

PENSION DECISIONS.

Disability—Change of Name of Disability—Specific Approvals—Tuberculosis and Disease of Lungs.

Claimant is pensioned at third grade (\$24 per month) for disease of lungs. It appearing from the evidence, the opinions of examining surgeons and the medical officers of the Bureau of Pensions that the particular disease of lungs for which pension is granted in this case is tuberculosis, and that the effects of claimant's hip and thigh are results of the same, the approval should be changed to show that the pensioned disease of lungs is tuberculosis, and the claim readjusted in accordance with the opinion of the medical referee. 7-14-'08.

Service—Act of Feb. 6, 1907—Provost-Marshal—Deputy Provost-Marshal, Enrolling Officer—Civilian Employee.

Service as a Provost-Marshal, Deputy Provost-Marshal or enrolling officer during the late civil war is not such military service as is contemplated by the act of Feb. 6, 1907; such persons having been employed in the civil branch of the service are not included within the terms of said act, and are not pensionable thereunder. 7-14-'08.

Marriage—Capacity—Impediment—Presumption of Remarriage—Good Faith.

The claimant and soldier formally married in Pennsylvania in 1862 without divorce from soldier's first wife (who had previously remarried), and lived together in that State in this ostensible matrimonial relation for several years, and two years after the death of the first wife. It was held by the Department, Nov. 7, 1896 (S. P. D. 364), that as such marriage was void under the decisions of the courts of the State, and their continued cohabitation after the removal of the impediment to their legal marriage without evidence of a new contract, was not sufficient to raise the presumption of a marriage after the removal of such impediment.

In the case The Willis Estate (217 Pa. St. 307), decided in April, 1907, it was held that the doctrine of the cases cited in the Departmental decisions referred to was not to be extended to a case where in good faith the parties continued to live together as husband and wife after the death of the first wife, and the husband's death. In view of this decision the Commissioner of Pensions to reopen and readjust this case, as to the acts and conduct of claimant and rendered evidence marriage under the recent Pennsylvania decisions is granted. 7-14-'08.

Service—War of the Rebellion—Act of April 19, 1895—Capt. Kemp's Company, Monongahela Department, Crew of the Pennsylvania Militia of 1863.

Capt. Kemp's company, Department of the Monongahela, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, was a part of the Departmental Cavalry of the Pennsylvania Militia of 1863, and the members thereof were not in the United States service except during the time they were actually serving the United States. Soldier's service in the crew of the Pennsylvania Militia of 1863, in said organization being reported by the War Department as but 49 days, his widow has no pensionable status under the act of April 19, 1895. 4-7-'08.

Widow—Remarriage—Act of April 19, 1895—Definition of Widow.

A woman who was the widow of a soldier to whom she was married prior to June 27, 1890, and who has remarried prior to filing her declaration for pension under the act of April 19, 1895, is not entitled to the benefit of said act. 5-8-12-'08.

Service—War of the Rebellion—California—Mountaineers—Indians in California.

As soldier's service had no connection with the belligerent operations in suppression of the rebellion of the Southern States, but was special service against the Indians in the Humboldt District of California and rendered entirely in that State, it cannot be regarded as service during the war of the rebellion within the meaning of the act, and therefore is not pensionable. 6-8-12-'08.

Cold Harbor Monument.

Editor National Tribune: The Cold Harbor Battlefield Commission, appointed by Gov. E. S. Stuart, and consisting of the following named comrades, Capt. P. F. Hodge, President; Capt. Josiah Hanson, Secretary; Capt. P. D. Bricker, Treasurer; and Capt. W. S. Underwood, C. F. Gramlich, met in Harrisburg, Pa., July 13, and awarded the contract for the erection of a soldiers' monument in the National Cemetery at Cold Harbor, Va., to J. Henry Brown, of Richmond, Va. The monument is to be of the best monumental granite from the Richmond quarry. It will be 23 feet seven inches high. This monument is to be erected in honor of the 56th Pa. and all other Pennsylvania regiments who have been honorably discharged in other cemeteries in their honor. The following named organizations are entitled to the honor of this monument: 24 Regt. Pennsylvania Pa. 55th Pa., 58th Pa., 76th Pa., 87th Pa., 15th Pa., 183d Pa., 184th Pa., 187th Pa., 188th Pa., 190th Pa., 191st Pa., 2d Pa. H. A., of 11th Pa. in the line, 13th Pa. Cavalry 117th Pa. in the line. The writer respectfully asks that the officers of any of these regiments who have a regimental organization communicate with him, and to those that do not have regimental organizations information as to their regiments will be thankfully received from officers or men of said regiments. Josiah Hanson, Secretary, of C. H. B. C., Point, Pa.

