

Battle of Gettysburg Where American Destiny Was Determined

The following account of the battle of Gettysburg, which began on July 1, 1863, is taken from the Outlook.

BY ELSIE SINGMASTER.

THE battle of Gettysburg was the most important battle of the civil war. The contest had been thus far without decisive result. Intervention and acknowledgment of the independence of the confederacy by foreign powers was imminent. In the north dissatisfaction against the administration had begun to cool. The northern army was about to lose 15,000 men by the expiration of their term of service, and there was no prospect of the re-enlistment of so many.

The battle of Gettysburg was the only battle of the war fought on northern soil. Here the enemy was at hand; Harrisburg, a great railway center and depot of supplies, Philadelphia and Washington, lay exposed to the danger of capture.

There were engaged at Gettysburg about 80,000 men on the union side and about 30,000 on the confederate side. Of this number the union loss was about 23,000 in killed, wounded and missing; the confederate about 20,000—an appalling large proportion. All the loyal union states except Kentucky and Missouri were represented. Every confederate state had soldiers upon the field.

The town of Gettysburg was in no way remarkable before the battle. It was a little village, seven miles from the Maryland border and about forty-five miles from Harrisburg. It was founded in 1780, and though it was the county seat, it numbered in its only 3,000 inhabitants. Its most famous citizen was Thaddeus Stevens. Gettysburg has two educational institutions, the Lutheran Theological seminary, giving its name to the ridge west of the town, and Pennsylvania college, also an institution of the Lutheran church, in the town itself. The only citizen to be killed in the battle was a woman, Miss Jennie Wade, who was struck by a stray shot, probably from the union lines. Old John Burns seized his squirrel gun and fought with the union troops. He was wounded three times and left on the field for dead, but recovered and lived to be a source of great interest and admiration.

The village lay apart from the lines of railway travel, and except for the pranks of the students and the sessions of court it knew little excitement. Its topographical features seem to have pre-arranged it, however, to be the arena for one of the greatest battles of history.

