

VETERANS OF THE KEY COME

Military Telegraphers and the Old-Time Telegraphers Associations.

UNSUNG HEROES OF THE CIVIL WAR

Men Who Stunned the Wires and Handled the Messages During the Rebellion Will Exchange Reminiscences of Those Days.

During this week Omaha will entertain two kindred organizations, the members of which have been associated with the history of this country and the management along scientific lines. These are the Society of the United States Military Telegraph Corps and the Old-Time Telegraphers Association, which hold their annual meetings in Omaha, beginning Tuesday, and continuing until Thursday evening, when the sessions will close with a large well-attended banquet at the exposition grounds.

The first organization, like the Grand Army of the Republic, will in time cease to have existence, as only those who served as telegraphers during the civil war are eligible to membership. Already there is a noticeable thinning out of the ranks, while those who are expected to attend the meeting this week are men beyond the middle age. The other organization will be formidable, if the interest in it is kept up. Anyone who has been engaged in telegraphy for twenty years is eligible to membership. It was the original intention of this organization to limit membership only to those who were connected with the early history and establishment of telegraphy.

Some years ago the military telegraphers adopted resolutions of respect for Cyprian S. Grant, and commended the course he pursued as a soldier and public official, and especially his efforts to assist the military telegraphers, and bring proper recognition to their work in the Department of War.

These two bodies hold their meetings simultaneously because there are many who are members of both, especially since the times admit of no one who has worked on the wires for twenty years, any military telegrapher would be eligible to membership. Last year the meetings were held at Nashville. The sessions in this city will be held in Royal Arcanum hall in The Bee building.

Last night at 6 o'clock a special Wagner sleeper left New York City with the contingent from that state, and the party will be increased as the train moves westward. It is expected that it will reach Omaha next Tuesday morning. In the meantime other members of the two organizations will arrive from other sections of the country. They come from both north and south and representatives of the Postal and Western Union companies will be present.

The local committee of entertainment has arranged an elaborate program for the amusement of the visitors outside of the business sessions of the associations. The festivities will begin the first thing Tuesday morning. The women of the party, and such of the members as do not wish to attend the business meetings, will be taken at 9:30 for a trolley-boat and carriage ride about the city. At 1 p. m. they will go to the exposition grounds, where they will spend the day, closing by making an exploration of the Midway under the guidance of the president of the Old Timers' association.

Wednesday morning those who do not attend the meetings will be entertained at George W. Linniger's art gallery from 10 to 12 o'clock. At 1:30 p. m. they will board a special trolley train for a trip to Council Bluffs. Returning at 2:30 the same train will take them to South Omaha, where the visitors will be shown the workings of the big packing houses. In the evening the exposition will be grandly lit up by the Shriners. Later they will be entertained by a special display of fireworks, and the evening will be rounded out by a trip to the Indian reservation, where a program of dances will be given especially arranged for the telegraphers.

Thursday will be spent at the exposition again, where special exhibitions will be given in various fields for the entertainment of the visitors, and the day will conclude with a banquet at the Marine Hotel. It will be announced just before the lights go out.

Officers: E. S. Streeter, president, with Paxton-Gallagher company; F. H. Garrett, vice president, with Harle, Haas & Co.; Arthur L. Sheets, secretary and treasurer, with the Nebraska Association; William Murray, chairman, with Empire-Shugart company; George W. Porter, with Richardson Drug company; Arthur L. Sheets, Grand Island, Neb.; George H. Miller, with Weyh Hardware company; E. S. Streeter, with Paxton-Gallagher company; M. L. Hiram, with Minton-Woodward company; J. P. Hommel, with Standard Oil company; Jack Donald, with Paxton-Gallagher company.

Board of Directors: E. A. Becker, Sioux City, Ia.; John DeNoon, Lincoln, Neb.; R. S. Smith, Kansas City, Mo.; M. Meyer, Omaha, Neb.; Walter Nye, Kearney, Neb.; Page Warnick, Burlington, Ia.; Cal Diamond, Lincoln, Neb.; R. M. Simons, Denver, Colo.; F. J. Meyer, St. Joseph, Mo.; Julius Peck, Omaha.

