

SEWARD DEVASTATED BY VIOLENT TORNADO

EIGHT DEAD, MANY INJURED AND GREAT PROPERTY LOSS.

Over Score of Houses Demolished—Many Victims are Caught in Wreckage—Work of Reconstruction Already Begun—Will Bear Financial Burden Alone—Loss by Fire Fortunately Suppressed.

Seward, Neb.—Eight people were killed and many injured by a tornado which swept through Seward at supper time Wednesday. The eight dead are all that have been recovered, although the list may be greater than that. Homes were torn up and hurled long distances and the injured will probably be large.

The storm hit the city near the fair grounds park, and sweeping in a northeasterly direction, tore a path from one to two blocks wide. From here it tore across country in the direction of Germantown, northeast of here.

The storm struck the fair grounds, northwest of town, where it did minor damage. It then followed the line of the Northwestern tracks through the north edge of the city, finally veering off toward the northeast as it trailed out of the city limits.

Approximately one-fifth of the town was in the path of the storm. Twenty-two houses were totally wrecked and a huge list of barns and other out-buildings was added to the toll of property ruined by the wind's fury.

It was shortly after 5 o'clock that the big storm clouds formed in the west. Many people hurried home, but others pronounced the clouds harmless and did not make any preparations for a storm. At 5:30, however, the clouds appeared more ominous, and twenty minutes later the storm was sweeping on its course through the town. Had it come half an hour or an hour later it would have claimed a greater toll than it did.

Seward, Neb.—Awakening to a realization of the catastrophe which pounced upon their city Wednesday evening, Seward people began immediate plans for cleaning up the wind-swept district and for providing shelter for those whose homes were wrecked by the tornado.

Mayor Calder, seconded by President Miller of the commercial club, Sheriff Gillan, W. H. Smith and a number of other business men, took a hurried survey of the damage wrought by the storm and then announced that they would endeavor to bear their burden alone. Cleaning-up squads were planned and activities were under way all day in connection with the housing of the homeless.

The day's reports of the patrols, who have been in the district continually since an hour after the storm, showed that no more injured persons had been reported, no pilfering had been indulged in and that all suffer-

ers were bearing their losses as optimistically as could be expected under such trying circumstances.

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covered by people who were starting out to aid in relief work.

The storm was heard approaching for a considerable time. Darkness fell and the usual roaring accompanying a tornado gave many people warning to go to their cellars or tornado caves. Many lives were saved in this way.

The storm was of short duration. Then followed a scene of great excitement. The people rushed from the main part of the town to give assistance to those who had been more unfortunate. The sight that met their eyes in the northern part of town was terrible. Houses were wrecked, trees were uprooted or denuded of leaves, many houses not in the direct path of the storm were injured. Some of them lost roofs and projections.

Formed West of Sutton.

Sutton, Neb.—The tornado which is reported to have done considerable damage farther east and north of here, seems to have formed almost directly west of Sutton. The clouds accompanying the storm were a very unusual sight and were watched by hundreds of people. When it was west of Sutton, masses of clouds were flying in all directions, sometimes sinking and sometimes rising. Only once, however, was there anything in the form of a funnel observed from town and that was when a great mass of clouds



Wreck of home of Henry Figard. Barn was blown into house, but family escaped serious injury.

with his head crushed and a seven-year-old daughter dead from flying timbers.

Rushed to Cellar. Many people saw the tornado coming and rushed to cellars. Others thought nothing of the dark clouds which came rolling up and were at supper when the twister hit. Crashing through houses and tearing up trees it swept through the city and those who had not been watching the clouds had no time to flee before the storm was upon them.

All the doctors in the city have been busy and a call was sent out for undertakers from Lincoln to help the local men take care of the bodies. Practically the entire population is on the scene of the accident, working in the wreckage. A number of people are yet to be accounted for.

