

# Nebraska Guardsmen Assemble in Model Camp Mickey

Camp John H. Mickey, located in the lower level of the valley southeast of Bellevue, is a tented town of nearly 2,000 khaki-clad Nebraska National guardsmen, come to receive instruction in the use of firearms, in the ethics of military manners and the science of war.

Two regiments of the Nebraska militia, the signal corps, the engineering corps and the field hospital corps comprise the various wards of this city of tents.

To police this city requires more skill than to administer the government of the ordinary town of 2,000 inhabitants, for at Camp Mickey the guardsmen are brought in close contact and with no restraint but that imposed upon them by the commanding officers.

And yet Camp Mickey is one of the cleanest, most orderly and pleasant places in the state. To bring it to this standard has required the personal skill and interest of the company and regimental officers and the personal supervision of Brigadier General John A. Storch.

The guardsmen are called at 6:30 in the morning, and if they have not responded within a few minutes a brawny first sergeant with a lantern in his hand and a merciless determination featured in his face goes to each tent and with little ceremony yanks the offender from the warm blankets into the early morning chill.

**First Meal Early.**  
When the first meal of the day has been consumed, only after march and reveille and assembly, comes fatigue call and then guard mount. The first call for guard mount is sounded at 7:40 o'clock and at 7:50 assembly sounds. Then follows the calls to the various duties of the day—drill at 8:25, assembly at 8:35, recall at 9:35, first sergeant's call at 11:30, mess at noon, school under the direction of regular army officers at 1: at 2 o'clock is the call to drill again, with assembly at 2:30 and recall at 4:15; from 5 to 5:30 is given to parade and then mess comes at 6:15. The call to quarters formerly sounded at 10 o'clock, is blown at 11 o'clock at Camp Mickey, and fifteen minutes later the clear notes of the tattoo ring out over the camp and at 11:30 the mournful taps announce that all lights must be dozed and that any guardsman thereafter caught out of his tent without a good cause and an acceptable excuse is liable to extra duty on the next day.

The militiamen at Camp Mickey have been unusually enterprising this year and none of them sleep on the ground with nothing but a blanket between them and the cold earth. Bales of wheat and oat straw were taken to the camp by the carload and each guardsman was allowed to fill a big cotton tick for his personal use. On this tick of straw a blanket is thrown and the young soldier citizen wraps himself in another army blanket and throws himself on the bed of straw and sleeps until the first call before daybreak in the morning.

**Camp is Clean.**  
A new method of disposing of refuse has been invented for the use of Camp Mickey. A long ditch is excavated in the ground and figured with stones. The ditch slopes so that water will run through it when placed in the higher end. Over these stones a carefully made layer

of wood is placed and this set burning. The garbage is then poured at the upper end of the burning ditch and as the water flows toward the lower end the heated stones send it up in vapor and the solid refuse is burned.

Camp Mickey is proclaimed by those in authority over it to be the most successful gathering of Nebraska National guardsmen ever held. Brigadier General Joseph A. Storch says he is much pleased with the spirit in which the young guardsmen have gone about their work. Colonel F. J. Mack, in command of the Second regiment, and Colonel G. Eberly of the First, are also positive in their assertions that the camp is a success never attained by former camps.

The final word of commendation is passed by Bishop George A. Beecher, of the missionary district of Kearney, who has made a study of the boy his life work. He believes in the national guardsmen and in the object it accomplishes, and thinks that the time will come when the citizens of the state will more fully appreciate the value to the state of this training in military tactics. The boys who are given this training are taught to respect the methods of the

### COUNSELLOR TO HIS MAJESTY KING AK-SAR-BEN XVII.



G. W. POWELL.

military authorities by being given a thorough understanding of the work of the regular army in time of war and peace. They enter into the spirit of the camp with enthusiasm and company commanders return home with a much more efficient corps of militiamen than when they came to camp.

In order to make the efficiency of the national guard as complete as possible the commanding officers plan long "bikes" to harden the muscles of the young soldiers to the rigors of camp routine. Sometimes there is a low note of protest in the ranks on account of the length of the marches, but these protests never reach the ears of the thirty-five or forty officers who accompany them on spirited horses, bought temporarily by the state.

It is between the "non-coms" and the privates that the line of discipline often wavers, for being usually late of the ranks and often familiar with the men these unsharpened officers experience the real difficulty in securing prompt execution of orders.

However, the officers of Camp Mickey, who wear the chevrons of the non-coms, report no inclination on the part of the 2,000 young men present to fight against discipline. The desire to be "well drilled" in the eyes of the general of the camp actuates all companies and each member of every company is quick to take up the precedent set by their officers and lend assistance in enforcing rules and obtaining order. Perhaps the fear of being called a "rookie" also prompts many who might otherwise be insubordinate to conform to the general demand for decency and strict observance of military regulations.

