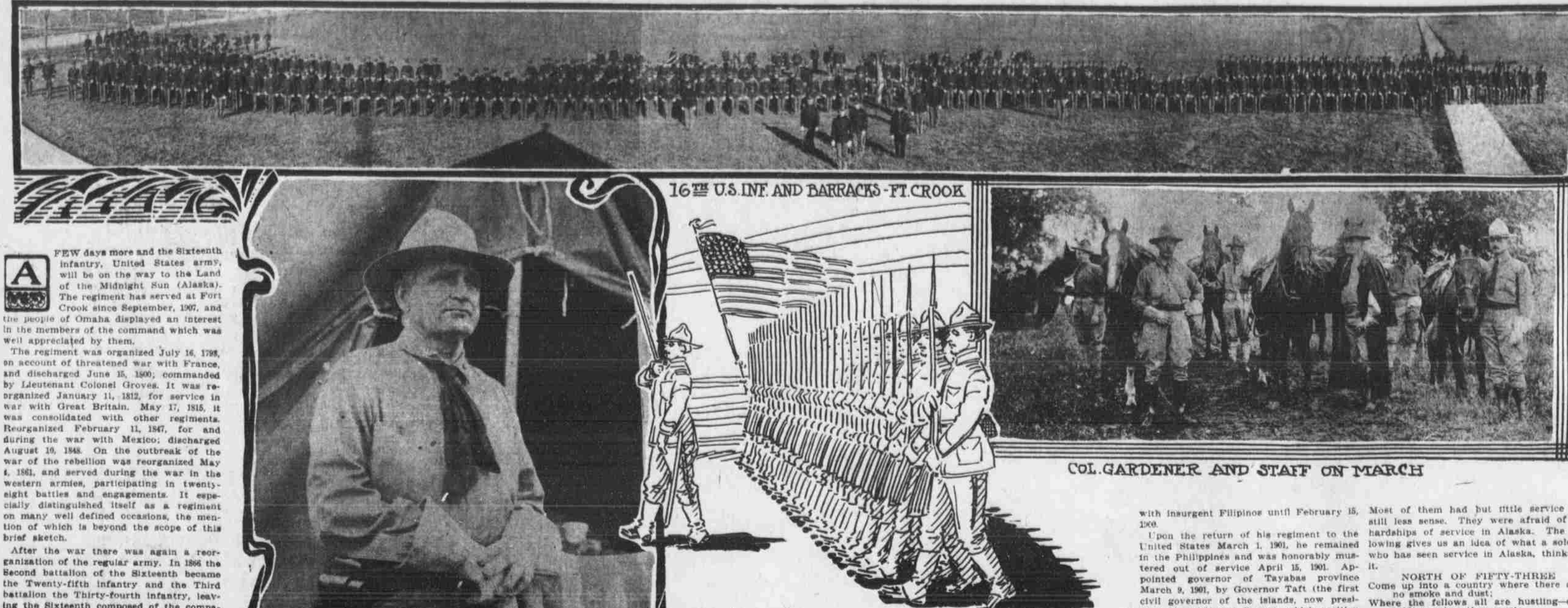


Sixteenth Infantry, United States Army Leaving Fort Crook for Alaska



COL. GARDENER AND STAFF ON MARCH

A FEW days more and the Sixteenth Infantry, United States Army, will be on the way to the Land of the Midnight Sun (Alaska). The regiment has served at Fort Crook since September, 1907, and the people of Omaha displayed an interest in the members of the command which was well appreciated by them.

The regiment was organized July 16, 1878, on account of threatened war with France, and discharged June 15, 1900; commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Groves. It was reorganized January 11, 1882, for service in war with Great Britain. May 17, 1883, it was consolidated with other regiments. Reorganized February 11, 1887, for and during the war with Mexico; discharged August 10, 1888. On the outbreak of the war of the rebellion was reorganized May 4, 1861, and served during the war in the western armies, participating in twenty-eight battles and engagements. It especially distinguished itself as a regiment on many well defined occasions, the mention of which is beyond the scope of this brief sketch.

After the war there was again a reorganization of the regular army. In 1866 the Second battalion of the Sixteenth became the Twenty-fifth Infantry and the Third battalion the Thirty-fourth Infantry, leaving the Sixteenth composed of the companies of the original First battalion. The close of the war found the regular army, like other branches of the public service, in an unsettled state. The number of infantry regiments was finally fixed at forty-five and it seemed as if an efficient military force was now to be organized and maintained to provide against possible recurrence of the situation which confronted the nation at the outbreak of the war just concluded at such a cost of life and property. But this policy was destined to be short-lived. In 1898 a general consolidation was again effected, reducing the number of infantry regiments to twenty-five.

