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CLASH OVER ALASKA

TWO WICKERSHAMS APPEAR BEFORE HOUSE COMMITTEE INVESTIGATING CHARGES.

GRAFT AND BRIBERY ALLEGED

Alaskan Delegate Renews His Allegation That Attorney General Purposely Shielded Syndicate Criminals—Investigators Demand Proof.

Washington.—Attorney General Wickersham and Alaskan Delegate Wickersham faced each other before the house committee on judiciary which is making an investigation into government affairs in the northwest and charges of "graft" and "bribery" were bandied with much freedom by the delegate during the hearing.

The question of the insufficiency of what the delegate declared was proof that the attorney general "purposely shielded and defended Alaska syndicate criminals against punishment" arose.

Representative Sterling suggested that Delegate Wickersham's charges indicated only failure of the department of justice to prosecute.

"Oh, he has gone way beyond that," interrupted Attorney General Wickersham.

"Yes," said Delegate Wickersham, "I insist there was a deliberate attempt to protect."

The delegate declared that United States Marshal H. K. Love, who figured in the Cunningham coal land case, had discharged a deputy named Bowers, who was also jailer at Kodiak, because he "wouldn't give up the graft."

"He wouldn't pay Love \$100 a month out of what he received for the board of prisoners," the delegate explained.

Delegate Wickersham, a Republican, reviewed his attempts to have the department of justice move against D. H. Jarvis of the Alaska syndicate and J. H. Bullock of the John J. Senor company for alleged conspiracy on government coal contracts, whereby he alleges the government lost \$50,000.

The delegate charged that federal officials in Alaska had been bribed.

Representative Howland of Ohio demanded that he prove that statement.

"I will before I finish," declared the delegate.

The delegate discussed the attitude of the attorney general on the charges of coal frauds, on which he said he had submitted proof to the attorney general's department in 1908.

"Do you believe that the evidence you have submitted is proof that the attorney general shielded these people?" asked Representative Littleton.

"I do, don't you?"

"I do not," Mr. Littleton emphatically replied.

Several members of the judiciary committee objected to the wide range of "prisoners," the delegate explained.

"His charges against the attorney general were publicly made," said Mr. Littleton, "and the failure or success of his attempt to prove his charges ought to be just as public."

Delegate Wickersham declared he did not withdraw any of his charges. The committee decided to let him submit all possible evidence designed to substantiate such charges.

TOGO TO BE AMERICA'S GUEST

Famous Japanese Admiral Sails From England to Tour United States and Canada.

London.—Admiral Togo sailed on the Lusitania as a guest of the American nation. The Japanese military councillor is unaccompanied by a



Admiral Togo.

suite. His only companion is Commander Taniguchi, his aide-de-camp. Admiral Togo will call on President Taft in Washington and will then visit Philadelphia, going from there to Niagara Falls and across Canada to Victoria, where he embarks for Japan.

Taft's Double to Be Guard. Pittsburgh, Pa.—Thomas Morley, sergeant of the central police station, whose remarkable resemblance to President Taft has made him famous, probably will succeed the late Martin O'Brien as Mr. Taft's personal guard at the White House. Guard O'Brien at the White House died July 28.

Bring Body Home. Washington.—The body of American Consul William P. Atwell, who died at Ghent, Belgium, will be brought to this country for burial.

LAWYERS SEEK REST

LORIMER PROBERS WILL TAKE A SIX WEEKS' RECESS.

Many More Witnesses Are Still to Be Heard—Next Session at Chicago.

Washington.—The Lorimer investigation committee of the senate will continue its public hearings in Washington for another week or ten days and then take a six weeks' recess. Attorneys for the committee would like to adjourn at the end of the present week, but the chances are that the hearings will run on until some time next week. Indications are that the committee will take its recess a few days before the adjournment of congress, assuming that the latter event will take place about August 15. The committee will convene again in Chicago about October 1.

Scores of witnesses remain to be heard and in all likelihood the hearings in the fall will last for several weeks. Practically every person whose name has been mentioned during the inquiry will be subpoenaed. Members of the committee are determined to make a thorough job of the investigation and do not intend to give anybody an opportunity to criticize them for failing to do this or that.

The committee has not abandoned its plan to summon the larger part of the membership of the 1909 Illinois legislature. If this is done the hearings may not have been completed when congress convenes in December. The senate will not be able to pass on the committee's report much before January.

Among the witnesses to be called this week is James H. Harper of Duluth.