**Camp Has Good Tone.**  
Concerning the general moral tone of Camp John H. Mickey, Bishop George A. Beecher has made a special investigation and declares the ordinary looseness of such camps is absent. He has made it his one idea to see that this "tone" was absent and has succeeded in a great measure, although he admits that there are those who will act in a "disgraceful" manner in spite of the strictest military discipline and the most favorable environments.

To uphold the citizens of the state who believe that the National guard is a worthy organization and to dispel if possible the belief that has in the past obtained strong foothold that only the tougher element of the country existed in the guard, Bishop Beecher has gone about among these encampments for the last seven years and has found them consisting of clean, earnest and enthusiastic young men, who are not prone to rowdiness, but are patriotic and eager to acquire a knowledge of things military.

**Camp Most Successful.**  
Those who have seen many camps of national guardsmen are willing to concede that Camp John H. Mickey is not only one of the most interesting, but is also one of the most successful and has been of greater benefit to young Nebraska than any other effort that has borne fruit in recent years. Much of this is due to Bishop Beecher, who has placed a "magic lantern" in the camp and has been giving the boys free lectures on the various things of interest which he has seen or has himself be-

come much interested about. Among the subjects, he has chosen the Philippines and presents views which well illustrate the point he would impress upon the citizen-soldiers. These talks are not ultra-religious digressions which bore the young and red-blooded members of the militia, but are full of interest, plain and in a simple and direct manner appealing to the loyalty and the patriotism of young Americans.

Although Camp Mickey is ostensibly a warlike encampment, where the vocations of peace have been displaced by the preparations and training for war, it is not really so, for even the most military officer of the camp, while he would be glad and willing to go to actual battle in case of threatened danger, will tell you that "we do not want war, but peace." Then arises the question of the advisability of warlike maneuvers, when those most active in them want not war but peace.

Not a National guardsman at Camp Mickey but will answer the question in an off-hand and easy manner: "If war should come, we are well prepared for it; if war always is averted, we have secured

### GRAND MUFTI WHO EXTOLLED THE KING'S GREATNESS.



B. F. THOMAS.

a training, a schooling, which is as valuable in peace as in war, for it is not only a training in the science of war, but is a school for the development of the guardsmen, physically, mentally and morally."

**Officers at Camp.**  
The brigade staff is composed of Brigadier General Joseph A. Storch of Fullerton, commanding; Major H. H. Antles, Lincoln, adjutant; Major Morgan J. Flaherty, Fullerton, quartermaster; Major Charles H. Dean, Lincoln, commissary; Major L. H. Gage, Lincoln, inspector of small arms practice; Lieutenant E. Wood Smith, Columbus, aide.

The following members of the general staff, detailed with the brigade, are in camp: Colonel A. D. Falconer, Lincoln, quartermaster and commissary general; Colonel A. D. Fetterman, Omaha, inspector general; Colonel Willard A. Prince, Grand Island, adjutant general; Phelps was in camp for part of the encampment. All the officers of the medical corps are on hand.

Following are the companies of the two regiments with their captains:  
First regiment, Colonel G. A. Eberly of Stanton, commanding; Company A, York, Captain R. E. Olmstead; Company B, Stanton, Captain Iver S. Johnson; Company C, Beatrice, Captain C. L. Brewster; Company D, Norfolk, Captain C. L. Anderson; Company E, Blair, Captain F. A. Abbott; Company G, Geneva, Captain H. E. Ford; Company H, Osceola, Captain R. O. Albin; Company I, Auburn, Captain O. E. Davis; Company K, Wymore, Captain J. V. Criss; Company L, Omaha, Captain H. E. Elissner; Company M, McCook, Captain J. Roy. Weidenhamer.

Second regiment, Colonel Fred N. Mack of Albion, commanding; Company A, Kearney, Captain H. N. Jones; Company B, Beaver City, Captain John Stevens; Company C, Nebraska City, Captain C. E. McCormick; Company D, Hastings, Captain J. H. Riffe; Company E, Holdrege, Captain F. A. Anderson; Company F, Lincoln, Captain P. L. Hall, Jr.; Company G, Omaha, Captain E. E. Stericker; Company H, Aurora, Captain C. G. Johnson; Company I, Omaha, Captain G. A. Lundberg; Company K, Schuyler, Captain C. H. Johnson; Company L, Alma, Captain L. A. Kimberling; Company M, Albion, Captain L. H. Davis. In addition there is the Signal corps from Fremont, under command of Captain H. A. Hess; field hospital corps No. 1 from Lincoln, commanded by Major J. M. Birker; the machine gun company from Beatrice, under command of Captain H. T. Weston, and the engineer corps of Omaha, under command of Captain F. Otto Haesman.

