

# STATE FARMERS REPORT LOSING SPRING LAMBS

### Investigation Shows the Flocks of Nebraska Are Badly Affected With Diseases of the Stomach.

The state veterinarian has received complaints that the farmers are losing their spring lambs. Investigation shows that lambs are very badly infected with stomach worms. In one flock 75 per cent of the lambs plainly shows something seriously wrong and another had lost almost one-third of its lambs and they were dying at the rate of two to five daily. The trouble is confined to the so-called native lambs.

### Pastures Infected.

The early part of the grazing season the weather was rather cool, damp and even wet, most of the time a condition very favorable for the existence of the larval or immature form of this stomach worm. The pastures became infected from the affected ones which have a greater vitality and very rarely become dormant. The worms to effect their health.

The mature worm is a blood sucking parasite about an inch long and the size of No. 40 thread and reddish-brown in color and is found in the fourth stomach. The mature female worm produces a large number of eggs which pass out with the droppings. If the thought worms become scattered over the pasture. These eggs are in various stages of development, some hatch in a couple of days and others in a week or 10 days. The first stage or period after hatching lasts about two days. During this stage they are easily killed by drying or freezing.

If season is favorable they cast their skins and enter the second stage and become imbedded in a membrane which protects them from drying and freezing to such an extent that the pastures are infested for a long time. With sufficient moisture they become active and develop into stomach worms and crawl up the stems or leaves of the various grasses ready to be swallowed by other sheep.

### Western Sheep Escape.

The western sheep are rarely and very little troubled with these worms, for the semi-arid conditions are not favorable to its mode of life.

In affected lambs the fourth stomach is often full of these worms. The first symptom noticed may be as harsh or rough unthrifty appearance of the wool and on moving the flock the affected lambs will drop and be unable to keep up. The visible mucus membrane are very pale or anemic, diarrhea comes on, dark in color, lamb walks and stands with his head down in a listless attitude, lacking interest in what is going on. In bad cases dropsical swelling are often under the jaw.

In treating the affected lambs it is necessary to remove the cause, that is, to change to dry feed or green pastures after treatment. Frequent changes from pasture to stubble field, then to corn field and to meadows after haying will often prevent much trouble with internal parasites.

In many cases it may be advisable to follow the practice of feeding a light grain ration during the summer to enable them to better pass through an attack. The most successful method of treating, although not an easy one, is to give the lambs about four drams or one tablespoonful of gasoline with an equal part of raw linseed oil mixed with about four ounces of milk as a drench, by means of a narrow necked bottle. In drenching the sheep allow it to stand backed up against a fence held by an assistant, with head up sufficiently to allow liquid to flow down the throat. Go slow and allow time for the lamb to swallow. The dose for a ewe is twice as much gasoline and oil as for a lamb.

This treatment should always follow a fast, that is, the sheep should be kept off feed 12 hours, as over night. Give drench in the morning and keep them off feed about four hours afterwards. Then light feed the balance of the day and repeat as before for three consecutive days. Then 10 days later repeat for three days as before. If the lambs act as if they were drunk you can be sure you are using enough gasoline and if this is not noticeable the gasoline should be increased a little.

### Wrote "Love" 61 Times.

London.—Remarkable extracts from a letter written by a wife to a man who was not her husband, were read in the divorce court when Sidney Hickman sued his wife, Alice, for divorce on grounds of misconduct with Cecil Brownhill. The misconduct occurred when he was in the army. Attorney for Hickman said the word "love" occurred 61 times in a letter he read, so he proposed to shorten it by omitting it every time. Samples of the love epistle were: "I belong to you now, love. I swear I will always love you. Nothing will take you away from me, you dearest. You love me, don't you? You will please yourself, won't you, love? My own dear one, my own sweet one. A deceiver nini was granted."

### Forgot He Was Married.

London, July.—"I forgot all about my first marriage," exclaimed Samuel Edward Roberts, a sergeant in the royal air service when arraigned on charge of bigamy. "I don't know how I happened to forget it, I guess the war made me do it."