Former Representative Charles A. White will follow Mr. Harper and probably will be kept on the stand for three days or more. He will repeat the story of having received \$1,000 for his Lorimer vote and an additional \$300 as his share of the "jack-pot."

Representative Robert E. Wilson, who was named by Mr. White as the distributor of the jack-pot money, will be examined immediately after White has told his story.

STANDARD TO OBEY MANDATE

Plan for Dissolution of Oil Trust Announced—Stock to Be Distributed Soon.

New York.—H. C. Folger, secretary of the Standard Oil company, announced in a formal statement to stockholders the plan of distribution of the stock of the subsidiary companies to comply with the "rule of reason" laid down to the trust recently by the Supreme court of the United States.

The stock of the subsidiary companies will be distributed pro rata among the stockholders of record with the parent corporation on September 1 last. The plan of reorganization, as announced, contemplates the restoration of the original companies of which the giant combine is composed.

The Supreme court of the United States adjudged the Standard Oil combine in restraint of trade and a violation of the Sherman anti-trust law in a decision handed down on May 16 last.

The corporation was ordered to dissolve and was given six months to conform to the court's decree. Since that time there has been much speculation concerning the method the corporation would take to comply with the judicial mandate.

The outstanding stock of the Standard Oil company is said to be in the hands of 8,000 stockholders. Many of them have small lots of from one share to one hundred shares. These small shareholders will receive fractional shares of each of the subsidiary companies.

"WHAT IS BEER?" PROBE ON

Dr. Wiley Seeks to Determine From Brewers Amount of Alcohol in Their Product.

Washington.—The interesting alcoholic question of "what is beer?" is up for the last time. Dr. Harvey W. Wiley and his associates on the board of food and drug inspection, met the brewers of the country and will compel them to answer it.

"We propose, among other things, to learn how much alcohol is used in the beer made in this country," said Dr. Wiley. "The less the better. I would be glad if we could get it down to the proportion found in the German beers—about three per cent."

EDWARD M. SHEPARD EXPIRES

Noted Attorney and Independent Democratic Leader of Empire State Dies After Extended Illness.

Lake George, N. Y.—Edward M. Shepard, the noted attorney, author and independent Democratic leader, is dead after an illness of several weeks.

Postmaster Since 1861 Dies. Glens Falls, N. Y.—George W. L. Smith, seventy-two years old, the second oldest postmaster in the country in point of service, died at his home at Smith's Basin, Washington county. He was appointed assistant postmaster during Buchanan's administration and since 1861 had been postmaster.

Consul Finds Bomb in Doorway. Badajoz, Spain.—The Portuguese consul here while entering the consulate discovered a bomb in the doorway of the building.

THAT STAID AND DIGNIFIED PARLIAMENT



CANADIANS TO VOTE

PREMIER LAURIER WILL MAKE DIRECT APPEAL TO COUNTRY ON RECIPROCIITY.

HOLD ELECTIONS SEPT. 21

Defeat of Liberals Will Mean Permanent Shelving of the Trade Agreement With United States—Vigorous Campaign Will Be Made.

Ottawa, Ont.—Premier Laurier has made a direct appeal to the people of Canada for an endorsement of reciprocity at an election which is set for September 21 next.

Obstruction by the opposition having made it clear that the government could not bring the reciprocity bill to a vote in the house of commons, Sir Wilfrid Laurier recommended the dissolution of parliament and Governor General Earl Grey issued the edict. Both sides expressed satisfaction at this prospect of a final test of strength.

If Sir Wilfrid Laurier is returned to power, as he confidently expects, the reciprocity bill will be passed soon after the reassembling of parliament, and at an agreed date both the United States and Canada will put the necessary tariff changes into effect.

If the opposition wins a majority, which appears next to impossible now, R. L. Borden, its leader, will become premier. Reciprocity will be dropped and Canada will remain a high tariff country desirous of continuing the present tariff relations with the United States.

It is generally agreed that the two months' campaign before the country will be vigorous.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his ministers will take the stump and conduct platform campaigns in all the provinces. The prime minister will confine his attention to the central provinces of Quebec, while Mr. Fielding, minister of finance, who helped to draft the reciprocity agreement, will devote his attention to the maritime provinces. On the opposition side Robert L. Borden, their leader, will give the most of his time to Ontario and Nova Scotia.

TRUST READY TO DISSOLVE

Electric Combine Submits Decree to Attorney General Wickersham for Approval.

Washington.—Attorneys for the electrical trust have submitted to Attorney General Wickersham a decree which, it is said, they are willing to have ntered against the alleged combination in the government's suit for dissolution.

