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Civil War Resources

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John D. Hemminger, Secretary of the Association, called the meeting to order and requested Comrad Hays to make an address.

JOHN HAYS

Ladies and Gentlemen, Comrads:-

I am mighty glad, comrads, to meet with you once more. I am mighty glad that I was your comrad in the 130th Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers. Volunteers to-day are very differently trained from what they were fifty-three years ago. A little story told first hand, will explain the difference. A daughter of my only surviving nephew met an English gentleman within the last two years. They fell in love with each other and they became engaged to be married a short time before the war broke out in Europe. The gentleman volunteered to serve in the English Army. He was commissioned an officer, sent to a camp of instruction and told that he and the volunteers in that camp would have to be trained for not less than six months before they would be fit to go to the front. The young couple thought they might as well get married. They got married and they lived close to the camp of instruction that this officer was a part of. About the last of April or the first of May, this year, that force of volunteers was ordered to the front, and that young officer went with his command to the front in the Dardanelles. The young wife returned to this country to her father and mother to await the issue as to whether she was to remain a wife or become a widow. Those men were trained to take care of the body, take care of their health, take care of their diet, and they were trained what to do in case they were wounded or injured, and trained to give the first aid in case of injury, and they were trained in all military tactics. Very different in our day. The ten companies forming the 130th Pennsylvania Regiment were separately mustered into the service

the United States from the 6th to the 14th of August, 1862, both dates inclusive. On the 17th of August, 1862, they elected Col. Zinn, Lieut. Col. Maish, Major Lee, as the Field Officers of that Regiment. They couldn't wait to get their commission from the Governor of Pennsylvania and on the morning of the 18th of August, they were hustled off to Washington. On the morning of the 19th of August the Regiment marched down Pennsylvania Avenue to Long Bridge, across that to Virginia, and they were in Dixie Land, in the land of the enemy, within forty-eight hours after they were formed into a regiment. That shows how we were trained fifty-three years ago, as compared with the training now going on in England for volunteers to be sent to the front from England into the war.

We went to Camp Wells, then to Camp Marcey, and on Sunday the 7th of September we were ordered to take three days' rations, leave our tents and all our baggage behind under a guard detail from the Regiment and go off on a march. We crossed the train bridge into Maryland. About the 9th of September we were organized into a brigade with the 14th Connecticut and the 108th New York Regiment. Col. Dwight Morris of the 14th Connecticut was Senior Colonel, being made Commander of the Brigade. We became then the Second Brigade of the Third Division of the Second Army Corps in the Army of the Potomac. General E. V. Sumner, an old veteran fighter of the old Army, was in command of the Corps. General Wm. H. French was in command of the division, and Col. Dwight Morris in command of our Brigade. On the 14th of September we marched from Frederick, Md., over Roulette's Heights to the foot of South Mountain. Part of the time we went on a double quick to get up and take part, if necessary, in the Battle of South Mountain. On the 15th we marched from the foot of South Mountain over to Boonsboro, then to the left to Keedysville, crossed the bridge over the Antietam Creek and went into camp on the left of the road. Our bed to sleep upon was the bare

ground. The only cover we had was the sky over our heads. What we had left on that march after our three days' rations were exhausted, was green corn, sometimes half roasted, a little bit of hard-tack and some coffee. We made that march there the 15th of September. We remained there that night, all ofthe 16th and the night of the 16th; during the day part of the time under artillery fire. On the morning of the 17th, fifty-three years ago to-day, we were marched back over that bridge through Keedysville, over field and hill, fording the Antietam Creek, and going down through and over the hill, through a strip of woodland. General French tried to form that brigade in line of battle. We didn't know. We couldn't understand what was meant by his command. We didn't know enough. We got bunched up and although he was French he swore in straight English at us. Finally he said: "For God's sake go forward!" We understood that. We went forward and in his official report General French did that Brigade and our Regiment very great injustice. He said that the Brigade of raw troops under the command of Col. Dwight Morris, becoming confused, he left them to straighten themselves out, and ordered the Brigade of Max Webber to go to the front, and Max Webber's Brigade gallantly drove the Confederate skirmishers around Roulette's House, up over the hill into Sunken Road. When Max Webber's Brigade got in sight of that Sunken Road or Bloody Land, overlapping a part of the 130th Regiment, he found all those rebel skirmishers in that Sunken Lane. Our Regiment encountered them there. 14th Connecticut in Roulette's Spring House captured a squad and when Company A and Company F of our Regiment marched by Routelle's House one of the men of Company A was shot by a rebel skirmisher from Roulette's orchard. He wasn't over four or five feet from me when he was shot. I think that man is in this room to-day, I don't know, I can't see very well, but if he is, Mr. Washington Stosy, please stand up and verify my statement. (Applause). We got those rebel skirmishers there and the 130th

