

GRAND ARMY WILL CELEBRATE LEE'S SURRENDER FRIDAY

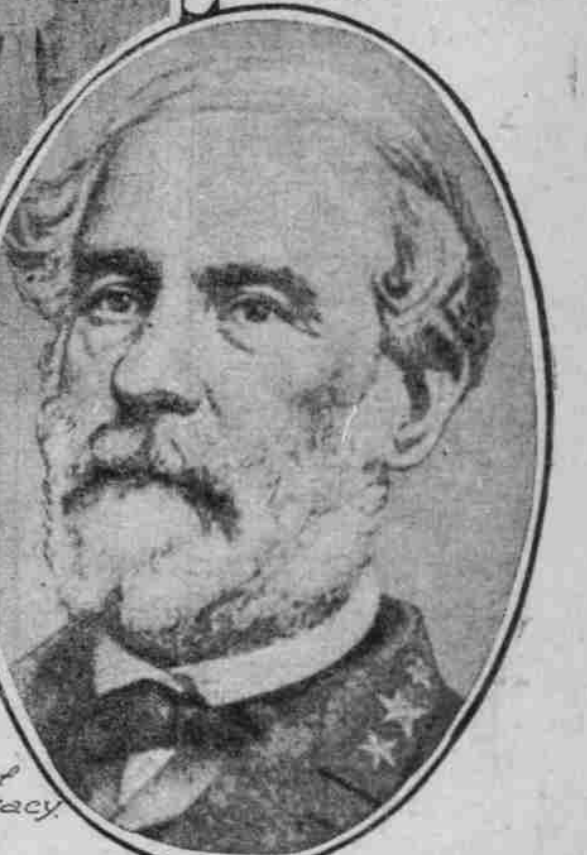
Fiftieth Anniversary of Appomattox Recalls End of War of Rebellion and South's Bitter Struggle in Face of Overwhelming Odds.



Scene at Appomattox, From Painting That is Said to Be Historically Correct.



A Well-Known Portrait of Grant.



Lee, The Military Genius of the Confederacy.

Charles Francis Adams On Appomattox Episode.

"I have always regarded—shall ever regard—this as the most creditable episode in all American history—an episode without a blemish, imposing, dignified, simple, heroic. I refer to Appomattox. Two men met that day, representative of American civilization, the whole world looking on. The two were Grant and Lee—types each. Both rose, and rose unconsciously, to the full height of the occasion—and then that occasion there has been none greater. About it, and them, there was no theatrical display, no self-consciousness, no effort at effect. A great crisis was to be met; and they met that crisis as great countrymen should. Consider the possibilities; think for a moment of what that day might have been; you will then see cause to thank God for much."

—General Charles Francis Adams.

Richmond on the night of April 2. Its investment by the Union forces and the capture of Petersburg followed. The capital of the Confederacy, the pride of the South, had at last been taken by the Army of the Potomac after four weary years of hard fought and bloody battles.

In retreat, General Lee's army reached the village of Appomattox Courthouse. Here ended the last march of the broken and beaten army of Northern Virginia. With his officers, General Lee held a council of war that night. It was decided to make an effort to cut a path through the Union forces that were harrying the weary and bloodied veterans on the morning of the next day.

Surrender Request Refused.

On the previous day, General Grant had sent General Lee a courteous request for the surrender of his army, urging the uselessness of further shedding of blood. General Lee replied that he was in sympathy with ending useless slaughter, although he could not agree that the hopelessness of further resistance was apparent. He asked, however, that terms of possible surrender be submitted to him by General Grant.

Grant's terms were that the Confederates lay down their arms and the men and officers be disqualified from again taking up arms against the Government of the United States until properly exchanged. General Lee rejected the terms, although the correspondence went on.

There remained the bare possibility for Lee to break through the Federal lines that hemmed him in the rear if he could make a desperate attempt. To Gordon's corps was assigned the task of striking at Sheridan's strong lines. It was said that never since Pickett's charge at Gettysburg had there been a more hopeless military movement in the whole war. Gordon was overwhelmed by numbers and his men were at the point of starvation. No effective support could be counted upon from Longstreet's men, who were in even worse plight.

Attack is Hopeless.