Was a Loyal Little Hostess.

Editor National Tribune: I would like to know what has become of the boys who used to come to our house in '61 and '62. We lived eight miles up the creek from New Creek Station, now called Keyser. My father, Rev. Benjamin Stuckey, was called "Uncle Ben." I recollect one man the boys called "Ben Providence." I don't know just how his name was spelled. He belonged to the Ringgold Cavalry, under Capt. Keys, who afterwards became Col. Keys; also Serg't Kerns and Lieut. Metts (I spell those names as I heard them), of a company of cavalry that camped at Reese's tavern, and several of the 4th Ohio. Can anyone tell me what has become of Chris Dursel, who was wagonmaster at New Creek in November, '62? How often I think of the boys who came to get meals or stayed all night. Mother was always ready to do for them or give them something, and they never bothered or destroyed anything. Some of them called it home at our house. I often took Old Glory out and waved it to the soldiers as they passed. I am the youngest girl of "Uncle Ben's" family. I was only about 12 years old at the time. My name now is Armeta Stewart; my post office, Irvington, Iowa.

Who Knew Comrade Case?

Mrs. Elmira Case writes from Homestead, Okla.: "The Government demands affidavits from two comrades of my husband who knew him in the service. He was a private in Co. A, 28th Mich. He was known both as Bartimus Case and as Calvin Case. Can't the National Tribune help me to find two comrades who can use the affidavits demanded by the Government before it will allow me a pension? I have to support my children by doing washing, and if I get pension I will be able to stay at home with my children part of the time."

CONSERVATION OF RESOURCES.

The Forestry Bureau Investigating the Waste in the Lumber Mills—Great Use of Veneer.

Fifty hundred manufacturers of explosives, pulp wood and similar products have been asked by the National Conservation Commission for information as to all possible uses of sawdust. From this it will be seen the Commission is going into fine details in its inventory of the natural resources of the country. Seven thousand lumbermen have been asked for their opinion as to the waste of lumber in saw mills, and more than 2,000 lumber dealers and cooperage, veneer, furniture, box, vehicle and implement manufacturers have been asked to point out the attractive features of waste in their respective lines. Yet all this is only one part of the general scheme of hunting down waste which the Commission is following in making its inventory. It is going after the little wastes here and there, which, added together, and put into dollars and cents, make an astonishing total.

For instance, take the making of veneer. At first blush it may not seem worthy of consideration with the manufacture of other products mentioned. Yet the scarcity of the more attractive finishing woods in the last few years has led to the annual production of over 1,100,000,000 square feet of veneer. This, of course, has been made possible only by the introduction of new veneering machinery.

The use of veneer is generally regarded as exemplifying the scarcity of the finer woods and typifying the complete utilization of various kinds of woods, yet, from one of the schedules of the National Conservation Commission, it is seen that the Commission expects to discover great waste even in veneer manufacture.

The wood veneer carries many messages from a glass applied to the world, it is most commonly employed as the name for the thin slices of wood now extensively used in the manufacture of all sorts of articles of use, such as wood plates, baskets and the exterior finish of furniture and woodwork. The manufacture of veneer in the last few years has advanced by leaps and bounds.

The best veneer is saved, but a great deal is sliced and still more is "rotary cut." By the last-named process logs of the desired wood are steamed until they are soft and then fixed in a lathe-like machine, in which they are turned against a wood knife. As the log rotates against the knife, a continuous slice of the desired thickness is peeled off, and as you should pare an apple, going deeper and deeper at each complete turn until nothing is left but the center. The center of the log left after the veneer is cut is also called a "core."

The woods principally used for making veneer are red gum, maple and yellow pine, which together yield more than half of the total product. Red gum is largely used for baskets and maple for furniture. More valuable woods, such as oak and walnut veneer, Beech, which is but cut very thin, is used very largely for wooden plates. A number of other kinds of woods are used.

THE GREAT BARREL BUSINESS.

The United States Use About 3,000,000 Barrels a Week.