gallantly drove them up over the hill of that Sunken Road. All we knew from what General French had told us was to go forward. We went forward. Col. Maish, during the fight, was very badly wounded, receiving a bullet in his lungs. He suffered intensely. Two of us - I was one - helped him off the field. The Regiment came down from the hill and was lined up along Roulette's garden fence. When it came down from that hill the 130th Regiment of Pennsylvania was in the front rank of the distinguished Regiment of the Army of the Potomac - in the very front rank. Gen. McClellan, told by General Parker in the history of the Second Army Corps, on the 15th of Sept. marched over South Mountain with thirty-five brigades. He was joined by Franklin with three divisions, presumably nine brigades; in all forty-four brigades on that field. Each one of those brigades had not less than three regiments; some of them had five. There were 140 of those regiments of the Army of the Potomac at Antietam, and in that list of 140 regiments the 130th Pennsylvania, according to the official loss, stands number twenty. (Applause). But that's not the standing that we were entitled to. That was counting killed, wounded and missing. We did not return a man that was missing.

Like a good many other soldiers, I left a girl behind. I wrote to her and she preserved all my letters and on the 19th of September I wrote to her from the battlefield of Antietam, Friday morning, the day we started to bury the dead. "September 19, 1862. The loss in the Regiment: 30 killed, 10 mortally wounded and 150 wounded, 190 killed and wounded. The missing not yet ascertained." That came pretty near the truth; it wasn't quite up to it. Before weleft the Battlefield of Antietam, Col. Zinn made his official report of the battle. I wrote it for him, but we made up the list and

that report is the record now down in the War Department in Washington. That report was about this: I wrote on the 24th of September, the girl I left behind me, as follows: "our exact loss being 178 men killed and wounded. This does not include those who received slight wounds, as for instance one man in our company who was shot on the shoulder by a ball, and also xx a on the shoulder blade, the one making his shoulder black and blue, the other making quite a cut. This man, with several others, who were shot, were not reported among the wounded, as they remained with the company."

I don't think any regiment ever made a closer report of its killed and wounded. If we had counted all the men who were killed and wounded as the other regiments we found out afterwards did, the number would have been considerably over 200. I reported it 190 on the 19th and on the 24th I showed that in Company A there were three or four had been wounded and not reported. Captain Porter, for instance, was struck on the knee by a ball. He was limping around for a number of days. He was not reported. We did not report a single missing man. When we understood what Gen. French wanted us to do and we went forward, we went through a field of standing corn, up the hill and down the slope to Roulette's House. Part of 108th New York went through that standing corn. They reported forty-seven men missing. They had reported 148 killed and wounded and our report was 178. Did we have any missing? Sure we had. How many? I don't know. If I did I wouldn't tell you. But we had one officer who became missing in that standing corn. He never stopped until he got to his home. He must have had a pretty strong sense of duty, for in the course of two or three weeks he resumed his duty with the Regiment. Wenever reported him nor court martialled him. Not necessary - we were only out for nine months. At Fredericksburg that officer disappeared again. He never stopped until he got home and he was hailed by the local newspapers at his home as a hero. He got married and in three or

four weeks he returned to the Regiment a married.man. If ever an officer was unmercifully rigged for running away, that officer was. At the Battle of Chancellorsville, single-handed he captured and brought in six prisoners. As my Methodist friend, Dr. Morgan, would say, he had returned to Grace.

(Dr. Morgan) He was converted.