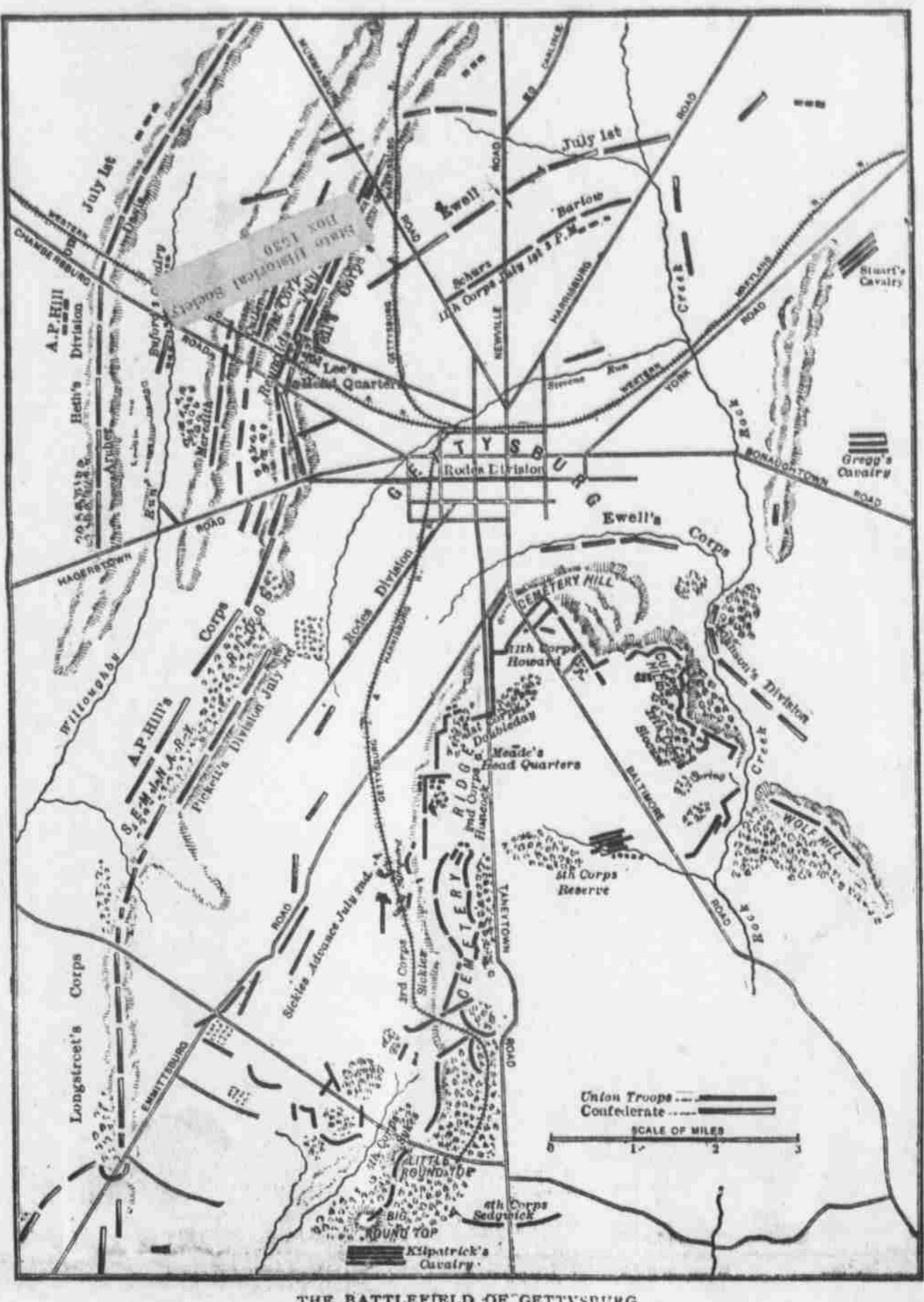
Gettysburg is the meeting-place of eight roads, several of which are good roads. Therefore troops could be moved about swiftly and could be easily concentrated. The two adjacent ridges offered fine positions to contending armies. Seminary ridge to the west, occupied first by the union and afterwards by the confederate troops, has no sharp elevation. Seminary ridge to the east, occupied by the union troops on the second and third days of the battle, is terminated on the north by Cemetery hill and Culp's hill and on the south by Big Round Top and Little Round Top. There are no great streams; the masses of rock and stretches of woodland are thick enough to protect but not to interfere with the movement of troops. Cemetery ridge is higher than Seminary ridge and is therefore admirably suited to troops on the defensive, a fact which helped materially to give the union forces the victory. The village itself occupies about the center of the field, which exclusive of the cavalry field to the east, covers an area of about twenty-five square miles.

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THE BATTLEFIELD OF GETTYSBURG

At the beginning of June, after its defeat at Chancellorsville, the army of the Potomac under General Hooker lay north of the Rapidan river in Virginia. The confederate army of Virginia, under General Lee, began meanwhile to move toward the north. The union army, started in pursuit, and capturing General Stuart's official papers, discovered General Lee's orders for a march into Pennsylvania, the two armies meeting in skirmishes on the way. General Lee being unaware, however, that the union army was advancing in mass.

The confederate army crossed the Potomac and moved up the Cumberland valley to Chambersburg, Carlisle, and Cashtown. Early's division marched on June 28 from Cashtown to York, part of the

command going through Gettysburg to seek supplies. Three witnesses were called today on behalf of the defendant in the trial of Francisco Guidice for the murder of Fireman Howard Jones. An effort was made to show that Guidice had not been near the scene of the murder on the night it took place. James Vincenzo and James Solo were called to tell of the whereabouts of Bill Porche, and both said he had been seen near the place where the murder was committed on the night of May 27. This was corroborated in the main by F. Reubenamp, who testified that he did not see Guidice that night. John Herbert, a Northwestern employe, testified along the same lines.

The greater part of the day was occupied with addresses of lawyers, the state's side being presented by County Attorney Caspell of Postawattawick county. He went over the facts of the crime, the confession and other evidence and urged there was not a particle of doubt of the defendant's guilt.

At the head of a large body of sympathizers, many of whom were dock workers, she marched down to Whitehall, with the flag of the Women's Social and Political Union surmounted by a liberty cap. The police, however, had been apprised of the intentions of the demonstrators and had thrown a strong cordon around Downing street. The dockers tried to break through and some of the women went to their aid, but were severely handled. In the fighting women were thrown to the ground and dockers clubbed. Many were arrested. Finally mounted police dispersed the crowd.