Had the storm struck a little further south it would have crashed through the heart of the city. As it was, it

seemed to suddenly sink to the ground. For a time the main part of the storm seemed to be coming directly toward town, but later changed its course, going north and seemingly following the Blue river. When the storm had passed to the northeast the funnel of the tornado was plainly visible to many from here, but seemed to be several miles north. Excepting a few gusts there was absolutely no wind in Sutton.

Cloud Was Umbrella Shaped. Those who watched the storm describe it as umbrella shaped and white in color. A roaring noise accompanied its approach and many of the town people took refuge in cellars and caves. This safeguard was the means of saving the lives of most who resided in its path who were not killed.

Trees were uprooted and those left standing were stripped bare or twisted out by the roots.

Severe Hail at Valparaiso. Valparaiso, Neb.—One of the severest hail and wind storms of the season, accompanied by a heavy downpour of rain, struck Valparaiso and vicinity Wednesday about 5:30. The storm came up from the southwest, accompanied by a terrific roar, and for a little while it was feared that there would be a bad tornado. People took refuge in their cellars and caves. Hail fell so thick that the ground was covered in a short time. There were lots of hail stones an inch in diameter, which did lots of damage to the fruit and beat the gardens down even with the ground. Rain fell in torrents for about fifteen or twenty minutes after the hail.

Red Cross on Ground. Eugene T. Lies, representative of the National Red Cross society, arrived from Omaha at noon Thursday. He chanced to be in Omaha in connection with the relief work there when the news of the Seward disaster reached him. He went over the field and says he is ready to make any recommendation to the Red Cross for relief funds that the case may warrant. Accompanying Mr. Lies were two trained nurses, Miss Florence Clark and Miss Alice Barker.

Buried in Ruins but Escapes. Henry Creighton was lying on a bed in his house when the house went to pieces, the side of the house blowing away and the contents of the room being left intact. Other members of the family in another room were left unharmed on account of the roof lodging in an angular position. A number of the victims were buried in the debris and dug their way out with only slight injuries.

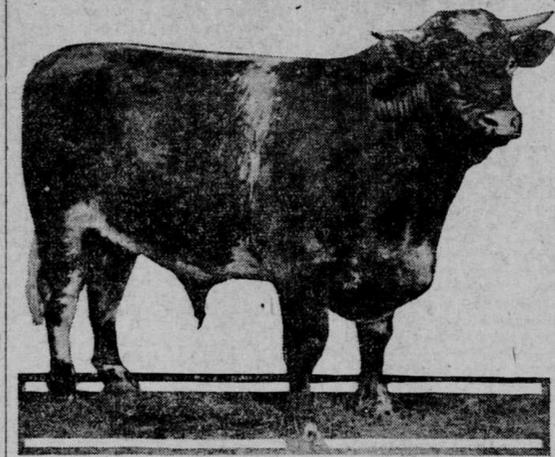
The destruction to the large forest trees at the fair grounds park is a source of sorrow to everyone. Not only are many twisted in all shapes, but many giant walnut and elms are laid low by the wind. A peculiar freak at the park was shown when the amphitheater was blown in a northeasterly direction from its foundation and landed in the river, while all other debris was carried in a northeasterly direction. From the appearance it looks as though sections of the roof were lifted up above high trees and landed on the other side.

Profit in Growing Pigs. For the average farmer the profit in growing pigs is made up of using material on the farm that otherwise would necessitate frequent trips to the railroad station to dispose of pigs are more easily marketed than are milk and grains that they devour.

Save Dry Loam. Make a bin in the stable and store up several loads of dry loam dust this summer. It is invaluable in keeping down stable odors and in catching

ARGENTINA CATTLE INDUSTRY MUCH MORE PATRONIZED THAN IN THE UNITED STATES

In Temperate Zone Almost Entire Life of Animal May Be Spent Out of Doors Without Shelter of Any Kind—Luxuriant Growth of Alfalfa Makes Beef Production Cheap.



