FORTY FIVE YEARS AGO TODAY The Battlefield of Ball's Bluff, Virginia, to be Made Accessible as a National Cemetery

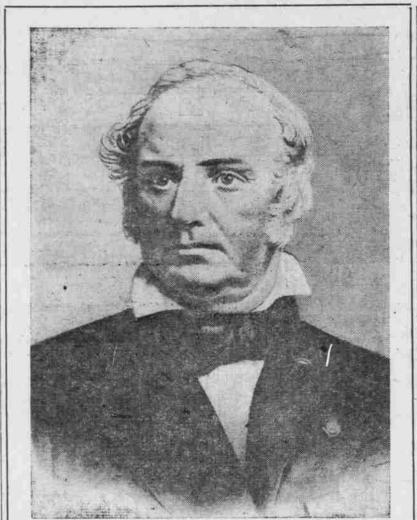
of the battle of Ball's Bluff, near Leesburg, Va., in which the gal-Colonel Edward D. Baker, Senator from Oregon, lost his life

of the First California regiment and to the friends of Colonel Baker to know the provision made to convert the battle-field into a National Cemetery. It is gratliying to know that after the lapse of nearly half a century and after four ears' effort on the part of General Hunion, Congress at the last session passed following bill: "That the Secretary of War is hereby authorized to accept cation and gift by Mrs. Rachael A. Pax-son, as stated in her written offer of January 14th, 1902, of a strip of land 30 feet wide from the Leesburg and Point of Rocks turnpike, in Lowndown County, Virginia, to the 41-acre tract over which the United States now has a right of way to the Ball's Bluff National cemeand the sum of \$5000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated to enable the Secretary of War to build a substantial road from the Leesburg turnplice to said cemetery, and to properly fence and protect the same, and within said appropriation, buy so much of the Ball's Bluff battlefield as may be necessary for its protection and

At present to reach the Bluff, situated some two or three miles from Leesburg. your best road lies through a cornfield, several pasture fields, along the side of a deep gully, and over projecting treeroots. During the ride you have got out and opened some half dozen gates and et down a pair of sapling bars. But soon all this will be changed, as the

The National Cemetery, established in central part of which is an open knoll with sedge grass, briars, and bushes through which an occasional

On this knoll is the neatly kept burial stone wall; within lie the 25 graves conmining the remains of 54 of the Massa-



COLONEL EDWARD D. BAKER.

the surrounding timber runs a deep gully, struck on that fatal day nearly 50 years

usetts regiment, only one grave into which many of the dead were hur-own, that of James Allen; above float riedly thrown and covered with earth. A few yards to the right of the burial The scars and knots on the trees skirting ground is a wooden stake supporting a Around the knotl and on down into the knotl show where balls and bullets sign which marks the place where Clinton

Hatcher, the color sergeant of the Eighth , a party of the Twentieth Massachu Virginia Regiment, fell. To the left is a setts Regiment came to Leesburg and similar stake marking the spot where Oregon and commander of the First California Regiment, fell pierced with many nieces made a visit to the cemetery with a view to erecting a monument on the "'I

spot where their gallant uncle lost his life. The material for the monument is to be brought from California. It was in this battle that Judge Oliver Wendell Holmes, now a Justice of the United States Supreme Court.

through the chest. Following a footpath to your left through the woods, you reach the summit of the bluff proper. It is an almost sheer descent of 300 feet to the base, where a very narrow strip of

shore leads to the water's edge. It was over this cliff that so many lives were lost. Hundreds were drowned in From the summit of the bluff wou look across to the eminence on the

Maryland side, where General Stone and the Maryland sides lies Harrison's Island, with the divided and united waters of the Potomac washing its Colonel E. V. White, of Leesburg, relates the following incident: "Thirty-two years after these things

requested me to guide them over the battle-ground where they and their comrades had fought so gallantly a generation before, and upon reaching the point of Featherstone's attack, one of them called attention to an oak and

officer on a white horse rode out there, leading a line of troops upon us, waving his hat and shouting: "Come on, follow me." I took aim and fired at him and then threw down my gor and ran for the river, for they were on us. I don't know whether I "I said to him: "No, thank God,

you did not." "'Are you the man?' he asked. replied: I surely am.' In a momen he threw his arms around me and ex-

claimed, 'I thank God, too It is the intention of the Govern-ment to enclose the ground owned by it clean up the open space of the knoll

nt the adjacent woodland in good condition and build a good road from the turnpike to the bluff.