Yes. We had others. Some we never heard of. Some we knew what became of them, but what was the use of trying to find them out; what was the use of reporting them as absentees and deserters? We were satisfied to stand on our record of 178 men killed and wounded, only those who had to be sent away from the regiment to the hospital.

I wrote at the close of that letter, this: "Our company numbered but 52 effective men, the balance being sick and wounded." That was on the 24th of September. That company went out about 96 men - 44 missing in about four weeks. If we had been counting all of our killed and wounded and all of the missing, the record to-day of the 130th Pennsylvania would have shown between two hundred and three hundred loss at the Battle of Antietam.

A good many of our men hadn't a shoe to their feet. Many were on their uppers. Their clothing was ragged and all that could be scraped up in the regiment to go to the front at Fredericksburg was not over 180 men. Our of that 180 men in front of Maryland Heights 107 were killed and wounded. That is the official record, including the Colonel of our regiment. The Brigade, when it came out from that fight, reformed on the second street from the river in Fredericksburg, about two or three blocks from wgere we were formed when we went into the fight. There I learned - because I was at Brigade Headquarters - that Company A of our Regiment had been pretty badly cut up in the fight, and that the wounded were in a church on a corner of the street next to the river, two or three blocks from where we were. I had permission to go down and see them. I started

to ride down that street, and on the way down I met Captain Parker of Carlisle. "Ike" and I stopped and shook hands with each other and congratulated each other that we were safely out of that fight. We didn't separate more than one hundred feet in our different ways when Parker was carried off his horse by a shell and landed on the street. Fortunately the shell caught his clothing in the back and did not touch his person, but he was a pretty stiff man for six or eight weeks. I had to go through a short stretch of street about three hundred feet long, from that street down to the street on the river bank. It was on the line of fire from one of the river batteries. I didn't waste much time getting through that street, but one shell lit behind me and exploded, another shell lit in front of me and exploded; a piece of that shell made an indentation in the heavy lower part of my serge coat. I went down there and I talked to the wounded from our company. One fellow impressed me very deeply. He was an awful sight; his face was all black with powder smoke, rivulets of blood rolling down his face. I want to say this that Company A of our Regiment sent in to Maryland Heights for that fight thirteen men; twelve of those thirteen were killed and wounded, - the greatest loss in any one organization I think known of in the Civil War. The First Minnesota of our corps lost at Gettysburg 82%. The loss of that company was over 90%.

We preserved the same record at Chancellorsville. All through our service, we were in the front rank of the distibguished Regiment of the Army of the Potomac.

Shortly after I wrote that letter of the 24th of September, an order for a detail came down from Headquarters of General Sumner, ordering the detail of Col. Zinn by name with 400 men of the 130th Regiment to go on some special and dangerous mission. Details are not often made in that way. It showed the regard in which the Colonel of the 130th and the men of the 130th were held at the Headquarters

of the corps. When I took the order up with Col. Zinn, he had been on a good deal of special duty, and was tired. He demurred a little bit. I told him that being distinguished by name to take command of the 400 men of this Regiment was an honor that he could not pass by, both to himself and to the Regiment. Said he, "I can't furnish 400 men out of that Regiment, I haven't got them." Company A, as I said, was cut down to 52. The Regiment that marched down Pennsylvania Avenue 980 strong could not furnish 400 men for duty. We fixed it up in this way: the Colonel said, "Take what men you can from the 130th and I will detail enough from the 102d Regiment to make up the 400 men and we won't say anything about taking any from the other Regiment." I site that instance to show you what we went through in that march of about 100 miles in that Battle of Antietam. The loss in killed and wounded, sick, missing, detailed and everything of that kind, was so great that when we came to pick 400 men out of the Regiment they were not there.