The semi-political duties which the regiment was called upon to perform in the southern states from 1869 to 1877, was of a nature most disagreeable and uninteresting from the standpoint of a soldier. The duties were, however, executed in a most conscientious and successful manner by officers and men as exemplified by the distinguished examples of good judgment, discretion and tact displayed by the officers in charge of the Packard-Nichols trouble at New Orleans in 1878 and the Brooks-Baxter embroglio at Little Rock, Ark.

In 1877, the regiment crossed the Mississippi for the first time into the Indian country and for three years was engaged in Indian service and scouting, participating in a few campaigns and engagements. In 1880 the regiment took station in San Antonio, Fort McKavett and Fort Concho. In 1888 it moved to Fort Douglas and Duchesne, Utah. In 1894 the regiment was again called into service in Utah and California during the great rail road strike. In 1895 the stations were changed to Fort Sherman, Idaho; Fort Spokane, Wash., and Holtz Barracks, New Mexico.

In 1898 the Sixteenth Infantry sailed on the transport San Marcus from Tampa Bay for Santiago, Cuba. It disembarked at Siboney, June 24, and was actively engaged in the preliminary operations leading up to the principal event of the campaign, the attack on San Juan, July 1, in which it covered itself with glory. Its efficiency as a campaigning and fighting regiment was put to the supreme test in the tropical heat and jungles of Cuba. The story of its gallantry will never be fully related.

On July 1 its losses at "Bloody Ford," Cuba, were seven officers and 122 enlisted men, but its colors were first to be planted on San Juan Hill. Space cannot here be taken to mention the many individual acts of heroism which form a monumental and glorious record.

On May 30, 1899, the regiment sailed from San Francisco on the transport Grant for its first tour of duty in the Philippine Islands. The Filipino insurrection was at that time at its height and the Sixteenth found itself in the thick of it about Manila on July 5, a few days after it landed. In the midst of a rainy season the insurgents were active and skirmishes and engagements were of almost daily or nightly occurrence, greatly taxing the endurance of officers and men. In addition to military duties the regiment took up work of carrying on the government in the district, establishing schools, endeavoring to develop harmonious relations with the natives, in every way possible extending a civilizing influence. In December, 1899, the regiment was transferred to Aparri. The regiment left the islands for the United States with an enviable record. In August, 1902, it took station at Fort McPherson, Ga., and Fort Slocum, N. Y. In 1903 joint encampments with the state troops of Georgia, Alabama, North Carolina and Florida were held. In September, 1904, the regiment participated in maneuvers at Manassas and in November the Second and Third battalions were placed on duty at the Louisiana exposition at St. Louis, Mo. The fine physical development of the enlisted personnel was shown at the annual athletic meet, Department of the Gulf, when the regiment with twelve representatives carried off twelve first, four second and four third prizes, thirty points against twenty-nine by the other fifty-three competitors.

On May 31, 1906, the Sixteenth again sailed from San Francisco for its second tour of duty in the Philippines and took station at Fort William McKinley and Malahil, the latter being the station of the Second battalion. The year 1906 found the entire regiment at the first named station. Colonel Gardener assumed command in February of that year. The tour of duty at Fort William McKinley was completed in August, 1907. The regiment arrived in the United States in September, headquarters, Second and Third battalions taking station at Fort Crook, Neb., and the First battalion at Fort Logan H. Root, Ark. Companies I and M were in field in South Dakota in connection with the Ute Indian troubles during the months of November and December, 1907, and K company at Fort Des Moines, Ia., for the same period. Company L was temporarily absorbed by these three companies to form a maximum strength for the others.

In 1908 the Second and Third battalions were at the target range at Watertown, S. D., and later participated in the maneuvers at Fort Riley, Kan., and at the military tournament at St. Joseph, Mo., carrying off the most number of prizes. In 1909 the two battalions held their annual target practice at Ashland, Neb., and participated in the tournament at Des Moines, Ia., again coming out the winning regiment.

The record of the Sixteenth Infantry, as a regiment, is without a single blot. One element of the regimental spirit is embodied in its motto, "Semper paratus," "Always ready." With quiet modesty it has ever been prepared for every emergency of service and has been exceptionally fortunate in the past by being so often called upon for duty. Reasoning from the past it may be concluded that in the future abundant opportunity will be offered for the demonstration of its state of efficiency and preparedness.