Yearly the Virginia people meet and, in love and sadness, honor the memories of the buried soldiers with appropriate exercises. In the calm October until the buried soldiers with appropriate exercises. sunlight it is hard to realize that once brother shot brother. Thank God for

In all my years of service I have never known of prejudice against an officer because he had served as a soldier, nor do I believe that officers from the ranks ever feel such a prejudice against them."

"As a man of courage—" but I got no

"Here!" General Bell roared. "Stop that, stop that! There are things which make me tired, and that is one of them. Whenever a soldler fires his pistol or gun so ever a soldier fires his pistol or gun some fellow bobs up and calls him an intrepid general, or an intrepid colonel, or an in-trepid major, or an intrepid captain, or an intrepid lieutenant. That word is an abomination to the English language. It has been worked to death. Once it meant something decent, I suppose, but now it is senite and disreputable. If I pick up a newspaper I am sure to see it hobbling up one column and down another and looking meaner than the devil. Why looking meaner than the devil. Why cant't the newspapers let a man alone? Notoriety is more deadly to a soldier thanbullets. Do you know that? But if something must be said about me, for God's sake don't describe me as being intrepid." When the north wind was out of the cloud I changed the form of the question and asked: "From your observation, is courage in battle a normal state

in the Philippines, I saw a boy going to the rear supported by two men. He was noaning and crying, but he wasn't

What's the matter " I asked 'I am dead,' he grouned. 'Been sho rough the heart. Here's the hole in

I got our my horse, opened the boy's shirt, and found the imprint of a bullet right under his left nipple. You see, it was a spent ball and had made a red mark. In the meantime he was bellowing as bard as he could:

The hullet didn't go through you, L. 'Look and you will find it in you "The boy was doubtful, but he stopped crying and in a minute had the ball in

his hand.

"'Well, I'll be damned,' he said, and then, turning about, full of spirit, but showing some chagrin, exclaimed. 'I'll go back and try 'em again.'

go back and try 'en again."

Other memories came into Gen, Bell's mind: I could see them in his eyes, now almost black and gleaming like coals of fire in the night. "Do you know," he asked, "that no excitement in the world asked, "that no excitement in the world equals the hunting of a man who has a gun on his arm and is out to kill you? I shall not call it sport, because many good people wouldn't understand; but shooting tigers isn't to be compared with it for a moment. I know. I led scouts in the Philippines. It was our business to beat the bush and be shot at, that we to beat-the bush and be shot at, that we might locate the enemy and hunt him down. If I could safely do so, I should say such duty was meomparable as a sport. But then I should be called blood-thirsty, when I am not."

"And now tell me about your medal of honor," I asked.

"Talk about myself? Never!"

"But I want the facts. I have seen it stated that you slaughtered a lot of men with your sword,"—a fiction, or, rather, a

with your sword"—a fiction, or, rather, a rowdy skirmish line thrown forward to draw out the truth. "That is a fantastic lie. All that I did

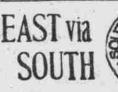
"That is a fantastic lie. All that I did was to hit a poor devil in the arm. I am tired of being described as a butcher. But I'll set you straight, and then I'll never say another word on the subject. I was going along early in the morning in advance of my men. An officer and seven insurgents—maybe thore were only six—dodged around a corner. I went on to see where they had gone. They began firing at me. I fired back with my pistol—Mausers—ten cartridges in each—making a tearing noise like Gatling guns. My string of bullets rattled the ruffians and they shot too high, or too low, or both. I rode at them and chased the officer and two of his men into a rice field. They were his men into a rice field. They were scared to death and surrendered. I tell you it was nothing; but the paint has been daubed on so thickly that the whole incident has become positively wearisome

