914," he said, "are a revelation. Sculptors and painters don't need to study in the life class any more. Every fashionable woman is, as it were, a model—physically, I mean, not morally. I met a leading lady in a very stunning gown of the new fashion—slashed, decollete, transparent, and all that sort of thing. I congratulated her on her appearance, and she said: 'I just love these new gowns. They make me feel so girlish, Tom. Every time a man looks at me I blush.'"

NEW FLAG OF TRUCE.

Something in the way of a military story from Sim Waggoner? Very fashionable, military stories, these days. Here you are:

The military maneuvered. All afternoon the attackers had attacked and the defenders defended, with conspicuous lack of incident or bravery. Operations were beginning to drag when the white flag went up.

The officer in command of the attackers started in amazement. "A flag of truce," he exclaimed. "What do they want?"

The sergeant-major endeavored to cover up a smile. "They say, sir," he reported, "that as it's tea time they'd like to exchange a couple of privates for a can of condensed milk, if you can afford it!"

THE 1914 GIRL.

Fred Snapp naturally thinks highly of the 1914 girl, having helped to exploit her in the recent style show. "With her four-ounce frocks and her two-ounce swimming suits," Mr. Snapp said, "the 1914 girl, beautiful as a goddess and athletic as a sophomore, is the most attractive creature. No wonder she marries off so young and so well."

"I heard an anecdote about a 1914 girl the other day. 'At a dinner dance, after a maxixe, this girl's partner, a bespectacled young man, said to her: 'Let us go and walk in the sunken garden.'"

"I don't want to go into the garden," the girl said shyly, "without a chaperon."

"Oh, we won't need a chaperon, I assure you," said the bespectacled young man.

"Then," said the girl, "I don't want to go into the garden."

public speaking. Members of the league feel that they have been in great luck to get so fine a speaker for their meeting and hope that a large audience of men and women will hear her.

No festivity of any sort has been arranged in connection with the meeting, as she will not arrive until late in the afternoon, but at the close of the meeting, an informal social session will be held, when everyone will be given an opportunity to meet Mrs. Jones.

The meeting which was to have been held at the home of Mrs. J. D. Morgan in West Terre Haute next Friday evening has been postponed on account of a political meeting. Mr. Kingsley, of Indianapolis, will give a speech and will talk at length on the constitutional convention question. The women are so anxious to hear what he has to say that they will put off their own meeting until the following Friday. At that time a number of members of the Terre Haute league will go over to West Terre Haute, and it is the intention to form a new franchise league. A number of the most prominent women of West Terre Haute have expressed their intention to join a suffrage league as soon as one is started, and it is believed that a large organization can be formed there.

Mrs. R. E. Moore, Mrs. Juliet Strouse and Mrs. McCord, of Rockville, were guests of Mrs. Katherine Isbell Wednesday. Mrs. Moore talked of suffrage plans for the near future, and reported that the Rockville league was planning to do propaganda work for the constitutional convention during the carnival to be held there the second half of this week. She borrowed the voiceless speeches of the Terre Haute league and went home well supplied with literature.

The W. C. T. U. state convention now in session at Brazil is being made the occasion of a quantity of good constitutional convention work. Scarcely a session has gone by thus far without a strong plea being made for the convention. Monday afternoon has been set aside as franchise institute to be followed by a banquet at the Masonic hall. A number of local suffragists plan to attend that session.

Mrs. Bessie O. Chranicki held a very successful constitutional convention meeting at Union chapel, East Glenn, Tuesday evening. The church was filled and the greatest interest shown

VERY ENGLISH.

Here's something "Kid" Hedges brought back from England several years ago. It's due for a revival:

A very wealthy man had a horror of paying his debts and the unfortunate tradespeople who supplied him spent many weary hours endeavoring to obtain what was their due without having a recourse to law. One day he was in a barber's shop with his face lathered, waiting to be shaved, when one of his creditors entered. Naturally he at once demanded his money.

"I make a fuss," said the debtor. "Won't you wait until I am shaved?"

"But I certainly is easier than science or mathematics," the principal insisted.

"As I teach it," replied the young teacher, "no subject could be more difficult and confusing."

in her remarks. Other members of the league accompanied her and distributed literature. It is probable that other meetings at country churches will be arranged.

WILL WED IN LINTON.

Arthur Osborn and Miss Cora Schlot will live in South Bend.

By Special Correspondent.
LINTON, Ind., Oct. 10.—The marriage of Arthur Osborn, of South Bend, and Miss Cora Schlot will take place this morning at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Herman Schlot. Rev. W. N. Yocum will officiate. The bridal couple will leave immediately for South Bend.

Progressives Open Up.

By Special Correspondent.
LINTON, Ind., Oct. 10.—The progressives opened the campaign here Saturday night under the leadership of James B. Wilson, of Bloomfield, Ind., judge of the Greene county circuit Court. Wilson is a candidate for congress on the progressive ticket.

Vosloh Named Chairman.

By Special Correspondent.
LINTON, Ind., Oct. 10.—W. R. Vosloh, of Bloomfield, Ind., has been appointed chairman of the Greene county republican committee to succeed Warren Tinsman, who is seriously ill with typhoid fever.