Colonel Cornelius Gardener, the present regimental commander, and commander of Fort Crook, is the only colonel in the army, who has ever commanded two volunteer regiments, during the war with Spain in 1898, and the insurrection in the Philippines in 1899. Accepted commission as colonel Thirty-first Michigan volunteers, April 28, 1888, and proceeded with that regiment to Chickamauga Park, Ga., May 15, 1888, and while at Chickamauga Park was assigned to command of First brigade, Second division, First Army corps. Served at Chickamauga, Ga., until September 23, 1888, then changed station with his regiment to Savannah, Ga., and to the province of Santa Clara, Cuba, January 31, until May 1, 1899. Returned with his regiment, the Thirty-first Michigan volunteers and mustered out as colonel, May 17, 1899. After about two months recuperation, he was commissioned colonel of the Thirtieth United States Volunteer Infantry, by the War department, per telegram, July 3, 1899, and on July 6, 1899, he proceeded to Fort Sheridan, Ill., and organized the Thirtieth United States Volunteer Infantry, which was some task, and on September 10, 1899, (a little over two months later, with his regiment thoroughly disciplined, drilled, equipped, and ready for war), proceeded with his regiment, enroute to Manila, arriving at Presidio, San Francisco, Cal., September 15, 1899, and remained in camp there, drilling his regiment and putting his men and officers through the evolutions of war. Proceeded, in command of his regiment, October 1, 1899, to Manila on transport Sherman and arrived at Manila, October 28, and was immediately assigned the important duty of holding and occupying the line south of the city (Manila) from Pasay to San Pedro Macati, until January 4, 1900. On January 4, 1900, he left with his regiment as part of General Soliman's southern expedition, and marched through the principal cities of Laguna, Batangas, Cavite and Tayabas, participating in engagements at Binan, Batangas, San Diego, and with numerous skirmishes

Colonel Cornelius Gardener
Commander 16th Infantry

with insurgent Filipinos until February 15, 1900. Upon the return of his regiment to the United States March 1, 1901, he remained in the Philippines and was honorably mustered out of service April 15, 1901. Appointed governor of Tayabas province March 9, 1901, by Governor Taft (the first civil governor of the islands), now president of the United States), which position he held until March 12, 1902, refusing a second term as governor. On March 2, 1902, as lieutenant colonel, Twenty-first Infantry, he arrived in the Philippines for another term of duty and took station at Calbayog, Samar; commanded all troops on the eastern coast of Samar and in charge of operations in the field against the Puljanins, in that portion of the islands, embracing Gumay, Oras, Cagpili, Camp Avery, Taft, San Julian, Malinas River, Broughan and Lorente, ten companies of United States troops and five companies of Philippine scouts, from May 27 to August 1902. While in the islands he was promoted to colonel and assigned to the Sixteenth Infantry December 25, 1896, and returned with his regiment to the United States August 15, 1907.

He commanded the infantry brigade, provisional division, on the march from Fort Riley, Kan., to St. Joseph, Mo., in 1902, and at Camp Cowles, Des Moines, and Camp Thayer, Fort Omaha, in 1909.

Colonel Gardener has served over forty-one years in the army and has seen much hard service in Indian campaigns, in Cuba and the Philippines, and it will be only a few years more when this old soldier will bid farewell to his old regiment and be placed on the retired list. Looking forward with regret to his retirement and the severance of his official relations which have so long and happily existed, he has the assurance of those who are familiar with his bright record, both civil and military, which has been characterized by qualities which adorn an officer and a gentleman, that they shall always be happy to learn of his success and shall look to his future with interest.

HARRY COHEN,
A number of enlisted men of the Sixteenth Infantry were lately transferred to infantry unassigned, at Fort Logan, Colo.

Most of them had but little service and still less sense. They were afraid of the hardships of service in Alaska. The following gives us an idea of what a soldier, who has seen service in Alaska, thinks of it.

NORTH OF FIFTY-THREE
Come up into a country where there ain't no smoke and dust.
Where the fellows all are hustling—even soldiers when they march.
Where the northern light ashinin' is reflected in the sea.
And the atmosphere is breezy—come up north of fifty-three.

Bully country, clean and wholesome, where the sun works overtime.
And we never tire of gazing at the scenery sublime.
Lofty mountains stand like sentries and their golden treasures bear—
And if snow were worth a cent a ton I'd be a billionaire.

