

# The War Fifty Years Ago

### Battle of Belmont, Mo., and Naval Attack at Port Royal, S. C. --- General U. S. Grant's First Important Engagement --- Victorious at First and Finally Compelled to Retreat --- Flag Officer Dupont Won a Brilliant Victory and Opened to Federal Ships a Fine South Carolina Harbor --- With Wooden Ships He Outfought Confederate Batteries on Shore --- Brothers Fought on Opposite Sides.

By Captain GEORGE L. KILMER, Late U. S. V.  
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ON Nov. 7, 1861, two officers of comparatively insignificant rank made their bows to the American people as leaders in battle. One was U. S. Grant, a brigadier general of volunteers; the other S. F. Dupont, commodore of the United States navy. A different fortune awaited them, for, although Grant failed in his undertaking at Belmont, he arose to the head of the army. Dupont succeeded at Port Royal and was a stubborn fighter when commanding the south Atlantic squadron, yet in the end the chief honors of naval command went to another.

At Belmont, Mo., opposite Columbus, Ky., the Confederate general, Polk, had established a camp of observation, occupied by one regiment of infantry, a battery of artillery, and a squadron of cavalry. In order to command the approaches to this position by the Confederate batteries on the high ground at Columbus, the trees had been felled for some distance along the west bank, and the fallen timber had been so placed as to form an abatis capable of obstructing the advance of an enemy. This camp Grant

he staff were unhorsed. Grant's horse was shot under him. Grant's plan of attack was to keep the left flank near the river to prevent reinforcements from crossing over from Columbus and by spreading out the line partially surround the Confederate camp. A united effort in the nature of a charge, but prevented from being one by the roughness of the ground, drove the enemy from the embankment through the woods to an open space around the inclosed line. When Grant's excited soldiers saw close at hand the defiant flag waving above the guns and Confederates running back across the field their enthusiasm knew no bounds.

The spreading of Grant's line created a gap in the ranks opposite the enemy's battery. The Seventh Iowa rushed into the space and in a few moments drove the gunners from their pieces with a hot fire of bullets. A rush of the whole line precipitated a stampede in the enemy's ranks, and Grant's men swarmed about the flagpole, tents and cannon like bees around an upturned hive. It was their first fight, their first victory and first seizure of the spoils of war. Officers and soldiers alike jumped upon the gun carriages and platform and delivered flowery speeches to their comrades, who

the works named respectively Fort Beauregard and Fort Walker, consisted of forty-three guns about evenly distributed.

Dupont's plan of attack was to sail rapidly between the forts, deliver his fire on both while passing; then, after going two miles in, return and take Fort Walker on its land side, which was the weakest. As the fleet advanced Tamm's ships met them in the entrance, and the pennant of the Confederate flagship was gallantly dipped three times to the Wabash for the sake



COLONEL J. G. LAUMAN, U. S. V., COMMANDING THE SEVENTH IOWA AT BELMONT.

of auld lang syne. Then the firing began. Tamm was forced to retreat before the broadsides of his old friend, Fort Walker had twenty-three guns in position and Fort Beauregard twenty. The guns raked the channel for a long distance, but Dupont carried his fleet sufficiently near the works to get their outline the night before the battle and anchored just out of gunshot.

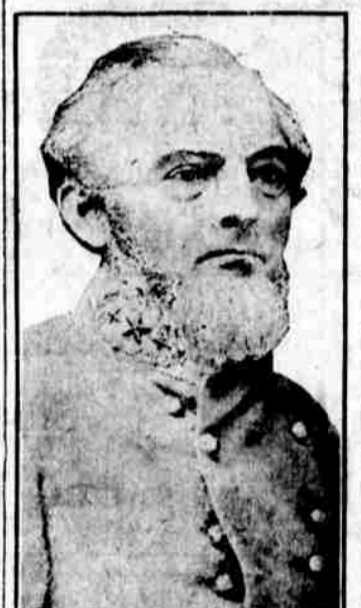
Moving at the rate of six miles an hour, the Federal ships were completely lost to view in the smoke of their own guns. The forts fired at blind targets, yet here on the channel, so that many shots told. After passing the forts the flanking line stood off and fired into works, while the other ships turned and sailed over the course. Dupont's flagship still led, and after turning sailed to within 600 yards of Fort Walker. She was an especial target, but was scarcely touched.

