

# ACTS OF HEROISM TO BE REWARDED

Men of National Army Will Be Accorded Same Recognition as Regulars.

## MEDALS OF HONOR PRIZED

Changes May Be Made in Present Law—How Some Enlisted Men in the United States Army Won Medals for Valor.

By EDWARD B. CLARK.

Washington.—Young Americans who have been selected for service in the new National Army should know that the same recognition for individual acts of personal gallantry in the field will be accorded them under the law that is now given to officers and men of the regular service.

There are enlisted men in the service today who have won medals of honor for conspicuous personal gallantry in the field, and it can be said that the possession of one of these metal tributes to courage is prized above all things else that the government can bestow.

By the time that the new American Army troops in any numbers strike the Germans in France, it is probable that congress will have made some changes in the laws governing the giving of certificates of merit and medals of honor for high acts of courage on the field of battle.

There is a law governing in the matter today, but it is said that army officers believe it to be hedged in with so many requirements that some men who deserve certificates of merit are prevented from getting their earned rewards. The changes which probably are to be made will in no way aid the underserving to secure prizes which are intended to go only to those whose conduct is of the highest in face of great danger. Young men who are about to enter the training camps should know that in this matter of recognition for courage, they will be on the same footing with commissioned officers. Gallantry in man, not gallantry in rank, is the thing recognized.

How Medals Have Been Won.

It is possible that men selected for service in the new National Army, and perhaps others, may be interested to learn how a few of the many enlisted men in the United States Army have earned their medals "for valor."

When Custer's expedition struck into the Sioux country in 1876, the commanding officer ordered Major Reno with his squadron of the Seventh to make the detour to the right. Custer then rode into the valley, where with his command he met his death. Reno striking to the right met a huge force of the Sioux and in a bitter battle which followed he lost many men.

While this engagement was at its height, a pack mule carrying a considerable part of the carbine ammunition of the troopers broke away and galloped toward the Indians. An enlisted man named Hanley knew what the loss of ammunition meant and he left his troop and circling round to the right he managed to capture the mule at a point directly in front of the Indian line.

Hanley threw himself on the animal's back and lashing it into a run, made straight back for his command. He was under the close and direct fire of the Indians. Hundreds of rifles barked at him, but he escaped unscathed by a seeming miracle. The ammunition was saved and congress, recognizing the enlisted man's devotion and gallantry, voted to give him the coveted medal of honor for his high service.

The bushwhacking war in the Philippines produced of heroes a hundred, but the world usually was given only

the names of the commanding officers in the fights which made individual heroism possible. Who, on reading these lines, can remember ever before having seen or heard the name Louis Gedeon?

Escape Was Marvelous.

Not so long ago "G" company of the Nineteenth Infantry went into action near Mount Ania, Cebu, Philippine Islands. The captain of the company was mortally wounded and the fortunes of the fight left him on the field defended only by Private Louis Gedeon. A force of the enemy advanced to give the captain his death stroke, but the private soldier faithful to his duty and to his officer faced the oncoming band, as army record hath it, "single handed and alone." Although exposed to a concentrated fire, Gedeon by his marvelous marksmanship, aided materially by his coolness in the presence of what seemed certain death, kept the enemy back.

Private Gedeon might have escaped. He could have slipped into a ravine and have joined the main body of troops. In fact, it is said that the stricken officer, knowing that his own wound was fatal, ordered Gedeon to leave him, but the private soldier's answer was to kneel by his officer's side and to offer his body as a protection.

Gedeon's escape that day was as marvelous as anything ever set down in the pages of fiction. He held his own and help came before the private's wounded charge died. The officer whom the private had saved from the knives and the bullets of the enemy breathed his last, surrounded by the men of his command.

Congress recognized the bravery of George M. Shelton, who was a private of I Company, Twenty-third Infantry. In giving the soldier his medal it was ordered set down in the records that

the reason for the gift was "most conspicuous gallantry in action."

The Twenty-third Infantry went into a fight at LaPaz, Luzon, Philippine Islands. A soldier of the command was wounded and left on the field. The spot where the infantryman fell was commanded by the rifles of the enemy. Private Shelton saw the plight of his comrade, and without waiting for orders he advanced alone directly into the open, his appearance being a direct and speedily accepted invitation for the enemy to concentrate its fire upon him. Shelton went on with the shots playing about him, picked up the wounded man and carried him back along a path of fire until he was safe within the lines.

Had a Soldier's Soul.