Now I am going to say this that of all the men that marched out of Cumberland County to any war that we have had in this country, there was not a more distinguished body of soldiers went out than the 130th Pennsylvania. (Applause). We were regarded in that light. We stand with that record. We can be proud of it. Those who come after us can be proud of us. At the time that the Confederacy collapsed at Appomattox it is said that the Army of the United States contained a few over one million of men, all under the command of General Grant. Did you ever try to figure up what a million of men amounted to? Can you form any idea? I have tried to work out something that would give an idea. If you would place the million of men side by side, elbow to elbow, they would reach from the City of New York by the Pennsylvania Railroad line clear to Pittsburgh - 450 odd miles. If you would place the men who are under arms in Europe to-day in the same way, they would make three

lines extending from New York toSan Francisco, Cal., with two or three good sized armies left, - a line of 900 miles of men in length. That is the only way that I could make a comparison, and in that comparison our Civil War was but a second rate skirmish. I see by the paper this morning that the loss of the English army in the Dardanelles up to this time equals the entire men commanded by McClellan at Antietam, - over 87,000 men killed and wounded.

There has been a good deal of talk about peace. Peace societies are formed, a move made to get the United states Administration to interfere and propose a conference for peace between the fighting nations of Europe. I think it is a matter of very great doubt. It is very doubtful whether under the Monroe Doctrine the United States has a right to interfere in any shape or form in the fighting going on in Europe. It is true that President Roosevelt practically forced peace between Russia and Japan at Portsmouth, N. H., but that was an Asiatic War more than a European War, and it may have been within his power. It may be doubtful if this country has a right to interfere. Ought we to interfere? I say that where there is a war that evolves a principle vital to humanity there should be no peace. It should be fought out to the end and that vital principle should be maintained and strengthened. You cannot compromise good with evil. If you do, good becomes evil. You cannot compromise truth with falsehood, if you do the truth becomes an untruth. We tried in this country a compromise of the great principle of human liberty with human slavery. We lived under the compromise of 1820 for forty years, under suspicion, hatred, ill feeling among the people that burst out in the Civil War, and it cost us over Five Thousand Millions of Dollars, thousands upon thousands of lives, to reinstate the vital principle of human liberty. Now if there is a vital principle involved in Europe, my voice is for war and not for peace. Do you know what that principle is? You have heard

talk about militarism. Do you know what it means? During the past year the confessions of Frederick the Great of Prussia have been published in English for the first time. He explains the real underlying meaning of militarism. This is what he says: "The captains had each a District Canton for recruiting. Every male infant who was born in that Canton was by right his captain's soldier and was registered as such from the cradle."

I doubt whether any principle of slavery as broad as that ever was known in this world. Among the early Britains they had servants - I think they were called surfs. I think, I am not sure, we read of Wolf, the Surf of Cedric, an iron band around his neck, with that title on it. The iron band around the body of every German born man in the world is one hundred times worse than the band around the neck of the old British surfs. His residence is followed up, his record is kept, and the German Kaiser to-day knows where every German-born man lives in the world, and at his call they have to go from any part of the world into Africa, from the frozen north, wherever they may be, or be entered on the record as a deserter and a traitor to Fatherland, and hosts of them have obeyed that call in the United States since the war began in Europe.

You can't imagine a stronger hold over humanity - not in the interest of humanity, not one bit of it - but for the purpose of acquiring territory and aggrandizing the man who controls that power - the Kaiser of Germany, and this is the most terrible kind of a hold to have upon mankind, and it is not in the interest of mankind, it is in the interest of acquiring territory and power for the benefit of the man that holds that power, and while that principle underlies that war, my voice is for war and not for peace, and there will be no peace until that principle of militarism is wiped from the face of the earth.

A Danish diplomat in 1759 wrote this:

"Everything which you undertake to-day to prevent the

rise of an entirely military monarchy in the middle of Germany whose iron arm will soon crush the minor provinces, is all labor wasted."

That view was taken of it. It was taken of it in the time of Frederick the Great. A man wielding that power has more power than all the Rothschilds in the world. He has more power than all the governments in the world. He owns and controls every male child born on German soil and he can use them for extending and holding his territory and can use them for his self gain. The wars with Napoleon staved it off for awhile. The uprising in Europe about 1848 postponed it for awhile. In the 60's Prussia tried that power against Austria and in six weeks Austria was wiped out. In 1870 that power was used against France and Prussia got two provinces of France. Germany tried its power and demonstrated it on those two occasions. Now when the opportunity came, it struck with that power and it involves a principal vital to human liberty, therefore it ought to be fought through. The fight must go on until that principle is killed, until there is a world court for the settlement of all difficulties, until the nations of the world are sent to the scrap pile, then and only then can mankind live in the peace that they were created for, as the Saviour says that that contest between good and evil, between what is good for man and what is bad for him will never stop until the Prince of this world is cast into the bottomless pit. Isn't that so? Therefore, that is the principle involved, and every human being is interested in the determination of the war going on in Europe.

