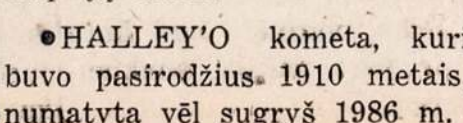


MIRIMAI

MIRĘ IŠEIVIAI AMERIKOS LIETUVIAI
(žinios apie mirusius Lietuvius šiame skyriuje talpinama dyk)

Mėnesinis žurnalas 24 pusl.
Kaina metams 50c.
Lietuvių Naujienos
332 N. 6th Street
Philadelphia, Pa. (36)



U. S. kareiviai, vieni pēksti
vauja dideliame parade pami
Guatemaloj, Centralinēj Amer
karo stovyklas Guatemaloj, aps

kiti važiuojanti jeeps'ais, daly-
ėjimui 1871 metų revoliucijos
oj. Suv. Valstijos dabar turi
ugai nuo ašies užpuolimu.

Spend Happy Days at
CEDAR POINT
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June 13
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Finest Beach in the World
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visokio išdirbimo kary.
APTARNAUJAM BRAKES.
Gasolinas, Aliejus, Batteries
Aliejus — Gasolinas ir viskas
ko prie automobilio reikia. (24)

ROOMS MODERATE RATES

Eight huge battleships are under construction and more are contemplated. To finance these modern colossi of the sea it is necessary for every American everywhere to buy more and more War Bonds. We can do it if everybody does his share. Invest at least ten percent of your income every pay day to help your county go over its Bond Quota.

U. S. Treasury Department

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dytu", tačiau sakė, "raudonieji nei
ja amžina, jie laisvis kariavę įeig
suteikt". Iš to išeina kad Kremli
rai jau nepajėgia laikyti ir mato
ir pagsidinti Ameriką ir Angliją,
ty antra fronta, ir tuo korespon
dumui alijantus sukoti gebėti ra
Bolsieviki sutikimas nutraukti
pulaimejima, Hitlerio pergale ir
munistikos valdžios Rusijoje. Ki
runkas sakymdai jog nori baigti l
re priimti visas Hitlerio sąlygas.
Taigi, Rusams sveikata būtų
neap taikytis. Galutina pergale
nimas bus alijantu puseje, už m

•AMERIKOS žmonės tur
papročius ir prisitaikyti prie
prie sumažinimo kavos, arbat
daugiau yra kitų šalių produk
da nors nutruks, Pritruks,
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Sov. Valstijose neturi priede

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ka pasolina, alieju ir kitu

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CLEVELANDO IR APIELINKĖS ŽINIOS

"DIRVA"—6820 Superior Avenue, End. 4486—Atdara vakarais

NOMINACIJŲ PA-SEKMĖS

Rugpj. 11 nominacijų pasekmės tokios:
Gubernatorium iš Demokrata 5 kandidatų laimėjo nominacija McSweeney, 41,691 balsas.

Republikonų kandidatų liko dabartinis Gubernatorius John Bricker.

20-me Congressional Distrikte Martin L. Sweeney, dabartinis Kongreso atstovas, išstūmė, laimėjo Feighan gaudamas 19,784 balsus; Sweeney gavo 11,784 balsus.

21-me Distrikte — Metzenbaum laimėjo gaudamas 18,367 balsus iš Demokrata.

Republikonų atstovas, dabartinis, Mrs. Bolton, gavo 6,325 balsus.

Jonas T. DeRichter, Lietuvos Ohio Valstijos atstovas, vėl liko nominuotas, iš 18-kos kandidatų jis yra 16-toji vietoje, gavo 13,159 balsus.

Galutinai rinkimai bus Lapkričio 3 d.

BONDSAI ATMESTA

Miesto valdybos siūlyti nubausti Miesto Ligoninės ir naujiems tiltams bondsai balsavimuose antradienį negavo reikalingo skaičiaus balsų. Diduma balsavo prieš bonds.

KUR ISPILDYTI BLANKAS

Vyrai kurie registravosi nuo 45 iki 64 metų amžiaus dabar gauna iš valdžios blankas, kuriuos labai kebliai išpildyti. Kurie reikalauja pagalbos tas blankas išpildyti kreipkitės į Dirvos administraciją. Būtinai reikia atsiimti savo Social Security kortelę su ta blanka.

MOKYKIT VAIKUS VAŽINĖT SAUGIAI

Atostogų laikas yra tai jauniems dviračiais važinėjimo laikas, o tėvams rūpestis dėl trafiko pavojų su koku vaikais susiduria.