However, the attempt was made on the morning of April 3. Gordon fought his troops, as he said, "to a frazzle." But the attack was hopeless. General Lee realized that the end had come to further resistance and a truce was ordered. A meeting between the two war Generals was arranged on the basis of the previous correspondence.

General Horace Porter, who was present at the famous surrender, gives a complete account of the meeting. The two commanders were to meet in the village of Appomattox Courthouse. Colonel Babcock, carrying General Grant's last letter to General Lee, found the latter seated by the roadside under an apple tree and this formed the only ground for the report that the surrender took place under an apple tree. The two Generals met in the house of Wilmer McLean and there negotiated the surrender.

A coincidence is that in 1861 Mr. McLean lived near Manassas Station, and his house was chosen by General Beauregard as headquarters. At the Battle of Bull Run a Federal cannon ball landed in the fireplace of the house and spoiled the General's dinner. Mr. McLean moved later to the village of Appomattox, spending four years there in quietude. But his house was to figure prominently as where the battles of the Civil War began and ended.

Formal Notes Exchanged.

The terms of the surrender and the acceptance were embodied in the following letters, written in the brick McLean house on April 9, 1865:

General: In accordance with the

substance of my letter to you of the 8th inst., 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 to be designated by me, the other to be retained by the officers. 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 of 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 authority so long as they observe their paroles and the laws in force where they may reside.

"U. S. GRANT, Lieutenant-General."

"General: I have received your letter of this date containing the terms of the surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia. I am glad to hear that you are substantially the same as those expressed in your letter of the 8th inst. I will arrange it this way: I will change the terms as now written, but I will instruct the officers I shall appoint to receive the

paroles to let all the men who claim to own a horse or mule take the animal, homestead with them to work their little farms."

Lee Gratefully Relieved.

Lee looked gratefully relieved and said: "This will have the best possible effect upon the men. It will be very gratifying and will do much toward conciliating our people."

While the letters were being copied in ink, the Federal officers present were introduced to General Lee, who was accompanied only by Colonel Charles Marshall, his military secretary.

Shortly before 4 P. M. everything had been completed and General Lee shook hands with General Grant, bowed to the other officers, and, with Colonel Marshall, left the room. As they mounted their horses and rode slowly away back to their own lines they were saluted by the Union officers.

General Grant and his staff then moved to the headquarters of the Union camp, which, in the meantime, had been pitched near by. The news of the surrender had reached the Union lines and the firing of salutes began at several points, but General Grant's orders at once to have the firing stopped, and used these words in referring to the occurrence:

"The day is over, the rebels are our countrymen again, and the best sign of rejoicing after the victory will be

to abstain from all demonstrations in the field."

On his way back to camp General Grant sent the following dispatch to Washington. It was dated 4:39 P. M.

"Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War, Washington: General Lee surrendered the Army of Northern Virginia this afternoon on terms proposed by myself. The accompanying additional correspondence will show the conditions fully." U. S. GRANT, Lieutenant-General.

General Lee's return to his army is thus described by A. L. Long, in his "Memoirs of General Lee":

"When, after his interview with Grant, General Lee again appeared, a shout of welcome instinctively ran

through the army. But instantly recollecting the sad occasion that brought him before them, their shouts sank into silence, every hat was raised, and the bronzed faces of the thousands of grim warriors were bathed in tears.

"As he rode slowly along the lines, hundreds of his devoted veterans pressed around the noble chief, trying to take his hand, touch his person or even lay a hand upon his horse, thus exhibiting for him their great affection. The General then, with head bare and tears flowing freely down his manly cheeks, bade adieu to the army. In a few words he told the brave men who had been so true in arms to return to their homes and become worthy citizens."

Agricultural Experiment Station of the University of Minnesota says "the most striking feature shown in the large amount of protein in alfalfa." In comparison with clover, in an analysis made by this authority it was found that alfalfa contained 17 1/2 per cent of protein, and clover 13 per cent. "This substance (protein)," adds the chemist, "is always the most valuable constituent of a feed stuff. It is the substance that enters so largely into the composition of the flesh and the vital fluids of the body."

Alfalfa Aids Digestion.

Alfalfa aids digestion and is not dependent on its own elements, but when fed with grain rations and taken into the digestive organs, the nutrient in the grain is better digested and made more available for assimilation than it possibly could be without it. F. D. Colburn, secretary of the Kansas Department of Agriculture, says: "The feeding value of alfalfa is largely in its chemical compound known as protein; its extreme digestibility is another quality to be considered and not least is its appetizing character. Not only do all animals like it, but when given in moderate quantities it seems to increase the general appetite for more fattening feeds. The growth of young chicks is greatly aided by alfalfa."