Comrade, I have taken more time than I intended. There are other gentlemen here to be heard. I want to impress upon you that I am proud of the 130th Pennsylvania. I am proud of my comrade in that regiment. I may never meet with you again, but down through our descendants will go the pride that they take in

what you men did fifty-three years ago, and you have a right to be proud. I am proud of it and I join hands with you in that price.

We have present with us to-day a gentleman who has been an advocate of peace for a great many years. I think he has gotten up more fights and settled more difficulties during his nearly twenty-one years on the bench of our court than any man I know of. I call on the Hon. W. F. Sadler, Judge of our Courts, to make some remarks to you."

HON. W. F. SADLER.

"Ladies & Gentlemen:-

My habit has been to put in writing anything I had to say and you will pardon me if I read what I have to say.

I am here through the courtesy and kind invitation of Colonel John Hays, whose interest in his comrades in the army, with whom he shared privations and common danger and by whose side he fought is not only unabated but rather intensified as years multiply. Indeed one of his notable characteristics is his attachment and loyalty to those with whom he has been associated and who have won his commendation. He is not merely a friend in fair weather but in storm as well, and this is founded on what to him seems the meritorious in the individual and regardless of his power or station in life.

The occasion is unusual when opportunity is given to meet men of like advanced age and all of whom have to their credit achievements, and is a great pleasure.

When different opinions as to the powers and policies of the national government had for much more than a generation agitated our people, indeed in some matters almost from the very foundation of the republic; had lashed those of opposite views into a heated national fury, and had especially led to sectional combinations

obsessed with antagonistic views, distrustful of each other, prevalent and alleged invasion of and interference with thesocial conditions and property of one by the other, especially into what ware termed as the north and the south.

One of these sections believed that theur rights as slave-holders were imperilled; that the slave would be made free and that dire imagined results follow, and the other alarmed at what it was satisfied was a determination to extend this system of enforced labor to all the territories of the union, if not indeed also to compel its recognition of this right, in all the states of the Union. Through their honest apprehensions as to what policy would be eventually adopted and prevail, distriet was increased and passions excited by politicians who wanted public favor and who in strife and through the possible dismemberment of the union felt assured of positions and power unattainable while the states were united and subject to a single governmental control.

As so often has happened, in the history of mankind, colliding opinions became seemingly utterly irreconcilable, and which were regarded by many of their adherents so votal that resort was had at last to the arbitrament of war.

In entering the fray on the one side many no doubt honestly believed that rights of their section, which they regarded as inalienable, were being seriously threatened and indeed beigg trampled upom, while on the other the great body of the people, that is of the north, were impressed with the belief, and we now all think rightly, that the capability of a democratic government to maintain the integrity of its domain was imperiled and that the real issue involved was whether the union should be preserved intact or the republic rent into fragments. And conditions developed such as for a long time resolved the governments of the southern half of this western continent into inconsequential and hostile and warring factions, retarding development and preventing the highest state of civilization, limiting human freedom

and progress, deterring immigration from foreign nations and the investment of capital by those residing in other countries.

You fought for national supremacy with your associates in the army and were victorious.

While no words can adequately portray your hardships, your suffering, your bravery, yet the result accomplished justified the sacrifices. With the blessings of peace came forgiveness and goodwill in their wake. Fraternal relations between the different sections which had been at strife were resumed and a new start made with increased energy in moral and material progress in every department of life and everywhere over our whole land. In the late confederate states as well as in those who had sustained the union, the inhabitants of all sections have been pleased and have joined in rejoiving over the result and are properly proud that we have become a leading if not the first manufacturing, mining and agricultural nation of the world.