Associate Vice Presidents: W. R. Parks, Chicago, Ill.; Park Garrouite, Kansas City, Mo.; Oliver D. Haigh, Council Bluffs, Ia.; Harrison Smith, Topeka, Kan.; George Burbury, Indianapolis, Ia.; C. W. Hinzle, Omaha; W. J. Hiles, Hastings, Neb.; William T. Graham, Deadwood, S. D.; E. S. Hooper, Denver, Colo.; Harry A. Armstrong, Edgar, Neb.

Council of Jewish Women. The date for the meeting of the Council of Jewish Women which has been arranged under the title of "the exposition" has been set for October 24. The sessions will extend over that day only and will be held in the congregational church. The president of the national council, Mrs. Hannah G. Solomon of Chicago, and the secretary, Miss Sallie American of Chicago, have promised to be present, but the full program has not yet been completed.

Fears of Trouble Monday. PANAMA, Ill., Sept. 10.—More trouble is expected here Monday, when the Fenwick coal shaft is started with non-union labor. Both whites and blacks will be employed and the latter will be housed in a large building on the mine property, heated by steam and surrounded by a fence resembling a stockade. The non-union men will be guarded by deputy sheriffs the same as the union men.

Nine negroes from Springfield paraded through the streets today. They were not noticed by the strikers. Mayor Fenwick fears the strikers may attempt to burn the mine building, it is said, and has placed one at the volunteer fire department with orders to stand by the bell and arouse the town should a blaze be seen.

USE OF BALLOONS IN WARFARE

Value of This Means for Overlooking the Enemy and His Preparations.

IDEA IS MORE THAN A CENTURY OLD

France Began Experimenting in 1793 and England and Germany Have Both Outstripped the United States in the Matter.

The great war balloon, with its extensive equipment, which is now in the railroad yards awaiting transfer to the exposition grounds, will illustrate a phase of modern invention which military men have regarded as one of the most important developments of recent years. The balloon has risen above the level of a county fair attraction, and in its improved form is receiving the earnest attention of all the leading governments, and is being used in military and naval operations. Its value in this connection is now fully recognized, and not only in this country, but on the continent of Europe, and in the hands of the scientific and practical aeronauts are working hard to develop a ballooning system that will be of more practical utility in military operations.

The balloon that will be exhibited at the exposition was used with some success in the land operations around Santiago. With its assistance the American commanders were able to detect the Spanish batteries and obtain a general knowledge of the fortifications that was of the greatest value. If the system had been still further developed and the fleet had been supplied with an equipment that was equal to the service required, some of the most serious problems of the campaign would have been easily disposed of. The modern balloon can be used from a battleship as well as on land, and if the Brooklyn had been able to send one up off Santiago harbor it would not have taken half an hour to discover whether Cervera's fleet was in the bay, exactly the strength of his forces. Then the hazardous scout of Lieutenant Blue would have been unnecessary, and the fleet would have been able to acquire immediate and accurate information. The war has emphasized the value of balloons, and it is believed that the science will now receive a decided additional impetus.

More Than a Century Old. As a matter of fact the United States government has until very recently been somewhat behind the European nations in taking steps to develop this important branch of military weapons. It has been giving every possible encouragement, and experiments undertaken at the public expense have led to great improvements in the service and important developments in its application.

The idea of utilizing the balloon for military purposes is said to have originated in France in 1793. At that time a series of experiments was inaugurated by the French government and later a company of military aeronauts was organized. At this time the promoters of the idea were confronted by obstacles that have now been successfully disposed of. They could not procure sulphuric acid in quantities and were compelled to manufacture their hydrogen by the laborious process of passing steam over iron filings. The balloons were made of oiled pongee silk, and as these were always inflated their transportation was a difficult problem. It is asserted, however, that even this crude system proved of marked value at the battle of Fleurus, and at Charleroi. In the following years additional corps were organized and were used with more or less success. Then the idea was apparently abandoned and no more investigations were pursued by the French government until within the last thirty years.