Geriausias budas apsaugoti vaikus yra mokyti jų saugumo taisyklių ir reikalaujant kad jie jų prisilaikytų. Jaunikliai kurie dar nėra patyrę važinėjimo, privalo važiuoti tik ant šaligatvių arba dviračiams pasiskirti takų, iki išmokos pilnai važinėti. Šaligatvių važiuojant turi atminti kad reikia pirmenybę duoti pėkštiesiems.

Vyresniems vaikams kurie važinėja gatvėse, nelaimių atsitikimai bus retesni jei laikysis ant šalinių kelių ir gyvenamose gatvėse. Tirstas trafikas ir sustatyti gatvės automobiliai apie kuriuos reikia sukiškinti, didžiai prisideda prie pavojų. Neleiskit vaikams sodinti kitą vaiką ant savo dviračio rankenu vežioti, ir neduokit važinėti vakarais, jeigu bent dviračis turi geras šviestas. Reikalaukit kad vaikas važiuotų saugiai, pavienį eilę, ir nebandytų išdribinti jokių špau ant ratu, tuomi prisidėsit prie saugumo kampanijos kokia yra vedama. Naudokit vaikams pabaudas jeigu neprisilaiko jusų įsakymų.

SURINKTA ŠIMTAI TONŲ

Clevelando srityje pradėjus rinkti blekines dėžutes (cans) karo reikalus, surinkta jau keli šimtai tonų.

Tas blekines rinks tam tikrais laikais miesto trokai. Ištuštinę blekines, išpjaukit jų abu galus, tada užmynę suplokit, bet nuplukt popierį, ir dėkit į kašę ar popierinį baką, laikykit sausai kad nesurūdėtų, iki pravažiūs trokas surinkti. Tą darykit ištisai, ne numeskite blešinių.

VAŽINEJO CHICAGOJE

Poni Laura Danevičienė, iš Lorain, Ohio, po mirties savo vyro, buvo išvažiuavusi pavišėti Chicago.

DUOKIT SKALBTI

"SAVE-A-DAY" SKALBYKLŲ PATARNAVIMAS
New Method Laundry suteikia prieinamą skalbimo patarnavimą DIDELIS 25 SV. BUNDULS TIK \$1.99

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UŽPRAŠOME!

Lietuvai Vaduoti Sąjungos 1-mo skyriaus komisija užprašo geros valios Lietuvosius atsiųsti skyriaus rengiamose smagioje pramogose, "Lawn Party", pp. Brazauskų rezidencijoje ir prie ežero. Tas įvykis šį sekmadienį, Rugpj. 16, nuo 2:30 val. po pietų, antrąsias: 17909 Maplecliff road, prie Lake Shore Blvd. Bus užkandžiai ir kortavimas, maldymasis ir pasimonejimas, viskas už 35c. Tikėtus gausit ten pat, arba kreipkitės į Dirvos administraciją.

Kurie turit vaikus, atsivežkit, jie galės žaisti prie ežero, įžangos mokėti nereikės.

LVS. Centro Valdybos Suvažiavimas

Penktadienį į Clevelandą atvyksta Lietuvai Vaduoti Sąjungos centro valdybos nariai, J. J. Bachunas ir LNRF. pirmininkas Adv. A. Olsis, aptariami LVS. platesnio veikimo. Jie turės posėdį su Clevelande gyvenančiais LVS. centro valdybos nariais, pirmininku Dr. S. T. Tamošaitiu ir sekr. K. S. Karpium.

•SIOS savaitės pradžioje buvo sureikavę apie 5,000 Garbaitės Bronzės dirbtuvės darbininkų, kurie gamina svarbius orlaiviams dalis. Po vienos dienos streiko darbininkai grįžė dirbti. Streikas kito del paleidimo iš darbo 19 darbininkų.

UŽMUSTA 74 nelaimės nuo šių metų pradžios Clevelande užmušta jau 74 asmenys — lygiai tiek kiek buvo užmušta pernai šiuo pat laiku.

"Keturių Laisvių" Festivalis Gordon Parke

Per šešis sekmadienius, nuo 8 val. vakare, Gordon Parke, ten kur yra įrengtas "shell", bus specialie festivalio pavadintu "Keturių Laisvių" festivaliais, kuriuos rengia visų Kultūrinio Darželių Sąjunga ir Civilinės Apsaugos vadovybė.

