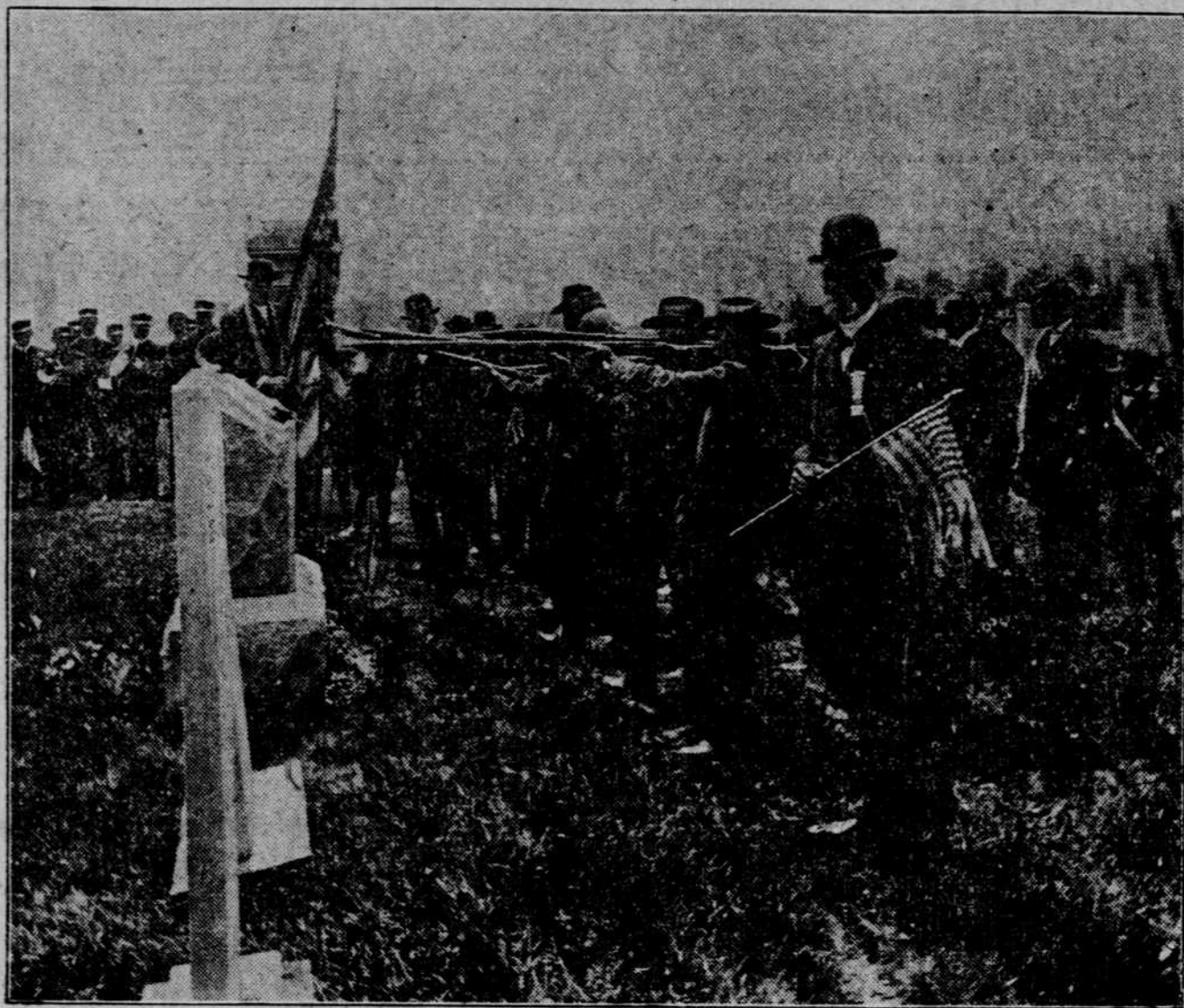


"TAPS"



The muffled drum's sad roll has beat The soldier's last tattoo; No more on life's parade shall meet The brave and fallen few.

On fame's eternal camping-ground Their silent tents are spread, And glory guards, with solemn round, The bivouac of the dead.

—Theodore O'Hara.