# Winners of Canning Contest of Which 350 Youths of Summer School Participated



# Nurses Who Saw Service in France Launch Campaign to Obtain Rank in Army

### Women Who Took Care of the Boys in France Claim That Relative Army Rank is Only Way That Efficiency Can be Maintained—Congressman Reavis, Nebraska, Tells of Work of Nurses.

Washington, Aug. 30.—The nurses who served so nobly with the army in France and who were responsible for the amazing percentage of complete recovery of wounded and sick soldiers have started a real fight here in Washington to secure relative army rank for nurses in the service. As the reason for that demand they cite experiences while in the service in France and England. Only through such a system, they say, can the nursing corps be maintained at the high standard of efficiency which American preparedness demands. In order to emphasize their reasons they have asked the senate and house to grant a public hearing on the Jones-Raker bill giving relative rank to army nurses. At this hearing, which shortly will be held, the nurses expect to show justification for their demands. One of their leaders, Mrs. Anne Calvert Neely, has prepared the following statement setting forth the cause of the nurses for the International Nurse Service:

**By ANNE CALVERT NEELY.**

The transports that daily enter our harbors are bringing back not only the boys who saved our country, but the nurses who saved our boys. When urged these nurses will show their many decorations and citations, but in doing so they always say: "We like these things, of course, but what we love is the praise of our wounded boys."

That praise is unstinted. As one poor crippled fellow in Walter Reed hospital said to me yesterday: "Our nurses pulled us through. They were the bright light we saw when we got out of battle. They brought back to our minds what we had gone in for." And another: "An, believe me, they were never quitters. I've seen them stick and go on taking out wounded when men ran for cover."

The services of these women to our country is one of the thrilling romances of the war. Medical officers who were with them on the firing line, public men who saw them at work at the front, the boys whose lives they saved—all testify to their devoted heroism.

### Reavis Indorses Plan.

Said Representative Reavis of Nebraska, on his return from France: "I saw gray faced, hollow eyed nurses who admitted reluctantly and with a smile that they had been on duty under fire for 36, 48, even 52 hours. I've come back to do what I can for those heroic women who are doing so much for us."

The War department up to the present time has failed to reward the services of our army nurse corps. In the general staff plan for army recognition just submitted to the senate military affairs committee the one request made by our overseas service has been side-tracked and ignored. This request, made for the soldiers whom all through the war they have stood by so devotedly was that the nurses be granted rank in order that they could better discharge their duties.

In the acid test of the late war our nurses discovered that they could have cared for their wounded more efficiently had they possessed rank. And this is why. The army nurse corps has the grave responsibility of seeing that the medical officers' orders are carried out. To do this, as the nurses have as many as 70 patients in their wards at a time, they must depend on the help of orderlies who are enlisted men, for the most part, untrained in hospital work and constantly shifting. These men have been taught to only obey officers who wear rank insignia on their shoulder straps, but not to obey nurses without rank or the insignia of rank. They think exactly what one delicious man at a base hospital kept saying to his nurse: "I don't have to obey you. You're not an officer; you're only a nurse." It has been found that this lack of rank and the authority that goes with such rank results in friction between nurses and orderlies; in delays that are dangerous—sometimes fatal. Much of the time and vitality of the nurses that should be given their patients is wasted in struggles with untrained orderlies over whom the nurses, without rank, have no recognized authority.

The nurse corps is not alone in believing that the possession of rank will help this dangerous weakness in the nursing system of our army.

### Taft Backs Nurses.

Ex-President Taft, for four years commander-in-chief of our army and for three months a patient in a military hospital in the Philippines, says: "Army nurses deserve and need rank in order to work more efficiently. Why withhold it? Let us brush Mr. Tite Barnacle aside." So strong is his belief in the need of rank for the army nurse corps that he has become honorary chairman of the national committee to secure military rank for army nurses.

### Societies Approve Request.

All the nursing associations of the country, the medical board of the Council of National Defense, prominent lay organizations such as the woman's committee of the Council of National Defense, the general Federation of Women's clubs, hundreds of chapters of the Red Cross, the suffrage organizations, have expressed their approval of a request so patriotic, so unselfish.