We are also mighty proud that we have become and are recognized as a world power and that the monarchs and aristocrats of Europe who had for so long a time despised and hated our form of government and regarded it as absurd that the masses werecapable of formulating governmental policies and rendering them effective, asserting that the weakness of a democracy was inherent and predicting a limited duration of the republic and that it would end in hostile and contending factions, but now they vie with each other in acknowledging the demonstrated fact that freemen with free institutions have built up a nation which is not only capable of protecting itself from internal dissensions, but whose power is not only recognized, but is also feared and which they are not only ready and anxious to consult but whose alliance and good will they seek. Why to-day it is the one nation that Germany fears and desires to conciliate, and this is also true of England and France and Russia, and to is the latter looks for the money and appliances to wage the fearful war in which they are engaged.

The spectacle of foreign bankers and financiers begging the loan of a million dollars from us was never thought of generations ago.

We are certainly justified without being charged with egotism for us, to realize that the nation which was but little over 30,000,000 when you fought at Antuetam, Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville, has grown to 100,000,000. That we exceed in population any civilized power except Russia, and that in natural resources, in material development, in the construction of railways and in all institutions which make for human progress, advancement and betterment it is not comparable with the United States.

It is because the Union was preserved that we have been able to span the continents with railways. Have had the power to give and ensure freedom to the inhabitants of Cuba, releasing them from the cruel bondage of Spain. Have brought Porto Rico under the blessing of our institutions. Able to control and civilize the Philippines. We have been able to give mankind by the institution of sanitation, relief from Yellow Fever and Malaria - health in localities which were uninhabitable by reason of the prevalence of these diseases. Have been able to build the Panama Canal and thus realize the dream of more than four centuries, and conferring an inestimable benefit on the people of both the eastern and western hemispheres, which would not have been possible for generations to come if ever even possible, except for the power and wealth of this united government was able to expend.

We ought to comprehend what a great state we reside in. That it is larger in population than at least ten of the Kingdoms of Europe - Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Belgium, Holland, Switzerland, Greece, Servia, Bulgaria and Roumania, and twice as large as several of them. Each with its rulers, governmental machinery and standing armies which have to be provided for and supported by the taxation of the people, who in most of them are miserable from their poverty.

So would this country have been divided and the population burdened

had the right of secession on the part of the several states of the union been established.

While we no longer have to marshall armies to maintain the integrity of the Union, yet there are other duties incumbent upon us, of vast, if not equal importance. We want to have our borders filled with good citizens. We want to educate and train properly all of our youth. We want to realize more keenly than ever that ignorance is incompatible with efficient government and that good citizenship is only possible when its duties are fully comprehended, realized and appreciated. To be a good citizen the individual must realize and appreciate the nature and extent of the responsibilities which attach to this relation.

Ideas, it has been said, are the conquerors of all things, physical, political, moral and religious, but they only become forceful and effective when enunciated and supplemented by the activities of those who would render them influential and operative in the modification of existing beliefs and conditions. The cigitations of the sphinx have never accomplished anything in the regulation of human conduct or in the advancement of civilization, although it has stood for centuries on the African plane. It behooves us then to become active, to not hesitate to say and do things, to denounce wrong when it rears its head, as has been so eloquently done by Col. Hays to-day in his attack on German militarism, if we accomplish things in our day and generation.

Your age, observations and experience have eminently fitted you to bear a worthy part in promoting good citizenship. As with the one who addresses you, there is a comparatively short time left for work. We must get busy.

To work effectively in this undertaking there must be co-operation.

We are beginning to realize more keenly than ever that every one can render aid in bringing this about and that to accomplish this it

is not necessary to be rich or powerful or even to be regarded as wise. Any one can help to smooth the path of his fellow - minister to him in sickness - soothe him when sorrowing and aid in lightening burdens when too heavy.

