

Meeting of the Gunboat Vets

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[The meeting of two old civil war gunboat sailors at the national encampment of the G. A. R. in Atlantic City last year, as shown in this photograph, suggested the lines that follow.]



Photo by American Press Association.

'WELL, Bill, I'm powerful pleased to see ye! Old matey, put 'er thar an' shake!' 'Yes, 'live an' lively, Hank, I be, Though forty-seven year or so Have passed along sence you an' me Fit side by side—so long ago.'

'You hain't Bill Hawkins? No? Jake Jones— W'y, he was killed at Mobile Bay. 'Well, I'll be splintered fore an' aft! We shore did fight them Johnnies, Jake, On them Mis'sippi gunboat craft In '64. Old matey, shake!'

FIFTY YEARS AGO THIS 30TH OF MAY

By JAMES A. EDGERTON. Memorial day, 1911, is remembered notably by the fact that this year marks the fiftieth anniversary of the beginning of the civil war. On May 30, 1861, war actually had begun, although no great battle had been fought.



GENERAL NATHANIEL LYON, WHOSE CAPTURE OF CAMP JACKSON AND OTHER PROMPT OPERATIONS EARLY IN 1861 PREVENTED THE SECESSION OF MISSOURI, KILLED AT BATTLE OF WILSON CREEK, AUG. 10, 1861.

Elisworth had lost his life at Alexandria. All of these events had been like electric shocks in stirring the north and like magnetic currents in uniting it. Lincoln's call for 75,000 men had been answered by an offer of many times that number, and his subsequent call for 42,034 had been filled promptly, as had also his order to increase the standing army by 22,714.

offered. It was on April 15, just after the fall of Sumter, that the president had made his first call and May 3 when he had issued the second. Yet several governors met at Cleveland and on May 6 asked permission to furnish more troops. The country was on fire with enthusiasm and was clamoring for the administration to do something. Not only were soldiers being offered, but money was offered.

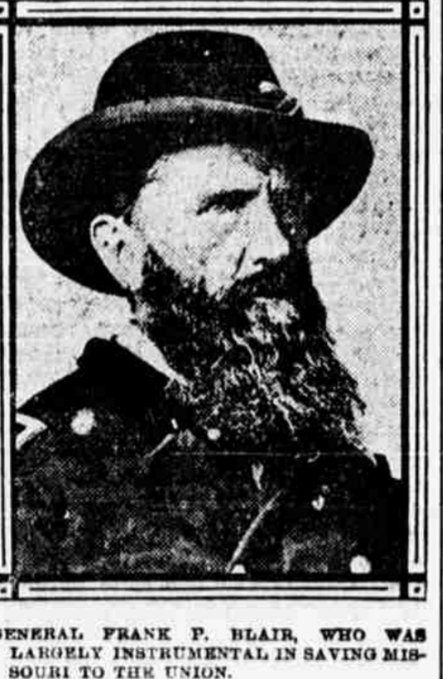
The south was not less active than was the north. Only a few days before May 30 Virginia had definitely cast in her lot with the gulf states, and the whole eleven commonwealths that were to make up the Confederate States of America had taken their stand. The peace advocates were quieted. Both sides realized at last that the clash must come. The issue was drawn, the lists made up, and all that awaited was the trial by force.

Just about May 30 news came that the enemy was establishing a base at Manassas, which was altogether the most fatal blow of all, but Washington was still in blissful ignorance of this. Bull Run being seven weeks away.

In the west three regiments had crossed the Ohio river at Marietta, Belaire and Wheeling, had taken Parkersburg and were then concentrating on Grafton. General George B. McClellan was in command and had issued a proclamation advising the West Virginians to break away, as they subsequently did. There was also activity in Missouri, where Captain Nathaniel Lyon was temporarily in charge. Governor Claiborne F. Jackson and many more officials and citizens were determined that Missouri should go out of the Union.