#### Brother Against Brother.

Fort Walker was the first to fall. It was commanded by General Thomas F. Drayton, whose brother, Captain Percival Drayton, commanded the Potomac in Dupont's fleet. General Drayton said that the fire from his guns was delivered with coolness and precision, but to his surprise the ships passed apparently unharmed. The enduring fire from the flanking ships, he declared, proved the most destructive to his work. At the end of an hour and a half the gunners at work were exhausted, and Drayton went personally to a battery in the rear and brought up fresh men. These fought for four hours, and then, when only three guns remained fit for service, abandoned the work.

The flight of the garrison from Fort Walker was signalled by the Ottawa just as the flagship turned for the third time to sail past and deliver her broadside. Orders were given to cease firing, and the flagship steamed close and delivered a single shot. It was unanswered. Captain John Rodgers, serving as aid to the flag officer, went on shore with a flag of truce.

The battle of Port Royal was one of the first great Federal successes of the war and exerted a wonderful influence



GENERAL GIDEON J. PILLOW, C. S. A., COMMANDING THE CONFEDERATES AT BELMONT.

on the northern navy one of the finest harbors on the Atlantic seaboard as a base for operations and paved the way for the blockade of the entire coast south of Charleston.

Other events of the week were the seizure of the Confederate European commissioners, Mason and Slidell, on board the British steamer Trent in the Bahama channel by the United States steamer San Jacinto on the 8th, a heavy skirmish at Picketown, Ky., between General William Nelson's Federals and Colonel J. S. Williams' Confederate force on the 9th and two minor actions at Ocoquan river, Virginia, and Guyandotte, western Virginia, on the 10th and 12th. The Trent affair created a worldwide sensation when the facts of the seizure became known on the mainland.

# FRISCO RAIDERS SMASHING OPIUM RING; LEADERS TAKEN

The biggest developments in years in the opium ring that has operated so long and so successfully on the Pacific have been happening in San Francisco during the last few days, according to news arriving on the Perla yesterday.

The following dispatches give the principal features of the events that may mean the breaking up of the ring:

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 27.—After being trailed for two and a half years, John Edwards, known along the Pacific Coast as "the King of the Opium Ring," was arrested yesterday morning at his home, 133 Fillmore street, after a terrible struggle, by inspectors Harry Charnak, Fred Sutherland and J. C. Brown of the State Pharmacy Board, assisted by Policeman George Graham. In the attic of his flat the officers secured the biggest haul of morphine, cocaine and opium ever found in the possession of one man.

The capture brought to a climax the sensational opium raid of Chinatown Saturday evening, which proved the biggest raid ever pulled off on the Pacific Coast.

Edwards, brought to bay in his lair, put up a stubborn fight and attempted to shoot Inspector Sutherland. Patrolman Graham sprang on Edwards as he pulled a revolver on Sutherland, and, snapping handcuffs on the captive's wrist, dashed the revolver from his hand and overpowered him. Finding himself helpless, Edwards then admitted that he had a quantity of drugs stored in his attic, and to prevent the breaking up of his house in a minute search he led the officers to the cache.

Forty pounds of crude opium, three one-pound cans of smuggled un-stamped opium, three five-ounce cans of stamped opium, 125 ounces of morphine, four one-pound tins of morphine, four ounces of cocaine and an opium layout were found by the officers secreted in a big crate in a corner of the attic.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 28.—More was accomplished than the arrest of

two white men alleged to be smugglers and the capture of 24 contraband Chinese in the small power launch Comrade in Monterey bay in the dark of Sunday night. The spectacular capture, the first of its kind ever made by police and immigration officials, disclosed the existence and led to the wholesale apprehension of members of a gigantic smuggling ring, which had as its chief agent Mrs. Ethel Hall, 25 years of age, who was arrested in Los Angeles yesterday. Antonio Felix, another reputed member of the gang, was arrested in this city at the same time.

