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ROOSEVELT ON STAND

FORMER PRESIDENT DEFENDS HIMSELF BEFORE STEEL INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE.

STOPPED PANIC, HE DECLARES

Asserts His Approval of Tennessee Iron Merger by Trust Averted Disaster--Tells of Gary-Frick Conference.

New York.—Col. Theodore Roosevelt took the witness stand in the congressional inquiry into the United States Steel corporation to tell what he knew regarding the absorption of the Tennessee Coal and Iron company by the Steel corporation during the panic of 1907.

Mr. Roosevelt's intention to appear had been kept secret, but a few moments before his arrival police officers were stationed in the adirondack chamber and at its approaches.

"Mr. Chairman, I wrote out the statement I should like to make," said the former president, after Mr. Stanley had asked him to explain what knowledge he had of the Tennessee Coal and Iron absorption by the United States Steel corporation. "I would like to read the statement."

"You may read it," said the chairman, "certainly, just as you choose."

Mr. Roosevelt then began reading, introducing his subject with a description of the financial panic conditions in the fall of 1907.

"It was the utmost duty of the administration," he read, "to prevent by all means the spread of the panic before it became a disaster."

The secretary of the treasury and he, Mr. Roosevelt, were constantly in touch with the situation. During that time he learned that two members of the United States Steel corporation wished to see him in the morning. At breakfast the next day he was informed that E. H. Gary and H. C. Frick were waiting to see him. Mr. Bonaparte, then attorney general, he continued, had not yet arrived from Baltimore.

"I sent a note to Secretary Root to come over," the former president read, "and he arrived at the White House."

The conference was brief, Mr. Roosevelt explained, and later he wrote a note to Mr. Bonaparte stating all the facts of the conference.

Mr. Roosevelt went on, going into details about the serious financial conditions in New York, and told how he had taken the responsibility to permit the transfer of the steel company, and did it on his own initiative.

"It was necessary for me to act at once," said the former president, "before the stock exchange opened, or the transaction might prove useless."

He said he was convinced that acquisition by the steel corporation of the Tennessee Coal and Iron company did not change the legal status of the corporation.

"Furthermore, I believed it would be for the public good," continued Mr. Roosevelt. "I answered Messrs. Gary and Frick that if matters were in such a state I did not want to stand in the way, and the results proved that the act was a good one, because the panic was stopped."

"If I had not acted at once in that extraordinary crisis I should have been a mere title, and would have proved an unworthy public officer, if I had not done as I did. Every step I took was as open as the day."

Then Mr. Roosevelt launched into a general discussion with Chairman Stanley of the general trust question, saying that the United States had something to learn from Germany.

Colonel Roosevelt on finishing his testimony received the thanks of the committee and expressed his satisfaction that as "a plain American citizen" he had been able to assist the committee.

NEW YORK FLYER IN WRECK

Engine of Pennsylvania 18-Hour Train Goes Into Ditch--Passengers Escape Serious Injury.

Chicago.—While speeding along at seventy miles an hour the Pennsylvania eighteen-hour special for New York, was wrecked one mile east of Indiana Harbor. Sixty wealthy passengers, occupying the Pullman and observation cars were severely bruised and battered.

The accident occurred when the engine, tender and baggage car jumped the tracks. The reason so far has not been explained. The engine rolled down an embankment and overturned. When it left the track the engineer and fireman jumped from the cab, the latter seriously injuring himself.

That the accident was not due to any fault of the rails is evidenced by the fact that the passenger cars did not leave the track, although they came to a stop with a jar that threw every one from their seats.

Denounces Boy Scouts. Baltimore, Md.—The Maryland branch of the Socialist party is about to launch a campaign against the existence of the Boy Scouts, which it condemns as an "organization that will prove harmful to laboring classes."

Father of Six Kills Wife. Mammoth Springs, Ark.—Samuel Cypert, aged forty-five years, father of six children, shot and killed his wife, then himself shot his home east of here. Domestic trouble was the cause for the crime.

JAP HERO ARRIVES

NEW YORK WELCOMES ADMIRAL TOGO TO THE UNITED STATES.

Famous Sea Fighter Is Greeted by Representatives of Government on Board Steamship.

New York.—The United States welcomed to its shores Admiral Count Heihachiro Togo of the Japanese empire and the naval hero of the Russo-Japanese war. The welcome was given aboard the steamer Lusitania at quarantine by representatives of the state, war and navy departments and a personal representative of Gov. John A. Dix.

Following a few warm words of welcome on behalf of the nation, the delegation of Americans accompanied the distinguished Japanese in a tug to the revenue cutter Seneca. A few moments later the Seneca was speeding for her pier at Twenty-third street, Hudson river, where Admiral Togo was whisked away in an automobile to his hotel.