Champion Short Horn Bull, Sold at International Stock Show, Chicago, for Export to Argentina.

(By W. H. MUMFORD.)

Cattle raising for beef in Argentina, especially in the temperate zone, is a much more favored industry than in the United States. The climate makes it possible for the entire life of cattle to be spent out of doors without shelter and generally without shade of any kind. Alfalfa grows most luxuriantly, and the suitability of a very large acreage for the growth of that crop and of other nutritious indigenous and introduced legumes and grasses, together with cheap land and labor, makes it possible to produce beef cheaply. To any one unacquainted with the possibilities of the country, the degree of fatness which the cattle acquire on grass or alfalfa alone is a marvel. Corn feeding as a supplement to pasture for beef production is extremely rare. Beef-making in Argentina at present therefore is practically a strict pasture proposition.

There is quite an extensive area well suited to, and at present partially used for, the growing of corn, but as yet, and probably for some years to come, this product will be either exported or used for horse, dairy cow, and pig feeding. Only the flint varieties are grown generally. It is evident that the natural advantages of Argentina enable her cattle products profitably to compete as they are already doing, with the grass cattle and lower grades of native beef produced in this country. North American corn-fed beef, so long as the supply lasts, doubtless will continue to command a premium over Argentine grass cattle in the market of the world. Although Argentina eventually may develop the production of corn-fed cattle which her soil and climate render quite possible, it is probable that the domestic demand in the United States by that time will

absorb, and indeed already absorbs, practically the entire amount of beef produced here, thus rendering our export trade, and consequently foreign competition abroad, an unimportant factor in the industry. The chief concern of beef producers in this country should be not what effect will South American competition have upon our export trade, but what effect will the possible importation of South American beef to the United States have upon the production of beef cattle here.

That corn, and likewise corn-fed cattle, can be produced in Argentina, Uruguay, and some other South American countries is an assured fact. The extent to which it will be fed to cattle, however, is limited by the relatively small production of corn and further by the fact that it is a new industry and will not gain favor rapidly because it involves more cropping and labor and considerably more expense.

It is significant that the expansion of cattle raising in Argentina has ceased, and largely because grain growing is proving more profitable than cattle raising. The beef product will be much improved but the supply available for export doubtless will not increase more rapidly than the combined factors of increased population there and among nations consuming her surplus, and the relative decrease of beef production elsewhere. South American beef surplus will be in strong demand; obviously countries willing to pay the highest premium for it will secure it. Again, the cost of production is sure to increase with increased cost of labor and land. Under such conditions it is not anticipated that the business of raising beef cattle in the United States will be menaced permanently by Argentine.

Several Dangers in Breeding Ewes. Lamb That Is Bred in First Year Will Remain Stunted—Much Food Is Wasted.

It is natural that a lamb should put in its first year in growing, both in height and breadth as well as in volume. The feed consumed should contribute to this end. When the lamb is bred, much of the nourishment intended for itself must go toward the nourishment of the foetus. For that reason the development of the mother is retarded, and, in fact, is never again resumed to anything like the degree first seen.

A lamb that is bred in the first year will remain stunted. Even its wool will fall to make anything like normal growth. The first year's wool crop is usually counted on to be the largest, but it is little to boast of if the lamb is bred. Like tissue, wool requires feed to promote its growth, and when the feed has to be used for other purposes the wool does not grow.

It may be argued that heavier feeding of the lamb would overcome these objections, says New York Farmer, but as a matter of fact there is a maximum amount of feed that the not yet fully developed digestive system of the lamb cannot handle, and beyond this amount the food is voided from the body in an unassimilated state, without doing the lamb any good. Rather will it exhaust the energies of the lamb still further to handle this mass of food from which it cannot derive any benefit.