Just the same, the act stands out singu ar and spiendid in the annals of the American Army. "Within your own knowledge, did you

ever kill any one—Filipino or Indian?"
General Bell looked at me for half a
minute, steadily, dumb, not so much in
anger perhaps as in astonishment and
horror. Evidently I had gone to the limit,
With a dismai effort to appear unagitated. but with a bur on every word, the Gen eral replied: "I won't answer such a ques

Therefore, I asked: "What is an ex-

"A bullet which explodes on impact. No such bullet, however, was ever used for small arms in this country. Putfor small arms in this country. Put-ting aside ethics and humanny, it would be impracticable. Of course, it would have to contain an explosive, thus necessitating the use of a fuse, or some other like appliance. Such an elaboratiaon in a projectile which weighs but 220 grains would be wholly out of the question. Reports that ex-plosive bullets have been employed in war were caused, probably, by the ap-pearance of the cavities made by soft, or dum-dum bullets, which, on striking pearance of the cavities made by soft, or dum-dum bullets, which, on striking at the proper velocity, expand, or mushroom. The core of a dum-dum bullet is soft lead and is exposed at the point. When such a bullet strikes watery tissue or bone it spreads and makes a large hole. Although extensive experiments were conducted at the Frankfort arsenal in 1896, use of time form of bullet has never been made by the United States Government."





UNION DEPOT. 8:45 P. M. DVERLAND EXPRESS TRAINS
for Salem, Hoseburg. Ashland,
sacramento, Ogjen, San Franjsco. Stocknin,
Los Angeles, Sil
Paso, New Orleans and the
Enst. \*T:25 A. M. East
Morning train
connects at
Woodburn daily
except Sunday
eith trains for
Mt. Angel, Silverion, Brownsville,
Epringried, Wendling and Natron. \*7:15 P. M.

\*4:15 P. M. Eugene passenger ronnacts at Woodburn with Mt. Angel and Silverton local. 7:00 A. M. Corvallia passen-5:50 P. M. \*1:50 P. M. Sheridan passen-ger. ger. \$2:50 P. M. \$11:00 A. M. lenger. \$10:20 A. M.

\$5.00 P. M. Forest Grove pas\$11:00 A. M. enger.

"Dally, Spally except Sunday.

"PORTLAND-OSWEGO SUBURBAN
SERVICE AND YAMHILL
DIVISION.

Depot, Foot of Jefferson Street.
Leave Portland daily for Oswego at 7:40
A. M.: 12:50, 2:05, 5:20, 6:25, 8:30, 10:10, 11:20 P. M. Daily except Sunday, 5:30, 6:30, 8:40, 10:25 A. M. Sunday only, 9 A. M.

Returning from Oswego, arrive Portland, daily, 8:35 A. M. 1:55, 3:05, 6:15, 7:35, 9:35, 11:10 P. M.: 12:25 A. M. Daily except Sunday, chly, 10 A. M.

Leave from same depot for Dallas and Intermediate points daily, 7:30 A. M. and 6:15 P. M. Arrive Portland, 10:15 A. M. and 6:25 P. M.

The Independence-Monmouth Motor Line operates daily to Monmouth and Airlie, consecting with S. P. Co.'s trains at Dallas and Independence.

First-class fare from Portland to Sacramento and Saa Francisco, \$20; berth, \$5, Second-class fare, \$15; second-class berth, \$2,50.

Tickets to Eastern points and Europe; also

Second-class fare, \$15; second-class berth, \$2.50.
Tickets to Eastern points and Europe: also Japan, China, Honoicule and Australia, CITY TICKET OFFICE, Corner Third and Washington Sts. Phone Main 712.
C. W. STINGER, WM. M. MURRAY, City Ticket Agent. Gen. Pass. Agt.

Upper Columbia River Steamer Chas. R. Spencer

Leaves Oak-street dock every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 7 A. M. for THE DALLES and STATE PORTAGE, connecting with the OPEN RIVER TRANSPORTATION COMMANY STEAMERS for points as far and the Comman of the Comman

# San Francisco & Portland

Steamship Co.

Leave FORTLAND, who freight only,
S. S. "BARRACOUTA." October 23.
S. E. "COSTA RICA." October 26. Leave SAN FRANCISCO, with freight only. Subject to change without notice. Freight received daily at Alnaworth Dock Phone Main 268. J. H. Dewson, Agent.