The sudden and successful activity of the Federal authorities, assisted by the police of Monterey, is said to have been inspired by the urgings of the Treasury Department that more efficiency be shown in California. One reason for the presence in Washington now of Collector of the Port Fred S. Stratton is that the Federal officials there wanted to confer with him over the laxity that has been discovered along the California coast by special agents of the Treasury Department. There was a sudden end to laxity Sunday night.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 29.—Edward H. Gleason, the druggist, who is regarded by the State Board of Pharmacy as "king" of at least a "crown prince" of the opium ring, was arrested yesterday afternoon and charged with a violation of the State law relating to the sale of narcotic drugs. His arrest is thought to be the most important made in the present crusade against illicit dealers in opium, morphine and cocaine.

An innocent appearing place, a conventional harness shop at 696 Octavia street, was found to be a depot for dangerous habit forming drugs and two harness dealers have been arrested for violating the State law. Four convictions of men and boys caught in Saturday's raid were made in the police court yesterday. In all it was a busy day for the men who are seeking to put an end to the flagrant sale of narcotic drugs and maintenance of dens where drugs may be purchased and used by men and women.

# PROGRESSIVE FORESTRY POLICY ADOPTED BY SUGAR PLANTERS

Action taken by the planters' association yesterday toward an improved and definite system of forestry work on the part of the plantations, and the authorization of aid from the planters to the Territorial government, is regarded as one of the most important things accomplished at the annual session of the sugar men.

A. Horner put the idea in concrete form by the presentation of the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

"Whereas, the subject of forestry is one of the most important with which the sugar planters of Hawaii have to deal, because (1) of the close relations between forests and water supply and (2) the constantly increasing need for local supplies of fuel and other wood; and

"Whereas, what is needed now is no longer mere approval but definite action; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That it is the sense of the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association that the trustees be requested to take definite and if possible favorable action, through a special committee or otherwise, on the recommendations contained in the report of the committee on forestry for 1911, to wit:

"(1) That there be introduced into Hawaii insect-eating birds, such as shall have been approved by competent authorities as being beneficial;

"(2) That financial assistance in the way of providing additional equipment be given by the association to the Territorial division of forestry for its work of growing tree seedlings in large numbers for the use of those, especially sugar plantation companies, doing extensive forest planting;

"(3) That it be forcibly brought to the attention of each plantation that it is the judgment of this association that for their own interest and strictly from a business standpoint, the individual plantations ought to pay greater attention to the planting, and also to protecting the native forest by fencing in the areas from which the plantation draws its water supply.

"Resolved, further, That this association approves the adoption by the Territory as its definite policy of the suggestion that as far as practicable the revenues derived by the government from leases or licenses of waters flowing from forest reserves, be used for forest work; and that the trustees be requested so to recommend to the appropriate Territorial officials."

# GEN. FUNSTON HELPED TO FIGHT MILLION-DOLLAR FIRE IN MANILA

The first detailed account of the great Manila fire a few weeks ago reached here on the Siberia. The Manila Times of Thursday, November 2, says:

Damage to the amount of two and a half million pesos was done in a fire which broke out at 11:12 this morning on Calle Rosario, and as the Times goes to press the flames are under control, although the entire district surrounding Calle Rosario has suffered from the most disastrous conflagration of recent years. Scores of little Chinese chinela and dry goods stores are a mass of smouldering ruins and the flames are resisting every effort of the firefighters.

The cause of the fire is unknown. It was discovered by a number of passers-by, among whom was Mr. O. H. Kleinworth. He rushed into the store above which he saw the flames leaping out, telling the Chinese proprietor, "Your store is on fire."

Much of the credit for checking the advance of the fire is due to the quartermaster's launch and the Bureau of Navigation launches, which threw streams of water on the fire, with a detachment of several hundred soldiers from the Twentieth Infantry, were the determining factors in the fight against the conflagration. A squad of them under Major Mervin Buckley and

Captain J. M. Petty swarmed into the blazing furnace at 161 Rosario and literally tore the burning building to pieces to stay the fire's advance.

It is estimated that 75 per cent. of the city is heavily involved in the losses due to the fire. The largest places destroyed were the Bolica de Hizon and the storeshouses of Lucio Limpingco, the largest importer of the city.

The effective work rendered by the soldiers was made possible by the active interest of General Funston. After a visit to the fire he ordered out the Twentieth Infantry, every company with the exception of Company K turning out to fight the blaze.