Shortly before May 30 Lyon had captured Camp Jackson, in the outskirts of St. Louis, and had been promoted to brigadier general therefor. Though the vigorous efforts of these two men and their coworkers Missouri was saved to the north, which meant that Kentucky would also remain loyal. It may well be said that this one victory was a turning point in the war. With the border states against the north there might have been a different outcome.

measure. The service stands. The promise was ended by his tragic death at the battle of Wilson Creek, in southwest Missouri, three months later. On May 30, 1861, Ulysses S. Grant was helping the adjutant general of Illinois, mustering in regiments and making out forms in the outer office. Six days earlier he had written to Washington tendering his services to the government and modestly suggesting that he thought himself competent to command a regiment. A few weeks earlier he had declined the captaincy of a Galena company, asserting that he had been a captain in the



GENERAL FRANK P. BLAIR, WHO WAS LAURELLED INSTRUMENTAL IN SAVING MISSOURI TO THE UNION.

regular army and was entitled to a colonelcy. Sherman, Grant's great lieutenant, had beaten his future chief into the service. Fifty years ago Senator Stephen A. Douglas, after making a gallant appeal for the Union, was stricken with a mortal illness. On May 30 his life was despaired of, and his death followed on June 3. However we may regard Douglas' previous career, his course after Lincoln's inauguration was altogether admirable and atoned for much. Memorial day was not celebrated until 1908. The 'times that tried men's souls' were over. Then the survivors of the war outnumbered the dead. Today the reverse is true, and the graves to be decorated far outnumber the living soldiers left to decorate them. How long will it be until not one is left and the flowers will be scattered only by the children and grandchildren of the 'boys who wore the blue?'

So Chicago Judge Tells Prisoner Who Intimidated a Woman. Judge Scully of the Chicago municipal court announced from the bench that he would have killed a man who appeared before him as defendant. J. R. Johnson was in court on complaint of Mrs. Lena Graf. 'I met him, and he told me that he would kill me if I did not elope with him,' she said. 'He drew a revolver and told me he would give me half an hour to get home and pack my clothes.'

TUBERCULOSIS AMONG CATTLE

HOW TO PREVENT SPREAD OF DREADFUL SCOURGE—NO CERTAIN CURE.

This is a disease which materially affects stock raising in all parts of the world. No climate or locality is exempt. All ages and breeds are attacked. It is also by far the most dreadful scourge with which the human race has to do. Among domestic animals, cattle take the disease most easily, while hogs are second in this regard. Horses are not often attacked. Even chickens are subject to the disease.

In former years tuberculosis was most commonly found in cattle of city dairies and in pure breeds. Although the varieties of the disease in man and in the ox have certain important differences, it is known that the human variety of tuberculosis may attack the ox and vice versa. After killing an animal badly affected by the disease and examining the internal organs, one may see white or yellowish spots or bunches called "tubercles," which are not natural and which are the centers of the disease. The organs most often affected are the lungs and the bowels. The cause of tuberculosis is a very tiny form of vegetable life, called the germ or bacillus of tuberculosis. This is so small that the strongest powers of the microscope are required to see it, and thousands and even millions of them are present in the diseased animal. The bacillus of tuberculosis was discovered in 1882 by Dr. Koch, a famous German scientist. The most important conditions which favor the disease are a lack of fresh air and sunshine, such as comes with close confinement in poorly ventilated and poorly lighted stables, and in close association with tuberculous animals. The disease germs enter the lungs with the air usually in the form of dust from manure coming from a tuberculous animal, or by way of the bowels with the food. The manure from cattle having tuberculosis is thus the most dangerous means of spreading the disease. The milk of a tuberculous cow may contain germs of the disease, especially if the udder itself is affected. Such milk is unfit for use. Healthy milk is also unfit for use if tuberculous manure gets into it.

Unfortunately, a tuberculous animal, as a rule, shows no symptoms by which the disease can be detected, even in the last stages of the disease. The only reliable way of detecting the disease is the tuberculin test. Any good veterinarian can apply this test. In this test a small dose of tuberculin is injected under the skin of the animal to be tested. If the animal has tuberculosis it will have a fever on the day after injection, if it is healthy the temperature on the day after injection will be about the same as on the day before, as shown by the veterinarian's thermometer. There is no certain cure for tuberculosis in cattle. The cattle which are shown to have tuberculosis by the tuberculin test are called tuberculin "reactors." The reactors must be removed from the herd at once in order to keep the disease from spreading. They may be sold to the packing houses to be slaughtered and then examined by the meat inspectors in the employ of the United States government. If it is desired to save tuberculous cows for a few years in order that they may produce calves, such cows must be kept quarantined, that is to say, in a separate yard, where there will be no chance for manure from them to be carried into the yard or pasture where the healthy cattle are kept, either by the wind or on the shoes of the men who take care of them. Calves born from tuberculous cows should be taken from their mothers shortly after birth and be placed with healthy cows before they have a chance to catch the disease.

