

## Democrat Watchman

Bellefonte, Pa., January 25, 1924.

### BATTLE OF LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN.

By L. A. Miller.

Did you ever see Lookout mountain? Possibly not. If you did, any description that may be given of it will fall short of your impressions, and probably be at variance with them, because they, the impressions you received, depended largely upon the angle from which you looked at it. If you never have seen it, your preconceived notions may be so disturbed by an attempted description, that you will have no well-defined idea about it at all. When Ben F. Taylor's facile pen fails to produce a perfect picture, it must be a difficult task indeed. He said the mountain was so many sided that nothing short of a series of photographs would do it justice.

The mountain, as viewed from Stringer's ridge, where a portion of the Reserve Corps was camped, had a very rugged appearance indeed. It jutted out to the river and ran up steep and rugged for 1200 feet; then ledge upon ledge of overhanging, deep fissured rocks completed the towering height of 1450 feet at the point. To the west it circled off around Kelly's Landing, Whitesides, and what is now little Pittsburgh, until it blended in the distance with the big Raccoon. To the left it presented an almost straight side as far as the White House, which was situated on a bench where a vineyard had been planted. A wagon road had been cut out of the rock at the point where the base of the mountain jutted into the river, and above this was the railroad. On the lower side of the railroad track lay rocks as large as meeting houses, that had been rolled down from the cliff nearly a quarter of a mile above. From the base to the top these massive rocks lay as though strewn by a reckless giant hand.

The beard of trees that covered the face of the mountain was streaked here and there with furrows that had been ploughed by these huge rocks when they broke loose hundreds of years ago. The base of the cliff marked the timber line, but from crevices and projections grew vines and shrubs. For the main part, however, the rocky face rose perpendicularly, or overhanging, and bare.

At the extreme point was a projection, separated into two prongs, by a fissure. From one of these floated the Confederate flag, and from the other a "black-mouthed dog of war" kept its sullen, tireless watch over Chattanooga and Moccasin Point.

It was here the rebels had their principal signal station, as it was visible from all parts of the line. General Bragg's headquarters were just across the valley to the east, while that portion of his army which was watching the lower valley lay immediately to the west. The messages flashed across to Bragg's headquarters passed directly over the heads of the Union forces in the Chattanooga valley. So carefully were these signals studied by our signal corps that the keys were frequently discovered and the messages read.

Could Lookout mountain be taken? That was the question that agitated the army. At first it was considered impregnable, but after a while an impression began to spread that the rocks could be scaled. A rumor got out that a "forlorn hope" was wanted to make the attempt, and nearly the whole army wanted to join it.

The only chance would have been to scale it by means of ladders, which was impracticable, yet thousands of men were ready to make the effort. On the 23rd of November, 1863, three divisions of Union troops went to Kelly's Landing and began putting down a pontoon bridge.

The rebels came down from Lookout and up from the lower valley to prevent a crossing, but the bridge was completed and the men crossed over; but not without some sharp fighting. Thus a lodgment was gained on the south bank of the river, below the mountain. It was then supposed that this force would fight its way down to where a road crosses the mountain and go up that way. The sharp fight on the extreme left while the crossing was being made indicated concerted action of the little army.

On the morning of the 24th everything was as still by 4 o'clock. The air was chill with a drizzling rain. About 7 o'clock a strong force, under General Howard, moved out on the extreme left, and the forts in front of Mission Ridge opened in fine style. It looked as if an attack was to be made along the entire line.

All at once, while everybody's attention was directed towards Mission Ridge, a terrific fusillade broke out to the right of Lookout mountain. General Hooker had been assigned to the command of three divisions of Generals Craft, Dodge, Osterhaus, with instructions to take the mountain. The fighting was furious for a few minutes, then the two lines were seen entering the timber that skirted the base of the mountain. For a while they were lost to view, but presently appeared above the railroad. Slowly and reluctantly the Confederate line climbed up higher, and slowly and determinedly the Union line pushed on after it, sweeping everything before it.

The big guns at the point poured down tons of iron, but at the lowest depression the shots landed on the opposite side of the river and did no harm, while our guns, on Moccasin Point planted shells and solid shot almost anywhere along the face of the mountain. The men dodged nimbly from rock to rock and tree to tree, the line reaching from the base of the cliff to the railroad below. Slowly it advanced, clearing the entire face of the mountain as it went, until it had passed the overhanging Point and driven the enemy from the open ground about the White House, and held possession of the road, thereby cutting off the retreat of those on the mountain, except by the road leading down to McLemore's cove, ten miles or more back.