It was during the memorable siege of Paris when the city was absolutely cut off from the world that the idea was revived. At this time a complete system of aerial communication was organized, and sixty-four balloons were sent out, each carrying four letters and numerous portfolios containing dispatches and other valuable documents. Most of these craft were either destroyed or captured by the enemy, but many of them succeeded in getting through to the French army. Since then the French government has fallen behind England and Germany largely on account of its refusal to adopt the improvements which these countries developed, and which eliminate some of the most serious difficulties by which the French are hampered.

English and German Experiments. The department of military aeronautics was organized in England in 1871, and an arsenal was fitted up at Woolwich for the construction of balloons. Here were invented the means of inflating compressed gas and which were of the most important value. Previously the great obstacle to the use of balloons for military purposes had consisted in the difficulty of transporting the large amount of machinery and chemicals required for the manufacture of the gas. By the English scheme this could be stored and transported in a comparatively small compass and the idea was generally adopted except in France.

Germany has also been prominent in the development of balloon service, and the experiments have been largely conducted under the immediate patronage of the emperor. An aeronautic corps is a standing feature of the engineering division of the German army, and this has reached a high degree of efficiency. The central corps of the aeronautic division is stationed at Schoenberg, near Berlin, and it sends out detachments which are placed at the service of the command of the various army corps at every general maneuver. The equipment of the service represents the most modern invention and it is susceptible of as rapid evolutions as any other branch of the service.

The old mode of using silk for balloons has been discarded, and a material of a storable extent. Rubber is now largely used, and it is alleged to be superior to silk in several respects. The pure rubber is dissolved in benzene, spread on thin layers of cloth and then vulcanized. The completed material consists of two thin pieces of cotton with the rubber layer in the center. This is remarkably durable and is also susceptible of repairs in the field in the event of accident.

Germany is entitled to the credit for the invention of the "kite" balloon, which can be used when the wind is too strong for the globular type. This has the form of a long cylinder and it is secured like a kite by the force of the wind drives it upward and down. It is alleged that this balloon has been used with success in a gale of forty miles an hour, when the older type would be useless if the wind blew half as hard. Like all other military balloons this is attached to a cable which is paid out by a hand which until it reaches the altitude from which it is desired to take the observation. Free ballooning is still in its infancy from a military standpoint, and so far the efforts of the inventors seem to have been applied to the development of an aerial craft that could be used like a kite with a minimum of danger.

This is now engaging the attention of every important government in the world, and the balloon now promises to be a permanent feature of future military operations.

When you call for Dewitt's Witch Hazel Salve, the great cure cure, don't accept a substitute for it. Don't be talked into accepting a substitute for it. Don't be talked into accepting a substitute for it.

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FORESTRY AS A SCIENCE

Members of the National Association Have This Phase Under Discussion.

INSECT ENEMIES OF GROWING TREES

Prof. Bruner Tells How Standing Timber Suffers and How It May Be Helped—Effect of Deforestation on Water Supply.

The delegates to the forestry association assembled promptly Saturday and the work of the program was taken up at once with a paper by Prof. Lawrence Bruner of the University of Nebraska on the insects which are the enemies of forest trees. He mentioned the number of varieties of insects which are to be classed as enemies to insects, which was so large as to be almost appalling. These enemies may be scarce one year and numerous the next. During the last few years some of the Nebraska trees have suffered from the work of insects, not that they have been rare in the state, but because the conditions have not heretofore been favorable. No insect produces less than one brood in a year and some produce three or four. The most destructive are the borers, of which there are several classes. He mentioned the work of these in block pavements, where they bore in, followed by a fungus growth, which in a few years destroys the pavement for two or three yards square.

In a single year, he said, insects have been known to destroy hundreds of miles of forest trees. They attack the tree from the seed to the time the lumber is manufactured, following it in every stage. As remedies for the insects there are artificial and natural means. The latter are classed as other insects and birds, which destroy those insects working on the trees. Nearly every Nebraska bird feeds on insects. Where birds are there is little damage from insects. He mentioned the different birds and told of the means of their extermination. The English sparrow does more harm than good. Mr. Bruner mentioned some of the artificial means to destroy insects such as sprays, and explained the difficulties and effects of their use.

