

Dwight Star and Herald.

VOLUME XLVII

LIVINGSTON COUNTY, ILLINOIS, APRIL 6, 1912

NUMBER 14

George W. Stubblefield

For State Board of Equalization

The time is too short to allow me the opportunity to see all the voters in this district. I assure you I will appreciate it if you will not only give me your influence but your vote at the primaries, April 9th, for Member of the State Board of Equalization.



I have been engaged all my life in farming and stock raising, and my work has given me the wide experience necessary for a member of the State Board of Equalization.

Yours respectfully
GEORGE W. STUBBLEFIELD

ANDERSONVILLE.

How It was Redeemed—The Work Commenced by the Department of Georgia—Providence Spring.

No history of Andersonville would be complete that does not show how it was redeemed from the abomination of desolation by the W. R. C.

The little Department of Georgia, G. A. R., was organized almost for the express purpose of preserving to posterity the sacred spot of ground where nearly 14,000 men gave up their lives in the "tragedy of Andersonville." In 1890 the Department thought it saw its way clear to acquiring the land by purchase, and in 1891, when Comrade A. E. Sholes was Commander of the Department, the arrangements were completed and the property came into possession of the Department of Georgia, G. A. R., though the titles were not yet secured. The Department cleared the ground of the underbrush, and began to make such improvements as they could afford, but it was a monster job for the devoted comrades down there, as the purchase price had been \$1,500, and the comrades there are no richer than in any of the other Departments, and they spent nearly as much clearing the ground. The W. R. C. gave a good slice of that sum to assist in the purchase.

At the time the land was purchased it was yet in the hands of the man who had owned it when it was taken for prison purposes. The original pen was erected on about 16 acres of pine land, which was cleared for the purpose of building the wooden stockade about the pen. After the war the owner planted cotton on the stockade grounds and corn on the land outside of that. It is a matter of note that nothing would thrive on the stockade grounds. At the time the Georgia G. A. R. bought the grounds the old stockade was in evidence all around the pen. It had been fired in an attempt to burn the timbers, which were squared logs set in the ground to a depth of at least five feet. There are hundreds of the stumps yet far down in the ground, as well preserved as the day they were put down. When I was there last May I dug out one of the stumps and found several others.

The Department of Georgia soon found that it could not keep the grounds in anything like order, and so rented them to the former owner, who continued to place crops on them, paying just enough rent to clear the land of its taxes and make a very few improvements. In 1893 the Department of Georgia came to the G. A. R. in Encampment assembled in Indianapolis, and asked them to take the property as a gift, and to beautify it and make it a place that people would care to visit. It had already become a Mecca for those who had survived its horrors, and who came annually to look over the grounds which had so nearly become their graves. The G. A. R. did not consider the suggestion at that Encampment, but again in 1894 the representatives of the Georgia G. A. R. laid the matter before the G. A. R., and that body declined to take any action. Then the Georgia G. A. R. asked the W. R. C. to take the property, and we decided to look into the matter. In 1896 the W. R. C., in National Convention assembled in St. Paul, formally accepted of Georgia. Since that time Andersonville has been the special care of the W. R. C. We have cleared it of the undergrowth, fenced it, erected a beautiful nine-room cottage on it, fenced in the largest of the wells with wire, and these have now been fenced by nature with trees and vines; planted a pecan orchard, made a rare garden, bought the outlying land so as to secure all the forts, built stables, marked the line of the original stockade and the dead line with white posts and placarded all the notable spots.

At the time that the W. R. C. was considering the acceptance of Andersonville there was not a little objection, because it was said that it would keep alive sectional animosity and engender unpleasant relations with the people of that section, and on that subject Mrs. Plummer, Past Department President of Michigan, spoke as follows in the National Convention: "When I was a very little child I heard my people speak of the Sepoy rebellion, which many of you do not remember. It was the mutiny of the native Indian troops against the British forces in India. During that rebellion occurred the massacre of the helpless captives of Cawnpore, mostly women and children, by Na Na Sahib. One hundred and twenty of them were thrown into a well, some of them

ILLINOIS FACTS

Unanswerable Argument for County Option

The following tables were compiled from the Official Reports of the United States and the various departments of the State of Illinois for 1906—the latest year for which complete figures can be had.

Classes of Counties (Saloons per 100,000)	Average Number of Saloons per 100,000	Admitted to Jail per 100,000	Inmates of Penitentiary per 100,000	Inmates in Reform and St. Charles Schools per 100,000	Inmates in Asylums and Alms houses per 100,000	Percentage of School Attendance	Average Tax Rate	Taxes Collected Per Capita	Divorces per 100,000
Class I (0-100 Saloons per 100,000) 50 Counties	46	206	33	20	203	78	4.59	8.72	84
Class II (100-200 Saloons per 100,000) 30 Counties	143	347	47	27	218	72	4.71	10.34	97
Class III (200 or more Saloons per 100,000) 22 Counties	392	435	60	28	250	66	5.08	11.34	147

A Study of Two Southern Illinois Counties

EDWARDS County has been without saloons for years
ALEXANDER County has always been one of the wettest counties in the state

County	Saloons	Jail	Penitentiary	Schools	Asylums	School Attendance	Tax Rate	Taxes Collected	Divorces
Edwards County	0	29	0	0	193	83	3.90	5.30	50
Alexander County	200	382	361	66	300	57	5.86	12.02	180

CONCLUSIONS

1. This table embraces ALL of the State of Illinois;
2. Criminals, Insane, Taxes and Divorces INCREASE as Saloons Increase;
3. School attendance DECREASES as Saloons Increase;
4. And There is No Exception To This Rule.