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Eleventh, under General Howard, the Twelfth, under General Sigoum, the three cavalry divisions under the direction of General Pleasanton, were commanded severally by Buford, Gregg and Kilpatrick.

In the confederate army there were only three corps, each one of which was much larger than a union corps. They were under the command of Generals Longstreet, Ewell and A. P. Hill. The confederate cavalry was under the command of General J. E. B. Stuart.

Immediately upon his arrival at Gettysburg General Buford established his camp upon a little ridge sloping west from Seminary Ridge to Willoughby Run, and had the ground between Willoughby Run and Marsh creek, three miles farther west, thoroughly patrolled. Early on the morning of Wednesday, July 1, his pickets saw the advance of the enemy. General Heth's division of the Third confederate corps, advancing along the Chambersburg pike. One picket galloped back with the news; the other, from the shelter of the bridge, fired the first shot of the battle, three miles to the west of Gettysburg.

At once the confederate, fearing a large force, proceeded more cautiously. The union cavalry squadrons, coming promptly to the relief of their comrades, harassed the advancing troops that they were two hours in traversing the three miles to Willoughby Run. Until 8:45 General Buford directed his small host in their effort to stay the approach of the foe, while in the gaps of the seminary his lookouts gazed eagerly towards the south, watching for reinforcements.

Presently General Buford was summoned to observe a large body of union troops advancing along the Emmitsburg road. In a few minutes General Reynolds himself arrived and directed and encouraged the troops.

Cutter's brigade of union infantry was now placed across the Chambersburg pike and the exhausted cavalry fell to the rear. Meredith's iron brigade took possession of the woodland. For two hours the union cavalry, and only held their own against a superior number, but succeeded in driving back the confederate. The confederate generals, Archer and Davis, lost more than half their effective force, and General Archer was finally captured with all his men.

During the engagement in the woodland, General Reynolds was shot as he was riding among his troops. General Reynolds was one of the best-loved soldiers of the union army. A Pennsylvanian by birth, a graduate of West Point, he had seen distinguished service in the Mexican war. At the time of the battle he was 43 years old, with a prospect of great fame before him. He was at once succeeded by General Doubleday.

In spite of his early victories and his heroic struggles, it became more and more evident as noon approached that the Confederate brigade would have to fall back and that the union troops were being worn out.

Between 10 and 11 o'clock General Howard had arrived in the town and had heard the news of Reynolds' death. Seeing the strategic importance of Culp's hill, he gave orders that it be fortified. He then notified General Meade that Reynolds had been killed and begged that the Twelfth corps be forwarded. He sent General Schimmelpfennig and Barlow to reinforce the union right, upon which General Ewell's artillery had opened fire. General Barlow was severely wounded; both the Eleventh corps and the gallant First corps were compelled to retire to Cemetery hill.

VETERANS FIGHT BIG BATTLE OVER AGAIN ON FAMOUS FIELD

Twenty-Five Thousand Men Awake to the Call of the Reveille at Gettysburg.

LIKE NOT SEEN SINCE WAR Biggest Army of its Kind Gathered Together in Fifty Years.

FIFTEEN THOUSAND EN ROUTE Old Soldiers Are Up Long Before the Sun.

CLIMB THE BLUE RIDGE HILLS Soldiers of Fifty Years Ago Spend Day Swapping Stories and Looking Up Old Enemies and Old Friends.

GETTYSBURG, Pa., June 30.—Twenty-five thousand veterans in blue and gray, the biggest army of its kind that has been gathered together in fifty years, awoke today on the field of Gettysburg to the call of reveille and the warlike rattle of pots and pans in a score of mess tents.

Veterans who sat about the camp fires until late at night were up long before the sun climbed over the hills of the Blue Ridge. Before the electric lights of this modern camp were turned out to make way for the sun, the veterans were singing songs of war time and the wide streets of the tented city echoed with the "ki yi" of the "Johnny Rebel" and the hoarse yell of his Yankee brother from the north.

The regular army men in charge of the camp expected 15,000 veterans to come into Gettysburg today, and by tonight they will be prepared to tent and mess the more than 40,000 men without hitch or delay. There was no set program today and the veterans were left free to look up old friends and old enemies, swap stories of '61 and enjoy themselves in any way they saw fit.