Forestry and Rainfall. Henry Nicholson of Colorado read a paper on the connection of forestry with irrigation. Devastation of forests, he said, where there is no irrigation, has caused much of the arid region which now exists, and he cited steps taken in Europe to overcome this effect by conservation of forests. Wherever the mountains have been cut bare of trees the protection of trees, melts rapidly and the moisture is dissipated. There are 5,000,000 acres in Nebraska depending on irrigation, and the Platte river would carry sufficient water for this purpose were its source of supply protected by mountain forests. Irrigation farmers should be taught that if they wish abundance of water they must see to it that the trees at the source of supply should be protected.

Dr. Miller inquired if it is considered practicable for the government to attempt to reforest the country, and Dr. Newell of Washington replied that congress will do what the people demand. The sentiment in the east, he is strongly in favor of forestry, and if the people of the west, who are more vitally interested, show the same interest, the government can be induced to take hold of the project.

A resolution was introduced by W. T. Little of Oklahoma, and adopted calling on congress to create a commission to investigate the feasibility of establishing forest wind-breaks on the plains of New Mexico, Texas, Colorado, Kansas, Wyoming, Nebraska and the two Dakotas.

S. M. Emery of Montana presented a paper upon experiment stations. He said public sentiment on the forestry question had been greatly changed. Experiment stations have a tendency to stimulate local interest. New York has established a bureau of forestry, and he thought every other state should do likewise. Bodies of students from the Montana Agricultural college were taken into the mountains every week to study forestry. He said that in the Agricultural building at the exposition could be seen an exhibit of Montana timber which had been collected hastily and with but little financial aid, which will give an idea of the resources of the state in this line.

How Timber is Consumed. Mr. Morton said the association was destined to exalt itself. We are prone to boast that we have planted about 300,000 acres of timber land in Nebraska. It sounds big, for that is a large sum. But when we go to look tonight, he said, there will be 30,000 acres less of timber land in this country than there were this morning, so that Nebraska's acreage would last but ten days. He urged the importance of bringing forestry into the schools, and pointed to the difficulty of having Arbor day firmly established in the state, even with liberal premiums, until the influence of the public schools was enlisted.

After some further discussion the association closed a recess until 1 o'clock. An hour's session in the afternoon wound up the meeting of the American Forestry association. It was long enough for a couple more papers, one by E. D. Wheeler, the Kansas commissioner of forestry, and irrigation, and the other by Prof. W. T. Little of the Oklahoma experimental station at Perry.

The former discussed some of the difficulties the government of his state had met with in its efforts at reforestation of Kansas, and the reluctance of the people to allow land to be set apart for forest reservations. Under the title of "Forestry Problems of the West" he took up a number of important questions of this character from a governmental point of view.

Mr. Little's speech on the whole question of reforestation by the federal government of the "great treeless plains of the west," particularly pointing out the climatic advantages of tree-planting. He presented figures to show the velocity of atmospheric currents at the different altitudes, and in connection demonstrated the possible effect of a series of wind-breaks upon the climate, agriculture and horticulture of the west. After concluding this subject he offered a resolution recommending to congress the advisability of appointing a commission to investigate into the feasibility of planting trees at various points in the great strip, 400 miles wide, extending from the British possession to the Mexican boundary. It was adopted as the sense of the meeting, but no formal action can be taken in pursuance of it until the regular annual meeting of the association at Washington during the session of congress, when it will again be taken up.

Before adjournment Dr. G. L. Miller managed to pay a tribute to Horatio Seymour of New York for his interest in tree-planting in this state, and incidentally to say a few pleasant things of J. Sterling Morton and ex-Governor H. W. Furnas.

SWENSEN'S SURPRISES STATE Swensen His Pistol Was Loaded with Blank Cartridges When He Fired at Exposition Guards.