That's the way Lookout mountain was taken, or at least it thus appeared to one posted in a position to take in the situation clearly. There was no battle above the clouds, as romantic correspondents allege. Tufts of white fog would occasionally rise on the mountain side, mingle with the smoke of the guns, and lazily float off. As the sun went down, the wind fell, until a perfect calm prevailed, and the smoke settled around the base of the cliff so densely that the ones on top said they could not see through it. The smoke settled thus on all battlefields. There were no clouds floating below the cliff; the sun shone no more brightly on the crest of Lookout than it did on Mission Ridge or Moccasin Point.

It may be cruel to spoil a number of romantic stories and knock the sentiment and simile out of the poems which likened this event to the handing down of the tables of stone from Mount Sinai, accompanied by terrific lightnings and terrible thunders, but truth is truth, and must be told, poetry or no poetry.

There was not much visible grandeur about the capture of Lookout, because there was but very little to see. The guns from Lookout Point, and Moccasin smoked and thundered, but all the stories about the line being seen sweeping along in a solid phalanx, the men marching shoulder to shoulder, and the stars and stripes marking the line like guideons on parade, are the veriest bosh. There was no continuous line, but every man for himself. It is a fact, however, that when the morning sun revealed the old flag fluttering from Point Lookout, there arose a cheer that rang from end to end of our line, and from reserve to picket post.

Lookout had fallen, and the big gun that was wont to thunder out defiance, changed its tone, and boomed the victory until it was heard in five States, and signaled the first advance on Mission Ridge.

Fighting is bad business. It is extremely cruel; it is damnable; but there is only room enough in our glorious country for one flag; and that is the "Stars and Stripes." Men may come and men may go, but the old flag shall stay forever.

### TEN NEW COMMANDMENTS FOR GIRLS.

Ten commandments for girls have been suggested by the Rev. W. Carson Press, pastor of Evergreen Presbyterian church, at Youngstown, Ohio. The Rev. Mr. Press is a bachelor. These are the commandments:

I. Thou shalt not think that thou art a wise bird or a chicken, for thou art a woman made in the image of God. Meditate upon this thought and thou shalt have self-respect and gain friends.

II. Thou shalt love the natural and abhor the artificial; for natural charms of a woman are noble, but the artificial ones are cheap and can be bought by any one at any ten cent store.

III. Thou shalt be dainty, fragrant and refreshing, and even more so, yet not too much so; for even a child may have more candy than is good for him.

IV. Observe the flowers opening to the sun and give ear unto the song of birds. Open the windows of thy soul to Him Who made the flowers and let not a bird beat you to it in gratitude and praise.

V. Consider the autos, the lights, the streets, the houses, the schools, the liberty that others have had for and that you enjoy. Use right the good gifts of life and defend them and you will be as welcome as the flowers in May.

VI. Go not with the Willie Boys or the Wise Ones or any of that gang for they step on the gas, exceed the speed limit, get pinched or dump you in the ditch.

VII. Thou shalt not pick out a whale of a man and stick him for the sirlorn and the mushrooms when thou shouldst not, but thou shalt be a good sport and thus enjoy many days of pleasant company.

VIII. Thou shalt not work the languid eye or worship at the altar of the vamp for in all these things chickens come home to roost.

IX. Thou shalt not scoff at the best fellow's auto, when thou knowest it will take you there and bring you home, nor say catty things about your friends, for walls have ears and you'll be sorry.

X. Thou shalt not despise the hayseed or the overalls, but having had a good time, thou shalt lay aside thy chewing gum, get busy and make dreams come true.

### College Gifts Total \$200,000 in One Week.

Over \$200,000 in gifts and pledges were received by The Pennsylvania State College last week. It was the biggest financial week of its kind on record at the college.

Most of this amount was in subscription pledges from the college alumni athletic committee and from the new students enrolled at Penn State this year. The athletic council pledged \$110,000 towards new physical education buildings; student subscriptions totaled \$80,000 and a fund of \$25,000 was received as a loan fund for women students from J. G. White of the class of '82. A fund of \$1000 was established by Charles Lanthrop Pack to provide an annual prize for literary efforts of forestry students.

### \$100,000 Given Towards State College Gymnasium.

A subscription of \$100,000 towards the erection of a proposed physical education building for men at The Pennsylvania State College has been made by the alumni athletic advisory committee of the college. This is the largest amount that has been pledged to date in the college emergency building fund drive for \$2,000,000 for student health and welfare buildings. The announcement was made by Hugo Bezdek, director of physical education, acting for the committee. The necessary amount of \$500,000 required for the building is now about half pledged and an effort will be made to complete the fund and start the building next spring or summer. The committee also voted \$10,000 towards the proposed women's gymnasium.

