

THOUSANDS OF MEN ARRIVE FOR TRAINING

THOUSANDS OF NEGROES ARE AT CAMP DODGE AND OTHERS ARRIVING ALMOST DAILY.

INDIANS GIVE WAR DANCE

Indians From Standing Rock Agency in North Dakota Entertain Soldier Boys—Big Camp Fire.

(By J. W. JARNAGIN, The Herald's Special Correspondent)

Camp Dodge, Iowa, Sept. 12—The first week of September witnessed the arrival of several thousand more men. Of the great army of new men 8,000 come from Iowa, while Illinois, Minnesota, North Dakota and Nebraska will contribute a large number.

Announcement has been made that 72 additional barracks will be erected this fall if carpenters can be secured to do the work. The labor problem is a large factor in providing large quarters. The new barracks are to be erected on the artillery range to the northwest of the present terminal. The One hundred Sixty-third depot brigade now comprises seventy-six companies and with the Negro infantry regiments and reserve labor battalions occupies considerably more than the entire area formerly accommodating the four infantry regiments of the 88th division. It is announced that artillery practice will be abandoned at this camp, largely because of inadequate grounds. Infantry training, including trench demonstration, gas experiments, bayonet drill and machine gun practice will be given intensive attention. The rifle range will afford a place for the most thorough use of the guns the men will carry into action, the Enfield rifles. All but the 25 ordered to Camp Funston of the newly made second lieutenants from the fourth officers' training camp will remain on duty at Camp Dodge. One hundred have been assigned to the new 19th division, 31 to the 804th infantry and 265 to the depot brigade. An order from the war department prohibited Maj. Mord P. Shurt, commander of the school, from releasing the names. They will later be published in the official bulletin at Washington. The new officers have a brief furlough.

Hospital Unit to Dodge.
Evacuation hospital N. 25, commanded by Maj. W. W. Percy, Rochester, N. Y., with an enlisted personnel of 200 men, has been transferred to Camp Dodge. The organization was assembled at Ft. Oglethorpe, where a large medical officers' training school is maintained.

Lieutenants Promoted
Sixteen second lieutenants recently assigned to the 809th negro infantry regiment have been promoted to first lieutenants. They are: Joseph A. Verkamp, Bennie R. Wilson, Alvin Rummel, Joseph D. Ryan, Claud M. Record, William H. Miller, Eugene H. Johnson, Eldron Hough, Paul M. Hankin, William H. Hodges, Ralph Crossman, Paul M. Cunningham, Chester A. Carlson, Patrick H. Callahan, Jay G. Ashley, Ralph J. Burton.

No Brigade Changes.
It is reported that the department does not intend to order any changes in the brigade organization except as relates to calls for the

transfer of men to other camps. These calls, which in the case of the 88th division seriously disrupted the work, will be made as far as possible in the future. It is said, from the depot brigade. The brigade provides an organization to which surplus officers and men can be assigned, and also soldiers deemed unfit physically for overseas service.

Training Wounded Men for Work.

Educational reconstruction work among the patients at the U. S. army hospital, Ft. Des Moines, Ia., started a few days ago with the arrival of Lieut. W. B. Mooney, who is to be the chief educational director. An associating staff has been organized out of the enlisted personnel at the fort and the patients have been interviewed and a list of their abilities and qualifications for different kinds of trades and professions. Patients who have been sent here from different camps in the country are to receive instruction, as well as are those sent here from overseas.

Indians Give War Dance.

Hundreds of soldiers crowded into Y. M. C. A. hut No. 92 the other night to witness an entertainment put on by 24 Indians. It was a great event. The Indians are from the Standing Rock agency in North Dakota, belong to the Sioux tribe and are about as likely a bunch of men as can be found at the big camp. They gave wrestling matches, boxing contests, and various and sundry Indian athletic stunts. When darkness came a big camp fire was lighted on the hill above the camp and around the burning wood was given a real Indian war dance. The braves worked themselves up into a frenzy and if the Kaiser had been anywhere near he surely would have gotten the worst of it. The Indians participate in all of the activities at the camp and seem to enjoy the work. They take especial interest in the remount in handling horses, but they have no use for a mule. The negro soldier is different. He is a boon companion to the mule.