The city's big ninety-horsepower Thomas fire engine did noble work at the corner of Rosario and Sacristia, pumping water into the hose from a hydrant almost directly beneath the eaves of the burning building. The heat at this point was so intense that the one operator of the big gasoline engine was forced from his post time and again, only to run back to his machine when a turn in the breeze swept the flames the other way. Had a steam engine been stationed at this point, it is said, they would have been withdrawn in a shorter time and allowed the flames to gain headway down Sacristia.

Just Received

Mrs. Frear's New Book of Poems

"My Islands"

Price \$1.00

Also bear in mind the New Edition of her Children's Song Book—

"The Cocoa Palm"

Price \$1.50

Our Holiday Line of books is the equal of any shown in the large metropolitan bookshops on the mainland.

They range from the picture books for the babies to the deeper books by such authors as Shopenhauer, William James and Munsterberg.

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Successors to Brown & Lyon Company, Ltd.  
Young Hotel Building

# YOUNG HOODLUMS SUGAR PLANTERS NOW HELD BY POLICE DISCUSS LABOR PROBLEMS

Chief of Detectives McDuffie now has in custody several members of the gang who were involved in starting the fight at Palace Square with the soldiers and marines. They are Sharkey, Palaha, Zulu, Mizer, J. P. Pakalaka, Hale, Sull, Tag, Mahi, Poo, A. Robinson, J. Robinson, Willie Keala and George Koloa.

Yesterday the chief rounded them up and bunched them all in police station, where they will remain until Sheriff Jarrett. It is said, the fight between the soldiers, marines and a gang of hoodlums in Honolulu was started by soldiers when they insulted certain Hawaiian women on the street. Other reports are that the soldiers and marines entered the homes of Hawaiians.

Jarrett is investigating the matter now, and if he concludes such was the case he will try to locate the men from the barracks who were responsible for the fight. In doing so, however, he will consult the commanders of the posts and naval station.

A special investigation will be held today, when a representative from the county attorney's office will be present. According to complaints brought to Sheriff Jarrett, it is said, the fight between the soldiers, marines and a gang of hoodlums in Honolulu was started by soldiers when they insulted certain Hawaiian women on the street. Other reports are that the soldiers and marines entered the homes of Hawaiians.

# WAR LORDS GUESTS OF GOVERNOR FREAR

Admiral Thomas, Admiral Southland, General Macomb, several of the cruiser captains and members of the personal staff of the two admirals, besides a number of ladies, are the guests today of Governor Frear on a motor trip around the island.

The party left in three big machines early this morning, the plan being to lunch at Haleiwa and be back in Honolulu by 5 p. m.

# OLIVE BRANCH GRAB SOCIAL.

The ladies of Olive Branch, Daughters of Rebecca, anticipate a large attendance at the grab bag social and entertainment to be held at Odd Fellows' Hall, beginning at 7:30 this evening. A musical and literary program of unusual excellence has been prepared in which a number of prominent members will participate.

Closing up their annual meeting, the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association went into executive session this morning in a conference that lasted well beyond noon. Labor conditions and labor prospects were the matters taken up behind closed doors and the labor problem is playing as large a part, apparently, in this session as it did last year.

Facts and figures on wage scales, the percentages of Japanese, Chinese, Portuguese and other nationalities employed in the fields and the farmlands, in fact, all the labor elements of sugar productions were gone into. The bonus system, established some years ago and favorably reported on last year, was again taken up briefly.

In general the labor situation is believed to be improving, or at least, has prospects for early improvement, according to prominent sugar men. The steady tide of immigrants setting this way from Europe is looked upon as a good indication, though it is felt the territory is facing a serious problem in bringing immigrants here and having them arrive stricken with disease.

The report of the labor committee was presented this morning and formed the basis for discussion.

On the program for this afternoon is a visit to the experiment station, and tonight the annual dinner will be held at the Pacific Club, covers being laid for 116 guests. The planters' dinner always contains many novel features and this year is expected to be unusually good.

# CHRISTMAS PARADISE

Editor Langton's Christmas number of the Paradise of the Pacific is one of the most interesting and artistic that has been issued from the Paradise press. The color work of the number is especially worthy of commendation and will be one of the most attractive features to those purchasing copies to send to friends. The articles include a wide range of interesting topics varying all the way from politics to farming.

Keep an eye on the man who says he doesn't mean any harm.