Lyons to Have Show.

By Special Correspondent.
LINTON, Ind., Oct. 10.—The agriculture and stock show will open Monday at Lyons, Ind., about six miles from here. A large crowd is expected, as the show is always largely attended.

WHEN IN DOUBT.

Try The Tribune.

A PROUD BOAST.

I. Mehegan, the most dignified of interlocutors to be found in this section of the country, is responsible for this yarn:

"A teachers' meeting was in progress and it was decided that the more difficult subjects should come in the morning and those that required less application later in the day. History was last on the list and the young teacher protested.

"But it certainly is easier than science or mathematics," the principal insisted.

"As I teach it," replied the young teacher, "no subject could be more difficult and confusing."

SULLIVAN CO. MINERS PLAN TO HEAR WILSON

Secretary of Labor Will Make Speaking Tour of County Next Friday.

By Special Correspondent.

SULLIVAN, Ind., Oct. 10.—The miners and laboring men of Sullivan county are expected to turn out in mass on next Friday, October 16, when Hon. W. B. Wilson, secretary of labor, will make a tour of Sullivan county, speaking at each important mining center. The trip will be made in an automobile and speeches will be made by Mr. Wilson as follows: Shelby, 11 a. m.; Hymera, 1 p. m.; Cass, 4:30 p. m.; Dugger, 6 p. m. From Sullivan county, Mr. Wilson will go to Linton, where he will speak at night.

CARNIVAL A FAILURE.

Rain Puts Damp on Crowds at Sullivan Fair.

By Special Correspondent.
SULLIVAN, Ind., Oct. 10.—A three days' carnival under the auspices of Sullivan business men closed tonight. It was a financial failure, owing to the fact that it poured rain almost continually from the time the carnival opened until it closed. A large crowd was in town tonight.

Injured by Explosion.

By Special Correspondent.
SULLIVAN, Ind., Oct. 10.—Frank Brandenburg, an oil well contractor, and Elmer Coney, a driller, are in the Crowder hospital suffering from serious

LOOKING FOR TRADE?

Dr. James A. McCall in relating this story mentions no names. He just tells it like this:

A young suburban doctor, whose practice was not very great, sat in his study reading away a lazy afternoon in early summer. His man servant appeared at the door.

"Doctor, them boys is stealin' your green peaches again. Shall I chase them away?"

The doctor looked thoughtful a moment, then leveled his eyes at the servant.

"No," he said.

WAR'S TRAGEDY.

When asked to say something touching on the trouble in Europe, Dr. Roberts, who is in close touch with the situation, simply told this little story, which carries its own moral:

"There is a little anecdote that well brings home the poignant tragedy of war."

"A general in his splendid uniform clasped his little girl to his breast. He was about to depart for the front. His orderly outthrew his charger."

"Papa," said the little girl, her head on the general's gold embroidery, "are you going to kill some other little girl's father?"

ROCKVILLE NEWS NOTES.

By Special Correspondent.

ROCKVILLE, Ind., Oct. 10.—At the recent Parke County Missionary association meeting of the Presbyterian church at Marshall, Mrs. Alfred H. Stark, of Rockville, was elected president. Mrs. Walter S. Ferguson, of Rockville, vice president; Miss Mayme Strong, of Guilon, was retained as secretary-treasurer.

Master Claude Fox, of Tangier, Parke county, was unfortunate some weeks ago to break his leg and since recovering has broken it, suffering considerable pain from the injury.

The Rev. Albert L. Miller was returned to the Rockville Methodist Episcopal church for a second pastorate, and delivers the first sermon of the new year Sunday morning.

Memorial Presbyterian pulpit will be filled Sunday morning and evening by the Rev. H. T. Graham, of Franklin, Ind., who speaks in the interests of Hanover college.

THE MOST DESIRABLE ROOMERS

Read this or rent ads in the Tribune. If you have a room to rent, advertise it in the Tribune. Twelve words, three times, 30c.

Suffragist News Notes

Plans are completed for "Constitutional Convention day," Saturday, October 17, at least as far as Terre Haute is concerned. To help the local franchise league in making it a big day the national association has promised one of its speakers, Mrs. Minona S. Jones, who will speak at the Chamber of Commerce at 3 p. m. The league hopes to make this much more than a league open meeting and to attract all those who are interested in the question of a new constitution from any standpoint.

Mrs. Jones is the national president of the Race Betterment league, founder of the "No Vote, No Tax" league, author of the beautiful woman's declaration of independence, originator of the woman's good road movement in Illinois and a prominent member of the National Suffrage association's

speakers' bureau. On May 2, National amendment day, a big woman's parade was held in St. Paul, and Mrs. Jones was the speaker of the day. She addressed an audience of about five thousand and the papers were unusually enthusiastic in their comments. She received considerable national attention when she was appointed by Postmaster General Burleson, of the national democratic committee, to stump the states of Idaho and Washington for Wilson. Although the idea in arranging to have Mrs. Jones talk in those states was that she might reach the women voters, it was found that she had an equal amount of influence with the men. She is now recognized everywhere as one of the great political speakers in the country and there is scarcely a state in the union where she has not done more or less

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