Lincoln's Gettysburg Address

FOURSCORE and seven years ago our fathers brought forth on this continent a new nation, conceived in liberty and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal...

NATION'S TRIBUTE

Decoration Day in the United States Sprang From Spontaneous Desire to Do Honor to the Heroes Who Had Fallen

The country was affected by the sight, so many men were caught in the enormous bloody strife, in this Moloch's maw, that nearly all who remained could point to the grave of one that had fallen, who was either a relative or a dear friend.

The cost of that struggle to keep the Union has, indeed, been put in dollars, but the real cost, the lives, lost on both sides, places the sacrifice in another light, and cannot be estimated, for the sufferers were not only the fallen ones, but those who remained at home and suffered, too.

Within a year or two the Union troops had gained possession of the gulf sections of the south, and it may be said that it was in this section that the southern women first turned their attention to decking the graves of their soldiers.

Heritage of Glory

MEMORIAL DAY is an annual baptism of patriotism that makes the heart throb with pity for the tragic sacrifice of precious lives in the awful strife of 50 years ago. It was a titanic struggle, a harvest of death on blood-soaked battlefields in which grim, determined men in blue and in gray contended for mastery with equal bravery and stubborn courage.

The shouts of joy at the surrender of Lee had scarcely been lost on the winds until the news of the assassination of Lincoln spread dismay throughout the nation, south as well as north.

The funerals over the martyred president, and the processions and the lyings-in-state in the cities through which the funeral train was taken, aroused in a new sense the idea of tribute to the fallen.

It requires the authority of the representatives of the people to enact a law making a certain day a legal holiday, but it does not require anything more than custom to get the people to turn out and pay public homage; and they did turn out, carrying their arms filled with flowers to lay on the little mounds in the graveyards and little cemeteries.

But while this was going on in the south there was in the north, which was quite natural, a similar feeling. It, too, grew spontaneously. It did not require much to arouse the enthusiasm of the people to a duty of this kind, and

PUBLIC ROADS

FOR BETTER ROADS IN IOWA

Joint Sub-Committee of Legislature Makes Recommendation Concerning Highway Improvement.

As the result of daily deliberations for some weeks by the committees of the Iowa senate and house, the joint sub-committee made the following recommendations concerning road legislation:

Establishment state highway commission, with ample authority. Commission to consist of three members appointed by governor. Three members to select competent state highway engineer.

County engineers for all counties to be employed by supervisors with approval of highway commission.

Classification of all highways into county and township roads.

From 10 to 15 per cent. of roads in county to be designated as county roads, to be under supervisors and county engineer.

All moneys expended on these roads to be in line of permanent work. No money to be paid except on approval of engineer.

All bridges and culverts, county and township, to be built in accordance with general plans of state highway commission, under direction of county engineer.

All township work to be put by trustees in hands of one man, to be known as superintendent of township roads, who shall make all contracts for dragging and temporary repairs.

Two mill levy to be placed in compulsory drag fund, to be paid out by superintendent for that purpose only.

In case superintendent does work of grading on township roads, the county engineer must go over roads



A "Chats" Road in Jasper County, Mo. "Chats" is a Term for Mill Tailings from the Mining District.

giving profile, so that grading can be done systematically, and township roads may be put in same condition as roads designated as county roads.

If the legislature will put these recommendations into a properly drawn bill and pass it, Iowa will have made a long step forward in handling the road question. Certainly the money spent on the roads will be better spent under competent supervision, says Wallace's Farmer.

These recommendations, however, do not directly encourage a beginning in the way of hard roads. It would seem that this legislature should do something in the way of stimulating permanent road construction in those sections where public sentiment is ripe for it.

No good will come from trying to force good roads in communities where the people are satisfied with dirt roads. But the state can well afford to levy a one-mill tax and spend the money to defray a portion of the cost of permanent roads in communities in which the county or municipality and the abutting land owners will bear the greater proportion.

Not a great deal of permanent road could be constructed in this way, but enough to serve as an object lesson, and this will be all that is necessary. A one-mill tax would amount to only \$2 on each quarter-section farm. Surely the owner of 160 acres of Iowa land ought to be willing to contribute that much toward experimental hard roads. It seems so much worth while that we wonder that such strenuous objection is made to it.