### FARM NOTES.

—Vigorous chicks come from eggs laid by hens of good breeding and vitality.

—Don't throw or bury dead fowls where there is a possibility of others of the flock having a chance to eat the diseased meat. Burn them.

—Poultry will pay for a lot of milk. Where milk is fed to hens and chicks freely, there is no need to furnish any meat scraps or meat-meal mash.

—Tune in on WPBA every Monday night at eight o'clock and get the latest farm "dope" from The Pennsylvania State College. Good music, too!

—When you discover that there is something wrong with some of the fowls don't stop your investigations until you have discovered the trouble.

—Gapes do not usually trouble turkeys as much as chickens, but turkeys sometimes pick up the gape worms from ranging on soil which has become infected from chicken raising.

—The calf should be given milk of uniform temperature from day to day. Milk between 80 degrees to 100 degrees F. gives best results. Do not give the calf milk that has started to sour. The pail should be cleaned in winter each time after using just as well as it is cleaned in summer time.

—After the seed order arrives, it is important to keep the seed in a dry place where an even temperature is maintained. Seeds will lose their germinating power and vitality very rapidly in a damp place where the temperature changes frequently. Dryness is more important than temperature.

—Have you a small poultry flock in your back yard? If so, there are four main things to be looked for in your small poultry house. These are plenty of fresh air, plenty of sunlight, and space enough to allow birds to exercise and keep comfortable. All of these things mean healthier birds and more eggs.

—Are your incubators and brooder stoves ready for the coming hatching season? Now is the time to inspect this equipment carefully and order any necessary parts which will increase the possibilities of a successful season. Thermometers and control wafers should be tested to see that they record temperatures accurately. It may be advisable to set up the machines and run a short test on them.

—E. M. Christen, swine specialist of the agricultural extension department of The Pennsylvania State College, has resigned his position to become secretary of the American Berkshire Association at Springfield, Illinois. "Chris," as he was generally known by the swine men of the State, has been associated with the college for several years as a teacher of animal husbandry and as swine specialist.

—Hens lay the majority of eggs during their first two laying seasons, and especially during their pullet year, if they are early hatched. If a hen lays well during her pullet year she should be kept for another year as a breeder. If she lays well during her second year she should be kept for another year as a breeder. The older she is and the more culling she survives the better, for then she has proved that she has the vitality to stand up under long-continued laying, and consequently is valuable as a breeder.

—With the approach of fall and wet, cold weather, contagious roup, say members of Iowa State college, is one of the most dangerous diseases that threaten flocks. It causes a heavy loss not only from a high death rate but also from the fact that it interferes with egg production and causes loss of vitality in breeding.

Contagious roup is easy to identify. It starts with a thin watery discharge from the nose and eyes, which has an offensive odor. Inflammation sets in, the birds begin to cough and sneeze, breathing becomes noisy and they frequently breathe through their mouth. The secretions from the nose and eyes change to a yellowish cheese-like mass.

Roup can easily be prevented by avoiding damp, poorly ventilated, over-crowded quarters. To cure a sick bird, place it in a dry, well-ventilated place away from the other birds and give it plenty of fresh water and feed. Every morning and evening remove all the cheesy matter from the eyes and nostrils and dip the bird's head into a solution of bichloride of mercury (1-1,000). This is made by placing one 7.3 mercury chloride tablet in a pint of water. Hold the bird firmly and immerse the head until the eyes are covered, keeping it there a few seconds or until it struggles.

—A step forward has been taken this year by the oat producing farmers of Pennsylvania in standardizing their product through the 40 variety demonstrations conducted under the supervision of the State College agricultural extension department in sixteen counties of the State.

The results of the demonstrations, just announced, indicate that the varieties recommended by the extension crop specialists at State College are superior to the local seed with which they were compared. In the northern section of the State, a summary of 27 tests ranked the varieties in the following order: Japan 66-11, Japan 53-11, Victory, New Zealand, Silver Mine, Cornelian, Swedish Select, with local seed bringing up the rear. The results in the southern section also gave Japan 66-11 first place, followed by Japan 53-11, Victory Cornelian, Big Four, and New Zealand, with the local seed last. The two Japan varieties were developed by P. B. Noll, the plant breeding specialist at State College and the originator of Pennsylvania 44 wheat.