### OH, GIRLS, LOOK WHAT'S HERE

A Straight Tip on How to Dress Up on Fifty Dollars This Fall.

Coat and Skirt Suit—Six and three-quarters yards of cheviot, forty-four inches wide, \$1.25 per yard, \$8.44; three and one-quarter yards of satin for coat lining, 75 cents per yard, \$2.44; one-quarter yard striped trimming silk, \$1 per yard, 25 cents; four large buttons (bone), 60 cents per dozen, 20 cents; six small buttons (bone), 40 cents per dozen, 20 cents; total, \$11.52.  
Costume Waists—Three and one-quarter

yards of satin, twenty-two inches wide, 50 cents per yard, \$2.00; five-eighths yard of cloth matching suit, \$1.25 per yard, 70 cents; three-eighths yard of white net, 20 cents per yard, 20 cents; eight buttons (small bone), 40 cents per dozen, 27 cents; total, \$7.20.

Second Waist—Two and five-eighths yards of lace, twenty-four inches wide, \$1 per yard, \$2.63; one and one-eighth yard of chiffon, 75 cents per yard, 85 cents; one piece of soutache braid, each 15 cents; total, \$3.58.

Shirt Waist—Three and one-half yards of flannel, twenty-seven inches wide, 40 cents per yard, \$1.40; six small buttons (pearl), 20 cents per dozen, 10 cents; total, \$1.50.

Afternoon Gowns—Five and one-half yards of crepe, thirty-six inches wide, 50 cents per yard, \$2.75; three-eighths yard of tucking, 50 cents per yard, 19 cents; one and three-quarter yards satin (for trimming), 50 cents per yard, \$1.40; total, \$4.34.

Evening Dress—Six and three-quarters yards of satin, thirty-six inches wide, \$1 per yard, \$6.75; two and three-eighths yards of all-over lace, \$1.50 per yard, \$3.75; total, \$10.50.

Wrapper—Seven and one-quarter yards

### CHANCELLOR OF THE REALM UNDER SAMSON'S RULE.



F. W. FITCH.

all-overs, thirty-six inches wide, 50 cents per yard, \$3.00; eight yards of lace, 25 cents per yard, \$2.00; seven yards of lace insertion, 8 cents per yard, 56 cents; two yards of ribbon, 20 cents per yard, 40 cents; total, \$7.56.

Hat—Plain felt shape, \$1.20; three and one-half yards of satin ribbon, 50 cents per yard, \$1.75; total, \$2.95.

Scarf and Hair Ornament—One and one-half yards of marquisette, 55 cents per yard, \$1.25; twelve skeins embroidery cotton, 50 cents per dozen; total, \$1.75.

Shirt Waist Accessories—One jabot, 50 cents; four collars, 15 cents per collar, 60 cents; total, \$1.

Patterns, \$1; total, \$30.—Women's Home Companion.

### HAND THAT ROCKS CRADLE

Science Proves on the Rockers and Pushes the Hand Away.

It is a well known fact that the hand that used to rock the cradle isn't doing it very much. We are making no reference to the problem of race suicide, says the Philadelphia Record, but to the fact that among all the long-established things to which modern science is hostile the cradle occupies a conspicuous place. There are still babies—that is, there are occasionally still babies—but rocking is no part of their regimen where thoroughly up-to-date methods of rearing infants prevail.

The sociologists are divided on the question whether this lack of rocking is a cause or an effect. There are those who hold that because the hand that rocked the cradle has been thrown out of employment by progress, just as stage drivers and hand spinners have been, it is seeking the ballot in order to escape complete idleness. There are others, however, who believe that the removal of rockers from cradles is not the cause of the political activity of women, but is the result of a profounder understanding of the effect of perpetual motion upon the interior arrangements of the infant.

However this may be, the issue between the scientific and the traditional method of soothing infants is squarely joined in Chicago, where an official of the health department says savagely: "Self-rocking cradles are the devil's own device." To which an overworked mother retorts: "They're a grand invention. I can't cook dinner and rock baby at the same time. I used to have to just let the baby bawl away. Now the clock-work cradle stops its crying."

It would seem to be obvious that if the babies are to be rocked the self-rocking cradle is entitled to the respect given to all labor-saving devices, but that is not the opinion of Health Commissioner Young, who declares that he rocks his babies himself and allows no one else to have anything to do with the rocking of them, while the assistant health commissioner says no kind of cradle is good for a child; a cot is far better. The cot is undoubtedly driving out the cradle in the east, and its influence will soon be felt universally through the west. But so long as the rocking continues we believe the weight of scientific opinion is that clockwork can do it just as well as mother's foot.

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