AND UNION PACIFIC 3 TRAINS TO THE EAST DAILY

Through Puliman standards and tourist sleeping ears daily to Omaha, Caicago, Spohans; tourist sleeping car daily to Kansas City, Reclining chair cars (seats free) to the East daily.

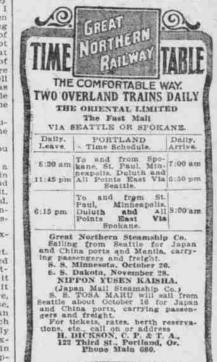
FPORANE FLYER, Daily, Daily, Brown For Eastern Washington, Walla Walla, points.

ATLANTIC EXPRESS 8:15 P. M. 7:15 A. M. for the East via Hunt- Daily. Daily. PORTLAND BIGGS 8:15 A. M. 0:00 P. M. LOCAL, for all local points between Biggs and Fortland.

RIVER SCHEDULE. FOR ASTORIA and 8:00 P M. 5:00 P. M. Way points, connecting Daily which steamer for liwato and North Beach steamer Hassaio, Ashst. dock, 5:00 P M. Daily except sundar, staurds, 5:00 P M. Daily except steamer Hassaio, Ashold P M. Daily except sundar, 5:00 P M. Daily except steamer Hassaio, Ashold Daily except sundar, 5:00 P M. Daily

FOR DAYTON, Ore 7:00 A. M. 5:00 P. M. pan City and Yambili Daily Pally River points. Ash-st. except dock (water per.) Sunday.

For Lewiston, Idahe, and way points from Riparla, Wash. Leave Riparla 5:40 A. Ma-er upon arrival train No. 4 daily except Sau-urday. Arrive Riparla 4 P. M. daily except Friday.





TIME CARD OF TRAINS PORTLAND

Southwest 5:30 am 4:30 bes
North Coast Limited, eise
tric lighted, for Tacoma,
Seattle, Spokane, Butte,
Minneanolia, St. Faul and
the East 2:00 pm 7:00 am
Puret Sound Limited for
Ciaremont, Chehalla, Centralla, Tacoma and Seattle
enly 4:30 pm 10:55 pms

traits, Tacoma and Seattle enly ... 4:30 pm 10:55 pm 10:5 A. D. Chariton, Assistant General Passenger Agent, 255 Morrison st., corner Third, Portland, Or.

### Astoria and Columbia River Railroad Co.

| Leaves.   | UNION DEPOT.   | Arrives.   |
|-----------|--|------------|
| Daily.    | For Maygers, Rainter,<br>Clatekanie, Westport,   | Dally.     |
| 8:00 A.M. | Clifton, Astoria, War-<br>renton, Flavel, Ham-<br>mond, Fart Stevens,<br>Gearhart Fark, Sea-<br>side, Astoria and Sea-<br>shore. | 11:55 A.M. |
| 7:00 P.M. | Express Daily,<br>Astoria Express.<br>Daily.   | 9:50 P.M.  |

## Columbia River Scenery Regulator Line Steamers

Daily service between Portland and The Dalles except Sunday, leaving Portland at 7 A. M., arriving about 5 P. M., earrying freight and passen-gers. Splendid accommodations for outfits and livestock.

Dock foot of Alder street, Portland; foot of Court street, The Dalles. Phone Main 914, Portland.



SOUTHEASTERN ALASKA ROUTE.

S. S. Cottage City (via Sitxa). Oct. 7, 20.
FOR SAN FRANCISCO DIRECT.
From Seattle at 9 A. M.—dimatilla. October 2, 17; City of Puebla. October 7, 221;
Queen. October 12, 27.
Queen. October 12, 27.
G. M. Lee, Fast. & Ft. Agt.
C. D. DUNANN, G. P. A., San Francisca.

# WILLAMETTE RIVER ROUTE

Steamers Pomona and Oregons for Salem and way landings from Taylor-street dock, daily (except Sunday) at 6:45 A. M. OREGON CITY TRANSPORTATION CO.