In short, by acts of good citizenship, influence can be exerted by everyone, however humble his calling, small his earthly possessions or seemingly uninfluential his position. It is well to remember that the contribution of the widow's mite secured divine recognition. It is also well to realize that law is not the panacea for all national ills. Don't think that the mere passage of a law will do away with all that is objectionable in the conduct of mankind. You must have a sentiment back of the law or it is of no avail. You cannot enforce a law if the people don't say it is a just and right kind of law and try to carry out the law. (Applause)

The time has gone by, when the thoughtful regard mere legislative enactments to be sovereign remedies for all political and social ailments. They have become convinced that individual acts not regulated by statute, are the chiefest factors in promoting the welfare of society or causing it injury. Enactments by Legislatures are of little avail unless public sentiment approves and supports them.

I some time since read the story of an African traveller who had heard during his journey of a colony of lepers located in a valley surrounded byhigh mountains. For fear of contracting the plague no one visited the community or was even permitted to do so. The curiosity of the traveller led him to climb to the summit of one of the surrounding hills and view the lepers. He beheld them engaged in such employments as was possible, notwithstanding their respective enfeeblements. Herelated that he saw one man carrying another on his shoulders while the latter was doing some work with his hands, and on inquiry, found that the carrier had lost both his arms but still had the use of his legs; while the one borne on his shoulders

had lost both of his legs but still had the use of his arms, so that the two thus co-operating were able to perform useful tasks. This was bearing one another's burdens in the true Christian sense and spirit. This is the kind of co-operation and good citizenship which we hope for and have good reason to believe will prevail in the time to come, and of which we see the coming dawn, when men will be possessed of a desire to promote the happiness of their fellows, and the humanities and amenities of life so enoble and adorn the future as to render the lot of mankind blessed beyond the dreams of those who have striven in all ages for the amelioration of our race. The accomplishment of this, may well engage herculean efforts on the part of good citizenship.

Let us then, here and now, highly resolve and solemnly pledge ourselves, individually and collectively to aid in advancing this possibility of a period when righteousness and good will on earth shall prevail.

JOHN HAYS.

Ladies & Gentlemen:-

We have present here a distinguished gentleman who is at the head of a very old and very large shooting gallery. I call on Dr. J. H. Morgan, President of Dickinson College, to tell us what he don't know about shooting.

DR. JAMES H. MORGAN.

"Mr. Chairman, Veterans, Ladies & Gentlemen:-

I wish I could say comrads. I can say, however, the men whose service and sacrifices have rendered past things which make our National life worth while and most precious. I might say in response to Col. Hays, that more and more it has been impressed on me this afternoon that I know very little about shooting. The story he has told and the things which my imagination has pictured have impressed on me very deeply what I felt before I came, that it was really presumptuous for me to come. When I was invited to come, however, I could not say no, because I wanted to come. I say to the boys, sometimes, (I give them lots of good advice): 'When tempted, say NO!' I confess that when I was tempted to come here, I knew I oughtn't to say yes, and yet I didn't have the courage to say no, because I so much wanted to come.

Among my earliest memories - and the Chairman didn't tell you what he said he had on me - that I was born in the year which he graduated from Dickinson College; One of the earliest of my memories is when I was a little fellow of six, I think, my mother and younger sister and myself, in the absence of the father of the home, at the battle front, in a country that was somewhat barrenly settled, in southern Delaware, driving some six or eight miles, none of us accustomed to driving, always having leaned on the strong arm and skillful hand of father, as Isaid, driving some six or eight miles to the funeral of an uncle who had been brought home from the front, who had given his life for the cause, and he himself a large slave owner. Think of that. He and his brother, I think, owned some 40 slaves, both intensely loyal, and oneof my earliest memories of the war is the funeral of that uncle. Trained in that sort of surrounding, and that, too in a border state where they made men intensely loyal or intensely disloyal. There were two classes of opinions in my community, and a man who was loyal had to fight for it right in the midst of his neighbors.

