

### 300-ACRE CLASS ROOM IN STATE FARM SCHOOL

#### Kentucky Mountaineers Submit to Plan of Episcopal Church for Education.

Lexington, Ky., Oct. 4.—In the mountains of Kentucky is a school with a 300-acre "classroom." The sky is its ceiling, the mountains its walls. And the students are young mountaineers. Their problems have just been submitted to the Episcopal church's nation-wide campaign for expansion at home and abroad.

"That 300-acre 'classroom' is part of an enterprise for making more and better farmers and more efficient farmers' wives out of the sturdy youth of the hills.

The young Kentucky mountaineers do not leave their love of the outdoors behind them when they go to school. It was the realization of this by the Episcopal churchmen who built St. John's Collegiate institute and Industrial school at Corbin that ultimately created the outdoor classroom.

Eighteen years ago the school was a little room in a frame dwelling house at Corbin. Rates were low but the young people of the hills were poor, and the school had little financial backing.

When the Rev. F. B. Wentworth took charge, two years ago, he faced a complex problem, how to obtain an endowment for the school, to provide work for the students which would be sufficiently remunerative to enable them to earn all or part of their education, and to give special training which would make them economically independent at their own communities when their school was done.

The 300-acre "classroom" was the result.

It was a farm that lay adjacent to the school. Sufficient cash was raised by a supreme effort of the clergymen in charge to obtain possession. Once secured the farm was improved, organized and stocked.

The farm had become the school's endowment, increasing in value and paying an annual interest of several thousand dollars from its crops. The young mountaineers earn their education by the sweat of their brows in the fields, and at the same time are taught modern methods of farming.

### Plan to Limit Auto Speeders to 35 Miles On U. S. Highways

San Francisco, Oct. 4.—The National Traffic Officers' association at its annual convention in Seattle, Wash., October 9, 10 and 11 will be asked to endorse the California motor vehicle act as the basis for uniform traffic regulations throughout the United States.

Daniel A. Sylvester, president of the association, announced he will lead the fight for enforcement of the California law. This gets the speed limit at 35 miles an hour on unobstructed highways and sets forth in detail regulations designed to insure the safety of both motorists and pedestrians.

Arrangements of the convention, which will be attended by traffic officers from all parts of the United States, are being made by J. E. Warren of Seattle, vice president of the association.

## Pershing Penetrates Lake Lanao Region and Subjugates Rebellious Tribes of Moros



General Pershing Writing a Letter in Camp.

Captain Pershing, on April 28, 1903, just after his return from his third expedition, was ordered by Brig. Gen. Samuel S. Sumner, commanding the Department of Mindanao, to go around Lake Lanao. How well Pershing executed the order may be learned from his own report to the War department—a report which tells of an accomplishment that will live always as a heroic and unusual chapter of American history.

His report follows: "As soon as it became known that this expedition was to be made, notice was sent, either by letter or courier, to all the leading Moros on the east shore of the lake, and their friendship and assistance solicited. They were assured that we would molest neither the persons nor the property of those who wished to be friends, and would pay for all supplies furnished us, but that we would brook no interference or opposition.

"The expedition started at 7 o'clock a. m., May 2, and, marching by the way of Pantauan, arrived at Saur at about 12:30 p. m., where camp was established.

"On the morning of the third Datto Pedro, who was in charge of the vintas, arrived in camp. The Cabaganan of Ragayan and other dattos of that rancheria and of Tupung visited camp and offered their services as guides. Two companies of infantry were sent out at an early hour to finish work on the trail, and the command started at 7:30 a. m., marching through Macui and across the Malaig river, keeping well to the east toward the foot hills to avoid swampy rice lands.

"Reaching the vicinity of Gats, Datto Punilumabao and party met us and turned over one of the remaining government horses lost by Lieutenant Forsyth in March, 1902. Moros from Gata and Minhalley reported that we would meet opposition at the fort of Amal-Benaming of Gata, and endeavored to dissuade us from passing through that rancheria.

"In order to give those Moros time to fully consider the matter, I went into camp at Banssyan on the lake shore, in sight of and about one and one-half miles distant from their fort. Several delegations of Moros from the vicinity, carrying American or white flags, presented themselves and expressed their friendliness. From Banssyan the vintas were sent to Camp Vicars for rations and forage.

"Snipers Wound Soldier. "On the morning of the fourth the march was resumed directly toward Gata, but as we approached the fort a delegation came out to meet us and stated that they all desired to be friends. As the rear guard was crossing a stream, just after leaving camp two shots were fired by Moros concealed in the grass and one man of Troop E was slightly wounded. The two Moros who did the firing were killed.

"To reach the hostile fort the trail led us near and between two other strong forts that had been reported hostile, but, contrary to reports, several dattos came out with white flags and said they wished to be considered friends, and that none of their people would oppose us or interfere with us. After passing these forts Moros were seen running from a strip of timber to our right toward Fort Taraca, and in a few minutes we were fired upon from the fort at about 600 yards. Company C, Twenty-seventh infantry, was directed to form a skirmish line to the right and move to within 300 yards of the fort and Company G to take a similar position on the left. The right and left flanks, respectively, of these two companies were ordered advanced so as to partially envelop the fort. The two Maxim guns and the field mortars were placed at a distance of 500 yards and opposite the interval left between these companies for that purpose.

"The firing became vigorous on both sides, the Moros using both lantacas and small arms. One platoon of Company D was sent forward to the timber to the right as a protection to the troops not yet engaged and the animals. As Company G went into position they received a fire of a small cotta on the left, which was at once captured and destroyed.