### GENERAL JAMES FRANKLIN Interview With Distinguished Soldier Now in Charge of Army of Pacification in Cuba.

There was a hurrled but cautious stir in the jungle ahead. Then seven Filipino asurgents, lean as panthers, slipped into the open. Turning a sharp bend in the way, they vanished; only the glimmer of own viper in the leaves and grass.

The colonel ralloned forward and got a wild velley, into the earth and over his head, as he swept around the corner, He, peried fire, ten bullets to a pistol and a platel in each hand. The rippling noise of the fustilade multiplied his shots in the terror of his enemies and they fled, pinging with their rifles as they ran-all but one; with arm crimson and limp at his side, he burrowed to safety in a tropical

A lieutenant and two men, spitting like cats, were ridden down in a field of rice and caught. For this feat of arms Jame Franklin Bell was given a medal of

There is a belief in the army that Bell is actually fearless. He went to the Philippines a captain of cavalry and returned a brigadier general. Fighting did it. To day, as Chief of Staff, he is certainly the most powerful and, except Funston, the most picturesque soldier in America.

The old commanding general of the army, wearing his bonors in the law, acrogant in his own skill and reputation contemptuous toward the civilian chief of the War Department, sometimes was a nuisance with a wagging and spiteful tengue in his head. Elihu Root maneuvered him out of the statute book and off of the face of the earth. In his place there is a Chief of Staff, who is chosen by and whose tenure lies wholly within the pleasure of the President. He is the military expert of the nation. It was a long and spectacular leap from a captainship in 1898 to the chieftainey of the staff

No Newspaper Soldier.

Therefore, Bell is an immensely important man, not only at home, but abroad, and without any doubt an interesting one. How does it feel to be under fire? Is age merely a spasmodic passion? And cowards, what of them? Would Napoleon have run had he charged into the jaws of battery of Gatling guns! How many fighting men are there in the United States? Moreover, there were other questions? General Bell almost turned his back and showed me his heels. Then he settled down, and a fierce-looking man he was, as he sat at his desk and eyed me he said, "and I'll keep my word, but this is the first and it will be the last time that I shall be interviewed." It is said in the Army that Bell's heart is as bulky featherbed, and just as warm and

First it was the photographers," he continued. They camped in my office and I had to yield to get rid of them. Now they are beginning to come from New York and Philadelphia, If I thought I should become I should become a newspaper soldier I-I

Le" Whereat his round brown eyes sometimes they are almost gray-blazed like a barrel of tar on fire. He stood up, all of five feet and nine inches, a sea-soned cavalryman, grown a little thick

of fighting and those followed, for stance, during the War of Rebellic This inquiry was an egg in the coffee, personal matters were separated from those which were military and there was no more trouble for some time.

New Military Methods and Old.

"That is a hard question to answer in a few words," General Bell replied. The elementary causes for success or failure in battle are the same now as

around the belt, and then sat down again | General who placed his troops in the W ASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 15.—
(Special Correspondence of the Sunday Oregonian.)—It was in the ashy blur of dawn. A colonel of infantry, with the eager eye, the cunning ear, and the ready ear of a scout, was riding alone in advance of his men.

The advance of his men. changed but little. The means of ob-nining tactical advantages, however, have changed much and are due pri-marliy to improvement in firearths and field artillery. Our old rifle was of large callber and low initial velocity. The effective carrying distance of its bullet was not more, perhaps, than 600 to 900 yards. The same was true of field artillery. Now we have a rifle of wall ealiber which is effective as from small caliber which is effective at from 2000 to 2000 yards, while modern field

artillery is effective at from three to



GENERAL JAMES FRANKLIN BELL.

in open, or skirmish order, than was done in the past. The principal difference, therefore, between modern and Civil War methods is the reliance placed on open-order fighting. Now-adays much depends on the personal initiative of the soldier and his individuality in action. In our army great attention is given to marksmaniship and to developing soldiers as snots. The proportion of field artillery to an The proportion of field artillery to an army is larger than in former times, yet it is doubtful, because of the increased distances at which it fights, if its actual destructiveness is any greater, considering the number of guns employed. Broadly speaking, bat-tles will be won in the future, as in the past, by the preponderance of in-fantry fire."

"What do you suppose would have hap-pened if Hannibal, Julius Caesar, or Napoleon had come face to face with three or four batteries of Gatling guns?"
"Their legions would have scattered to
the four winds."