Augustus Walley of the Tenth Cavalry was a cook. He was connected with Troop E of the Tenth. Augustus Walley, cook, had a soldier's soul. In the summer of 1881, Troop E was in the field in pursuit of hostile Apache Indians. The command arrived at the Cuchillo Negro mountains, New Mexico, and ran into a large band of the hostiles. A sergeant of the troop was shot by the first fire from the concealed reds and he fell from his horse at the base of a rock, which luckily protected him from further fire. The troop was compelled to fall back under the suddenness of the attack and the sergeant was left where he fell.

Walley, the cook, saw that while the stricken "noncom" temporarily was safe because of the shelter of the rock, he knew that if the Indians moved to either flank they could pick off the wounded man with their rifles, and so Cook Walley charged across the open without waiting any word of command, and ran along a zone of fierce fire to the side of the sergeant, picked him up, brought him back and dropped him inside the lines. For that action congress gave this cook whose spirit was that of a soldier a medal of honor, for he had upheld the best bravery traditions of the American Army.

# WHOLE FAMILIES ENLIST FOR WAR

Savannah, Ga.—After contributing her share to the military establishment of the United States and doing her full part in the Liberty bond purchases and contributing to the Red Cross fund, Savannah now offers the country two families of four sons each, all of whom are serving with the colors.

Bernard L. McDonald of the city health department, past sixty years of age, towers above all his sons. He is the father of 24 feet of men in Battery A, Chatham artillery. His four "boys" are Bill, Bob, Alex and Bee-Bee McDonald. Each is more than six feet in height and strong in proportion. They are all good soldiers. All four are noncommissioned officers.

Bob is the youngest and the shortest, being a scant six feet. Bill, next in youth, is the tallest, exceeding Bob in height by an inch and a half. Alex, the eldest, and Bee-Bee are just an inch shorter than Bill. Their father's height is six feet two inches, and the only reason that he is not with them is that they will not let him enlist. Besides the disadvantage of his age he has only one arm. All of these boys will accompany their battery to France.

The story of Mrs. A. W. Cook is that of Spartan sacrifice. Mrs. Cook has given four sons to her country, and she is proud, not sad, at this opportunity for service, even though she is dependent upon them for her support. The sons range in age from seventeen to twenty-five. They are Hurley, Frank, Le Roy and Calhoun Cook, all of whom are at the training camp at Fort McPherson. Frank and Hurley are privates in the First Georgia Infantry and Le Roy and Calhoun are enlisted men in Battery A, Chatham artillery.

Scarcely had the call to the colors been made when the four elder sons offered their services. A fifth son, Wallace Cook, aged fourteen years, is eager for the time to come when he, too, may serve. Mrs. Cook says she hopes to be able to get along very well without her boys during their absence. At any rate, she is happy to make this sacrifice for the sake of her country. She has offered her personal services to the Savannah branch of the American Red Cross.

Another noteworthy example of Georgia patriotism is that of Mrs. Esther Gaddis of Atlanta, who, after giving three sons to the colors and her daughter to the Red Cross, is preparing herself to go to the Charleston (S. C.) navy yard to run a sewing machine for Uncle Sam. Mrs. Gaddis is nearly sixty.

Offers Herself.

Several weeks ago her youngest son, Dewey, nineteen, enlisted in the marines, and is now in training at Paris Island, S. C. Shortly thereafter Elmer Perkins, aged thirty-two, son of Mrs. Gaddis by her first husband, enlisted as a shipwright and now is in training at Portland, Ore. Joe Perkins, aged twenty-eight, has been in the navy four years. When Mrs. Gaddis wrote her daughter, Dorothy, a vaudeville actress, the girl did not take time to answer by mail, but telegraphed her mother immediately:

"It seems to run in the family, so I applied today for enlistment in the American Red Cross."

Not Altogether Free.

"The rule of despots is about over." "What are you talking about? We may put kings and kaisers out of business, but wives will remain on the job."

## TRAIN STALLED BY BEARS

Held Up in Pennsylvania Woods for Half Hour by Bruins—Engineer Has Scare.

Johnsonburg, Pa.—A log train on the Daboga & Highland railroad was held up for a half hour by two large black bears south of Highland.

The log train was moving slowly up the hillside when Engineer Johnson discovered the two bears, weighing about 300 pounds each, standing on the track a few hundred feet ahead of the train. As the train approached the spot they failed to move.

Johnson pulled the bell cord, but the clang of the bell or the blast of the whistle failed to frighten the bruins, who stood and gazed at the approaching train.

Knowing that it would be impossible to kill the bears at the speed his heavy train was moving up the hill, and fearing an attack if he injured them, Johnson stopped the train, and badly frightened, watched the bears for about half an hour, when they slowly wandered off into the forests.

## BOYS ARE TAUGHT FARMING

Camping and Living Like Soldiers Bring Results in North Dakota.