The important point brought out in these demonstrations is the fact that the five leading varieties recommended by the extension specialists out-yielded the local seeds by about five and one-half bushels per acre. The choice between the leading varieties depends largely on local conditions of soil, fertility and type of farming. The Japan varieties are a smaller grain and have a lighter straw but are good yielders, especially under adverse conditions.

### 5 STATE PARTIES

ON 1924 BALLOTS.

Formation of Independent Ticket Would Require 5611 Signatures. Issue Political Calendars.

There are five political parties which must nominate candidates at the primary election April 22. If an independent State ticket is to be formed it will require 5611 signatures, based on the vote for John J. Henderson, candidate for Judge of the Superior Court, who received 1,122,004 votes.

The five parties that must nominate are, in the order of their appearance on the ballots, the Republican, Democratic, Socialist, Prohibition and Progressive.

In his annual booklet on the elections of the year, George D. Thorn, chief of the Election Bureau of the State Department, points out that independent nominations may not be made for parties intending to use the name of existing parties in connection with other words, such as Independent Republican, True Democrat, Socialist Labor, and so on.

CANDIDATES TO BE NOMINATED.

At the primary in April candidates will be nominated for a Judge of the Superior Court, State Treasurer, Auditor General, Representatives in Congress in each congressional district and members of the State Senate in the odd-numbered districts and of the House in all representative districts.

In addition, offices are to be filled by election for delegates and alternate delegates-at-large and also district delegates and alternates to the national conventions; for members to State committees by Senatorial districts and counties, and for members of county committees. The Republicans will elect two delegates to their convention in each Congressional district and seven at large, but the Democrats will elect, in addition to district delegates, but four delegates-at-large.

For the first time since there has been personal registration in the cities of the Commonwealth the registration days will be the same in Philadelphia, the only city of the first class; in Pittsburgh and Scranton, cities of the third class.

After the spring primary election every voter must again be registered for the November election.

1924 POLITICAL CALENDAR.

The political calendar for 1924 is arranged by Mr. Thorn as follows:

Spring primary election, Tuesday, April 22.

General election, Tuesday, November 4.

First day for securing signatures on petitions for nomination to be filed with the Secretary of the Commonwealth, Saturday, February 2.

Last day for filing petitions with the Secretary of the Commonwealth for the primary, Thursday, March 13.

First day to secure signatures on petitions to be filed with the County Commissioners, Thursday, February 14.

Last day for filing petitions with the County Commissioners for party officers, Tuesday, March 25.

Last day for filing nomination papers by independent bodies of citizens, for any office, Friday, September 5.

Last day when candidates may withdraw before the primary, Friday, March 14.

Last day when candidates nominated at the primary election may withdraw from nomination is Monday, September 15.

Last day to file nominations, to fill vacancies caused by the withdrawal of candidates nominated at the primary election, Tuesday, September 30.

Last days to be assessed for the November election are Tuesday and Wednesday, September 2 and 3. The assessors sit at the polling places on those days.

Last day to pay tax to qualify for the November election, Saturday, October 4.

Last day to be registered for voters who were not registered for the November election of 1923 in Philadelphia, Pittsburgh and Scranton, to qualify them to vote at the spring primary, Wednesday, March 19.

Last day to be registered for the spring primary in all other cities, by voters not registered for the last November election, Wednesday, April 2.

First day to be registered for the November election, in any city, Thursday, September 4.

Second day, Tuesday, September 16.

Third and last day, Saturday, October 4.

Last day for candidates to file statement of expenses for the primary, Wednesday, May 7.

Last day for treasurers of political committees to file statement of expenses for the primary, Thursday, May 22.

Last day for filing statement of expenses for the November election by candidates and treasurers of committees, Thursday, December 4.

There is only one proposed constitutional amendment to be voted upon at the November 4 election, and that will receive a great deal of attention between now and election day. It is the question of the State providing a soldiers' bonus. The proposed amendment would permit the Legislature to authorize the issuance of \$35,000,000 worth of bonds for the payment of the bonus.

### Mere Curiosity.

A prisoner who had been convicted a dozen times was placed at the bar. "Your worship," he said, "I should like to have my case postponed for a week. My lawyer is ill."

"But you were captured with your hand in this gentleman's pocket. What can your counsel say in your defense?"

"Precisely so, your honor. That is what I am curious to know."—The Bristol News.

### Money Wasted.

When the doctor arrived he found the patient in tears.

"Cheer up, my good man," he said; "you'll pull through all right."

"Tisn't that, doc," groaned the patient; "but just think of the money I've spent buying apples to keep you away."—Harvard Lampoon.



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