More than thirty special trains came into the village during Sunday and thousands of veterans who tramped up the Blue Ridge, before the electric lights of this modern camp were turned out to make way for the sun, the veterans were singing songs of war time and the wide streets of the tented city echoed with the "ki yi" of the "Johnny Rebel" and the hoarse yell of his Yankee brother from the north.

Thousands Walk.

From the station of the two railroads, that come into the village is a good long mile to the camp of 5,000 tents where the veterans are housed. Many of them made the trip by automobile or by carriage or in the friendly shelter of a "seeing" Gettysburg car, but thousands shouldered their suitcases and walked. The sun was scorching hot under a cloudless sky and many succumbed before they found their tents. There was no complaining, however, and the veterans seemed ashamed to acknowledge that a thing like heat could stop them. "It's hot," said one old soldier tonight, "but it isn't as hot as it was fifty years ago." Although the regular army and the Gettysburg commission of the state could not cope with the heat, every possible arrangement for the comfort of the united armies has been made. The camp of brown army tents is under the direction of officers of the regular army. The streets of Gettysburg under the grim scrutiny of the Pennsylvania constabulary, and for the care of the sick the army, the state and the Red Cross have all made extensive preparations.

Ground Baked Like Brick.

The camp itself lies on ground that has been baked as hard as a brick and dried into dust by the winds that sweep between the hills, but its sanitation, its water supply and its plans for comfort and for the feeding of thousands of men have been made with the utmost care.

The tents fall westward with the slope of the ground from the Emmitsburg road to the point on Seminary ridge, where the immortal charge of Pickett started on the third day of the fight. They cover the "peach orchard" and the "wheat field," where thousands of men were lost and part of the ground over which Pickett charged, but they do not reach to the Bloody Angle or the base of the Cemetery ridge, from whose heights Meade's artillery poured out its merciless rain of grape and canister and cut to pieces the

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BIG DRUG FIRM MOVES HERE

Harle-Haas Drug Company of Council Bluffs Gets Location. WILL BRING MANY TO OMAHA Firm Employs Large Number of Men — To Locate in Building Now Occupied by the Beebe-Runyan Furniture Company.

Negotiations are about to be completed for the Harle-Haas Drug company of Council Bluffs to move to Omaha and occupy the building at Eleventh and Douglas streets now occupied by the Beebe-Runyan Furniture company. W. Farnam Smith and the firm are expected to get together soon and sign up a lease on the building.

The new building of the Beebe & Runyan company at Ninth and Douglas streets is expected to be completed by November. When that firm moves into the new place the Harle-Haas company will come across the river.

The Harle-Haas drug company is one of the largest jobbing houses of its kind in the west. Its business is said to amount to nearly \$1,000,000 a year and its acquisition will mean another stride in Omaha's advancement as a jobbing center. By moving to Omaha it probably also will bring several hundred employees, including traveling salesmen who will make their headquarters here.

Women's Attack on Homes of Ministers Repulsed by Police

LONDON, June 30.—Miss Sylvia Pankhurst, daughter of Mr. Emmeline Pankhurst, the suffragette leader, led an attacking party to Downing street Sunday afternoon for the purpose of imprisoning the cabinet ministers. The expedition was unsuccessful. The attempt to capture Downing street failed, but the victory of the police was not won without a series of fierce skirmishes in which both policemen and women were injured.

Miss Pankhurst appeared at a demonstration in Trafalgar square in favor of free speech. She denounced the Right Honorable Reginald McKenna, the home secretary, for "killing my mother." She invited the crowd to go to Downing street and "imprison the ministers in their own houses."

At the head of a large body of sympathizers, many of whom were dock workers, she marched down to Whitehall, with the flag of the Women's Social and Political Union surmounted by a liberty cap. The police, however, had been apprised of the intentions of the demonstrators and had thrown a strong cordon around Downing street. The dockers tried to break through and some of the women went to their aid, but were severely handled. In the fighting women were thrown to the ground and dockers clubbed. Many were arrested. Finally mounted police dispersed the crowd.

FOUR LABORERS KILLED BY TRAIN NEAR DUBUQUE

DUBUQUE, Ia., June 30.—Four Italian laborers were instantly killed by a south-bound Burlington passenger train three miles north of East Dubuque shortly after noon today. The men were members of a gang laying new track. When the train approached they apparently became confused and stepped directly in front of the engine. The bodies were horribly mangled.