We are free from tropic troubles with no fever in the air.
That is always cool and crispy, cool and crisp everywhere.
Even 'sophie we've forgotten; nit-mosquitoes ain't no more.
And were healthy, strong and happy—no more north of fifty-three.

In Alaska men are honest, and the women as true as steel.
And the very poorest mucker always gets an honest dollar.
Here our duties are but pleasures and our hearts are light and gay.
For among the practice marches—but we draw our foreign pay.

It's all rot about us people havin' only a few dollars.
It's all slush about the soldiers lyin' up with frappe feet.
When we go into the open wearin' winter lingerie.
We're just as warm as you 'uns—theo' we're north of fifty-three.

You may prate with fervid uncton of the wicked, effete East.
Where you sit without compunction—then get pardoned thro' a priest.
But I'd rather be a worker in a land that's gold and good—
Yes, I'd rather be a member of the Arctic Brotherhood.

Here we have no fuel famines and we've no blockaded for you devils while your blood coagulates.
While we all in peace and plenty dwell for miles into the Arctic Sea.
In the damnest, finest country that is north of fifty-three.

Curious and Romantic Capers of Cupid

Sure, the Girl Wins!
Few men ever are confronted with so difficult an alternative as was imposed by Miss Genevieve Walker of Philadelphia, upon her fiancé—namely, that of choosing between the land of his birth and allegiance to the one-girl-in-the-world. Nevertheless, William Peter Burke, intense son of Erin, capitalist, and member of San Francisco society, proved himself equal to the emergency. He decided promptly in favor of the one-girl.

Miss Walker announced that her husband must be a citizen of the United States, and firmly impressed upon Burke that she would not set the date for the wedding unless he had become one such. Burke took out his first papers a few days ago. In recognition of his evidence of good faith the date has been tentatively arranged as August 13.

Patriotism's capitulation to Cupid was revealed in a letter received by one of the officials of the State department. Evidently the man was not the commissioner as to whether there was any possibility of accelerating the process of making a full-fledged American of the would-be groom.

Mr. Burke, it was explained, was no such ass as to be willing to wait the two years which would be necessary to change before his final citizenship papers could be issued. Secretary Knox, it was gently intimated, could, without seriously endangering the welfare of the nation, earn the eternal gratitude of a certain prospective citizen by devising some means of side-tracking the naturalization laws for just once.

Miss Walker and Mr. Burke met in San Francisco eight months ago for the first time.

Losses Legs, but Wins Bride.
Edwin C. Peterson of Elizabeth, N. J., blames the injury which deprived him of the use of his legs, because it has given to him a bride. Mr. Peterson and Miss Kitty M. Kenealy are to be married on June 11, and the wedding marks the culmination of a romance which began in what appeared to be a tragedy. Peterson, on November 8, 1896, fell from a moving car on the Central railroad and was dragged for more than 300 feet along the tracks. He had a fracture of each leg, other bones were broken and he had been so badly bruised and contused that he was regarded as extremely unlikely that he would recover. The victim was of the opinion that he could not live, and that, therefore, he was justified in what otherwise might be regarded as unconventional conduct. "There is a very beautiful girl I had seen time and time again in one of the windows of the office of the manager of the 'Warrior Wire Works,'" said Mr. Peterson. "I should like to see her before I die, and if you should tell her that it is one moribund who makes this request, and, therefore, one whom this young woman may meet without violating

any of the recognized proprieties, I am convinced she will come to me. Miss Kenealy's sympathies were touched by this wish of a dying man, and she went at once to the bedside of Mr. Peterson. The first was not her last visit, however. Almost daily she called at the hospital during the first few weeks, and then, to the astonishment of the physicians, Mr. Peterson rallied and began to grow stronger. Two weeks ago Miss Kenealy resigned her position and devoted herself to preparations for the wedding, and yesterday announced to all her friends that she would be married on June 11.

Wedding Plans for Young Roosevelt.
Plans are now completed for the wedding of Miss Eleanor Alexander, only daughter of Mrs. Henry Addison Alexander, and Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., which takes place on the afternoon of Monday, June 20, in the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian church.

Mrs. Snowden's Andrew Fahnestock will be Miss Alexander's matron of honor and her bridesmaids will be Miss Ethel Roosevelt, the second daughter of ex-President Mr. Roosevelt's best man will be Evelyn DuPont Irving and his ushers, most of whom were classmates of Mr. Roosevelt at Harvard, are to be Francis Roche, John W. Cutler, Hamilton Fish, Jr., E. Morgan Gilbert, Fulton Cutting, Elliot Cutler, Grafon Chapman, George Roosevelt, Monroe Roosevelt and Kormit Roosevelt, his brother, who accompanied ex-President Roosevelt on his hunting trip to Africa.