Fargo, N. D.—When the boys of Adams county wished to learn the lesson of "better farming" they were taken to a nearby river where camp was pitched.

For a week the boys led a military life, rose by bugle call and rolled into their blankets at the sound of taps.

The day was given over to lectures and demonstrations on how large and better crops could be raised.

The directors of the camp asserted that they had more success with the boys this year than last, when the farming course was conducted in the schoolhouse at the county seat.

Chains 75-Pound Catfish.

Arkansas City, Ark.—Unable to pull a 75-pound catfish from the Arkansas River dam, Bloomer Allen, an Arkansas City fisherman, chained the fish and dragged it through the river to this city, a distance of four miles.

When he reached the city several men assisted him in pulling the fish out of the water.

## HIS FACE WAS "FAMILIAR"

Buffalo Man Did Not Recognize Brother Till Explanation is Made.

Hopkinsville, Ky.—Vego E. Barnes is back from Buffalo, where he went to see a certain man and met him on the street. "How are you, Orville?" said Mr. Barnes, extending his hand. The Buffalo man, with the natural suspicion of an Easterner meeting a stranger, hesitated. "Your face is familiar," he said; "I'm sure I've seen it before, but who are you?" "Merely your brother," Vego explained. It was the first time they had met in twelve years.

And They Never Gossip.

Hobbs—I understand you are living next to the cemetery out your way. How do you like it?

Dobbs—First rate. Good neighbors. Quiet and peaceable. And they haven't borrowed a thing from us since we've been there.

## LABOR SUPPLY SHORT

Eastern Washington Industries Suffer On Account of Men Being Taken for War—Union is Formed.

Spokane—A labor shortage of 10,000 woodsmen and mill operatives faces timber operators of eastern Washington and Oregon and northern Idaho, it was declared here Thursday at a meeting of the Loggers' club, composed of lumbermen of that section and attended also by several operators from Montana.

Of these, 7000 were lost by army enlistment or draft, it was stated, but about as many now engaged in harvesting and firefighting will be available for woods work later. The operators took no action on wages, and no decision for uniform resumption of operations was announced.

Plans for circulating among lumber manufacturers and their employes petitions for congress asking for a universal eighth-hour day in the lumber industry were formulated and the club reaffirmed its indorsement of the eighth-hour day.

A resolution indorsing the boycott of coast building trades unions against lumber manufactured in camps and mills running 10 hours a day was passed by the local Central Labor Council, and referred to the Spokane Building Trades Council.

Application for a charter in the American Federation of Labor was made to the Central Labor Council by a newly organized union of mill workers and timbermen, which it was declared has 400 members. It is committed to the principle of the eighth-hour day, it was announced.

## HUNTERS FIND GAME SCARCE

First Venture in Eastern Washington Brings Poor Results.

North Yakima—Hunters who went into the hills Sunday and Monday for grouse did not find the birds plentiful and few of them got full bags. Game Warden Greenman and a deputy stationed themselves at the forks of two roads leading into the most popular districts for hunters Sunday evening and held up and examined from 50 to 60 automobile parties returning. In no instance was it found that the bag limit had been exceeded, and only four were found who could not show their licenses, each of whom claimed they had a license but had come away without it.

## NORTHWEST MARKET REPORT

Portland—Wheat—Bluestem, \$2 per bushel; fortyfold, \$1.98; club, \$1.96; red Russian, \$1.93.

Flour—Patents, \$11.20.

Millfeed—Spot prices: Bran, \$37 per ton; shorts, \$40; middlings, 47; rolled barley, \$55 @ 57; rolled oats, \$57.

Corn—Whole, \$82 per ton; cracked, \$83.

Hay—Buying prices, f. o. b. Portland: Eastern Oregon timothy, \$27 per ton; valley timothy, \$23@25; alfalfa, \$22.50 @ 24; valley grain hay, \$20; clover, \$20; straw, \$6.50.

Butter—Cubes, extras, 45c; prime firsts, 43c. Jobbing prices: Prints, extras, 47c; cartons, 1c extra; butterfat, No 1, 46@48c.

Eggs—Oregon ranch, current receipts, 38c per dozen; Oregon ranch, candled, 39@40c; selects, 43c.

Poultry—Hens, 18@18½c per pound; broilers, 20c; ducks, 12@18c; geese, 8@10c; turkeys, live, 20@22c; dressed, 28@30c.

Veal—Fancy, 15½@16c per pound.

Pork—Fancy, 22c per pound.

Vegetables—Tomatoes, 65@85c per crate; cabbage, 2½@2½c per pound; lettuce, \$1.75@2.00 per crate; cucumbers, 40@50c per dozen; peppers, 6@7c per pound; beans, 7c; corn, 30c per dozen.