Feeding a Soldier for a Year.

We have previously stated that it costs \$10,000 to put a man on the firing line in France. And after he is ready for trench warfare it takes a lot of food and clothing to keep him going. It is officially announced that a year's rations represent the following for each man: Beef, 475 pounds or bacon, 275 pounds; wheat flour 413 pounds; potatoes 458 pounds; beans, 55 pounds; prunes 27 pounds; coffee 26 pounds; sugar 73 pounds; syrup 7 pounds; condensed milk, 11½ pounds; butter 11½ pounds; lard 11½ pounds; vinegar 3½ pounds; salt 13½ pounds.

121 Enlisted Men Study Bread Making.

Enlisted men to the number of 121 from the depot brigade, 50 colored and 71 whites, have been attached to the school of bakers and cooks, for a course in instruction. Nearly every company of the depot brigade furnished from one to ten men for this course.

No Repetition of Epidemic Last Year.

Soldiers at Camp Dodge need not fear an empyema epidemic this winter similar to the one that claimed dozens of lives last year.

Thru co-operative work among specialists at all army cantonments and experts from the office of Surgeon General Gorgas a means of defense against such epidemics has been devised, and the causes of the malady definitely ascertained.

The cause given by General Gorgas for the virulence last year is that many of the men from country districts had never suffered from measles. Cases of this disease occurred in the camps and these quickly developed into pneumonia. Other infec-

tions and complications occurred, the most dangerous of which was empyema. This disease attacks the membranous covering of the lungs and the lining of the chest walls, and produces a fluid which remains between the membranes. The increase of pus forces the lungs into smaller and smaller space, as the fluid fills the pleural cavity.

The new treatment devised consists of removing the pus by aspiration at frequent intervals. The fluid is drawn off with a needle and suction apparatus.

Two Medical Units for Replacement

Announcement was made that two new medical replacement units will be organized here at once, each to be composed of fifty enlisted men from the base hospital detachment and 300 from the depot brigade. There will be five officers to each unit, none above the grade of captain. The units will receive special training in first aid and evacuation work and will be used to replace vacancies from casualties and other causes in regular medical organizations at the front.

More Negro Troops

Thousands of negroes are at Camp Dodge and others are coming. The last increment was composed of 1,200 husky fellows from Indianapolis. Among the men are representatives of every calling imaginable. While ordinary laborers constitute the majority it is not difficult to locate well educated men. Teachers, preachers, lawyers and the like are here in force and some of the colored men are well-to-do.

Two negro "pioneer" regiments, the 809th and the 414th, are to be formed immediately. Colored men from Oklahoma, Tennessee and a scattering few from other states will make up the personnel of the new regiments. With their formation Dodge will have three "pioneer" organizations in training, the 804th having been launched several weeks ago.

Maj. Adrian K. Polhemus has been assigned to the 809th and is in charge of organization work. Fifty-five officers (white) will be transferred from the depot brigade to officer the 809th.

Naturalization for a Thousand.

One thousand recruits, most of whom were received in the increments from Nebraska, Montana and South Dakota, were naturalized Thursday afternoon at the Y. M. C. A. auditorium, when a special naturalization session was held for their benefit. Judge Thos. Guthrie, of the district court, Des Moines, presided.

A program was given for the men by the Daughters of the American Revolution, of Des Moines, and Life Young, Sr., editor of the Des Moines Capital, addressed the men.

Each new citizen was given a small silk flag by the D. A. R. The naturalization of these men is by special provision of the president. Residence qualifications required of other foreign born persons who apply for citizenship are canceled in the case of men who are in the military service of the government.

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FARM ANIMALS

SWINE REQUIRES SOME GRAIN

Expert at University Farm Gives Results of Three Tests of Feeding Corn to Hogs.