If an unusually fine lamb resulted from the breeding of a young ewe, then there might be some reason for sacrificing the growthiness of the mother; but as a matter of fact, quite the opposite condition holds true in the majority of cases. An immature ewe seldom produces a sturdy lamb. Her offspring is usually lacking both in size and vigor and seldom proves to be a growthy, prolific animal. The reasons for this are obvious:

and holding ammonia and staple liquids that otherwise would waste. This dust is as valuable as plaster and may be safely considered worth \$2 per load. It is indispensable to the poultry house also.

Satisfactory Stallion Fee. Probably the most satisfactory plan for stallion owners is to charge a good living fee and insure a live colt. Most men are willing to pay for what they get, but they want their money's worth.

Save Dry Loam. Make a bin in the stable and store up several loads of dry loam dust this summer. It is invaluable in keeping down stable odors and in catching

1,000 SETTLERS A DAY WESTERN CANADA MAKING REMARKABLE PROGRESS.

Settlers from the United Kingdom and other countries of Europe landed in Winnipeg last week at the rate of one thousand a day. The predicted boom in the populating of the prairie provinces this spring has materialized, as it did last year, and today the busiest city in America is probably the Manitoba metropolis.

The sturdy nations of Europe are all contributing to the rapid growth of Canada West. Two of the largest contingents reaching Winnipeg last week were from Germany and Scandinavia.

The British Isles are sending out larger contingents than ever before. The old land newspapers are filled with accounts of send-offs and farewells being given to popular town-folk on the eve of departure for Canada.

Numerous editorials record the sentiments, bordering on despair, of the Britons who see their towns and villages desolated by the desertion of favorite sons and daughters. We can sympathize with those left behind while felicitating the young people who have their own way to make in the world, on their new opportunities in the country of mammoth crops.

Scotland lost 5,000 of her best blood and brawn in a single week this month. No wonder the young, aspiring Scots take so quickly to Canada. They have been reading of the triumphs and wonder working of Scottish pioneers in the Dominion ever since they were "bairns." A great part of Canada's success was wrought by Canadians from Caledonia, and the young Caledonians of today are eager to demonstrate that they can do as well west as their forebears.

In addition to those from the old countries, the United States still keeps up in a strenuous manner, and is sending its thousands into that new country of the north. They take up the free homesteads of 160 acres on which they live for six months of each year for three years, and then get a deed or patent for a farm that is worth anywhere from \$15 to \$20 per acre, or they may purchase lands at from \$15 to \$18 per acre that will yield with proper care in cultivation, excellent returns for the time, work and money expended.—Advertisement.

"Sudden Willy" A late professor was wont to relate a rather characteristic story of the boyhood of the present German emperor.

The professor was conversing with Empress Frederick concerning her son, when her majesty remarked deprecatingly respecting her eldest born: "Mein Willy ist so plötzlich." ("My Willy is so sudden.")

Could anything have summed up the kaiser, as a boy and man, better than this colloquial confidence of his imperial mother?

Taking No Chances. Genial Squire—Many happy returns, William. I was just going to call on you with a little bit of tobacco. William (aged eighty)—Thank you kindly, sir, but I be done wif smokin'. Genial Squire—Why, how's that? William—Well, I've 'eard that between eighty an' ninety's a ticklish part o' a man's life, so I be takin' no chances.—Punch.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children Teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, 25c a bottle.

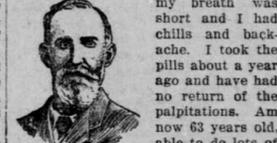
Many a man merely stubs his toe when he tries to put his best foot forward.

German Princes' Wanderjahr. The prince of Wales might possibly enjoy his German trip still better if he could view the country in the unconventional way followed by the German crown prince and his brothers. Like all the Hohenzollerns, the kaiser's sons were taught trades, and their father also allowed them to taste the delights of the "wanderjahr," which still forms part of the education of most German artisans.