The Nebraska Experiment Station has just issued bulletin No. 118 on "Growing Crops in Western Nebraska." This bulletin gives the results of crop production at the North Platte Substation during the past seven years, together with the record of precipitation at North Platte for the past 36 years, and a discussion of methods of farming for dry land. Considerable space is given to showing the results secured by summer tillage land. The yield of winter wheat has been doubled by this method of preparing the seed bed. The average yield of plats properly prepared and seeded has been 46 bushels per acre during the past five years. The yield from these plats in 1910, when the precipitation for the year was only 10.7 inches, was 35 to 37 bushels per acre. Summer tillage and old land for winter wheat is strongly advocated. The records show that summer tillage also increased the yields of spring grains, but not to so great an extent as the winter wheat. Whether summer tilling for spring grains is profitable is still an open question, though it would prove the most profitable practice during years like 1910. The tests show that the press drill increases the yield of grain so much beyond the yields secured by sowing broadcast that the farmer cannot afford to sow grain broadcast, as the difference in the yield on a rather small field will pay for the drill. The variety tests indicate that the following are superior to or as good as any other varieties tried: Turkey Red winter wheat, Durum spring wheat, Kherson oats, common sward

GROWING CROPS IN WESTERN NEBRASKA

barley, and Substation Calico corn. Among the forage crops, cane (sorghum) ranks first as an annual and alfalfa first as a perennial, on bench land. Alfalfa on the table-land did not produce forage or seed in 1910. The climatic records show that the average annual precipitation for the past 36 years is 18.83 inches, and for 1910, 19.7 inches, 1910 was the driest year during the 36 years, yet fair crops were produced by proper methods of tillage. This bulletin may be had free of cost by residents of Nebraska upon application to the Nebraska Agricultural Experiment Station, Lincoln. E. A. BURNETT, Director.

WESTERN MEADOW LARK

(Sturnella Neglecta Audubon.) By John T. Zimmer, Department of Entomology, University of Nebraska. One of the more characteristic birds of the region west of the Mississippi river is the Western Meadowlark. It is a heavy bodied bird; in color, brownish above and mostly yellow below, with a conspicuous crescent of black across the breast and with streakings of brown on the sides. The outer tail feathers are white, a character clearly seen when the bird is in flight. The Western Meadowlark is, for the most part, a ground dweller, walking about in search of food and building its nest in the protection of a tuft of grass, arched over to form a sort of dome. When singing, however, the bird likes a more lofty perch and often seeks a telephone pole, fence post or tree, from which are given its flute-like notes in a variety of pleasing calls. Another somewhat less frequent note is of a more prolonged, bubbling nature and is uttered while the bird is on the wing. Besides enlivening the prairies with its songs, this creature is one of the most valuable of our feathered friends. Its favorite food is insects and these it will eat whenever they can be found. In late summer and autumn, when they are more plentiful, they form its entire diet and even in the middle of winter they form no mean part of its food. Of the insects consumed, grasshoppers appear to be the favorite kind and the benefit derived from their destruction is not small. Ground beetles are eaten in large numbers, mostly the injurious sorts, as are also curculions and weevils, May beetles, leaf beetles, ground feeding caterpillars, such as cutworms, and an occasional chinch bug. Weed seeds of several kinds and sometime corn, wheat and oats are used to supplement the diet of insects when the latter are scarce, but the grain is always waste matter, and is never touched if insects are to be had. To sum up the matter, then, we may consider the Western Meadowlark to be a bird without a single injurious trait. On the other hand, it does an immense amount of good by destroying grasshoppers and other pests and in protecting it we are protecting our own interests fully as much as those of the bird in question.



HARROW THE CORN

It takes some nerve for a man who has never tried it to put a spike-tooth harrow onto a field of young corn. It looks as if the corn would almost all be uprooted. As a matter of fact, there is no way the farmer can save time and help his corn crop any better than to harrow the corn once when it is a few inches tall. It will save the first plowing, and will kill almost all of the germinated weed seeds. And when a boy can drive two or three sections and cover a good sized field in a day, it is certainly economy to use the harrow. The first day after harrowing the corn may look sickly. Two or three days, however, will straighten it up, and it will soon show the effects of the cultivation and freedom from weeds. I have seen corn double harrowed when it was almost a foot in average height, and the results were exceedingly favorable. The farmer who has not time for a little bookkeeping will likely never have much to keep books on. The ledger is becoming a farm necessity.

Falling Up Out of a Balloon.