Upwards of 150,000,000 barrels and circular packages are manufactured in the United States annually. Few people, except those whose business it is to know, realize the extensiveness of the cooperage industry in this country. The heaviest demand comes from the cement business. The flour business ranks first, closely followed by sugar. Containers for fence staples, bolts, nuts, nails, and packages for roasted coffee, spices, crockery, fruits and vegetables follow in the order named, while glass manufacturers, baking powder companies, liquor distillers, and candy, tobacco and cheese packers are big users of barrels. The demand for barrels for molasses, oil, lard and pork is also enormous, while dry paint, glue, snuff, oatmeal, screws, castings and general hardware articles annually increase the demand on the cooperage supply.

While the amount of expenditure for barrels can be quite closely estimated for a given year, it is not possible to say how many barrels are in actual use. The life of a barrel is put down at one year by the trade, but this is far from true. A majority of barrels are used many times. They begin as sugar or flour barrels, and are then sold to the farmer for shipping his produce to the market. It may be that they are returned to him several times, carrying potatoes to the market on the first trip and tobacco or lettuce on the next, each cargo being lighter in weight than the previous one, owing to the weakened condition of the barrel. Finally the barrel may serve out its life-work as a refuse receptacle, and in the end can be used for fuel. Thus it may be said that a barrel fills as useful a career as almost any other manufactured article, and its life is much longer than a season.

The demand for barrels is steadily growing, because modern machinery has made it possible to make them for the trade cheaper than almost any other form of durable package. That it is the most convenient form of package has long been acknowledged. The timber used in their construction has to be selected with care, as it must not only be watertight, but hard in the oil, must be capable of resisting high internal pressure. The lumber used for this work must be carefully selected, that cured by slow air drying under shelter being the most satisfactory.

Flavoring Extracts.

Editor National Tribune: Will you kindly tell me how to make for domestic use the various extracts, such as vanilla, orange, lemon, etc., or tell me where to find some simply worded book on the subject.—Jerome Adney, 394 26th St., Oakland, Cal.

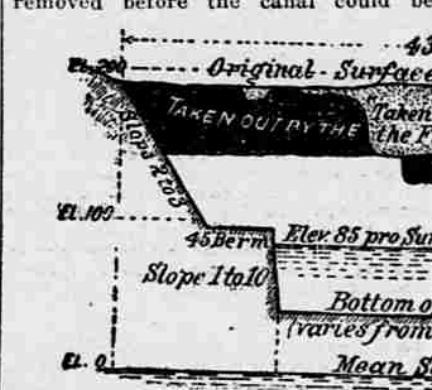
Flavoring extracts are usually made by a very simple process. The article is ground fine and moistened and packed in a tin funnel and alcohol which has been diluted with 50 per cent of water is poured carefully over it a little at a time. This is what is called the percolation process. The alcohol takes up the active principles of the drug or other substance and by the time it reaches the bottom of the funnel is fully charged with it. Other quantities of diluted alcohol are poured on until the active principle of the drug is dissolved out of it. Our subscribers will find this process carefully described in the United States Dispensatory, under the head of "percolations" of the different extracts. Another way, and which is most effective with vanilla, lemon and orange peel, etc., is called "digestion." Grind or cut fine the beans or peel and digest them. That is, put them in a bottle in a warm room in a solution of alcohol diluted until its strength is 50 per cent or even less. In the case of vanilla two ounces of finely divided beans are digested for two weeks with a pint

of diluted alcohol. There should be something more than this proportion of orange and lemon peel. After the digestion has gone on for a fortnight the liquid is filtered off. As a rule, druggists, confectioners and so on, make essence of lemon or orange by adding a little of the oil to alcohol. This is quicker and cheaper, but is not so delicate.—Editor National Tribune.

THE ISTHMIAN CANAL.

The End of the Great Cutting Work is Sight.

The astonishing progress made by the Americans since they began making the dirt fly on the Isthmus brings the end of that portion of work in sight, and at no greater distance of time than three years. In the beginning there were 80,696,248 cubic yards of earth to be removed before the canal could be



made. Of this the old French company dug out up until 1839 12,500,000 cubic yards, and in nine years the new French company took out 10,000,000 yards, making 22,500,000 altogether. Up to June 1, 1908, the Americans had dug out 18,445,426 cubic yards, of which 11,191,488 cubic yards were taken out in the year ending June 1. This leaves 39,652,822 yards to be dug. As for some months there has been an average of 83,624 cubic yards excavated per month, this makes less than 29 months in which the work of excavation will be completed. On the other hand, it may take a year or two more to complete the huge triple flight of locks at Gatun. The following diagram from the Scientific American represents what has been done and what yet remains to do:

SCIENCE NOTES.

