Training 120,000 Citizens To Be Soldiers

IT was that blasting hot first day of July, 1898. Shafter's little army was tearing its way through the tropic jungle and up the heights toward where lay the Spanish fifteenth defending Santiago de Cuba. At what stirs exploits to be known as "History Bend" in the path of the American advance there was a break in the foliage. Directly in the line of the Spanish fire it lay. And so this was the jungle that the advancing troops had to cross this open space.

Brig. General A. L. Mills.

Untrained in warfare, many untrained even in what is now regarded as primary principles of combat, brave but untaught and unprepared as Americans ever have been in the earlier stages of their wars, the ten regiments were from New York and Michigan and Oklahoma and Arizona and Indian Territory and Iowa and the prairie west.

Reserves fell before the enemy's fire. What was needed was less intelligent leadership and unified leadership. Hopelessly few. The sacrifice of life went on, for lack of knowledge to cope with an unexpected military situation.

There came on the scene Fred Lionel Albert L. Mills First Lieutenant Infantry, holding rank as captain and adjutant-general of volunteers and attached to the staff of General Shafter. Four years of West Point and 19 years as a subaltern officer of cavalry serving in the far west had, studious, working years—united with natural capacity and choice—had made him a cool, successful, skilled military leader for the business of war.

At once he began to bring order out of chaos and showed the men how to take cover. He directed a return fire. By his orders the supply-column was rallied.

Then a Spanish bullet crashed through his head. It tore away one eye and left a terribly blinded face. But he refused to leave the spot where he was so urgently needed. Slight less, a bloody bandage wound about his head, he remained and continued his work of directing the troops as best they came along.

The story has been perpetuated in picture and in written description. It stands out as one of the most valiant and splendid incidents of the war of 1898.

For distinguished gallantry in action near Santiago de Cuba, July 1, 1898, in encouraging those near him by his bravery and coolness after the shot through the head and entering his wound, that is the notification on the record in the war department in explanation of the award of the congressional medal of honor to this officer.

War by now more brains than genius and hundreds of others who served in the Spanish-American war have left behind not, but to better than so many others have done to do for that which the American forces had set out to do—that is, to show that it was his knowledge, his military skill, spirit to meet the emergency and his disregard of his own safety—that saved many lives.

The government at Washington, these lessons took in, decided that it should that the man who had done so much to make of himself should have the sort of man needed to train future officers for the army, appointed him to the rank of colonel the war department in the autumn of 1898, when the army commission was had passed him to West Point as professor of one of the finest military academies in the world. There he remained for eight years.

In 1904 he was advanced to the grade of brigadier general. Now after two years of experimental command on the Philippines and then a year in the staff in the department of the lakes, he is back at the head of the organization of supervising the training of young men for the military service.

Part of his career held fundamentals of discipline, the elementary principles of the military art, the technique of the rudder game, to be thought out, to be applied with the best of the military science available. Part of it was to be the practical application of the theoretical to the actual soldier. In the years of his service he had learned the essential elements of the military art and science. He had learned how to train men for war. He had learned how to lead men in war.

Now he is to train men for war. Not a few of the men who have been trained by reason of the experience and knowledge of those who were not fortunate enough to have had the opportunity.

It is believed that this, the dangerous new conditions. That, in view of the fact that no human remains or embedded evidence of human workmanship are known earlier than the Pleistocene, it is quite possible that the smaller the forehead incidental to the domestication of the Neolithic period a group of anthropoids rose superior to the difficulties of new circumstances and became "thwn men."

Pennsylvania Far in Lead

Pennsylvania's coal production is almost as great as that of the other twelve coal producing states.

Softening Effect of Sickness.

Sickness has a softening effect that breaks down the pride of manhood; that softens the heart, and brings it back to the feelings of infancy. Who that has languished, even in advanced life, in sickness and despondency, who that has placed on a weary bed to the neglect and loneliness of a foreign land, but has thought on the mother "that looked upon his childhood," that smoothed his pillow and administered to his helplessness?—Washington Irving.