The nurses, notwithstanding the gratitude they have earned from their country, are asking nothing for themselves. They are asking for relative rank only—which means rank without commission, emoluments or increase in pay. The wisdom of their request seems proven by the fact that Canada and Australia have found that relative rank granted their army nurse corps several years ago has accomplished just what our nurse corps claims it will accomplish.

Surgeon General Fetherston, of the Australian army, on his visit to this country last year declared that the efficiency of both the Canadian and Australian army nurse corps had been greatly increased by the giving of relative rank to the nurses. "And," added General Fetherston, "remember, no matter how much you give the nurses, it will be none too good for them. They are the noblest class of women in the world."

### Only Relative Rank Asked.

This noblest class of women today is asking modestly only for relative rank, and for the lower grades of rank, those to be carefully subordinated to the medical corps.

In spite of the wide popular demand that these women be granted a request based purely on a desire to serve, in spite of expert testimony proving their request to be a wise one, in spite of the proofs of success offered by Canada and Australia, the War department up to the

# Marriage of Teacher to Pupil Brings Real Romance to Light

### Cupid Invades "Ungraded Room" at Kellom School, and Sympathy and Interest Are Transformed Into Love—Young Russian Immigrant Overcomes Many Obstacles.

**BY SAMUEL ISRAEL.**

Often in the hurried and wretched wanderings of the newgatherer he catches sight of the fair but timid maiden of romance, and not recognizing her he hastens on to record some hum-drum recurrent incident of daily life. Then some chronicler, more fortunate captives the maiden and her story is revealed for the ever curious public.

And so in one of our daily papers recently appeared the brief announcement of the marriage of Miss Pearl Norton to Abraham Sweet. According to the abbreviated notice, both were Omaha residents. Miss Norton had been a school teacher for the last six years Mr. Sweet was well versed in literature and a graduate of the Omaha schools.

### Romance Entirely Overlooked.

But romance had been entirely overlooked in the brief article. Sweet, the young Russian immigrant of some eight years ago, was entirely forgotten in the description of the versatile Mr. Sweet of today. His struggles and his ultimate triumph in the "ungraded room" at Kellom school, where Miss Norton held sway as teacher, was undescribed and unmentioned. Only the commonplace fact of marriage sufficed for the first chronicler who had been unfortunate enough not to recognize mute romance in the dim background.

The story has its inception in the autumn of some eight years ago. At the same time the young Russian immigrant arrived at Ellis island, New York City—that great port which serves as a gateway to the promised island, America, for mil-

lions of foreigners who flee from their native land because of persecutions, intolerance or slain economic pressure.

**Comes to Omaha.**

Both of the first two causes actuated Mr. Sweet to forsake the land of his birth for the haven of refuge offered by America. In the first moments of his arrival to "the land of the free and the home of the brave," he was bewildered by the noise and jar of the mighty city, its teeming population and its millions who fled ghostlike through the streets each bent upon the execution of his own task.

But fortunately, his experiences in the mightiest city of this continent were short lived. New York was left behind and the weary bewildered stranger, pathetically lonesome, arrived in Omaha, one cool day to take up his residence with relatives.

And here romance and love exerted their spell and wove about the young timid stranger their web of circumstance.

### Old Prejudices Revived.

The crest of the immigration wave from Europe always breaks on the cities of the east, but little pools and eddies of this wave are deposited throughout the country. Various localities claim their portion of these immigrants. Omaha is one of these cities. To it annually come thousands from the opposite side of the world in the quest of those things denied them in their homelands. The old prejudices of race, of creed, of belief are for time revived by these strangers who clan together in our midst until the justly famed melting pot assimilates and does away with their petty differences.

One of these clans composed of the aloof Jews, separated from their fellow mortals by creed and persecution, have found Twenty-fourth street, in the vicinity of Kellom school, peculiarly attractive. Members of this race have settled in this locality in large numbers, confronting our city officials with a problem smaller only in dimensions to that of which before the war faced the larger cities.