Rugpj. 16 festivalis bus globoje Jugoslavų Kultūrinio Darželio Sąjungos;
Rugpj. 23 — Italų;
Rugpj. 30 — Slovakų;
Rugs. 6 — Žydų;
Rugs. 13 — Skandinavų,
Spalių 11 — visų grupių išvien.

ISVYKO KARO TARNYBON

Stasys Chesnes (Česnavičius) SLA. 14 k. narys jaunuolis, įstojo liuosnorių į U. S. Marine Corps. Jis išvažiuo, šiomis dienomis atsisveikino savo tėvus, broį, gimines ir draugus. Linkėtina kad sveikas ir linksmas grįžtų prie musų, taip kaip ir apleidžia. Motina.

LANKĖSI NOREM

Keletą dienų Clevelande viešėjo S. V. ministris Lietuvai, ponas Norem. Jis čia lankė Lietuvos Prezidentą savo parašytos knygos apie Lietuvą reikale ir atlaikė savo gimines.

Pas Karpus viešėjo J. Kripaitis, iš Ann Arbor, Mich. Aplankė ir pirmą kartą gavo pamatyti Lietuvų Darželį.

J. Kripaitis darbuosi Lietuvos Misijoje ir vėliau Lietuvos atstovybėje Washingtone, po pereinamo karo, kuomet Lietuva atgavo Nepriklausomybę.

Iš Chicago lankėsi p. V. Balsienė, apsilankė Dirvos redakcijoje, užsimokėjo savo prenumeratą. Ji čia viešėjo pas savo dukterį ir draugus. Taipgi aplankė gimines ir draugus Akronė.

DIDELIS PIKNIKAS

Rengia Lietuvų Moterų Atjautos Klubas

SEKM. RUGP.-AUGUST 16

MAČIUTOS PIKNIKŲ DARŽE

2510 Glenridge Road — prie Green Road

Šį pikniką Liet. Moterų Atjautos Klubas rengia Amerikos Raudonojo Kryžiaus naudai. Lietuviai prašomi skaitlingai dalyvauti. Gera muzika šokiams. Dovanos atsilankiusiems. Pradžia 10 val. ryto. Auka 25c. Komisija.

IŠ ŠV. JURGIO PARAPIJOS

PIKNIKE BUS SUVAIDINTA 18-TO ŠIMTMEČIO LIETUVISKOS VESTUVĖS

Rugpj.-Aug. 23 d. rengiama antras šios vasaros Šv. Jurgio parapijos piknikas, Basta's sodė, 6323 Turney road, toj pačioj vietoj ka buvo pernai.

Siame piknike bus kas tokio naujo, nepaprasto, butent naturalis perstatymas 18-to šimtmečio Aukštaičių Vestuvių.

Jaunųjų roles užims Ignas Visockas ir Marijona Sarkiutė; Pirmoji vieta — didelis žmogus, komitetas Malonis, kuris karas ar ne karas, žada priprist visiems singeliams po merginą. Taipbi bus visa kita gveda reikalinga vestuvėse. Šokiai, kuriems gros veteranas Jonas Mušinskas, 'bus tipiški Lietuviški.

Kiti pikniko dalis eis paprastai tvarka: šokiams gros labai geras orkestras, bus užkandžiai, gėrimų ir tt.

Geriami Lietuviai iš Clevelando, Collinwood, West Side, Corletto, Bedfordo, Akrono ir kitu vietų, laukiami atvažiuojant.

MIRIMAI

JOHANNA GEČIENĖ

Johanna Gečienė (Smalinskaitė), 64 m. amžiaus, mirė Rugpj. 8, palaidota 11 d., Kalvarijos kapinėse. Pamaldos atsiuvo Šv. Jurgio bažnyčioje.

Iš Lietuvos paėjo Katinėnų par., Zemaitijos. Amerikoj išgyveno 42 metus.

Paliko vyrą, 8 sunus, dvi dukteris, 5 anukus.

Siuomi reikiu padėką Kun. Bartis už jo aprupinimą velionės, paskutiniu patarnavimu, Kun. Vilkutaičiui už mišias; p. Dellai Jakubis už rupeštingą patarnavimą laidojime, taipgi giminėms, draugams ir velionės draugijos narams už jų visą prisidėjimą: už mišias, už gėles ir dalyvavimą šermyse bei laidojimuose.

Jonas Gečas ir šeima.