Hess Says Doubtful Who Murdered Jones

GLENWOOD, Ia., June 30.—(Special Telegram.)—Three witnesses were called today on behalf of the defendant in the trial of Francisco Guidice for the murder of Fireman Howard Jones. An effort was made to show that Guidice had not been near the scene of the murder on the night it took place. James Vincenzo and James Solo were called to tell of the whereabouts of Bill Porche, and both said he had been seen near the place where the murder was committed on the night of May 27. This was corroborated in the main by F. Reubenamp, who testified that he did not see Guidice that night. John Herbert, a Northwestern employe, testified along the same lines.

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Constitutionalists Occupy Guaymas

DOUGLAS, Ariz., June 30.—"Guaymas has fallen. Everything in our hands." This was the brief message received shortly before noon today by the constitutionalists junta from Hermosillo.

Fifty Thousand Are Marooned When Long Trestle Burns

NEW YORK, June 30.—Nearly 50,000 persons were marooned on Rockaway Beach all night by fire which destroyed part of the trestle connecting that popular resort with Long Island. The flames started from a short circuit on the rail of the Long Island circuit while a train crowded with 600 persons were crossing the long trestle over Jamaica bay. The rear car of the train caught fire and there was a wild scramble among the passengers to get a foothold on the trestle. Hundreds of men, women and children picked their way over the ties to safety.

About 300 feet of the trestle burned before the fire was extinguished. The only other route home was by way of a single trolley line roundabout way, and unable to accommodate all, most of them spent the night asleep on the beach or in the pavilions.

SULZBERGER & SONS TO ERECT BIG PLANT

SIoux FALLS, S. D., June 30.—(Special Telegram.)—While no official announcement has yet been made, it was learned today on apparently the best authority that Sulzberger & Sons, the big packers, have definitely determined upon erecting a \$1,000,000 packing plant in Sioux Falls. Some months ago the citizens donated the necessary ground, but there has been uncertainty as to the purpose of the company. According to the information secured today the company several days ago made the necessary appropriation for the construction of the mammoth plant.

INSANE FARMER SHOTS FIVE PERSONS AND HIMSELF

ATCHISON, Kan., June 30.—Harry Schenke, a farmer of Rushville, Mo., who came here to witness a ball game yesterday, became suddenly insane tonight and after firing his revolver into a crowd, wounded five persons, killing himself.

ZACHARY T. LINDSEY DEAD

Prominent Citizen and Business Man of Omaha Passes Away. RESIDENT OF CITY MANY YEARS Succumbs to Heart Failure After an Illness of Two Months—Survived by Widow and Two Children.

Zachary Taylor Lindsey, president of the Interstate Rubber company and resident of Omaha since 1882, died at his country home in Benson, opposite the Country club at 11:45 yesterday morning of heart ailment, aged 67.

While Mr. Lindsey had been in poor health, not until a few days ago was his condition considered critical. He had been ill two months, but not until six weeks ago was he compelled to give up attending to business. He is survived by his widow, a son, Harry Swan Lindsey, residing at Excelsior Springs, Mo., and a daughter, Mrs. George N. Peck, residing at Moline, Ill.

Mr. Lindsey was prominent in Masonic circles, gave freely to charity and was a member of Clifton Hill Presbyterian church. He was one of the prime movers in the Transmississippi exposition and was chairman of the ways and means committee.

Zachary T. Lindsey was born in Cedar county, Iowa, in 1847, and lived there with his parents until 1858, when he removed with them to Washington, Ia., where he attended the common school and Washington college.

At the early age of 16 years Mr. Lindsey enlisted in company B, forty-fifth Iowa infantry, and served until nearly the close of the war, when he returned to his home and was employed in his brother's shoe store.

Cool Things to Drive Away the Heat of July

These are the days when we all strive to make existence more comfortable; and these are the days when advertising plays a peculiar part in our lives.

As we turn over the pages of THE BEE we see the advertisements of things that accentuate home and comfort.

We see the advertisements of sales of refrigerators, of ice boxes, of lemonade, berry and ice cream sets, of silver pitchers, of glass pitchers; of awnings, screens, veranda furnishings; of lawn and garden requisites, of the many things that go to brighten life and prevent heat troubles.

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