In the case of the young princes the year was split up over several successive summer holidays, which they spent tramping through Germany, knapsack on back, and sleeping at roadside inns. They traveled without a servant, accompanied only by their military governor, Colonel von Falkenheyn, and were scarcely ever recognized.

JUDGE CURED, HEART TROUBLE.

I took about 6 boxes of Dadds Kidney Pills for Heart Trouble from which I had suffered for 5 years. I had dizzy spells, my eyes puffed, my breath was short and I had chills and back-ache. I took the pills about a year ago and have had no return of the palpitations. Am now 63 years old, able to do lots of manual labor, am well and hearty and weigh about 200 pounds. I feel very grateful that I found Dadds Kidney Pills and you may publish this letter if you wish. I am serving my third term as Probate Judge of Gray Co. Yours truly,



PHILIP MILLER, Cimarron, Kan. Correspond with Judge Miller about this wonderful remedy. Dadds Kidney Pills, 50c per box at your dealer or Dadds Medicine Co., Buffalo, N. Y. Write for Household Hints, also music of National Anthem (English and German words) and recipes for dainty dishes. All 3 sent free. Adv.

Scientific Point Cleared Up. A German astronomer has published a series of tables which seem to show a connection between the appearance of sun spots and the wobbling motion of the earth on its axis, due, perhaps, to a variation in the sun's magnetism.

If only honest men took a hand in the political game it would be something like solitaire.

Mealtime is Near

Are you smiling? Looking forward with pleasure and a keen appetite—or is your stomach so bad you 'just don't care'? Then you should try

Hostetter's Stomach Bitters

It assists digestion and makes you "forget" all about stomach ills.

After Long Suffering

Women Are Constantly Being Restored to Health by Lydia F. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"Worth mountains of gold," says one woman. Another says, "I would not give Lydia F. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound for all the other medicines for women in the world." Still another writes, "I should like to have the merits of Lydia F. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound thrown on the sky with a searchlight so that all suffering women could read and be convinced that there is a remedy for their ills."

We could fill a newspaper ten times the size of this with quotations taken from the letters we have received from grateful women whose health has been restored and suffering banished by Lydia F. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Why has Lydia F. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound accomplished such a universal success? Why has it lived and thrived and kept on doing its glorious work among the sick women of the world for more than 30 years?

Simply and surely because of its sterling worth. The reason no other medicine has ever approached its success is plainly and simply because there is no other medicine so good for women's ills.

Here are two letters that just came to the writer's desk—only two of thousands, but both tell a comforting story to every suffering woman who will read them and be guided by them.

FROM MRS. D. H. BROWN.
Iola, Kansas.—"During the Change of Life I was sick for two years. Before I took your medicine I could not bear the weight of my clothes and was almost very heavy. I doctored with three doctors but they did me no good. They said nature must have its way. My sister advised me to take Lydia F. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and I purchased a bottle. Before it was gone the bloating left me and I was not so sore. I continued taking it until I had taken 12 bottles. Now I am stronger than I have been for years and can do all my work, even the washing. Your medicine is worth its weight in gold. I cannot praise it enough. If more women would take your medicine there would be more healthy women. You may use this letter for the good of others."—Mrs. D. H. Brown, 909 North Walnut Street, Iola, Kan.

MRS. WILLIAMS SAYS:
Elkhart, Ind.—"I suffered for 14 years from organic inflammation, female weakness, pain and irregularity. The pains in my sides were increased by walking or standing on my feet and I had such a fearful bearing down feeling, was depressed in spirits and became thin and pale with dull, heavy eyes. I had six doctors from whom I received only temporary relief. I decided to give Lydia F. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a fair trial and also the Sensitive Wash. I have now used the remedies for four months and cannot express my thanks for what they have done for me.—Mrs. SADIE WILLIAMS, 415 James Street, Elkhart, Indiana.

Write to LYDIA F. PINKHAM MEDICINE CO. (CONFIDENTIAL) LYNN, MASS., for advice. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman and held in strict confidence.