Our Military Establishment.

"What is the present size of the regular 'In round numbers, 60,000 men, It is the policy of the United States to maintain an army no greater than is necessary to perform the functions of a National police force and to form a nucleus on which to build in the event of war. We have 30 regiments, 15 of infantry and 15 of cavalry, what is the equivalent of 13 regiments of artillery, three battalions of engineers. 12 companies of signal corps, a hospital corps, and other essential staff organizations. The President can increase this force to 100,000 if he thinks it to be nec-

essary, but the appropriations made annually by Congress are for the minimum ally by Congress are for the minimum strength of 60,000 men."
"How many National guardsmen, or state soldiers are there in the country?"
"About 115,000 under the provisions of the Dick law, which extends considerable Federal assistance to state troops, it is believed the effectiveness of the militia will be materially increased. This year we had seven camps where the regular army was concentrated. Camps of in-struction, I would call them. The organ-ized militia of the various states was invited to these camps, and guardsmen from all parts of the country joined the regular troops in ten- life, field work,

"What would be the fighting force of "What would be the fighting force of the Nation, should there be a protracted war with a first-class power?"
"Only a count, such as the Ismelites made under Moses, would show how many men there are in the United States between the ages of 18 and 45. Mr. Rossevelt received about 7,690,000 votes in 1904, Judge Parker almost 5,100,000, and the other candidates something like 800,000. The census of 1900, however, showed that there were 21,300,000 men of yothing age in the country. These figures, possibly, might be used as a basis for a rough calculation, but I would not enter into such an undertaking. Of course, every man of military age could be drafted, but that will never be necessary."

Colonel Upton's Plans. "What was the object in creating a general staff for the Army, and where did

"The general staff policy has been adopted for all the armies of Europe. It was first advocated in this country by the late Colonel Emory Upton, after a visit of inspection to Europe in the early '70s. Mr. Root, while Secretary of War, convinced Congress that a general staff was necessary, and the law for its establishment was passed. The President signed it in February, 1903. The duties of the staff include the preparation of plans for the National defense and for the mobilization of troops in time of war; the inthe idea originate?"

resulted in modifying tactical dispositions and in doing away to a considerable extent with the massing of
troops in large bodies. It "is now
thought best to operate more generally
in open or skirmish order, than was
done in the past. The principal difference, therefore, between modern and
Civil War methods is the reliance
placed on open-order fighting. Nowman, either as an officer or a private?" man, either as an officer or a private

"It is. The training which a commissioned officer or a private gets is excellent. It develops character, self-reliance self-control, regularity of habit, cleanil ness, and self-respect. The education ability and talent which are necessary to ability and talent which are necessary to make a good Army officer would bring him success in business and elsewhere. The experience gained by the average soldier after five or ten years of service is of great value to him. He learns to do things for himself, to be orderly in his way of living, to be clean in his dress and person, and to make the best use of what he knows. So he goes back to civil life a broader and more capable man."

"Him a private soldier a likely chance

life a broader and more capable man."

"Has a private soldier a likely chance of becoming an officer?"

"Any soldier in the army, after two years' service, by passing the required examination, can become an officer. That is the law of the land. Each year enlisted men do qualify and are made second lieutenants. There is a school for them at Fort Leavenworth, Kas."

them at Fort Leavenworth, Kas."

"A recruiting officer at the South recently said that eigarette smoking disqualified a large number of young men in that region for service in the army?"

"I can only answer that question in a general way. Excessive eigarette smoking, long continued, would probably disqualify young men for passing the rigid physical examination for enlistment. It is well known that the immoderate use of clearettes causes extreme nervousness. of cigarettes causes extreme nervousness and is often followed by loss of flesh and an ill-nourished physical system. Men in that condition are not fit material for

soldiers."
"Is it true that West Point graduates have a prejudice against officers who have not been educated in the Military Academy?"
"Officers in the army come from West

Point, from civil life, and from the ranks of the enlisted men. After he is once commissioned as a second lieutenant—and all officers begin in that grade—each man stands on his own feet and is judged thereafter, not by his antecedent history, but by his personality and achievement.