Work at Louisville. The city of Louisville, Ky., is asking for bids on street work as follows: 6,740 square yards of concrete; 18,000 square yards of wood block paving; 47,000 square yards of asphalt, and 46,000 square yards of vitrified block sidewalks. The whole will cost about \$263,000.

Buy Many Automobiles. Records show that there are now more than 700 automobiles in Williamson county, Texas, or about one car to every sixty people. Farmers are the principal buyers, on account of the great improvements in the roads.

Transportation Problem. The farmers' transportation problem begins with the road that leads from his door to his school, his church, his mill, his gin, his postoffice and his market.

Should Be Isolated. If roads around a town are bad, it might as well be on an island. Kill the Borers. An hour's work with a sharp wire at the foot of your peach trees killing borers may mean an extra bushel of fine peaches.

Keep Cows Comfortable. Keep the cows clean by a daily brushing. The cow with a clean skin is, of course, the most comfortable, and comfort insures a better digestion. Good Roads. Good roads benefit every class and every section.

COOKED AND UNCOOKED FEED FOR PIGS



Pigs in Alfalfa Pasture.

(By PROF. C. S. PLUMB, Ohio State University.)

Years ago among some of the earliest feeding experiments conducted with pigs was a comparison of the relative merits of cooked and uncooked food. Various agricultural colleges and experiment stations made studies in this field, and the results were that very generally it was clearly shown that hogs gained faster and more economically on the uncooked food than on the cooked. Not only was this demonstrated as a practical proposition, but from a scientific point of view it was shown that the digestibility of the food was lowered by cooking, the proteins especially being affected. There is no doubt but that the work of the American investigators in this field very generally put an end to cooking feed in this country.

The following figures give the more interesting facts regarding these experiments:

porridge with steam for the other; the portion of meal being weighed before cooking. The meal fed raw was merely dampened with cold water and mixed with the separated milk at the time of feeding. The meal consisted of Indian corn and barley, principally of the former, both being coarsely ground. The pigs at the start were from eleven to fourteen weeks old. Before starting each experiment, the pigs were fed alternately with raw and cooked meal in order to start each lot on an equal basis. Green alfalfa was fed the pigs in experiment No. 1, and boiled potatoes or boiled carrots in experiment No. 4. All the pigs were also fed some skimmed milk.

Table with 4 columns: Experiment, Kind of food, Av. daily gain, Dry matter in 1 lb. live wt. It compares cooked and raw feed with different food types.

There were seventeen pigs fed; cooked food, and seventeen uncooked, and the results are absolutely in keeping with those generally secured by American investigators. However, it is worth quoting the summary of the results, as given by Mr. James Adams, who conducted the experiment:

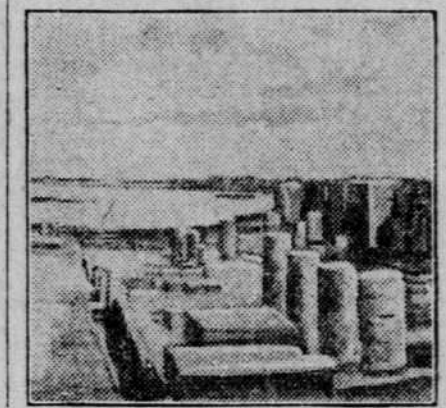
- 1. Pigs can be fattened successfully with raw meal. 2. The average daily gain in live weight was greater when meal was raw than when cooked into porridge. 3. When meal was fed raw, less food was required to put on one pound increase in live weight. 4. The proportion of dead to live weight was higher in the case of the pigs fed with raw meal, that is to say, they killed better. 5. Raw meal can be fed to pigs after weaning, say at eleven to twelve weeks old. 6. On raw meal pigs clean up their food well, look clean and healthy, and handle firm. 7. Pigs fed on raw meal require less litter and cleaning than those fed with cooked meal. 8. On raw meal pigs clean up their food well, look clean and healthy, and handle firm.

CEMETERY OF SACRED IBISES

Birds Embalmed in Jars Found in Ancient Egyptian Ruins by Explorers.

Cairo.—During the season's work of the Egypt exploration fund at Abydos the explorers discovered a cemetery of sacred ibises a quarter of a mile from the edge of cultivation and adjoining a human cemetery, both dating from the Roman occupation of Egypt, about 200 A. D.