BACK TO BEGINNING OF MAN

Improving World

A scientist of Sandwich Islands, who more than a score of years ago was very prominent in public life says the Honolulu Star, recently. I have observed with interest quite a change in the personal habits of men during the past 5 years. It used to be very common to see business and professional men as well as those in public life and holding official positions, wearing silk hats and Prince Albert coats every day in the week, and if they smoked at all they smoked cigars. Nowadays silk hats are rarely worn, and cigarette smoking seems to be nearly as the old, but as the habit is on continued the world is growing better all the time."

Trees Was the Days.

Every man likes to say that when he was younger he was quite heady with his mitts. Also that he was a devil among the girls.—Atchison Globe.

EVERYONE NOW WEARING THE BREAKFAST CAP

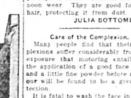
CAPS of many kinds may come and go in the fashion parade, but the breakfast cap is destined to stay on forever. At least that is the promise which its present sensation of growing popularity warrants one in making.

The breakfast cap has won the hearts of its devotees because of several very good reasons. No one really wants to get up any earlier than he has for all day, the first thing in the morning. And no one wants to stop to fix his hair before the face are beneath and it looks saucy, which is the object of life, to the appearance of its wearer.

A study of the caps worn by women, their usefulness and appearance would prove more than interesting. They form a prominent feature in the national exhibition of many people.

Caps are so popular at present that even the wedding veil is arranged about the face or cap to form the setting wear care of gold or silver net to keep it in proper shape. These fashions will perhaps change, but it is safe to say that the breakfast cap will be anything but develop new designs and to make it greater than ever.

Ribbons are now to be worn with lovely negligee about the house. Ribbons are also used in the caps for them, and hand embroidery on



Care of the Complexion.

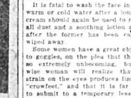
Many women find that their complexions suffer considerably from the exposure that motoring entails. But the application of a good face cream and a little powder before setting out will be found to be a great protection.

It is fatal to wash the face in either warm or cold water after a long run, cream should again be used to remove all soot or anything else gathered after the former has been carefully applied.

Some women have a great objection to cosmetics, on the plea that they are so extremely unbecoming, but the wise woman will realize that the strain on the eyes produces dark circles and "crowfeet," and that it is far better to disguise the temporary appearance than to risk any permanent harm.

To Dry Lace

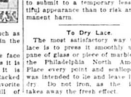
The most satisfactory way to dry lace is to press it smoothly upon a pane of glass or piece of marble, says the Philadelphia North American. Place every point and scallop as it was intended to lie and leave it until dry. Do not iron, as the ironing takes away the fresh effect.



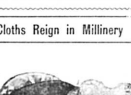
these and other thin fabrics, such as batiste and mull are featured in the latest models.

Sometimes the frill about the face is omitted altogether, sometimes it is left off at the front. Oftener it is turned back at the front and tacked down to the cap. But the favorite cap is that one having the frill of lace or embroidery or net falling all around it.

Ribbons and little made flowers of chiffon and ribbon, very small, fine millinery blossoms, are the favorite trimmings. Chiffon roses play a conspicuous part in the decoration of all the belongings of the present season.



Fur and Fur-Cloths Reign in Millinery



The DAIRY

MAINTAIN PURITY OF BREEDS

Dairy Type Is Spare and Angular With Soft, Pliable Hide and Covered With Soft, Sweet Hair.

By J. H. GRAINGER, Professor of Dairy Husbandry, University of Nebraska.

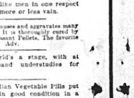
A comparison of the beef and dairy types of animals is perhaps the most effective way of showing what are the distinct dairy characteristics. The beef is generally heavy and sluggish while the dairy animal is spare and angular and refined with a soft, pliable hide well covered with soft, sweet hair. The head is lean and a little

No "Scrubs" in This Group.

longer than that of the beef type. The neck is long and lean, joining to the shoulders in a fine crest. The ribs are sharp, with the spinal column prominent, giving a wedge-shape appearance, indicating good feeding capacity. The udder is well developed, the milk veins are tortuous and large, and the milk glands are well developed. The hind quarters are angular and thin, with the tail fine and tapering. The hair is fine and soft.