A river is a very powerful geological agent. In the hardest rock rivers gradually carve out a valley or gorge. This is accomplished partly by chemically dissolving certain mineral substances, but chiefly by mechanical erosion, the stones, sand and mud wearing away the bed of a stream as they run and tumble over it.

Snow is a substance which offers a most surprising resistance to penetration of a rifle bullet, far more, indeed, than wood. Experiments made in Norway have shown that a snow wall four feet thick is absolutely proof against the Norwegian army rifle, which, by the way, is of quite exceptional piercing power, and that at all ranges from 50 yards up to half a mile.

When one falls asleep the order of surrender to the spell is: sight, taste, smell, hearing, touch. The sense of smell is the lightest sleeper and most easily awakened, then hearing, then sight, while sluggish taste and smell awaken last.

The strings of beads or pearls that some observers have seen as much as a second in the wake of lightning flashes are attributed by Dr. W. J. S. Lockyer to incandescence of the air.

Editor National Tribune: I have read your account of the capture of the ship Golden Rocket, of Bangor, Me., by Capt. Sommer, of Surter notoriety, and your account is correct, except that flag steamer carried a United States flag at her peak until our Captain, William Bailey, stepped foot on the Sumter's deck. Then the flag was hauled down and a Confederate flag hoisted. Then the run commenced. I was chief officer of the Golden Rocket.—F. W. Partridge, Los Angeles, Cal.

Professional divers, who remain under water from two to five minutes at a time, are accustomed, before submerging themselves, to take deep inspirations for 10 minutes. This is said to be to store up oxygen, not in the lung cells, but in the blood corpuscles. This renders a temporary suspension of the breathing possible by supplying the corpuscles with an extra quantity of oxygen, to be exchanged chemically with the carbonic acid, produced by vital processes in the blood.

For more than half a century it has been understood that the lateral line of scales along each side of fishes is connected to a special nerve. The use of these lateral organs has been a matter of much speculation, but the late experiments of Hofer seem to show that their chief function is the perception

THE LINCOLN TABLET.

Quartermaster-General Burrows Was Against the Cheap Imitation.

Office of the Quartermaster-General, Grand Army of the Republic, Ruthertford, N. J., July 18, 1908. Editor National Tribune: I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter under date of July 14, 1908, inclosing one from Comrade Wallace Bailey, Post 52, Department of California. I have received numerous letters of inquiry concerning this cheap tablet which is being offered containing President Lincoln's Gettysburg speech. While the promoters of this movement have done me the compliment to imitate my idea, they do not nor cannot imitate the tablet of the Grand Army of the Republic. The tablets advertised have only the text of President Lincoln's speech, whereas our tablet has above the text the badges of the Seventh Army Corps engaged in the battle and the button of the Grand Army of the Republic, which adds greatly to its historical interest and value. This has been copyrighted and cannot be used by others. The tablet issued by the Grand Army of the Republic is of genuine bronze, more than three times as large as the cheaper tablet, which is of soft metal, with electro-face of copper. If a tablet so small and cheap is desired, more than them for \$10 each.—Charles Burrows, Quartermaster General, G. A. R.

Vaughan's Violin.

Comrade R. F. Vaughan, M. D., Medford, Ore., writes: "Back in the '60s, at Vincennes, Ind., I left with a comrade, whose name I forget, a violin, an heirloom; the first love of my boyhood; the sweet, responsive, tender-toned sweetheart of my youth, cherished in a loving heart. In large letters, cut deep in the back of his head, is my name, 'Vaughan.' It is not in pawn, is not mortgaged, but I will cheerfully pay for it—buy it from whomever now its possessor thinks himself its owner. I have tried in every way to get trace of it. Now I give it up, and appeal to the National Tribune to find it for me. I wonder why more sons of veterans do not take this paper; why they do not, every one of them? They are better educated than their patriotic and heroic fathers were; they are not less patriotic nor less heroic, if heroism be needed. They ought in natural pride of ancestry to enjoy 'The National Tribune.' Its histories are the most exact that appear in print. The history of Gettysburg, now running in its pages, is the most graphic and the most accurate I have seen. However, one is compelled to say that of every history from the same author."