The significance of this move is that the trust is willing to dissolve without a fight. With some modification the proposition may be acceptable to the department of justice.

The decree is regarded by the department of justice as largely a formality.

So far as the government's special agents can learn, the trust began to dissolve soon after the government filed the action against the electric light bulb section and the voluntary dissolve soon after the government teen other pools which were alleged to control prices and restrict competition of practically all modern electrical apparatus.

Copper Merger is Halted. Lansing, Mich.—Judge West handed down an opinion granting a temporary injunction to the minority stockholders in the Osceola Mining company, which is trying to prevent the so-called copper merger.

Auto Crash Hurts Eight. Cleveland, O.—Eight persons were injured when a runaway automobile went lurching down a steep road. The automobile struck a boulder and overturned, falling against a telegraph pole.

PASS NEW WOOL BILL

LA FOLLETTE MEASURE PUT THROUGH IN SENATE, 48 TO 32.

Democrats and Injurgents Vote Down Original Draft Passed by House and Adopt Substitute.

Washington.—Senator La Follette pressed a compromise wool bill to its passage through the senate by a combination of the Democratic and independent Republican forces. The measure cuts the duty on raw wool to 35 per cent. ad valorem, and makes corresponding reduction on woolen manufactures.

The result came about after Senator La Follette's original substitute bill, carrying a duty on raw wool of 40 per cent., and the wool bill passed by the house of representatives, carrying an ad valorem on raw wool of 30 per cent., both had been defeated. The vote on the new measure was 48 to 32.

The house wool bill was defeated in the senate by a vote of 44 to 36. Senator Brown of Nebraska was the only Republican voting with the Democrats for the bill. The La Follette amendment to the revision measure was defeated, 66 to 14.

A motion by La Follette to reconsider the vote by which the house bill was defeated, so as to throw open again the entire question of revising the wool schedule, was adopted by a vote of 49 to 31.

MOROCCAN CRISIS NEAR END

Britons Believe Germany, Having Made Her Bluff, Is Now Preparing to Withdraw.

London.—The Moroccan crisis is practically ended. At least this is the opinion of the English public, although the foreign office is careful to point out that the negotiations are still simple and may drag on for months.

Germany, according to the English view, has made a bluff, which is being promptly called, and she is now preparing to withdraw.

It is discussing the crisis, however, even serious-minded Britishers are invariably of the opinion that it would be far better for England if war with Germany should come now than later, as seems probable, when the German navy will have been strengthened.

They also feel England would better come to blows with Germany over Morocco or some question in which France is directly interested, than on a question in which England and Germany only are concerned. In the former case England would be assured of the assistance of France, while in the latter France might without dishonor offer sympathy, but stand aside when it came to a fight.

TWO SLEUTHS ARE TRAPPED

G. B. Perkins and Charles Franklin, Who Wrote Threatening Letters, Convicted in Erie, Pa.

Erie, Pa.—After a trial lasting ten days, Gilbert B. Perkins, president of the Perkins Union Detective agency of Pittsburgh, and Charles Franklin, manager of the concern's Philadelphia office, were convicted of attempted extortion.

Perkins, who is seventy years of age, was sentenced to three years in the government prison at Leavenworth, Kan., and Franklin was given a one-year sentence.

Wells-Fargo Buys Pacific. St. Louis.—The purchase of the Pacific Express company, formerly a Gould property, by Wells, Fargo & Co. was revealed when circular letters were sent out from headquarters announcing the change, to take place August 1.

Taft's Bodyguard Dead. Washington.—Martin O'Brien, for eighteen years one of the guards at the White House and for the past ten years known as the president's body guard, died here of heart failure.

HORSES AND CATTLE

A DECREASE BOTH IN NUMBER AND VALUATION.

RETURN OF THE ASSESSORS

Figures Returned by Counties—Other Matters Coming From the State Capital.

The valuation of cattle and horses by the county assessors this year and last year in Nebraska show very little difference. For purposes of taxation the county assessors last year returned cattle at 2,457,639 in number, valued at \$10,539,258 for purposes of assessment. This year the assessors returned the number of cattle at 2,299,776 in number and valued at \$10,052,238. Last year the average per head was \$4.25 and this year it is \$15.09 a head.

Last year the total number of horses returned for taxation by assessors was 906,116, the assessed valuation being \$14,913,235, an average assessed value of \$16.46 a head. This year the total number of head of horses returned for assessment is 922,840, at a total assessed valuation of \$13,941,450 or an average assessed valuation of \$15.00 a head.