### Eager For Schooling.

To the great majority of these strangers opportunities for education have been denied. Upon their arrival here they therefore take immediate advantage of our system of public education. Many of them, though old in years and experience, are so desirous of attaining knowledge that they are willing to undergo the humiliation of going even to the public school with small children.

Thus Kellom school found itself confronted with a complicated problem. The minds of these strangers, often sharpened by suffering and experience, leaped far ahead of the average student. But the handicap of inability to speak the language was too great. Finally a happy medium was hit upon. An "ungraded room" was established. All strangers in quest of knowledge were sent to this room, their qualifications adjudged, and after a period of intensive training in the use of the English language, they were placed in one of the regular classes. Often they were graduated directly from this "ungraded room."

### A Labor of Love.

To Miss Norton fell the task of handling these timid but bright foreigners. It was truly a labor of love. Often she had watched the pitiful attempts of these immigrants while in the regular classes. Their efforts in their struggles, their disappointments interested her. She was sympathetic and had not failed to mention her deep interest. Teaching and aiding these strangers had become a second nature to her. She understood and was therefore appreciated.

And to this room came Abraham Sweet.

# Champions Will Attend State Fair Thursday, Omaha Day, to Represent City.

These are the champion canners of 350 girls and boys who attended the summer canning classes in the public and parochial schools this summer.

Left to right, they are: Helen Levinson, Long school; Etta Frisch, Mason school; Frances Taylor, Walnut Hill school; Mary Haney, Walnut Hill school; Anna Mae Boland, Central Park school; Ruby Crippen, Howard Kennedy school.

These champion canners will attend the state fair next Tuesday, "Omaha Day," and will represent this city in a contest for the state championship. They won first honors in Omaha last week in a contest held at Central High school. In addition to winning individual honors, Misses Haney, Boland and Crippen won places in the Omaha team contest; and Misses Levinson, Frisch and Taylor won second team honors.

Miss Haney, who won first place in the individual contest, canned 150 jars of fruits and vegetables this season.

The average for 350 members of the classes was 50 cans. Joseph Ihm, supervisor of the canning classes, estimated that the members have canned more than 20,000 jars this season.

Mayor Smith distributed the prizes yesterday afternoon at a picnic held in Riverview park. Boys and girls were presented to all boys and girls who had complied with the class requirements during the season.

# Great Citizen Army Asked by National Guard Association

Washington, Aug. 30.—Organization through a new system of universal military training of a great citizen army to be known as the National Guard Corps was proposed by the National Guard association in a statement made public through the National Security League. Thirty divisions of the National Guard Corps, functioning as a separate corps of the United States army under the direction of the secretary of war, is proposed.

Instead of subjecting all 19-year-old youths to a three-months' course of intensive military training as proposed by the War department, the guard association would have military training as a part of the national public school system, with youths entering this course when 14 years of age. After this preliminary training, they would be given two months' training in the field and then would be graduated into the guard, where they would serve actively for two years and nine months before being placed in the reserve for three years.

### Fined \$206 for Eloping.

Chicago, Ill., Aug. 30.—It cost Farmer James Baywalt of Avon, Ill., just \$206 and a lot of trouble to elope with the wife of C. B. Eshelman, a neighboring tiller of the soil. This is the amount he was fined by Judge Hayes in the municipal court, and Mrs. Eshelman was sent home—with a state's attorney.

present time has failed to give the nurses the asked for recognition. In the army reorganization bill, after enumerating the many officers of the medical, dental and veterinary corps, the department says: "The nurse corps shall be constituted as now provided by law." This means, in plain English, that the nurse corps, a body of highly trained professionals, is left on the standard of the enlisted man. It means also that the nurse corps is the only corps in the army to which rank is not given. Still it is given even to the army bandmaster. Also the standard set for the nurse corps is higher than for any other corps in the army. They must meet not only a physical test as do the enlisted men, not only a physical and mental test as do the officers, but also a moral test such as no other corps in the army has to submit to.

During the war almost 22,000 nurses entered the service of their country. There still are 10,000 in the service caring for the 36,000 sick and wounded men still in our military hospitals.

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