Rev. Dr. Henry M. Sanders, a great uncle of Miss Alexander, will officiate at the ceremony, assisted by Dr. Gordon Russell of Cranford, N. J. Following the ceremony there will be a large reception at the residence of Mrs. C. B. Alexander, as the city home of the bride's mother is too small for so large an affair.

Married in Sawdust Ring.
In the center of a sawdust-covered ring in Madison Square Garden, New York, Henry La Pearl, a circus clown, clad in the costume he wears when cutting capers before an audience, took for his bride Miss Frances Magindley of Chicago, a childhood playmate. The spectacle was unusual. Overhead flying trapezes and gey ropes dangled, all streaming with varicolored ribbons. On a platform on which the bridal party was seated was a huge presentment of the head of a clown.

Clowns in costume were the hosts of the occasion. They paraded into the ring and a moment later the bride party entered from under the great bill of unoccupied seats. La Pearl's face was smeared with red and white grease paint and his costume was a combination of green and red. Miss Magindley wore silk. She was attended by three bridesmaids and there were three

Finally, she accepted the one that promised her the most shekels, the finest gown, and the principal place in the front row. Then the prince appeared on the scene and—

The romantic didn't happen. The wise head of the living skeleton's daughter guided her. So she said to the prince, who in real life was Arthur Ingersoll Hoe, the millionaire heir of the great printing press business, that she didn't stand on the same plane socially. Moreover, her education was not deep enough or broad enough to fit her for the position she would occupy as his wife. When she was worthy of him in these two respects she would marry him.

This Evelyn Perry had saved a little money. She worked hard and saved more. Then, two or three years ago, she set about "finishing" herself, in the prescribed way. She went to a fashionable boarding school at Pelham mansion. She studied hard; she observed more. She was groomed and she was coached. When she was graduated, the other day, she was the prettiest and most distinguished girl of all her class. And when young Hoe, who must be here set down as a fine fellow and a wise one, too, claimed her a week or so ago, the wedding was a social event in Washington, and both families, the multi-millionaire's and that of the "living skeleton," met on friendly terms.

Some time the great business of the Hoe company will probably pass to the bridegroom. He has shown good sense enough to be able to run it successfully. If he should need advice, the wise little head of his pretty wife will furnish it.

Old Bills Prove Sobs
A woman who has been married seven years recently cleaned out a writing desk drawer that belonged to her father, whose death occurred a few months ago, and came across a bundle of receipts as big as a man's arm, tied with red tape and marked on the outside, "For Mary." She opened them and saw that they were receipts for her trousseau bills. The woman's best dress now is a 50-cent wool, made by herself, and she has worn it two years. When she read in the receipts of lace she had put on a corset cover that cost \$1 a yard, she grabbed for a fan, but had a fit before she reached it. She revived somewhat, but again scattered rugs over the floor when she read that her wedding gloves cost her father \$36 and her hose cost him \$47. She wears 15-cent hose now, and fairly foamed at the mouth when she realized that some of her wedding hose cost \$2 a pair. And when she came across a receipt of \$17 for embroidering a sheet, she tore out all the hair she had pinned on her head and was beginning on that which grew there, when a merciful unconsciousness overtook her. Her last thought was of the sum total of the trousseau, and some figures swimming before her eyes, and her husband's voice grumbling in the next room because the monthly gas bill was 36 cents more than a month ago, proved too much! She was nineteen hours coming too—Aitchison Globe.

A Wise daughter.
Once there was a "living skeleton" who had a daughter, relates the Cleveland Leader. Now this daughter was so beautiful that all the grand vicars of the drama desired her for their own, and many were the offers that were made her.

Stereotypers in Omaha for Convention

(Continued from Page One.)
paper shop visitors, when, as a matter of fact, the stereotyping process which was barely noticed is just as wonderful as the linotypes. But linotypes are comparatively new, while stereotyping has been in vogue ever since the days of Dellegana, a vague back yonder when Ohio was an Indian hunting ground and New York was still going to bed by tallow candles. James Dellegana is accredited by historians with having been the first successful stereotyper using paper mache process. The day of the Dellegana triumph was many, many years ago, but if he could come to life again, Rip Van Winkle-like, long enough to wand into Omaha during convention week, like the packmen here, and now with unerring forecast that he would be given a welcome so warm that no "centrifugal fan" could cool it.