Can you afford to feed grain to your hogs this summer?

R. C. Ashby, in charge of swine at University farm, St. Paul, says you cannot afford to grow them without grain. He gives the results of three tests of feeding corn to hogs on rape pasture to prove his claim.

Six 50-pound pigs were put in each of three lots, about a quarter of an acre in size, on rape pasture. The pigs in the first lot were fed a half ration—2 per cent of corn; that is, two pounds of corn for every one hundred pounds of live weight. Those in the second lot were fed three pounds of corn for every one hundred pounds of pig; that is 3 per cent. The pigs in the third lot were fed a full ration, 4 per cent of corn. The pigs were on good rape pasture eleven weeks—from July 10 to September 25. Their gains were counted as worth 7 cents a pound and corn was charged at 55 cents a bushel.

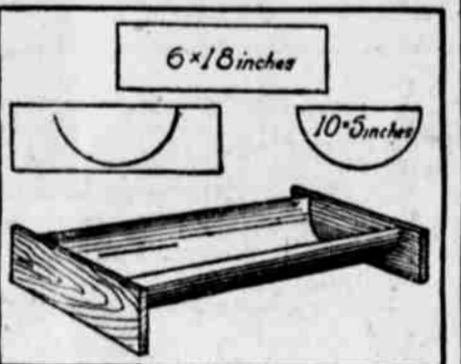
The returns paid for the rape pasture an acre were: Lot No. 1, \$52.80; lot No. 2, \$66.72; lot No. 3, \$65.50. If the corn is figured at 75 cents a bushel, the balance for the pasture on the three lots would be \$43.16, \$51.36 and \$45.60, respectively.

Without the feeding of grain, the pigs would have gained little, Mr. Ashby says. Rape may be expected to pay \$50 an acre as pasture-only with the proper feeding of grain.

FEED TROUGH IS CONVENIENT

Piece of Galvanized Iron and Few Boards Make Handy Device for Use at Farrowing Time.

By securing a piece of galvanized iron, 18 by 22 inches, at the hardware store at a cost of not to exceed 20 cents, and a piece of board 1 by 6 inches and 5 feet long, a trough can be made that will prove very convenient at farrowing time, says a North Dakota writer in the Farmer. Cut the 5-foot board into four parts, two 18 inches long, each, for the ends, and the remaining two cut into semi-



Light Trough for Hogs.

circles 10 inches in diameter. Nail these pieces together, using the semi-circles for the form of the trough. The sheet iron is then bent into these forms to make the body of the trough. A 1 by 2-inch strip nailed between the ends close to the outside edge of the iron, to which it may be tacked, adds greatly to the strength of the trough. The above makes a very convenient, light and economical trough for farrowing time and has given the writer very satisfactory results.

BEST ANIMALS FOR BREEDING

Get Boar Acquainted With Surroundings Before Using Him—Select Sows From Spring Litters.

Select the boar for use before you are ready to use him. Get him acclimated to your surroundings and method of feeding and care. Never use a young boar until he is past ten months of age if you want large, strong litters. Some breeders claim by using a young boar on mature sows one can produce hogs of greater size when a year old.

Select the breeding sows from early spring litters when they are six months old. One can form an opinion which ones are most likely to prove long-bodied, good-formed, of quiet disposition, good feeders and size rather than put on an excess of fat. Breed the gilt when about ten months old and if she proves herself a good breeder, raising uniform litters of strong, healthy pigs, keep her for several years, or as long as she is profitable.

PASTURE SHEEP WITH COWS

Great Objection Is That Former Nibble Grass So Closely That the Latter Are Starved.

The great objection to pasturing sheep with cows is the fact that the sheep nibble the grass so close that the cows cannot get a bite.

This would not be very troublesome if there was plenty of grass and the pastures were abundant.

In dry weather where pastures are thin and overstocked the sheep would nearly starve the cattle out, and prevent their getting a fair share of the grass.

Thin Animals Cold.
The thin animal is always cold. Put a blanket on it and give it cornmeal.

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