I have wanted to get into associations with veterans of that Civil War that meant so much to my young life, and so I hadn't the courage to say no, and I am here because deep in my heart there is a love for the old veteran that I cannot express, which I can merely feel. I hesitated to come and ought to have said no, because I feel that anything I can say is so unworthy of the service and sacrifice that you men of the 60's made, and what I shall say will be largely in the line of excuse for what I wish I could say, but what I shall never be able to say. Some of you perhaps have read - it has been the habit of my life to delve a little bit in the ancients, more, perhaps, than most of you, and yet many of you may have stumbled on what they said of Alexander, when in the midst of his march into Persia, which made him master of the known world, he came to Troy and the story is that he wept because he had no Homer to tell of his deeds as Achilles had had to tell of his deeds, which made Achilles famous. I say you have all, or many of you, certainly have seen that statement, whether true or not, I know not, but Achilles was made famous by Homer.

The Chairman suggested a while ago a comparison of that 130th Regiment, which had been in my own thought before I came down. Compare that 130th Regiment with the Six Hundred that made the charge at Balaclava from which the famous poem was written:

"Half a league, half a league into the throes of death rode the 600." And yet those men with Achilles, Alexander and those Macedonians that he led or the Six Hundred, in spite of the fact that someone had blazoned them in history, not one of them at any place in their career did braver things than were done by hundreds of thousands of the men of our own loved veterans, not braver things than were done by the 130th Pennsylvania. All of the companies of the 130th Pennsylvania are just as worthy of having their deeds blazoned to

fame as were Achilles or Alexander, or those who charged at Balaklava. I wish there were some one here who could supplement the words that have been so beautifully expressed already by your chairman and by the Judge, I wish there were someone here who could properly portray the things that were done by these men who were willing to leave the law office, the store, the plow and the shop in answer to the call of their country and did deeds as brave as any ever done by men anywhere.

I wonder if any of you have thought of the fact that just ninety years ago on Bunker Hill Daniel Webster delivered that great oration on the laying of the corner stone of the monument that there stands to-day, and I wonder if any of you recall the fact that in the midst of that speech he looked down upon the veterans gathered together, who just fifty years before that, those who had fought that battle in '75, and on the 50th Anniversary of that battle they gathered together for the laying of the corner stone - gathered together just like you are to-day, - men who had borne the blunt of the dreadful battles, no braver, no stronger, no better than you, who had served for no more glorious cause than you, and you are just as worthy of the great orator who there spoke words which will be remembered so long as Daniel Webster is remembered, and I wonder if you remember he said: 'Venerable men, you have come down to us from a former generation. Your lives have been lengthened. All your lives have been spared to see this day.' And then, in phrases such as only Daniel Webster could use, he pictured the charge and the counter charge, he pictured how they bared their breasts to the storm of battle; a glorious address, a glorious speech on a great occasion, and yet it was not a greater occasion than this, for wherever true men of battle get together to think and talk over the things they have done, there is the same sort of call for the highest expression of appreciation and approval, and as the Judge so fittingly remarked

awhile ago, the time for work for many of you is not long in the order of human events; it will not be long for many of us, but do not think that even though life's voyage is toward the sunset, do not think that your life is in vain, for I take it that every gathering of this sort, that every time your thinning ranks appear on the street, every time the bent form still insists on being in the line of march, every time there is a thrill of patriotic inspiration coming to the heart of every true man, every true boy, woman and child that sees these wavering ranks, and if the time ever comes when again there shall be call for brave men and true hearts, don't forget that the spectacle of the old veterans of the Grand Army of the Republic is day by day and year by year instilling into the hearts of young America; the same sort of fervor, the same sort of loyalty, the same sort of truthfulness to duty, loyalty to duty, that caused you when the time came to offer all that you had for the protection of that which was dearest to us all.

And now just a closing word. It was a brave spectacle that of the plain people from the ordinary vocation of life, drawn by the thousands and hundreds of thousands away from home and family to protect their country. These men, and I could single them out here, men whom I know in the community, are giving a good account of themselves, who fought in the battles at Antietam and Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville, made records for themselves just as faithfully and loyally here in Carlisle and in the community around Carlisle are living loyal lives, adding their weight to good government and strengthening the bonds of society. I want, if I dare, to say the Chairman, he who presented me, has presented an example of this, the like of which does not often appear, a man who has done so many things in so many directions here for our own community and has touched

our community life in so many ways. He is doing it, and the rest of you, touching your communities and making them better. I have no reason to dispair of the Republic when we have such influence playing upon our lives.