Many poultrymen and farmers say emphatically that the hens lay more and larger eggs when allowed alfalfa in any form. Its nitrogen contributes to the albumen of the eggs and to the growth of the young chicks. For years the complaint has been made by poultrymen and farmers that there are too many infertile eggs. The financial losses are great. If a fourth or a third of the eggs used for incubation prove infertile, it would seem that the same element that contributes to the growth of the hatched chicks should also add to the vitality of the embryo, increasing the percentage of fertility and adding vigor to the newly-hatched chicks. Fowls like it green and whether allowed the run of the field or it is given them daily they eat it greedily and thrive."

Egg Quality Affected.

Alfalfa is considered a frame builder. It produces the desirable rich golden yellow color in the egg yolk. It assists in providing feather making materials in an easily digested form. The chemist of the Dominion of Canada experimental farm, Ottawa, says: "Alfalfa is especially rich in flesh forming constituents. That cured alfalfa possesses a high per cent of crude protein, greater than that possessed by clover, while mangelts contain only one and one-half per cent. It is evident that alfalfa furnishes a more nutritious food weight for weight than grasses, Indian corn or roots."

If alfalfa is cured at the right time and in the right way it is easy to keep and is imperishable if stored in a dry place.

VALUE OF GREEN FOOD FOR CHICKENS IS TOLD

Nourishment of Different Roots, Grains and Grasses Discussed and Hints Given as to Best Methods of Growing and Feeding Desirable Products.

BY W. LUDWIG.

IT CAN be said truly that a green ration is the salad course which stimulates the appetite of the hen and helps to keep her in laying condition. The term green food is applied to all succulent plants, vegetables and roots which are palatable to fowls, beside being valuable for tonic effect and food value. Without green food it is useless to expect a well-filled egg basket, and if results are desired a daily ration is necessary.

It is necessary to add a certain amount of bulk in all rations for the fowls. The ordinary grains and meat when fed alone form a ration too heavy and too highly concentrated for proper digestion. When fowls are so fed they will prove unprofitable; the young stock matures slowly and digestive troubles will arise. Besides, if the ration is continued, a heavy loss is likely to occur. Bulky foods dilute the ration, make it more easily digested and keep the intestines in good working condition. Speaking generally, bulk can be supplied by water in mangels, which are 91 per cent water or crude fiber. This is the woody material which forms the framework of all plant growth and is found in varying proportions in all poultry foods, practically in clover hay and alfalfa hay and in the hulls of barley, sunflower seed, etc. Crude fiber has considerable feeding value for other classes of stock, but practically none for fowls.

Water Content Sought.

For the proper digestion of food bulk is required, while the amount of crude fiber which should enter into the ration is comparatively limited. The natural feeding habits of fowls indicate that they prefer to add bulk in the form of tender, succulent plants or vegetables consisting largely of water rather than those foods which carry a large proportion of crude fiber.

Many plants and roots, either green or cured for winter use, have special nutritive values. With many green foods is simply considered an accessory in poultry feeding, resulting in widespread neglect of what is one of the poultryman's cheapest sources of food supply. The heavy consumption of tender, nutritious plant growth when the fowls are on open range lowers the cost of maintenance, one part can be cultivated out or injuring by too close grazing.

Large yards can be seeded to wheat and rye in the late summer, which will provide excellent green food for late fall and early spring. Soon after growth starts in the spring they will become both coarse and woody and will be of little value.

Where alfalfa can be grown a small

lot will provide an abundance of this excellent article for food. Start cutting on one side of the plot enough for a day's feed and continue cutting across the plot until it all has been cut. By that time that portion cut first will be ready to be cut again. Several cuttings can be taken in succession if treated in this way.

Rape Is Recommended.

Rape is extremely valuable. It may be sown early in the Spring and will be ready for use in five or six weeks. It grows quickly and reaches a height of about 18 inches under favorable conditions. If only the tops are broken off successive cuttings may be made at different times.

Swiss chard somewhat resembles rhubarb in habit of growth. The leaves and leaf stalks are juicy and tender and may be broken off from the plant as wanted and new leaves will come on to take the place of those removed.