The following is the number of horses and cattle listed for assessment this year and the assessed valuation:

	Horses.	Cattle.
Adams	11,595	224,814
Antelope	13,724	183,379
Banner	4,355	48,959
Blaine	2,130	32,950
Brown	12,045	223,158
Box Butte	11,102	98,482
Boyd	7,786	88,012
Butler	19,523	120,938
Buffalo	17,568	228,291
Burt	10,900	188,508
Butler	10,622	188,968
Cass	11,224	206,193
Cedar	15,257	232,089
Chase	6,204	73,890
Cherry	2,478	30,329
Cheyenne	7,284	82,650
Clay	12,809	243,240
Colfax	7,558	127,358
Cuming	11,800	138,952
Custer	25,222	411,122
Dakota	4,822	41,122
Dawes	10,143	108,889
Dawson	17,613	273,391
Deuel	2,800	38,456
Dixon	10,261	152,151
Dodge	12,026	192,354
Doolittle	11,476	198,899
Dundy	5,015	62,779
Fillmore	11,895	222,257
Franklin	11,476	198,899
Frontier	11,895	222,257
Garden	9,325	78,959
Garfield	4,097	47,329
Grant	8,265	31,257
Greely	7,677	111,938
Hamilton	10,622	188,968
Harlan	8,825	128,228
Hayes	5,476	64,416
Hitchcock	6,688	83,288
Holt	16,403	209,683
Howard	2,127	27,945
Jackson	10,625	199,537
Jefferson	7,483	127,358
Jones	5,476	64,416
Kearney	8,265	146,087
Keith	7,612	77,299
Kimball	5,015	34,588
Knox	16,316	211,553
Lancaster	8,265	128,228
Lincoln	18,954	203,459
Logan	2,565	40,378
Loup	6,681	79,797
Madison	12,216	199,823
McPherson	5,476	64,416
Merrick	7,211	84,720
Morrill	10,133	104,700
Nance	8,265	144,243
Nemaha	9,087	123,227
Nuckolls	10,203	212,911
Otoe	11,410	214,122
Osage	7,211	84,720
Perkins	5,020	60,613
Phelps	9,120	122,623
Pierce	12,545	212,911
Plymouth	12,545	212,911
Polk	10,908	170,585
Red Willow	8,053	120,227
Richardson	10,908	207,051
Rock	6,563	60,655
Saline	13,062	230,829
Sarpy	8,825	78,952
Scotts Bluff	2,565	40,378
Seaman	12,545	212,911
Shoshone	12,575	221,562
Sioux	9,888	127,358
Stanton	11,261	122,606
Stearns	7,242	123,707
Thayer	11,121	220,829
Thomas	1,849	20,125
Thurston	8,765	139,546
Tioga	10,275	156,969
Valley	10,275	156,969
Washington	10,275	156,969
Wayne	8,841	149,087
Webster	10,921	196,326
Wheeler	3,548	47,748
York	14,123	255,407
Total	822,840	13,941,450

J. H. Presson Gets Place.

Governor Aldrich has appointed Rev. J. H. Presson of Omaha to fill the vacancy in the position of recording clerk in the executive office, caused by the death of C. C. Husted.

The University Removal.

To block future attempts to remove the University of Nebraska to the state farm grounds citizens of Lincoln propose to raise \$125,000 with which to buy two blocks of ground east of the present site of the campus upon which a new \$85,000 building will be constructed. A resolution will be introduced at the meeting of the city council appropriating \$65,000 from the city funds for the purchase of the land. The only proviso attached to the gift in the resolution is that the university be permanently located at its present site.

Dispute Over Food Law.

Food Commissioner Jackson has been notified that in one of the counties of the state a county attorney has denied a county judge the right to sentence an accused man for violations of the pure food law because the amended law in this regard calls for a maximum fine of \$500. If this holding proves to be correct, say the state officials, prosecutions under the pure food law will have to be instituted in the district court instead of before a justice of the peace or a county judge as in the past.

VALUES CONSIDERED.

Equalization Board Hear County Objections.

The State Board of Equalization, met to hear complaints of counties which of late had objected to increases of valuation returned by that board last week. Representatives of only two counties were present, others aggrieved through the 1911 adjustment sending in their objections by letters.

The 50 per cent. raise on hogs, 45 per cent. raise on horses and 30 per cent. raise on mules in Garden county were objected to by M. P. Cary and E. M. Empson of that county, who declared that assessed values as returned in nearby counties did not justify the raise proposed by the board. After hearing the arguments of the visitors a readjustment was made by the members, the only reduction made, however, being in the case of the proposed raise on hogs.