Potatoes—New Oregon, 2½@2½c per pound; sweet potatoes, 4@4½c.

Green Fruits—Cantaloupes, standard, 75c@2.00 per crate; peaches, 75c @ 1.00 per box; watermelons, \$1.50 per hundred; apples, \$1@2.50 per box; grapes, 75c@1.25; pears, \$1.50 @ 1.75; plums, \$1.00@1.65 per crate; casabas, 1½c per pound.

Hops—1916 crop, 25c per pound; 1917 contracts, 40c.

Cattle—

Best beef steers..... \$ 9.00@ 9.75  
Good beef steers..... 7.50@ 8.75  
Best beef cows..... 6.75@ 7.50  
Ordinary to good..... 4.00@ 6.75  
Best heifers..... 7.00@ 8.00  
Bulls..... 4.00@ 6.75  
Calves..... 7.00@ 9.50  
Stockers and feeders... 4.00@ 7.25

Hogs—

Prime light hogs..... \$17.75@17.85  
Prime heavy hogs..... 17.65@17.75  
Pigs..... 14.00@16.00  
Bulk..... 17.75

Sheep—

Western lambs..... \$13.00@13.50  
Valley lambs..... 11.75@12.50  
Yearlings..... 10.00@10.50  
Wethers..... 9.75@10.50  
Ewes..... 8.00@ 8.50

## SILO QUALIFICATIONS.

It should be air-tight, to keep the air out and the juices in. It should be smooth, to permit the silage to settle without leaving air spaces along the wall.

It should be constructed of durable material which will not decay or blow down.

The diameter should be such that from two to three inches of silage will be fed off each day.

There is an advantage in the tall silo, because the silage at the bottom is compressed by the weight of that above.

It should be so built that it can withstand the bursting pressure of the silage. The weight of silage differs from year to year, according to the amount of moisture in the silage.

## FEEDING FARM WORK HORSES

Farmers Are Urged to Utilize Home-Grown Feeds to Fullest Extent—Grain is Essential.

In feeding horses utilize home-grown feeds to the fullest extent. In a section where corn can be well matured, this grain ought to constitute the greater portion of the concentrated feed for work horses.

Corn alone can be used as a grain feed for work horses if a good quality of alfalfa or clover hay is fed for roughage. When combined with mixed hay or timothy hay, a grain combination of three parts corn and one part oats by weight is a satisfactory mixture.

If oats are scarce and high in price, cottonseed-meal or oilmeal may be substituted for the protein furnished by the oats. One-third to one-half pound of linseed meal will, with the amount secured through mixed hay, furnish sufficient protein for a 1,500-pound working horse.

A horse at farm work requires from 1¼ to 1½ pounds of grain per 100 pounds live weight daily. Feed grain sufficient to keep the horse in good working condition. Hay may be limited to the standard of a pound of hay to 100 pounds live weight daily. Reduce the grain one-half on days when the horse is idle to avoid azoturia.

## ENTRANCE IS CATTLE-PROOF

Posts Arranged in Such Manner as to Admit Person, but Always Closed to Animals.

To make a gate that a person can enter but cattle cannot go through, set one post in each direction about eight inches apart, or so you can go through with ease, says a Minnesota writer in The Farmer. In a fence running east and west, place one post on



Cattle-Proof Gate.

the west, one on the north, one on the east, and one on the south. Nail the rails on the two posts east and west, and you will have an entrance that is always open for a person but closed to a cow. Put one of these gates in your cowyard fence where you enter often.

## SWISS CHARD FOR CHICKENS

Leaves Make Best of Green Food for Fowls, and Many Raise It Especially for That Purpose.

Swiss chard is fine if not allowed to get too large. It should be kept picked rather closely. The leaves make the best of green food for the hens and chickens, and many poultry keepers raise it especially for this purpose.

## MOST NUTRITIOUS OF FOODS

Sweet Corn is More Easily Dried Than Almost Any Other Vegetable—Plant Good Supply.

(By R. W. THATCHER, Minnesota Experiment Station.)

Dried sweet corn is one of the most nutritious foods. Sweet corn is more easily dried than almost any other garden vegetable. For these reasons very large amounts of sweet corn should be dried this summer for use next winter. It can be planted on small tracts or in large fields and is one of the most easily cultivated garden crops.

For table use, small lots of quick-maturing varieties like the Early Golden Bantam should be planted; but for drying for a winter use, the larger and heavier yielding sorts, as Country Gentleman and Stowell's Evergreen, should be used.

Let everyone who has a garden or field available plant plenty of sweet corn to give a summer supply and a large excess to be dried for winter use.