Mangels prove an excellent green food during the winter and early spring. They are relieved by the fowls. When properly harvested they remain crisp and sound until late in the Spring. Gather the beets in the fall and place them in tubs or bins where they are kept. They cannot reach them. Feed them whole to the fowls by sticking them on a nail about 18 inches or more from the floor or they may be suspended on a string or wire in the center of the pen. Throughout many portions of the country mangels prove the cheapest source of winter feed. A given acreage planted to mangels probably will produce a larger amount of winter green food than any other crop. Sow the seed in the Spring and, if properly cared for, this will produce a large yield of succulent roots, which is palatable to the fowls.

Cabbage Good in Moderation.

Cabbage is excellent when fed moderately but heavily it will flavor the eggs and also make the yolks pale in color. Cabbage is a laxative and for that reason should not be fed where plants and vegetables are freely supplied. Cabbage and all kinds of root crops will keep in better condition in a good cellar which can be kept dark and moist.

Kale is an excellent plant that will provide a large amount of green food. The plants grow large and bushy, affording shade for the fowls. Besides a number of stalks will provide all the green food necessary, where only a limited number of hens are kept. One great advantage of kale is that it is available practically after the frost has killed all other greens. It is nearly frost proof and will remain fresh and green through the cold months.

Other sources of green food are often resorted to in emergency, such as apples, onions, brussels sprouts and lettuce. Potatoes are sometimes used to a limited extent but if fed too freely it is result in digestive disorders. It is advisable to boil and mix them with the mash.

Sprouted oats have come into high

favor of late years and undeniably ranks among the highest of green rations for poultry. Considerable difficulty is sometimes experienced in getting the oats to grow and experience has shown that warmth, moisture and plenty of light are necessary for rapid growth. Light is needed to sprout oats to advantage but not direct sunlight. The main experimental station has experimented with a sprouted closet with flats. A temperature of 70 degrees is maintained constantly and about 18 degrees in comparative tight it is easy to convert the whole into a moist chamber. The only difficulty experienced is the matter of smothering. Next to be controlled by thoroughly spraying each flat with 50 per cent formalin solution.

Take the amount of oats you desire to sprout and place them in a vessel and cover with warm water and let them stand overnight. Then place them in a coarse bag or a box with small openings in the bottom and drain for about 15 minutes. Next spread the trays one-half to three-quarters of an inch deep and place in the cellar, or wherever there is a temperature of about 70 degrees. If the temperature drops much below 70 the oats are liable to become sour. Do not spread the oats thicker than about half an inch deep, as parts are liable to become smothered. If oats are sprouted every day in order to have a continuous supply, be sure that the bucket or vessel used in which you soak the oats is perfectly clean; otherwise in a number of days it will sour and all oats soaked after that will have a sour smell. It is unsafe to feed chicks sour or musty oats. For the best results the oats must be kept sweet. The trays should be perforated on the bottom to allow drainage. Every day the oats should be sprinkled with water, and in about three or four days it is ready to be fed. It should be fed sparingly at first until the chicks get accustomed to it. Sometimes it may be necessary to chop the sprouts into short lengths for the little chicks, but feed roots and all. The little chicks will begin to eat the wormlike roots before they begin on the green stalks of the plants.

Alfalfa Banks High.

Alfalfa as a regular diet for chicks and matured fowls can hardly be over-estimated. Its value is recognized by successful poultrymen, as it stands pre-eminent among the different grasses, plants and vegetables as a source of protein, lime and mineral salts in soluble and digestible form. The fiber contained in it is necessary and desirable as a mechanical stimulant to intestinal action, making it valuable as a green food for poultry. In fact, we believe that there is no other winter green food that approaches it in these particulars. Fowls relish it either in the green or dry state.

Alfalfa is richer in protein, bone, sinew and feather-making element than any other available form of green food. The chemistry division of the

University of Minnesota says "the most striking feature shown in the large amount of protein in alfalfa." In comparison with clover, in an analysis made by this authority it was found that alfalfa contained 17 1/2 per cent of protein, and clover 13 per cent. "This substance (protein)," adds the chemist, "is always the most valuable constituent of a feed stuff. It is the substance that enters so largely into the composition of the flesh and the vital fluids of the body."

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