"Troops Face Heavy Fire. "Almost as soon as it arrived in position the right flank of the line held by C company received a heavy fire from the woods along the Taraca river. Lieutenant Shaw, with that company, was ordered to enter the timber, cross the Taraca river if necessary and drive out or destroy any opposing Moros and destroy any cottas from which he might be fired on. G troop dismounted, took the place of C company on the skirmish line and the attack on the main fort continued, the artillery which had been sent to a new and better position, firing with such effect that the defenders could do us little harm. Lieutenant Shaw, who was on the north bank of the river, first examined the fort and vicinity carefully and then ordered his men to scale the eastern wall.

"A large body of well-armed Moros was found inside, who delivered a heavy fire on the attacking party, but the latter held their ground. Lieutenant Gracie immediately crossed from the south bank and, scaling the south wall with his company, obtained a crossfire upon the Moros that soon demoralized them. Several hand-to-hand encounters occurred on the walls and after a fight which lasted but a few minutes the Moros displayed a white flag and surrendered.

"Ninety Moros Dead. "Ninety Moros were found dead within the fort, 13 wounded and 23 were taken prisoner. Among the dead were the Sultan-Cabugatan Pitacus, the angupan of Lumesa, the Datto-Cabugatan, the Cabugatan of Macui and the Mama of Macui, the two former of whom were known on the east side of the lake as being very bitter in their opposition to Americans. Fifty-one rifles and 16 lantacas and cannon and several

knives and compans were captured. "In the assault one enlisted man was killed and six wounded, one of whom died the next day, shortly after reaching Camp Vicars. Horses Sunk in Bog. "The march was resumed, the trail leading across the Taraca river near Fort Pitacus, whence we soon debouched upon an extended alluvial flat, reaching some eight miles from the shore toward the hills and about three miles wide. "There were a few long-range shots fired at the rear of the column from Taraca, but thereafter white flags and American flags were liberally displayed at various rancherias along the line of march during the day. "Passing Mjundu, a report came in that the Moros of Muut had congregated at a certain cotta to oppose us, but upon our arrival there was no sign of hostility, although a shot or two were fired at the rear guard from long range from a small cotta in the vicinity, which was immediately taken and destroyed by the rear guard. "At Raganan Capt. James A. Ryan, 15th cavalry, with troop C, that regiment, met and reported that all arrangements had been made for our rations and forage for the return trip. I had concluded to cross the Agus river at Madaya and to return to Camp Vicars by the more favorable west shore trail. A good ford, though rocky, about four feet deep at the deepest place, just below the origin of the river, which was about 200 yards wide at this point, was used for the cavalry, artillery and pack animals, while our Moro vintas were used on the lake for the infantry, the field guns and the baggage, and by noon on the eighth the command was in camp again at Marahul.

"Meet General Summer. "General Summer met us at Marahul, and after seeing the command safely over the Agus, left in a short time for Pantuar. The Sultan of Remayah, who had not previously visited any American camp or post, came in with Amal-Mambalang of Madaya, accompanied by many dattos, including Nuza, the pandita or imam, who is at the head of the Mohammedan church in Lake Lanao. The Sultan of Demayah expressed friendship for the Americans and reassured me as to the friendship of all the Moros of Bayabao, over whom he is chief sultan.

"On the tenth the return to Camp Vicars was begun, and nothing of consequence occurred during the day's march. Friendly Moros came out to meet us along the route, and upon arrival at Calahui, where we encamped, Datto Aliddan, with several of his people, visited me to pay their respects. The following day we marched through Calahui, Bacolod, Pindalunan, Corumatan and Madullum along the shore. Troop 6, under Lieutenant McCullough, was sent along the hill trail to act

as a flanking party to the column. Between Calahui and Bacolod this troop was fired upon by hostile Moros, nine in number, said to have been from Pindalunan, five of whom were killed and four wounded.

### Gibbs Advertising Director for the Goodrich Rubber Co.



W. O. Rutherford, second vice president in charge of sales of the B. F. Goodrich Rubber company, has announced the appointment of E. D. Gibbs to the position of advertising director.

This appointment is made in harmony with the plans of first vice president, H. E. Raymond, to be relieved of the task of advertising supervision and concentrates full direction of advertising under Mr. Rutherford's personal supervision.

Mr. Gibbs' appointment does not disturb the present advertising department which will be continued under the direction of E. C. Tibbitts as advertising manager.

Coming into the Goodrich organization Mr. Gibbs brings with him a comprehensive experience covering many years' service in executive advertising capacities.

For 12 years Mr. Gibbs was advertising director of the National Cash Register company of Dayton, in close personal contact with John H. Patterson, president of that company. During this time his activities were extended even into all European countries.

As a flanking party to the column, Between Calahui and Bacolod this troop was fired upon by hostile Moros, nine in number, said to have been from Pindalunan, five of whom were killed and four wounded.

Second Lieut. F. A. Ruggles and Sergeant Mohu were slightly wounded, otherwise the march was without incident. "The knowledge of the Lake Lanao country, obtained on this expedition was invaluable." (Continued Tomorrow.)

### Gunman Starts a Row and Is Given a Spanking

San Jose, Cal., Oct. 4.—How to handle a gunman is told in a letter received here by Dr. Ada Scott Lewis from the foreman of her Santa Ana ranch, now being managed by her husband, Ed (Strangler) Lewis, wrestler.

The bad man drew a gun when taken to task by Lewis, according to the letter. The stranger seized both man and gun and turning the former over his knee administered a sound spanking in the presence of the assembled bad men, "just like a hero in the movies," the letter said.

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36x4	7.00	2.00	36x4	9.00	2.75	36x4	12.50
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E. L. SAYRE, District Manager.

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