DIRBA IR GERIA

Policijos teismo teisėjas F. E. Dempsey savo patyrimais skelbia kad šiomis dienomis 95 nuosimtis trafiko nelaimės įvykių vyrų yra tai tie kurie dirba karo darbuose, daug uždirta, geria ir kvalifikuojasi. Jie mano kad jiems nei bauminių niekas uždėti negali, ir kad sudaužius vieną automobilį gaus pirkti kitą, arba ratams gumas kada suplėšys vienas.

Bet jiems tu palengvinimų nuspresta neduoti. Kuris bus sugautas ir areštuotas už trafiko nusizengimus, tam bus atimta progos prie automobilį ir gumų pirkimo. Jie neturi jokios teisės įstatymus laužyti ir paniekinti.

•VALDŽIOS agentai pradėjo sekti blogą apsiėsiškumą, viliojimą iš Clevelando, kaip ir iš kitų miestų, merginų į karo reikmenų darbų sritis, kur vyrai gerai uždirba, ir į kareivijų stovyklų apilinkes, užsiminti paleistuvimu. Merginos savo tokį uždarbį turi dalintis su tais kurie joms tas vietas parupina.

•RUDENOP, sako, Clevelande pritrūks darbininkų karo reikmenų dirbtuvėms. Bėgyje selankio pusmėčio tons dirbtuvėms, kurios atsidarys ir kurios praplečia darbus reikės bendrai apie 35,000 darbininkų.

•CLEVELANDO sričiai paskirta 21,182 dujakaukių apsaugojimui nuo nuodingų dujų.

DIRVA

PHONE: ENDICOTT 4486

U. S. RECOGNIZES LITHUANIA

(July 27, 1922)

AMERICAN LITHUANIAN ACTIVITIES, STEP BY STEP

Twenty years ago the happy news recorded in the headlines above ran like a prairie fire among the million Lithuanians in the United States. It reached the three million Lithuanians in Europe, gladening all hearts. This recognition was the logical fruit of the principles enunciated by President Wilson, on July 4, 1918, so aptly stated in his Mr. Vernon address: "Centuries of subjugation have not destroyed the racial aspirations of the many distinct peoples of Eastern Europe. They have survived, and now demand recognition of their just claims to autonomy and self-government. I ask you, fellow citizens, to make this, our Independence Day, the first that shall be consecrated to a declaration of independence for all the people of the world."

However, the history and the existence of many of those Eastern European peoples was an unknown chapter to many in the United States. This was particularly true of the Baltic people, the Lithuanians, Latvians and Estonians. There was a tendency among the officials of our State Department not to partition the old Tsaristic Russia, and only in 1921 did the Acting Secretary of State, Norman H. Davis, make this important statement: "There is no intention on the part of this Government officially to restore the former boundaries of the Russian Empire, nor to impose on any of the non-Russian territories the will of the Great Russians."

The American Lithuanians worked hard and persistently to have the United States recognize the Republic of Lithuania. A complete history of their efforts has, as yet, not been written. However, we may mention a few of the high spots.

The American Lithuanians organized two Councils to work for Lithuania's freedom: the Tautos Taryba (Chicago, 1915) and Tautinė Taryba (New York, 1917). After an All-American Lithuanian Congress, held in New York City, Madison Square Garden, March 13-14, 1918, both Councils organized an Executive Committee which established its headquarters in Washington, D. C. The active members of this Committee were: Mr. Norus, Rev. J. Zilius, Dr. J. Šliupas, Dr. J. J. Bielskis.

This Committee organized a delegation of 16 prominent American Lithuanians who visited President Wilson (May 3, 1918) and acquainted him with the desires of all American Lithuanians that the Government of the United States recognize the principle of Lithuania's independence. They received a favorable promise.

In addition to visiting the President, Dr. Šliupas had a conference with the Chairman of the Senate's Foreign Relations Committee, Senator Lodge, after which the Senator placed in the Congressional Record (Aug. 23, 1918) a memorandum enumerating the reasons why the principle of Lithuania's independence should be supported.

The Republic of Lithuania began to function after the Armistice. Therefore, emphasis shifted to the recognition of the established Lithuanian Republic. Thus, on February 12, 1919, the Executive Committee of the Lithuanian National Council forwarded to the State Department a full and reasoned plea to do so. The Council appealed to American Lithuanians to sign their names and get the names of all well wishers to a special petition which asked the Government of the United States to recognize Lithuania. A million signatures were collected, many of them from prominent Americans.