The beef animal is thick and blocky, with a short, fine head, short, thick neck, full crest, broad, deep chest, full, round barrel, short, thick legs, short, fine tail, and a general appearance of compactness. The hide is thick and mellow, and covered with a heavy coat of hair. The flesh is evenly distributed over the body, giving a round appearance. The udder is small and the milk veins are not prominent.

Between these two extremes are found breeds and grades, which in their characteristics approach more or less closely to the dairy or beef type. The Holsteins, Jerseys, Guernseys and Ayrshires are the breeds and bring their characteristics, these breeds can, in most cases, be classified according to their dairy qualities and their ability to produce butter-fat in large quantities. It is largely for this reason that the dairyman who desires success to follow his efforts should stick close to one of the dairy breeds.



Promising Youngsters.

RAISING BEST DAIRY BREEDS

No More Profitable Line of Stock Growing Than Dairying, Both Cows and Selling to Dairymen.

Any farmer is safe in breeding and raising for sale large milking or dairy cows. Nowadays this trade in industry there is no more profitable line of stock growing than dairying, and selling them to the dairymen who are making a specialty of supplying the market milk or selling their milk to condensaries and creameries. A real live dairyman can always find a ready sale for a good type or well-bred dairy cows.

Keeping of More Cows.

The keeping of more cows for creameries and cheese factories is also encouraging and many more are willing to pay a good price for well-bred dairy cows.

Keep the Best Cows.

The man who comes to your dairy farm and wants to buy the heifers from the best cows is not always your best friend. Be careful before you sell them to him. It is moving backwards in the dairy industry to let these go.

Great Benefit to Buyers.

Financially, cow testing is of very great benefit; young bulls sell for higher prices, cows sell for double the old prices when buyers are records.

Treating Scurs.

When common scours appear immediately reduce the feed of milk.

Feeding Unprofitable Cows.

And still some farmers go on feeding 70-cent cows and selling calves.

Removing Calf From Dam.

When removing a calf from its dam do so while the cow is away from her stall so she will not associate you with the loss of her calf.

Develop Milking.

A heifer's first lactation period should be made as long as possible so as to develop persistency in milking.

Hot Air Out of Place.

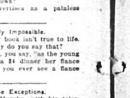
The cow stable is a poor place for hot air, especially the kind that arises from an ill-kept temper.

HIS FIRST YEAR AT FARMING IN SASKATCHEWAN

Win Premiums and Prizes in Competition With the World.

There are thousands of young men filling positions in stores and offices, and the professional occupations throughout the United States, who long to follow the life of the farm. The allurements of city life were attractive, until they found the stern reality. Those people would have much better stay contented on their farms. Many of them, convinced of this, are now coming back to the land, and in the experience, no better place offers nor better opportunity afforded, than that existing in Western Canada. Many of them have taken advantage of it, and there are to be found today, hundreds of such, farming in the Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. The conditions that surround farming operations today are so much superior to those in existence during their early farming days, that there is an attraction to them. Improved machinery, level and open plains, no rocks to shun, no trees to cut down, but with stretches as far as the eye can see, invites to handle the grain, railways to carry it to export or local markets, all these combine to make farming a pleasure.

Those who are afraid to venture on account of the rigorous winters, should remember that they come with the clear, bracing atmosphere, and that almost all space being used to good advantage. Five hundred thousand acres of wheat were sown in Western Canada in 1910, and the yield was enormous, it is estimated that 200,000,000 bushels will be harvested. Thousands with as little experience as he had can do well by taking up one of the 160-acre grants offered by the Canadian government.—Advertisement.



Fed From Fall Blow Will Soak Awhile as many chicken as any other. Don't put your money where it will soak.

Women are like men in one respect —they are all more or less vain.

Constipation causes and aggravates many diseases. It is relieved promptly by Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. The favorite family laxative.

All the world's a stage, with at least a thousand understudies for each star.

Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills put the stomach in good condition to assimilate food. Cure Constipation, Biliousness and Indigestion. Adv.

And Very Far.

"They tell me that man is a gossip. Do you think she is reliable?"

"I know that whatever she says is false."

Consistent.

She—Why has that man no glass in his office window?

He—He advertises as a painless dentist.

Truly Impressive.

Critic—Your book isn't true to life, author—Why do you say that?

Critic—Well, you say, "as the young lady ordered a dozen oysters her fance smiled." Did you ever see a fiance do that?

Some Exceptions.

Charles F. Murphy, with his tolerant and good-humored smile, was talking at Bitter Sha says:

"Three years ago I suffered from an attack of gallstones which put me in a most miserable condition. For over two years I suffered from stomach, liver, weak heart, shortness of breath, could not sleep, etc.

"My appetite was ravenous but I fell starved. At the end a great variety of food but it did not nourish me because of intestinal indigestion. Medical treatment did not seem to help me. I got discouraged, stopped medicine and did not care much whether I lived or died.

"One day a friend asked me why I didn't try Grape-Nuts food, step drink, tea coffee and use Postum. I had lost faith in everything, but to please my friend I began to use both and soon became very fond of them.

"It wasn't long before I got some strength, felt a decided change in my condition and color came to my cheeks. I could slowly very well, the constipation creating for food ceased and I have better health now than before the attack of gallstones.

"My husband and I are still using Grape-Nuts and Postum."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a Reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

THE AMERICAN HOME

WILLIAM A. RADFORD, EDITOR

Mr. William A. Radford will answer questions pertaining to the HOME and HOME life of subscribers. Any question on the subject of building, for the readers of this paper. On account of his wide experience as Editor, Author and Manufacturer, he is qualified to give the best advice obtainable on all subjects. Address all inquiries to William A. Radford, No. 19 West Jackson boulevard, Chicago, Ill., and only enclose two-cent stamp for reply.

A few years ago a "cement house" was felt to be an "uncertain quantity," and here and there, even to this day, we find a few lingering remnants of the old prejudice against this type of construction. Now that the manufacture of Portland cement has been mechanically perfected and scientifically tested, and experience has taught the world almost everything about it, prejudice will be found to be a great protection.

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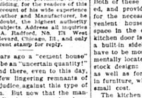

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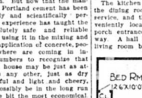

Che ELECTRICAL WORLD

TELEPHONE LOCK IS USEFUL

Prevents Use of Instrument by Persons Not Entitled to It—Padlock Holds the Lever Down.

The mimose of telephones in offices, stores and homes is a problem not easily dealt with, unless you have heard of the locking device designed by the New York man. A flexible metal cord like that enfolds. Address all inquiries to William A. Radford, No. 19 West Jackson boulevard, Chicago, Ill., and only enclose two-cent stamp for reply.

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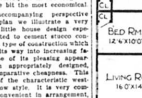

Telephone Lock.

dard. A fastening bolt, with a yoke at the top, is made fast to the stem of the mouthpiece by means of the ends of the collar. This bolt also has a hole in the end, and when the bolt and those in the metal band register, a padlock may be slipped through them and locked. The switch lever is then held down and it is impossible to get a connection. This device is easily fastened to the stem in the passing of electric rays of high temperature through the diseased part, and the ray treatment bears much resemblance to that which the current reaches the tissues through a kind of kathe-odes. Two illustrations were lately given by Prof. Rontgen at the meeting of the London hospital. The first operation removed a large blood tumor on the inside of the cheek, and the second took away a patch of lupus, or tubercular skin. In the first operation by ordinary means there would have been risk of fatal bleeding while the other one of the second case would have required months. Another use of electricity by Professor Nagelschmidt is in producing intense but painless muscular contractions, and as the spare fat in the tissues is thus used up, the plan gives a scientific process for reducing obesity. It is stated that 160 pounds of superfluous fat has been lost by a patient on whom the treatment has been tried.

ELECTRICAL NOTES

Australia's air state capitals are now connected by wireless telegraphy.

