



"Love and Tears for the Blue"
"Tears and Love for the Gray"

In Memory of General Lawton.

By DANIEL B. SKITT.

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MEMORIAL DAY in Indianapolis this year is made memorable by the unveiling of a statue of Major General Henry Ware Lawton, President Roosevelt participating. General Lawton was the most conspicuous victim of the war in the Philippines. He was killed during a battle at San Mateo, near Manila, Dec. 10, 1899.

The statue is a bronze figure of General Lawton in uniform. Daniel Chester French of New York and Andrew O'Connor, now living in Paris, were the sculptors. The statue and stone pedestal cost between \$25,000 and \$30,000, raised by popular subscription, most of it from friends and admirers of General Lawton in Indiana, his home state. The movement to erect the memorial was started shortly after the death of the general.

The career of General Lawton makes a brilliant page in American military history. For thirty-seven years he was a soldier of the United States. He served in the civil war, in the Spanish-American war, in the Philippine uprising and through several severe Indian campaigns on the western plains. He was what is sometimes described as a born soldier. In fact, he never followed any other calling.

Just a week after the attack on Fort Sumter in 1861 Henry W. Lawton enlisted in the volunteer service. He was but eighteen years of age. His first service was as a private and sergeant in an Indiana infantry regiment, and he was promoted rapidly for gallant fighting. Congress voted him a medal of honor for gallantry in action in the fighting before Atlanta in 1864. Before the end of the war he was a brevet colonel. When the war closed, Colonel Lawton retired for a few months, but in July, 1866, he entered the regular army as a second lieutenant in an infantry regiment. He remained in the regular army until his death by a Filipino bullet more than thirty-three years later. At the time of his death his rank in the regular army was that of a colonel, but the war department clerks at Washington were preparing his commission as a brigadier general in the regular service when the news reached the department that he had been killed in battle.

In 1871 Lawton was transferred to the Fourth cavalry. He fought the Sioux, the Utes and other hostile Indian tribes and in 1886 performed one of the most notable exploits in plains warfare history by rounding up and capturing a fierce Apache chief, old Geronimo, who had given the government more trouble than any other Indian on record. General Miles selected Captain Lawton to lead an expedition of picked men into Mexico against Geronimo and his band of bloodthirsty Apaches. Lawton visited the chief in his camp and planned for his surrender. This was one of the most daring ventures in Indian war annals. Some of the older army officers still discuss it with wonder.

At Santiago Lawton, with the rank of brigadier general of volunteers, commanded the second division of the Fifth army corps, doing valuable service in the several engagements leading to the capture of the Cuban city. He was made a major general of volunteers less than a week after the fall of Santiago for gallantry at El Caney.

General Lawton's service in the Philippines was notably brilliant. He began his work there early in 1899. In July he was placed in command at Manila. He immediately began a campaign with the object of capturing General Aguinaldo, the Filipino leader. It was much like the Indian fighting with which Lawton was so familiar. Various small engagements were fought, the Filipinos frequently hiding in the jungles and shooting from ambush. General Lawton captured San Isidro, the capital of the Filipino government at the time, and chased Aguinaldo from place to place.

About the middle of December the general led a force of something more

than a thousand soldiers against a Filipino stronghold at the town of San Mateo, fifteen miles from Manila. General Lawton and his staff made the trip on horseback in one night over almost impassable mountains in a heavy rainstorm. The horses slipped and slid down the hills and ravines, and the men arrived on the river bank opposite San Mateo drenched and muddy, but full of fighting spirit.

When the engagement began, General Lawton, wearing a white helmet and a yellow raincoat, was a conspicuous target. He was, in fact, the most conspicuous target in the army, being six feet three inches tall and a big man at that. He insisted, against the advice of his staff, upon going on the firing line. He was standing in front of the firing line, the men being prone in the grass, when one of his staff officers observed that the Filipino sharpshooters were trying to pick the general off. Bullets struck the ground near his feet. The staff officer remonstrated with the general for exposing himself, but Lawton's well known contempt for bullets caused him to regard the warning lightly. A little later he cried "I am shot!" and clutched at his breast. He fell into the arms of the officer and died instantly.

General Lawton's body was borne to the rear and placed in a clump of



THE LAWTON STATUE.

bushes while the men continued the fight, dispersed the enemy and took possession of the town. Many of the soldiers wept when they learned of their commander's death. He was the only American killed in the fight, though several of the officers and men were wounded.