The petitions were bound in 138 volumes and presented to the White House on Memorial Day, May 30, 1921, with an appropriate speech by Dr. E. G. Klimas, of Philadelphia, Pa.

The Executive Committee published a million postcard maps of the Republic of Lithuania and 5,000 copies of "Independence for the Lithuanian Nation" (written by Rev. Zilius and Mr. Norus). In addition, a valuable historical map was issued in 10,000 copies.

American Lithuanian societies and clubs from all over the country were writing their Congressmen Senators, the White House and State Department, urging the recognition of Lithuania. Thus, with help of Congressman Robert J. Caldwell, a delegation of 20 prominent American Lithuanians were afforded the opportunity to state the case for Lithuania before the Senate's Foreign Relations Committee (August 29, 1919). Senator King introduced a resolution (Mar. 22, 1920) demanding the recognition of Lithuania (Congressional Record 338). Through the kind efforts of Congressman W. Chandler, a special delegation organized by Mr. W. V. Ambrose of Newark, N. J., visited State Secretary Colby and urged to recognize the Republic of Lithuania (Sept. 3, 1920). A special Congress of American Lithuanian leaders was held in Washington, D. C. (Sept. 15, 1920) and presented a memorandum to the State Department, requesting recognition for Lithuania.

In the following year a delegation of Pennsylvania Lithuanians visited Senator Penrose in Washington and urged him to use his influence to secure Lithuania's recognition (July 19, 1921). The Lithuanians of Mass. secured the kind offices of Congressman Gallivan (May, 1922) to print a memorandum of Lithuania's claims in the Congressional Record (May 12).

And, finally, after a favorable report was received from the American Commissioner at Riga, Latvia (April 6, 1922), the Government of the United States recognized Lithuania, Latvia, and Estonia, saying: "In extending them recognition the Government of the United States takes cognizance of the actual existence of these Governments during a considerable period of time and of the successful maintenance within their borders of political and economic stability."

The Lithuanians in Europe have done well. The American Lithuanians have done their part, also well. The Republic of Lithuania was recognized by the Government of the United States — a proud and happy memory to the million of Lithuanians who have adopted this country as their second home.

These Lithuanians are proud of the fact that the Government of the United States, through its leader, President Roosevelt, showed its determination to uphold the principles of Lithuania's independence, in spite of urgings from certain quarters to "forget it".

THE FREE LITHUANIA movement going under the Lithuanian title of Lietuvai Vaduoti Sąjunga held its first annual convention at Pittsburgh, Pa., June 28, and elected Dr. S. T. Tamošaitis, president, and K. S. Karpus, editor of Dirva, secretary, both of Cleveland. Donations to the cause are coming from all over the country, and branches of LVS. are being organized in the larger Lithuanian colonies. The Free Lithuania movement is a staunch supporter of President Roosevelt's policy as expressed in the Atlantic Charter.

AN INTERESTING sidelight on Lithuanian participation in the present war is given in a recent letter by S. Balota, of Silver Creek, Pa. He writes: "During the First World War 46 Silver Creek New Philadelphia Lithuanians joined Uncle Sam's forces: 38 were born in Lithuania, 8 were born here. Up till May 1st this year 43 Lithuanians went into the United States army from the same locality — they were all born here."

A NEAT and lively publication is the "Outline History of Lithuanian Literature" issued by the Lithuanian Language and Literature Section of The Lithuanian Cultural Institute, Chicago, Ill., under the editorship of Prof. Alfred Senn, of the Pennsylvania University. It was written by a noted Lithuanian author, Antanas Vailcūlis, professor of modern languages at Marianopolis College, Thompson, Conn. The 24 pages illustrated booklet gives a concise bird's eye view of Lithuanian writers and literature.

REPORTS that the War Department allowed the formation of a Norwegian battalion at Camp Ripley, Minn., created a lively interest in the Lithuanian newspapers. There is a deep longing among the Lithuanians now unhappily scattered all over the world as exiles from their native shores, to organize a Lithuanian Legion to fight on the side of the United Nations. National battalions composed of men speaking the different national European languages should be a great help in the coming invasion of Europe by the democratic forces. And

THE first crop of Turkish tobacco to be produced in Ohio has been harvested and made by a Greek grower. AN institute has been organized by the Brazilian government to encourage and improve the production and use of pine wood.