The Golden Rocket.

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LABOR IN POLITICS.

(Continued from page one.)

protect and defend its cause. He has beyond doubt settled the matter of labor disputes than has fallen to the lot of any other man.

In 1886 Gov. Hill tendered Mr. Gompers the position of Commissioner of Arbitration at a salary of \$3,000 a year, which Mr. Gompers declined, to be at the time was earning less than \$20 a week at his trade. The following year he was nominated by both Republican and Democratic Parties for State Senator, and also his election was thus assured, he declined, believing that he could be of more service to labor by devoting his undivided efforts to the labor movement. The following year a nomination to Congress was tendered him, which he also declined; as also the subsequent tender by President McKinley of membership upon the Industrial Commission. His first newspaper work was as editor of the Picket, the official journal of the cigarmakers in their contest with the Knights of Labor to maintain the autonomy and independence of their organization. He subsequently edited the official journal of the American Federation of Labor, the Trade Union Advocate, and is now editing the official monthly magazine of the American Federation of Labor, the American Federationist. He has been President of the A. F. of L., continuously, save one term, since its organization in 1881.

Secretary Morrison's Biography.

Frank Morrison was born at Franktown, Province of Ontario, Canada, Nov. 23, 1859. Received his education in the public schools of Walkerton—grammar school and one year in high school. Commenced to learn printing trade in the Walkerton Herald and Telescope printing offices in 1879, and continued at this trade in Walkerton, Chicago, Ill., and Madison, Wis., with the exception of two years, up to date of his election to the position of Secretary of the American Federation of Labor in 1896. He attended Lake Forest University law school two years, and was admitted to practice before the bar in the State of Illinois in 1894; took a post-graduate course in 1895 and received degree. He has been a continuous member of Typographical Union No. 16, of Chicago, for 22 years; was elected by No. 16 as delegate in 1896 to the Colorado Springs Convention of the International Typographical Union, and was there elected as delegate from the I. T. U. to the American Federation of Labor. At the next convention of the A. F. of L., Cincinnati, 1896, he was elected Secretary of that organization, which office he has held continuously since that time. He has also been re-elected for each consecutive term since 1896 as delegate from the I. T. U. to the American Federation of Labor, receiving at the last election, May, 1908, the largest vote ever cast for a delegate. Mr. Morrison is also Secretary of the Labor Representation Committee, which consists of President Gompers, Vice President O'Connell and Secretary Morrison, of the A. F. of L. This committee has in charge the work of carrying on the political campaign of the A. F. of L., inaugurated in 1905, and the Executive