If a man falls out of a rising airplane or balloon he will not go toward the earth, but will continue rising into the air for an appreciable time. If the air machine were stopped in its ascent at the time it could catch the man as he came down. If the airship were ascending at the rate of thirty-two feet a second the man would rise sixteen feet before beginning to fall toward the earth. Thus, by reducing the speed of its ascent, the vessel might keep by the side of the man and rescue him. The reason why the man rises is the same as the reason for a bullet's rising when shot from a gun into the air—both the man and the bullet are given a velocity upward, and it takes some time for gravity to negative that velocity. —Harper's Weekly.

Commencement at Valentine. Valentine, Neb., May 27.—Special to The News: The commencement exercises of the Valentine high school were held here Friday night at the Methodist Episcopal church. The church was very beautifully decorated with flowers and class colors. The class this year consists of eight girls and one boy, as follows: Kate Burgo, Pearl Carey, Kate Helzer, Alice McElena, Helen Sparks, Hazel Carlson, Eugene Taylor. The address of the evening was delivered by Gov. Aldrich and the class were presented with their diplomas by W. E. Haley, president of the school board. The members of the class gave their class play entitled "After the Game" on Thursday evening at Quigley's hall. It was well played to a large audience.

SWALLOWED 50 CENTS.

And Papermaker "Coughed Up" \$25 to Have It Removed. Charles Connors of Dalton, Mass., employed in Senator W. Murray Crane's paper mill, wagged that he could catch with his mouth a dozen half dollars tossed to him ten feet away. He caught them all, but the twelfth slipped down his throat. Since then Connors has been in a hospital and it cost him \$25 to have the coin removed. He says he will try silver dollars next time, because they will slide down less easily.

BLONDS ARE DOOMED.

Sociologist Says Immigration Will Produce Race of Brunettes. "We are becoming a nation of brunettes. The blonds are becoming fewer, and the American type a few years hence will be dark in color." This is the conclusion Professor Rockwell D. Hunt, head of the department of sociology at the University of Southern California, has drawn from a study of immigration statistics. He says: "The assimilation of the American race with immigrants from Slavic and Latin countries will bring about a new type. Immigrants who now have the bulk of representation are the ones that have large families. Russians and Italians bring more children than do Germans or English. There are also Greeks, Austrians and Hungarians, all from the darker races, coming here in great numbers."

Hypnotizing Lobsters.

"Hypnotize lobsters? Sure thing you can," said the man in South street. "See here," he said, picking up an active one by the body behind the claws. He stroked it down the tail three or four times, and the lobster became very stiff and still. He set it on the floor against the wall, standing it up. He took four or five more lobsters and treated them the same way. "Now watch 'em for a minute," he said, looking at the row of prospective snafu-dish lobsters. The first lobster gradually became limp and fell on the floor with a crash. This woke the third lobster in the row, for it, too, fell forward. Then two more fell. They all started to make off, but he caught them as they tried to scuttle away. "Sure thing," said the South street man; "it's as easy to hypnotize 'em here as on Broadway."—New York Sun.

Offer Taft a Site.

Clear Lake, Ia., May 26.—Clear Lake was today offered as the summer capital of the United States when the commercial club designated a site of twenty acres, with adequate railroad facilities, to be presented to President Taft for his home during the hot months. The offer will be communicated to Washington at once.

Manager Chance Boosts Zimmerman.

"Before mid-summer Heinie Zimmerman will be the best third baseman in the National league," is the prediction of Frank Chance. "He has all the requisites of the position. Zim is a powerful man, quick on his feet and has big hands to knock down hits. As soon as I teach him not to hit at balls instead of strikes he will bat .275."

WOULD DROP PHILIPPINES.

Man Delighted by War Department, Urges New United States Policy. Nashville, Tenn., May 27.—Judge John W. Judd, who was sent to Porto Rico to investigate the condition of the islands, by the war department, made a sensational speech before the Tennessee Bar association in which he urged that this nation drop the Philippines and take care of the Monroe doctrine as it is now understood. Judge Judd said there is no telling where the Monroe doctrine will lead us and intimated that eventually war would grow out of our efforts to enforce it.

Misuse of Funds Alleged Against Head of Woodmen Circle.