A raise of 30 per cent. on Garden county mules was objected to by Thomas G. Burke, assessor of that county, who declared that it was entirely too high in the light of prevailing prices. This was reduced to 20 per cent.

Hooker county objected by letter against a raise of 20 per cent. on horses and mules. The assessed values of horses in that county in 1910 was \$8, while this year as returned was \$9.02. The proposed raise would make it as readjusted \$10.82. Mules were valued last year on the assessment roll at \$12, while this year they were given at \$9.49. With the 20 per cent. raise as set by the board the value would be \$11.39 or less than that of last year. Both raises were allowed to stand as made when first equalized.

A 40 per cent. increase on hogs in Hayes county was allowed to stand, the value increased from 96 cents to \$1.20 being, in the board's estimation, equitable and fair in view of values in counties surrounding it. In McPherson an increase of 50 per cent. on horses and 30 per cent. on mules as proposed by the board was allowed to stand, there being no objections read nor anyone present to fight against it. In Perkins county a 40 per cent. increase on mules and 40 per cent. on cattle, after a discussion, was reduced only in the first item, mule values being increased 80 per cent. The increase in cattle from \$2.61 to \$3.65 was deemed by the board to be just and was untouched. In Kimball county a proposed raise of 20 per cent. on horses was reduced to 15 per cent.

Almost Ready for Printer.

County Clerk Wells is making up the copy for the primary ballots and preparing to place the order for the same with the printer. The law provides that the clerk shall provide each polling precinct with one and one-half ballots for each voter, an equal number of sample ballots being supplied.

Amended Petition Filed.

Gold & Co., and Sperry & Hutchinson, complainants in the suit for a temporary injunction against the enforcement of the Nebraska anti-free gift law, filed in federal district court an amended petition, including Deputy Attorney General Ayres with Attorney General Martin as defendants in the suit.

Jobbers but Little Affected.

Lincoln jobbers and manufacturers will in general be little affected by the reductions in rates to inter-Rocky mountain points ordered by the interstate commerce commission. The reduction is very welcome, however, for it means a very considerable cut on large shipments.

Millers Are Fined.

Well, Abbott & Nieman millers of Schuyler, prosecuted by the State Food commission for having short weight flour sacks in their possession in storage at Omaha, were fined \$50 and costs. The flour found by the state inspector was branded with the net weight, but the sack was far short of the amount branded. Kern & Spencer of Alton were fined \$10 and costs on the charge of operating an unsanitary slaughter house. G. Haas of the same town was fined a similar amount for the same offense.

Nebraska Given Appointment.

Frederic W. Taylor, formerly of Nebraska, vice president of the Denver Reservoir company, prominent throughout Europe and the United States as an horticulture and agriculture expert, has been appointed director of agriculture of the Philippine islands. Mr. Taylor will assume his new duties in the islands about September. He will have quarters in Manila. For many years Mr. Taylor has been recognized as one of the leading experts on matters pertaining to agriculture and horticulture.

Railroad Valuation Protected.

The State Board of Assessment was confronted with the railway tax commissioners who protested against the valuation placed on railroad property in South Omaha for taxation for city or terminal purposes. Tax Commissioner Pollard of the Burlington which road beds have been built on taxed two to five times more than real estate nearby. He cited examples and showed the board the law which says railroad real estate shall be assessed the same as adjacent.

HOME TOWN HELPS

LONG ISLAND'S MODEL TOWN

Forest Hills Gardens, Financed by the Russell Sage Foundation, to Open Next Year.

A model suburban town, financed by the Russell Sage Foundation, whose general operations are shaped by Mrs. Sage, will be opened next year on Long Island, nine miles from the central business district of New York. Forest Hills Gardens, as the place will be called, will occupy a tract of 147 acres, and will provide detached homes for 1,500 families, who will pay for them at the rate of \$35 a month and upward. The ground-work will be laid by well-known landscape gardeners and architects at a preliminary cost of several millions to the Sage estate. Streets, lanes, parks and gardens will be definitely designed at the start, the business section will be concentrated, and various restrictions enforced for the general welfare. It is proposed to dispose of the homes to professional men and clerks at a cost not much greater than the ordinary expenditure for rent. Another town for families of much smaller means is to be established later, but with equally good sanitation and regulation of the general plan. By this means persons in moderate circumstances, it