The cemetery contained about a hundred large earthenware jars, made in most cases of unbaked mud, the mouths of which were closed with large bricks of the same material. The jars themselves were either cylindrical or barrel shaped, the larger ones being built in two or three sections. Each jar contained on an average twenty-five birds. Most of them had been preserved with some bituminous material and then wrapped in several layers of linen bandages, the outer covering being in many cases quite a work of art, accomplished by the skilful use of narrow strips of



Cemetery of Sacred Ibises.

black and brown linen arranged in a wonderful and varied series of patterns, chiefly geometrical in design.

Many of the most carefully bound examples were found to contain not a completed bird, but only a bunch of feathers; others again consisted of a few bones and feathers mixed, and in one case a single egg. The careful preservation of not only complete birds, but of eggs, bones, and even odd feathers is good evidence for supposing that the worship of Thoth and the veneration for the bird, which was sacred to him; still had a strong hold upon the minds and imagination of the people of Egypt, even as late as the Roman period.

POLICEMAN DRESSED AS GIRL

Has Trouble in Adjusting Finery, but Disguise Deceived Flirting Adorer.

London.—Dressed as a woman, a fresh-complexioned young Wokingham (Berkshire) policeman named Albert Sellwood so completely deceived John Butler, a local painter, that he did not know until after his arrest that he had attempted to flirt with an officer. At Wokingham police court recently Butler was sentenced to two months' hard labor for sending objectionable letters to Miss Bartholomew of Wokingham.

These letters, it was stated in court, asked Miss Bartholomew to meet him outside her home. She did not read the letters, her mother opening them and her father informing the police. To identify the writer and arrest him Superintendent Goddard conceived the idea of dressing Sellwood in clothes belonging to Miss Bartholomew. So disguised, Sellers kept the appointment made for Miss Bartholomew.

Sellwood told in an interview how he played his part. "I dressed at Miss Bartholomew's house. I wore a tight-fitting light brown serge skirt, a white blouse, a dolly varden hat, motor veil, feather boa and a long gray ulster. Dressing was not an easy matter. The skirt was rather tight round the waist and the movements of my legs were much restricted. The hat went on easy enough, but I had a little trouble with the blouse.

"Walking down the drive, I found myself tripping through trying to do the regulation 36-inch stride. I soon came down to eighteen inches. I saw Butler standing near the gate and I walked up to him. Then I thought of my voice, which is rather deep. I pitched it as near to the falsetto as I could and said, 'Good evening.' He was delighted to see me, called me 'dearest' and suggested a walk, which we took. He never doubted my identity until he was arrested later."

SAYS AMERICA IS BARBARIC

Napierkowska, the Vaudeville Dancer, Peevish Because New York Objected to Her Dancing.

Paris.—Napierkowska, the Paris dancer, who has just returned from America, has made some plain remarks on the subject of Americans. "Really, I have not brought away a single pleasant memory from the United States," she says. "What a narrow minded people they are—how utterly impervious to any beautiful impression. I cannot understand how any one can sincerely admire them or their customs, or their towns without any museums.

"They are hardly civilized. They jostle you in the street with apologetic. Any charming or stylish object one sees over there invariably comes from Europe. They have not the slightest feeling of elegance of any sort. In fact, I am completely disillusioned about them."

La Napierkowska complains bitterly of her prosecution on a charge of indecency, saying that the dance for which she was marched off to the courts like any ordinary criminal in New York had previously been given by her in several smaller cities without the slightest objection.

The judge who had the intelligence to have her released is, she says, the only exception which proves the rule of general barbarism in the United States. Three Die in Prairie Fire. Seiling, Okla.—Rev. John Leslie, his wife and their son were burned to death, when they were overtaken by a prairie fire which swept a large section of Major county. Their bodies were found.

Cost of the Civil War

Table showing costs for the Union and the South. Union: War expenses \$1,500,000,000; Pensions 3,000,000,000; Losses of men killed in battle or died subsequently 359,528. South: War expenses (estimated) \$1,000,000,000; Property and other losses (estimated) 500,000,000; Losses of men killed in battle or died subsequently 250,000.