The death of General Lawton caused profound sorrow throughout the army. He had been known for nearly forty years as one of the most fearless fighters in the service. Next to General Custer, who fell in the awful fight on the Little Big Horn in 1876, Lawton was esteemed the most daring fighter on the plains. A grateful country is proud to honor him. The president of the United States, who watched Lawton at El Caney and Santiago and knew his worth from personal observation, was proud to accept the invitation from the citizens of Indianapolis to take part in the unveiling of the memorial.

General Weston's Exploit.

General John F. Weston, who many years later became commissary general of subsistence, was a cavalry major in 1864. He captured a Confederate transport on the Tallapoosa river in Alabama. With six followers, each man having his revolver strapped on top of his head to keep the powder dry, he swam into the stream and took the captain of the transport prisoner through a clever ruse. This deed made him a medal of honor man.

The Civil War At a Glance.

By WALTON WILLIAMS.

THE American civil war was the greatest conflict at arms in the history of the human race. The American Revolutionary war, which lasted nearly twice as long, was a series of mere skirmishes compared with the struggle of the early sixties. Battles were fought during the civil war, now known only to the mustiest of historians or to local tradition or recollection, which exceeded in the forces engaged and surpassed in the carnage resulting some of the most important actions during the struggle for independence. The number of battles fought greatly exceeded the number incident to any single European war. The firing line was a thousand miles long. Nearly 4,000,000 men were engaged. More than 500,000 men were killed in action or died from wounds or disease. In practically every respect the war of 1861-65 was the biggest and bloodiest of all time.

This stupendous struggle embraced so many ramifications of incident that a complete history of the whole is utterly impossible. Historians have been able only to "hit the high spots" for want of space and lack of time and endurance to sift and chronicle all the interesting facts.

We do not know even how many battles were fought. This can be only approximated. In the government's "Chronological List of Battles" the number exceeds 2,200. But the bureau of pensions has an alphabetical list of engagements, including skirmishes and such other minor actions as were deemed sufficiently important to note. This list contains more than 6,800 engagements.

About 2,800,000 Union soldiers were enlisted during the war. The Confederate records are very incomplete, many of them having been lost or destroyed. It is estimated that the numbers engaged on that side of the conflict were not far short of 700,000 men. These figures do not include the considerable numbers of irregular combatants on each side, many of whom were not officially enrolled.

War department records show 359,528 deaths from all causes in the Union armies during the war. In proportion to strength of forces engaged the Confederate losses were equally severe. In the absence of definite records any estimate, however, must be a mere guess. In the Union armies 67,058 men were killed in battle, 43,012 died of wounds received in action, and 224,586 died of disease incident to service. Of those killed in battle 4,142 were commissioned officers. The number of Union men who died while prisoners of war was 29,498. United States military authorities executed 267 men and would have executed many more but for the humane intervention of Abraham Lincoln. The Confederates executed four officers and sixty men of the Union forces.

It is a most remarkable fact that in the four years of this mighty conflict only one man was executed for "political" reasons by a Union general. In New Orleans a man named Mumford pulled down a flag of the United States after the city had been captured, but before it was occupied by the Federal forces. General Benjamin F. Butler, who was in command of the occupying force, caused Mumford to be hanged.

Where Lincoln Put the Whetstone.
A soldier at whose house when a boy Lincoln paused in his tramps in Illinois and who lent him a whetstone to sharpen his jackknife met him during the war in Washington. Lincoln spoke of using the whetstone.

"Ya-a-s," drawled out the old soldier. "Whatever did you do with the whetstone? I never could find it. We 'lowed mebbe you took it along with you." "No, no! I put it on top of the gatepost—that high one." "Mebbe you did. Nobody else could have reached it, and none of us ever thought to look there for it." There it was found where it was placed fifteen years before. The soldier reported the fact to the president.

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These lands, known as the Huntley Project lands, are among the richest and most productive lands in the northwest, and will successfully grow all kinds of grain, root and forage crops, and any man who is able to rent a farm, is able to take one of these irrigated homesteads and be assured of success. It is hard to estimate the value of these lands, as similar lands in the same locality last year netted the farmers who raised sugar beets as much as \$25

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