

Nebraska Pure Food Week March 10 to 16

"He Never Took Cover" Is War Record of Colonel Grant of Omaha Supply Depot

Started as Captain of Light Artillery, But Later Was Transferred to Quartermaster's Department.



COLONEL F.A. GRANT
LUMIERE PHOTO

"He never took cover." Thus did Major J. F. Bell characterize Lieutenant Colonel Frank A. Grant, quartermaster in charge of the Omaha supply depot, in a report made when Colonel Grant was a captain of the Utah volunteer light artillery, in service in the Philippine islands.

He was appointed captain of Battery B, Utah light artillery, May 9, 1898, and served during the war with Spain and the Philippine insurrection. During these campaigns he was mentioned in official dispatches 32 times for distinguished conduct, according to the report of Major General H. W. Lawton.

He was given command of the converted gunboat Laguna de Bay and proved of great aid to the infantry sections in clearing the Pasig river of insurgents. His command led the advance up the river to the lake and frequently routed the enemy from entrenched positions.

At the battle of Binondo Cemetery his courage and ability as a leader was highly praised by Major J. F. Bell, an eyewitness. Under a heavy insurgent infantry fire less than 800 yards away he led his battery between burning buildings in the advance. They were forced to pull their cannon by hand through deep mud in order to capture the coveted position.

In his official dispatch of the battle Major Bell said: "I attribute much of its success to the fearless nerve and determination of Captain Grant himself. He was always calm and cool, fired deliberately after good aim and furnished an example for his men which could not have been better. He never took cover but constantly exposed himself to fire in the transaction of his duty."

He was breveted major, June 29, 1898, and mustered out of service August 16, 1899. After a little more than a year of civilian life the call of the army again led him to enter military service and he was appointed captain

in the quartermaster department February 2, 1901. He entered active service, accepting the commission of captain, April 15, 1901. He was highly recommended for appointment by officers under whose command he had served.

He is highly qualified for the duties imposed upon him in the quartermaster department, his record shows. For several years before entering the army he was a steamboat captain on the Great Lakes and his knowledge of shipping conditions has proven extremely useful. Since entering the quartermaster corps he has served in the Philippines and at several posts in the United States.

March 3, 1911, he was promoted to the rank of major. He was again promoted May 15, 1917, to the rank of lieutenant colonel. His efficient administration of the Omaha depot and his extensive knowledge of shipping conditions with which his department has to contend leads his many friends to feel confident that he will soon be

Mentioned in Official Dispatches 32 Times During Campaign Against Philippine Insurrectos.

promoted to the full rank of colonel. Fort Omaha, Fort Crook, the National Army cantonment at Camp Funston and several other army camps are now being supplied from the Omaha depot under his administration.

Nicholas Lets Contract For 100,000-Gallon Tank

The L. V. Nicholas Oil company has let the contract for the erection of a 100,000 gallon tank to be located on property recently purchased at Twenty-fourth and Hickory streets. This property contains nine acres and is said to be one of the last large close-in tracts available for manufacturing purposes.

Construction work will be started immediately on the new tank. Other material contracted for includes 100 copper, steel and wooden tanks and a huge boiler.

Rapid progress is being made on the plans for the new refinery. Construction of the combined office and garage building is to be started as

soon as the weather conditions permit.

The new refinery is to have an ultimate capacity of 1,000 barrels a day, and is being erected as the result of the continued demand for Nicholas products. The company is said to already have a market for the entire output of the refinery as rapidly as it is built.

Another filling station is to be erected immediately at Seventeenth and Davenport streets. It is to be a duplicate of the station operated by the company at Twelfth and Harney streets.

Mrs. Amy Pomeroy has been decorated with the order of the British Empire in recognition of the valuable assistance she gave her husband in perfecting a bullet which it is asserted, has largely ended the zeppelin menace.

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OMAHA

MANY HOMES BUILT DURING LAST MONTH

Records Show That Bulk of Construction Work for February Was Residences and Small Houses.

Many more buildings were built or started in Omaha in February, 1918, than in February a year ago, but the sum total of the values of the buildings is far less. This shows the tendency in Omaha at this time toward building homes, small apartment houses and other structures instead of the big business blocks.

A year ago the city was full of big building projects. Thus in February, 1917, a total of only 52 building permits were taken out, but their value was \$936,925. During the February just past 411 permits were issued, but the total value was only \$163,000.

The same tendency is noticed in a great many of the other large cities.

Cost Increased.
With the vast government construction activities omitted from the tabulation of building permits issued in the principal cities of the country and with present work running strongly toward war necessities, the showing made by the cities becomes necessarily unfavorable. The statistics of building permits issued now present only a partial view of the current work, whereas a year ago they represented an overwhelming percentage of it. And the volume of government work is still increasing. Ordinary building operations—that is, private

building—have shrunk to less than half the normal amount, when the increased cost of construction is taken into consideration. In estimated cost it is something more than 50 per cent. It is quite evident that the current amount of normal construction is considerably less than the actual requirements. Households are "doubling up" all over the land; business structures are not kept strictly up in repairs. The construction of needed buildings of all kinds is being deferred to more propitious times. But the crowding of necessary work makes a very fair showing, all things considered.

In 110 principal cities of the United States the building permits issued in February, as officially reported to the American Contractor, Chicago, total \$29,074,332, as against \$52,739,254 for February last year, a decrease of 44 per cent. Of these cities 32 show an increase over the corresponding period a year ago. In most instances this increase is due to the issuance of permits last month for one or more unusually large structures. Thus in Baltimore the gain of 114 per cent is accounted for by the issuance of a permit for an addition to the Bartlett-Hayward company munition plant at a cost of \$277,500 and a \$283,443 permit issued to the Consolidated Power company. Harrisburg obtains its neat gain through a permit for a \$170,500 school building. Sioux City's splendid increase comes from a permit for a \$400,000 department store building. Youngstown owes its big increase to a \$600,000 permit taken out by the Home Savings and Loan company. The large cities generally show a decided falling off in construction work.

Many American machine shops report that their women workers have become expert in the operation of grinders, lathes, drill presses, milling machines, punch presses, and other lines of exact machine work.

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