So it happens that the general public knows less of the stereotyper, less of his process, less of what part he plays in the great game of newspaper making—less than the aggregate, than of any other department of the printing business.

No, that dapper, natty young man who took your want ad over the business office counter downstairs has nothing to do with stereotyping. The man who stereotypes—the several men, to be accurate, for in establishments like The Omaha Bee a force of stereotypers is employed—does his work away back in the rear of the business office. It is so not only in The Bee building, but in all other newspaper shops, and unless you are on a special mission to see the stereotyper you do not come in contact with them when you go newspaper visiting.

Briefly summed up, the stereotyper's work consists of taking the type which composes the several pages of the newspaper, as it is sent to him from the printer, and from these pages, which are locked flat in an electric welded steel encasement

technically known as a "chase," he moulds circular plates which fit upon the press. These circular plates are a duplicate of the type as it comes from the typesetting machines, but instead of being an array of small particles it is a solid, compact plate. Thus, the printing is not done direct from the type, but from the plate made by the stereotyper. The novice naturally wonders why the printing is not done from the type, as it is in small newspaper shops where flat-bed presses are used. The answer is found in the fact that by the stereotyping process the rotary presses greatly exceed the speed of flat-bed presses, and in order that a rotary press may be used, it is necessary to curve the type to fit the cylinders of the press—and that can only be done by the stereotyping process. Of course, there are methods for flat stereotyping, but they relate to job printing and do not have to do with daily newspaper making.

Quoting Foreman Rowzee of The Bee's force: "When a form comes to us from the composing room a form is shop name for a page of type; the stereotyper strips to the waist, save for only under-shirt of thin gauze, no sleeves in the shirt, slide the form on the bed of a rolling machine. One of them planes it down. Another oils it. A third lays a prepared fong on the type and covers it with a felt blanket. Thus far but a fraction of a minute has elapsed, and a few seconds more the form has been passed forward and back under the roller. The form is immediately covered with half a dozen drying blankets and placed on the steam press to dry. The matrix is set in about six minutes. A minute later the matrix has been trimmed and is in the casting box. The stroke of a pump and the cast is ready. Water is then turned on, so that the cast may be cooled. Jerked out of the casting box, the plate, which is then in circular shape, is trimmed to fit the cylinder of the press. Then a bell rings and the press starts. Newsboys grab the paper and rush out to

Membership Roster, Omaha Union No. 24

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the streets. The stereotyper's work is done—but remember that this description covers only one plate, and that it takes many plates to cover all editions of a modern newspaper—the very minimum under any press arrangement being one plate for each page.

No other department of a big newspaper has more work to be done within such a short space of time. When stereotypers work, their work when they play, they play. Their on-duty hours are short, but the work is like being on the firing line while it does last. The stereotyper gets there on time, rings the gong signaling the pressman to "get your starter," then he scrubs hands, arms and face with tar soap, dons his street garb and is out, care-free and buoyant, all of his troubles having been dumped into the "metal pot."

The stereotyper has been mentioned as the "gladiator" of the newspaper shop. And so he is, for the very nature of his work is conducive to the development of muscle, and muscle is one of the component parts of the gladiator. Truly, your experience among men is somewhat abridged if you have never intimately known the stereotyper. He may be weak on rhetoric, he may not shine as a diplomat, his bluntness of speech may sometimes indicate a lack of tact, many times he would not be snapped up by the royal tailors as a fashion model. But for all that, he is a highly developed type of man—real, manly man.

Doom of the Big Hat.
The day of the large hat and the over-elaborate coiffure seems to be over. In England the sudden donning of mourning has altered all the fashions to a remarkable extent. The large hat has almost disappeared and with it the mass of false hair that was necessary to make it keep its proper position on the head.

In Rome a petition has been laid before parliament urging that prohibitive duties be placed upon the large headgear fashionable there, also that women be taxed heavily for the switches of hair which they coil and plait around their heads. These duties are necessary, say the petitioners, because women have seemingly lost their judgment regarding hats and coiffures.

In France special sermons have been preached against the big hats in several parishes. One preacher suggested that women should come to church without hats at all so that men could contemplate the altar in peace, while others have urged the women of their congregations to observe what is fitting in church and dress their heads modestly and quietly.

Naturally with all this opposition the big hat is becoming unpopular among women of various nations, and with its disappearance among the Englishwomen, who first wore it, its vanishing elsewhere becomes a matter of course.—New York Sun.