During the next month Georgia was turned into a desolation. War must be made terrible, Sherman believed. To make it terrible, homes were burned, towns destroyed. "Sherman's Sentinels," gaunt brick chimneys, still mark the march from Atlanta to the Sea. But Sherman was right. The march through Georgia brought an earlier end to the Civil War.

On December 22, 1864, Sherman's Army entered Savannah and in a letter he offered the city to Lincoln. As a boy, Sherman wanted to be a soldier. He graduated with honors from West Point, took part in the Mexican War and resigned. He practiced law at Leavenworth, Kansas, and failed at that.

He was a failure in business, a failure in politics. He was far from a success as president of the Louisiana State Military Academy.

The South seceded. This Ohio boy was offered a commission in the Confederate Army. He refused and hurried to Washington and was commissioned a colonel.

He became one of Ohio's immortal in the war between the States — Stanton, Grant, Sheridan, Custer, and a score of others. Sherman fought at Shiloh, at Vicksburg, Mission Ridge and Lookout Mountain. He marched from Atlanta to the Sea.

It was in 1880, in Columbus, that he made the remark that will always be quoted, "War... is all hell."

Sherman died in 1891, an illustrious Ohioan who brought honor to his state, his nation, and himself.

The home in which Sherman was born, built in 1811, but now somewhat altered, still stands at 137 East Main Street, Lancaster. It is a two-story frame house and is privately owned.

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THE PERISCOPE

By SARUNAS.

AN INTERESTING sidelight on Lithuanian participation in the present war is given in a recent letter by S. Balota, of Silver Creek, Pa. He writes: "During the First World War 46 Silver Creek New Philadelphia Lithuanians joined Uncle Sam's forces: 38 were born in Lithuania, 8 were born here. Up till May 1st this year 43 Lithuanians went into the United States army from the same locality — they were all born here."

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Sherman died in 1891, an illustrious Ohioan who brought honor to his state, his nation, and himself.

The home in which Sherman was born, built in 1811, but now somewhat altered, still stands at 137 East Main Street, Lancaster. It is a two-story frame house and is privately owned.

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if it is the policy of the War Department to organize such combat groups, the Lithuanian America would gladly jump at the opportunity!

THE ANNUAL convention of Lithuanian R.C. priests held in Wilkes-Barre, Pa. among the many points was the financial support of Lithuanian Legation at the U. S. Its incumbent, Mr. Girvanas, one of the few diplomats of the Republic of Lithuania still in function in war torn Europe, other is Mr. Balutis, of London, and Mr. Turauskas, of London. The delegates promised amount of \$4,000 toward the support of many Lithuanian special collections in Lithuanian churches. Under the editorship of Rev. Balkunas, of Brooklyn, an annual will be published to contain historical, statistical and every material pertaining to Lithuanian Lithuanians.

THE LAST convention of Lithuanian R.C. Alliance of America at Hartford, Conn., appointed a special committee to devise a plan to attract the participation of younger generation in the Alliance. The organization's beginning in 1880 now has over 12,000 members more than 180 lodges. The office is in Wilkes-Barre, Pa. where it publishes a weekly, Garsas, having one page in English.

THE first crop of Turkish tobacco to be produced in Ohio has been harvested and made by a Greek grower.

AN institute has been organized by the Brazilian government to encourage and improve the production and use of pine wood.

During the next month Georgia was turned into a desolation. War must be made terrible, Sherman believed. To make it terrible, homes were burned, towns destroyed. "Sherman's Sentinels," gaunt brick chimneys, still mark the march from Atlanta to the Sea. But Sherman was right. The march through Georgia brought an earlier end to the Civil War.

On December 22, 1864, Sherman's Army entered Savannah and in a letter he offered the city to Lincoln. As a boy, Sherman wanted to be a soldier. He graduated with honors from West Point, took part in the Mexican War and resigned. He practiced law at Leavenworth, Kansas, and failed at that.

He was a failure in business, a failure in politics. He was far from a success as president of the Louisiana State Military Academy. The South seceded. This Ohio boy was offered a commission in the Confederate Army. He refused and hurried to Washington and was commissioned a colonel. He became one of Ohio's immortal in the war between the States — Stanton, Grant, Sheridan, Custer, and a score of others. Sherman fought at Shiloh, at Vicksburg, Mission Ridge and Lookout Mountain. He marched from Atlanta to the Sea.

It was in 1880, in Columbus, that he made the remark that will always be quoted, "War... is all hell."