Over this well the British Government built a granite structure, an enduring monument inclosing it, on which is inscribed, 'Here lies entombed a great company of Christian people, mostly women and children, etc. That spot is the Mecca of the English people. Upon it their tears fell. The rebellion was put down. All is peace now, yet this monument stands forever. The British did not forget their 120 martyrs. Shall we forget our 13,000 boys who fell in Andersonville?' Truly we have not.

The first money raised for Andersonville was raised the day we accepted the property. It was raised in the convention with very little flourish. Among those who contributed \$100 each were Emily L. Clark, Massachusetts; Emma Stark, Hampton, Michigan; Helen A. Brigham, Massachusetts; Emma B. Lowd, Massachusetts; Emma F. Cressinger, Ohio; Andrew Carnegie, Pittsburg; Maria L. Mumford, Mauch Chunk; Henrietta Stelsmiller, St. Louis; Annie P. Cleary, New York, and the Department of Iowa. Many donations of smaller sums were made, and the total was \$1,865.50. After that time the money for the maintenance of Andersonville was largely taken from the treasury, although for some years individual contributions were made and also some from Departments and Corps. None of us are sorry for those first sums contributed.

Providence Spring.

Comrade D. G. James, of Wisconsin, in writing of that wonderful spring, says:

"Our prisoners in Andersonville suffered fearfully from thirst. The water in the little creek running through the grounds was altogether insufficient for their needs, and what there was of it was vile, thick with the germs of disease. There was a constant longing not only for food, but for good water to drink. On the night of the 16th of August, 1864, there was a terrible rain—a veritable flood. The prisoners suffered fearfully from the storm, yet great joy came in the morning, when the good news flew about the camp that during the night a spring of pure water had burst forth from the ground, where everybody might drink his fill."

In 1901 Elizabeth Turner, Chairman of the Andersonville Board, reported to the National Convention that a beautiful stone canopy had been erected over Providence Spring by the W. R. C., bearing the following inscription:

"This pavilion was erected by the W. R. C., Auxiliary to the G. A. R., in grateful memory of the men who suffered and died in the Confederate prison at Andersonville, Ga., from February, 1864, to April, 1865." The dedication took place on Memorial Day, 1901. Later the Ex-Prisoners of War Association erected a marble fountain inside the canopy of carved stone, and now the waters of Providence Spring flow strong and sweet and never ceasing into the marble basin. It is said to be the best water in all Georgia, that which gushes forth from the side of the little hill in Andersonville.

The scientific fact of Providence Spring is that in the electrical storm

of that August night the rocks which held back this spring were cracked or broken open by a lightning bolt and the waters gushed forth. No one ever believed that it was a sort of Moses intervention for the prisoners, but it was undoubtedly looked upon in that light by the poor, thirsty, half-starved prisoners.

Mrs. Abbie Adams, of Superior, Neb., when National President, reported of her visit as follows:

Andersonville.

"Not to visit Andersonville would mean to neglect a duty and leave un-

recorded a page in the work of this administration, for Andersonville belongs to the W. R. C., and the preservation of that sacred spot is to-day a lesson in patriotism that is being learned by many who know its history. We should, with loving care, guard and hold in memorial the place where men suffered and died rather than exchange their honor for freedom or life itself.

"The isolation of the place can never be overcome; you may build a

(Continued on Page 16)

VOTE FOR LEN, SMALL

THE KANKAKEE FARMER CANDIDATE FOR THE REPUBLICAN NOMINATION FOR GOVERNOR



Primary Election Tuesday, April 9, 1912.

Len Small of Kankakee, the downstate candidate for the Republican nomination for governor is a practical farmer and business man.

He is a candidate against seven lawyers and is better qualified to represent the agricultural and business interests of the state than any other candidate for the nomination for governor. Other states have elected farmers and business men for governor whose administrations have proven unequalled successes.

Illinois needs less oratory and more business in the governor's office. Our state expenses have practically doubled in the past eight years under a states attorney governor. Why not try a business administration for the next four years and save the people from the great burden of increased taxation.

Len Small is a self-made man accustomed to hard work. He has lived all his life on the farm and knows the needs of the man who tills. He is a man of the common people and stands for the workingman's interests and welfare. He is broad minded, liberal and fair and a man whom all the people can trust.

Every farmer knows that the primary election was set by the states attorney governor to come at the busiest season of the year and the rush of farm work keeps many from the polls. Will not every farmer make a sacrifice of a part of the day April 9 to go to the polls and vote for the farmer candidate from Kankakee county?

Len Small has always gone to the Republican party for indorsement and has never been defeated by the people at the polls.

A vote for Len Small is a vote for a winner, because he will carry Cook county by the largest vote given any candidate on the Republican ticket and will poll more votes down state than any other man.

CHARLES S. DENEEN FOR GOVERNOR



Those who favor him

- Those who favor honest politics.
- Those who favor civil service.
- Those who favor labor legislation.
- Those interested in more perfect charitable institutions.
- Those interested in pure food laws.
- Those interested in education.
- The Farmers' Institute people.
- Those who believe the State should receive the interest on public funds.

Those who oppose him

- All of Senator Lorimer's friends.
- All disappointed office-seekers.
- All legislative jack-potters.
- The Illinois Central Railroad.
- Those against the People's Primary Law and the Civil Service Law.
- Those against factory inspection.
- Those against safety appliances for workmen.

Deneen can't be bought.

He can't be scared.

He fights for the people and they are for him.