When James Lindsey, the ex-pugilist, charged with having fired four ineffectual shots at Sergeant W. W. Carter of the exposition guards during an attempt on the part of the latter to arrest him for trespass, took the stand in police court yesterday he sprung a surprise on the state by swearing that the gun he discharged at Carter was loaded with blank cartridges. This assertion upset the plans of the state, as it had introduced the complaining witness and several others who swore positively that after the shooting bullet holes marked the side of a building near by and the woodwork of the turnstile a short distance away. In fact, Mr. Carter said one bullet had gone by his left ear so close that he heard its scream. This bullet he produced, having picked it from the side of a building where it had lodged. To the sure testimony in rebuttal the state asked for a continuance of the case until September 14, and it was granted.

The trouble between Lindsey and the guards occurred August 8 at 4 o'clock in the morning at the Twentieth street entrance to the grounds. He alleges that he had to go to a drug store for medicine for his wife who had been taken suddenly ill on the grounds. On returning the same way he says several guards, among them Carter, barred his progress and refused to allow him to pass the turnstile. When he protested they became angry and assaulted him. He said he fired into the air to intimidate them.

Sergeant Carter says that Lindsey fired directly at his head four times, that no attempt had been made to strike him until he began shooting.

THIS WEEK AT THE EXPOSITION.

List of Special Events.

- Monday, Sept. 12: South Dakota Day. Tuesday, Sept. 13: Wisconsin Day. Wednesday, Sept. 14: Shriner's Day. Thursday, Sept. 15: New England Day, Children's Day. Friday, Sept. 16: Oklahoma Day, Grape Day. Saturday, Sept. 17: Railroad Day.

Special Musical Programs Daily.

- The Renowned Mexican National Band. Unique Attractions of the Midway Streets. Hundreds of Indians People the Primitive Village on the North Tract. Santiago War Balloon Ascensions Daily. Gorgeous Illumination of the Grand Court. Daily Drill of the U. S. Life-Saving Crew. Sham Battles and War Dances by Indians. Trophies Won by American Arms Before Santiago. War and Navy Exhibits in the Government Building.

Admission 25 Cents Sunday Afternoons and Monday and Thursday Evenings.

REDUCED RATES ON ALL RAILWAY LINES.

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GRATITUDE OF THE FIREMEN

Executive Committee of the National Association Adopts a Resolution of Thanks.

At a meeting of the executive committee of the National Firemen's association last night the following expression was made regarding the association's reception and entertainment in this city. Whereas, the National Firemen's association of the United States during its week's sojourn in this city has been the recipient of countless favors and courtesies from the citizens of Omaha, culminating in a hospitable and magnificent parade on Monday last by at least 100,000 people; be it therefore, Resolved, by the executive board, that Mayor Moses, the Omaha Fire department, President G. W. Wattle and other authorities of the Transmississippi Exposition, especially including Chairman Babcock of the

AK-SAR-BEN IS VERY BUSY NOW

Good King and His Knights Getting Ready for Their Entry Into Omaha Early Next Month.

The sound of hammer and saw may be heard about the Den of the Knights of Ak-Sar-Ben six days and almost as many evenings every week. Less than four weeks remain before the two richest parades ever presented to Omaha are to come out from the Den and pass before the critical inspection of tens of thousands of citizens and visitors.

WANTED

A wide awake implement and vehicle man is wanted to take charge of a business doing upwards of half a million yearly. Must be a thorough business man with energy and brains. Such a man can get a larger salary than he is now receiving and prospects that will interest him. Address C. R. E., care Lord & Thomas, 67 Wabash-av., Chicago.

DEWEY & STONE FURNITURE CO.

1115-1117 Farnam St.

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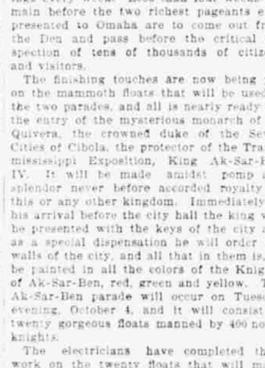
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