• • •

An electrical device for the use of barbers in straightening hair has been invented.

• • •

A cold electric process has been perfected in Sweden for preventing iron and steel from corrosion.

• • •

That the power of a magnet increases as the square of the current increases is now known by recent tests.

• • •

The electric plant of a single New York building supplies more than 12,000 electric clocks with current.

• • •

There are eighty plants in the United Kingdom for the conversion of municipalities' garbage into electric power.

• • •

An arc light stereotype to comport that it can be carried in a suit case is a new convenience for bedtimes.

• • •

A lighthouse on the south coast of the Isle of Wight has been equipped with a revolving light of 10,000,000 candle power.

• • •

Bending pictures by wire is nothing new in Germany and France, and now they are talking of cabling them across the Atlantic.

• • •

An Ohio inventor's electrical weld ing machine is featured by electrodes mounted on swiveled holders, capable of radical movement in any direction.

Fans Unhealthful.

Though the manufacturers of fan fixings re freshing coolness to hot places, it does not ventilate a closed room, and Lang lais and Statory, French experimenters, have found that the ordinary fan tends to lessen the air's purity instead of increasing it, the stirring up of dust being probably responsible for a large addition to the bacteria.

During dancing in a ballroom the number of bacteria per cubic yard of the air rose from 4,000 to 720,000. For ventilation an ozone generator may be used with the fan, or an exhaust fan with electric motor and a hole in the outer wall so as to pump out the vitiated air, when, of course, fresh air will take its place.

Practice Happiness.

Practice happiness! Like virtue, it is acquired by practice. Moreover, if you do not, you are likely to practice ill temper or weightiness or self pity and in those directions you are likely to achieve success that is worse than failure.

DESERT SANDS EAT COPPER

Investigation Showed That Wind Whipped Particles Against Strands, Causing a Filing Action.

Extending from Cairo to the pyramids of Gizeh is an electric trolley line which is used chiefly by tourists. The trunks of huge palm trees serve as trolley poles to support the overhead conductors and the contrast between the modern hurrying motor cars and the peaceful, centuries old tombs of the Pharaohs holds the interest of many a contemplative traveler. At one side of the trolley conductor on bold shaped insulators are run the feeders, which like the trolley wire are of bright, hard drawn copper. After these wires had been installed it was soon found that they invariably broke and fell within six or seven months, the cross section being much reduced at the point of fracture. Investigation showed that the desert winds which sweep across the right of way whip sand particles against the wires, causing a filing action until they are worn through much like an artificial sand blast. The glass globes of are lamps located along the line suffered from the same disastrous action. A similar effect is observed with the insulators, and so light the way to the Those strings of lamps, besides being to be moved at frequent intervals because of the varying effect of the shifting sands, are often hidden away by the drifting action of the desert winds. Thus far no remedy has been discovered for the destruction except frequent renewals.—Electrical World.

IMPROVED ELECTRIC HEATER

Modern Device Is Characterized by Number of Advantages Unarranged Heating Elements.

The Scientific American, in describing a new electric heater, invented by J. Polak, 1231 Madison street, Brooklyn, N. Y., says:

This improved electric water heater is characterized by a number of unarranged heating elements, the spaces between them forming channels for the passage of air, the heating elements being surrounded by a casing, the upper portion of which being provided whereby the volume of air passing over the liquid may be regulated or controlled.

ELECTRIC TROLLEY IN JAPAN

Government Has Taken Up Subject of Electrification of Steam Railroads With Idea of Economizing.

The new book of the Japanese ministry of finance contains figures showing the progress of railroads and industrial country for 1911 as compared with 1910. The number of passengers increased from 74 to 41, the paid-in capital from $3,000,000 to $3,057,000, the length of the lines in operation from 2624 to 4315 miles, the length of passenger lines from 2,000,000 to 3,000,000, and the net earnings from $311,000 to $1,200,000. The electrification of motor cars operated to the end of the year 1911 has been carried on during the year 1911 has been carried on during the year 1911 has been carried on during