Lincoln, May 27.—Charges against Mrs. Emma B. Manchester, head officer of the Woodmen circle, have been filed with State Auditor Barton. Most of the charges are said to relate to alleged misuse of funds of the association, including use of funds for personal expenses. Auditor Barton will endeavor to get the insurance commissioner of Iowa and the insurance commissioner of South Dakota to join him Monday in Omaha to be-

gin an investigation of the charges. Omaha, May 27.—Mrs. Emma B. Manchester refused to discuss the charges against her as supreme guardian of the Woodmen circle, except to deny that there was any truth in the charges. "The matter has already been all gone through with by the officers of the order, and it was found that there was no foundation for the charges," she said. "I can say nothing further except that they are entirely uncalled for and untrue."

NEED MORE OILED STREETS.

Inexpensive Plan of Treating Thoroughfares in Residence District. More Norfolk streets should be oiled, say many Norfolk people, who believe oiled streets are just the thing for the residence portion of the city. Clear Lake, Minn., a city of summer boarders, is going to deal with dust this summer. They are going to oil the streets, which will do away with all dust and mud. In regard to this kind of street improvement the Clear Lake Mirror says: "The oil can be laid down in Clear Lake for about 4 cents per gallon. One-third to one-half gallon per square yard is required on streets such as we have in this locality, one application each spring being all that is required."

Three-Inch Rain at Ainsworth.

Ainsworth, Neb., May 27.—Special to The News: Three and a half inches of rain fell here between 3:30 and 6:30 yesterday afternoon. Some hail accompanied the storm but not to amount to anything. A severe wind storm preceded the rain.

Ewing Commencement.

Ewing, Neb., May 27.—Special to The News: The nineteenth annual commencement of the high school was held last evening and was listened to by an audience that filled the opera house completely. The graduating class consisted of five young ladies, the Misses Mary Burk, Vera Butler, Katherine Purley, Winnifred Butler and Mamie Miller, each of whom delivered her oration in such a manner as to elicit a well merited applause. The graduates were made the recipients of many kindly remembrances from their friends. Miss Winnifred Butler received special distinction by receiving a scholarship from the state university in any one of a half dozen institutions of learning for having the highest three-year average in her studies. The exercises were interspersed with vocal and instrumental solos by the Misses Mary Park and Uldrikka Dahl and by S. W. Green.

A Ball Game was Played Yesterday

afternoon between the high school nine and a team from the grammar room, resulting in a score of 13 to 11, in favor of the latter. Harry Loob umpired the game. Norfolk May Get in State League. Madison comes to Norfolk Sunday for a ball game with the regular Norfolk team on the driving park diamond in the afternoon. Madison has promised to send up a fine bunch of players and a fast game is looked for. The members of the Norfolk team declare they expect a much faster game than they experienced with Stanton. Manager Stafford declares the baseball bug has worked well in Norfolk and that the fans who have been slumbering for so long are up to the old-time enthusiasm. Treasurer Zuelow of the Norfolk team is strong for Norfolk entering the state league next year. "We are going to get into the state league next year," he says. "The president of the league at Grand Island has told me he will bring Norfolk in next year. He says that Norfolk is a logical point for a team in his league and we are working hard on the proposition."

Country Club Formally Opens.

The formal opening of the Norfolk Country club for the season of 1911, was held at the club grounds Friday afternoon and evening, and proved a complete success in every way. A golf tournament in the afternoon, a picnic luncheon at 6 o'clock and a dance in the evening, were features of the day. The season starts auspiciously for the club, which is increasing in membership and interest. Despite the high wind from the south, the afternoon at the club grounds was a pleasant one, the breeze from the river keeping down the temperature of an otherwise disagreeable day. The ladies were present in large numbers and the lawn was a playground for the little folks. There were three golf tournaments the winners being George H. Burton, W. F. Hall and W. A. Witzigman. Mr. Burton won the 40-class contest with a score of 59; Mr. Hall made 54 in the 50-class. Mr. Witzigman made 63 in the 60-class. The prize in each case was a golf ball. About thirty players were on the field. The dance in the evening was a delightful affair. It was the first time the club house had been lighted with electricity and this new feature added pleasure to the evening. The music was good and the dancers enthusiastic.

CHARGES AGAINST OFFICER.

Misuse of Funds Alleged Against Head of Woodmen Circle. Lincoln, May 27.—Charges against Mrs. Emma B. Manchester, head officer of the Woodmen circle, have been filed with State Auditor Barton. Most of the charges are said to relate to alleged misuse of funds of the association, including use of funds for personal expenses. Auditor Barton will endeavor to get the insurance commissioner of Iowa and the insurance commissioner of South Dakota to join him Monday in Omaha to be-

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