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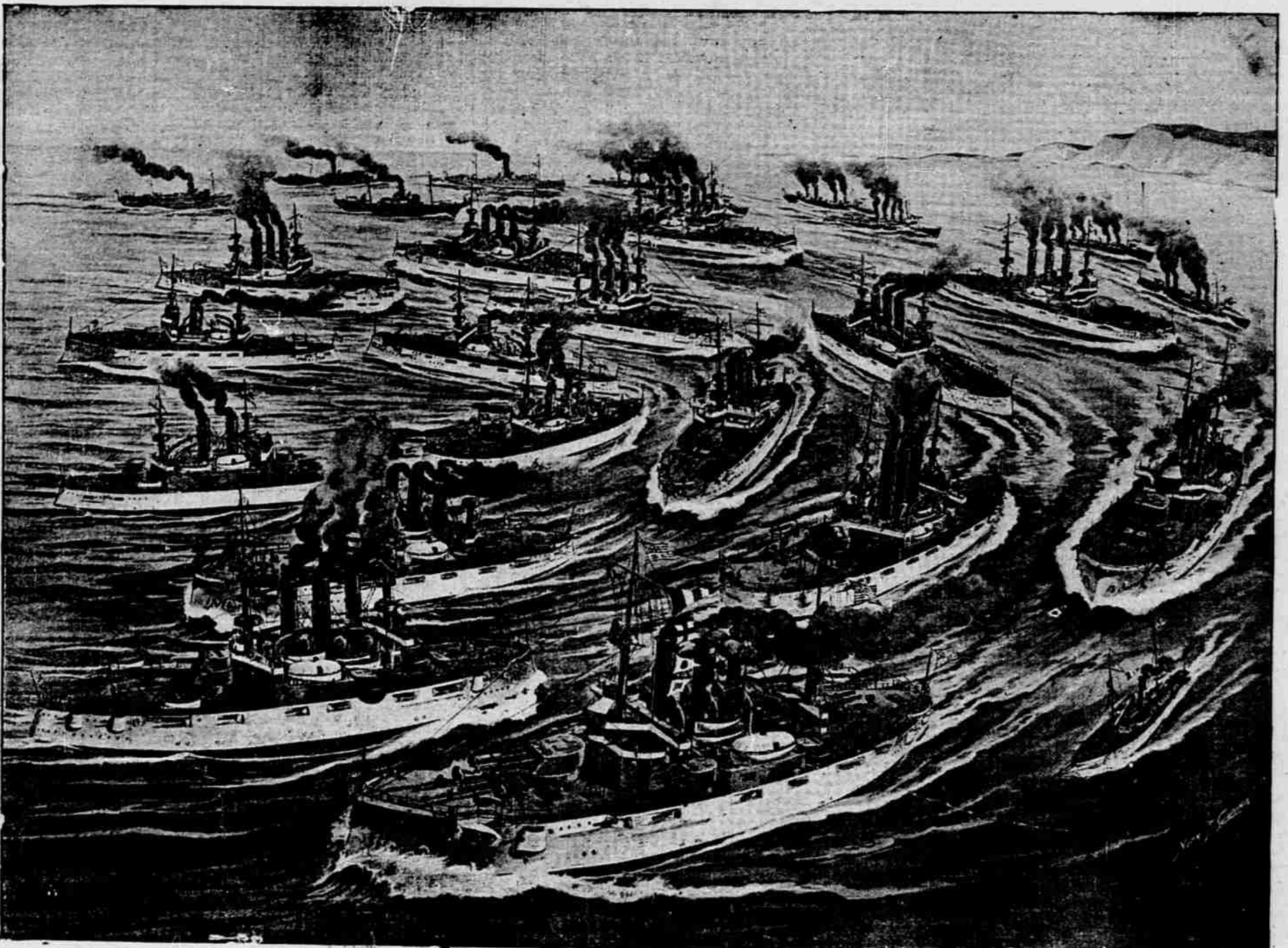
Council appointed the same members to act as the Labor Representation Committee in the present campaign. To quote the Eight-Hour Herald: "Mr. Morrison is well up in trade union affairs. He is a well-read man, has studied law, and is, above all things, dead in earnest in whatever work he is engaged in."

Winter in East Tennessee.

Editor National Tribune: I still remember the Valley Forge conditions of the East Tennessee times when it tried "meat's courage perhaps more than any other conditions of the war." Would like to hear again from the old comrades of the Fall and Winter of '63 and '64.—R. M. Underwood, 5th Ind. Cav., Cardington, O.

BATTLESHIP PICTURE FREE.

The National Tribune has secured several thousand copies of this famous battleship picture. This picture is reproduced in colors, and at a great expense for drawings and plates, before a single copy came from the presses. A specially advantageous purchase has enabled us to offer this picture free, to anyone sending in a dollar for a year's subscription.



THE ATLANTIC FLEET OF THE UNITED STATES NAVY.

(From Official Bulletin of Bureau of Navigation.)

Birds-eye-view showing the Vessels off the Port of Callao practicing the "Gridiron" maneuver. This is considered by Naval authorities to be the most dangerous evolution in steam tactics, and its improper execution caused the loss of H. M. S. "Victoria" with 798 men in 1893. Picture faithfully represents the entire Fleet in official formation and vessels can be identified by numbers corresponding to table appended.

- First Division. 1 Connecticut, Flag-ship. 2 Kansas. 3 Vermont. 4 Louisiana. Second Division. 5 Georgia, Flagship. 6 New Jersey. 7 Rhode Island. 8 Virginia. Third Division. 9 Minnesota, Flag-ship. 10 Ohio. 11 Missouri. 12 Maine. 17 Yankton (Special Dispatch Tender). 18 Torpedo Flotilla (Whipple, Truxton, Lawrence, Stewart, Hopkins, Hull). Fourth Division. 13 Alabama, Flag-ship. 14 Illinois. 15 Kearsarge. 16 Kentucky.

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