The delegation consisted of Chandler Hale, third assistant secretary of state; Capt. T. M. Potts of the navy; Maj. Gen. Frederick D. Grant, commander of the department of the east; Adjt. Gen. William Verbeck, National Guard of New York, and attaches of the Japanese embassy at Washington.

Third Assistant Secretary of State Chandler Hale and Capt. Tamm M. Potts, U. S. N., are the government's representatives in New York who received Admiral Togo. He called upon Mayor Gaynor this forenoon, and the mayor returned the call at the Plaza.

Admiral Togo will make and receive many official calls and will dine with the president. The dinner at the White House was one of the most notable affairs of the kind given in Washington for a long time. It was a "stag" dinner, which in itself is unusual.

Vice-President Sherman, Admiral George Dewey, the Japanese ambassador, the members of the president's cabinet and more than a score of other well-known men attended.

SPY CHARGE ROUSES ARMY

War Department Is Perturbed Over Allegations of Girl Against Coast Artillery Private.

Washington.—The war department for the first time in many years, is perturbed over the case of an alleged spy in the army.

Capt. James Watson, the army recruiting officer at Indianapolis, Ind., has informed the department that he holds affidavits charging Private George Petr with being an Austrian secret agent.

One of the papers in the possession of Captain Watson is an affidavit of Miss Clara A. Dyer. She said Petr was stationed at Fort Totten, N. Y., in the One Hundred and Thirty-fifth company, Coast artillery corps, and that he was an Austrian spy sent to the United States to obtain the secret of manufacturing the powerful explosive used by the United States government. Miss Dyer asserted she met Petr on an ocean liner en route from Europe last September and later became engaged to him. His real name, she said, was Count Windisch-Graetz and his home is at Prague, Bohemia.

KILL 20 IN HAITI BATTLE

Pillagers Cause Terror in Port-au-Prince, Looters Firing Many Buildings--Anarchy Reigns.

Port-au-Prince.—Fighting between factions in the revolutionist army again broke out in the streets of the capital and in one engagement 20 were killed. Troops of General Firmin's army clashed with soldiers under General Lecomte.

As a result of the conditions bordering on absolute anarchy which followed the foreign warships landed more marines. The rebels threatened to pillage the entire city.

The Dutch steamer Prinz de Nederland, with ex-President Simon and his wife on board, left for Kingston, Jamaica, the international war fleet firing a parting salute for the deposed president.

PREMIER ASQUITH IS UPHELD

Commons Defeats Proposal to Condemn Government for Providing Peers to Aid Veto.

London.—The house of commons was crowded to the doors when Arthur J. Balfour arose to move his vote of censure on the government.

Many notables crowded together in the strangers' gallery to hear the words of the opposition leader in his condemnation of the government for securing the king's pledge to create a sufficient number of new peers to pass the veto bill through the house of lords.

The visitors saw the house kill the proposal by a vote of 365 to 246, and its defeat is regarded as having failed to improve the Unionist cause.

STIMSON IN CUBA, ALL QUIET

His Arrival Is Marked by Absence of Promised Disorder and Talk of Intervention.

Havana.—The arrival of Secretary of War Stimson was marked by the absence of the promised disorder. He came in by rail from Santiago and was met by an imposing array of Cuban officials. Secretary Stimson and his party were the guests of President Gomez. In view of the predictions that the secretary was to advise intervention his aloofness made a deep impression. The Gomez administration was plainly gratified and the agitators as plainly discouraged.

Tied to Track and Killed. Austin, Tex.—An unidentified Mexican boy, his hands tied behind him, was laid upon the railroad track and left to his fate near Elgin. In his endeavor to lift the boy from the track, Walter E. Sims' arm was drawn under the plot and broken in two places. The boy was killed.

19,000 Men Are Locked Out. Leipzig, Saxony.—Ten thousand metal workers here and 9,000 in the Thuringian district were locked out because some of the men had struck.

PASTEUR INSTITUTE HEAD WILL RECOVER

Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—Dr. George Rumbaugh, head of Pasteur Institute in New York, who was severely injured in an automobile accident last week, will recover.

HURRAH FOR ARBITRATION.



TAFT ISSUES PLEA

PRESIDENT ASKS SUPPORT OF PEOPLE IN BEHALF OF ARBITRATION PACTS.

Wants Moral Influence of Nation Used on Senators to Ratify Peace Conventions With France, England, Nicaragua and Honduras.

METHODISTS HEAR APPEAL

Mountain Lake Park, Md.—President Taft traveled 400 miles through Maryland and West Virginia by special train to appeal to the people of the United States to use their moral influence to have the senate ratify the British and French arbitration treaties.

His appeal was made direct to the Mountain Lake Park Chautauqua of the Methodist Episcopal church, but in it the president included the rest of the nation as well.

"I observe," said the president, "that there is some suggestion that by ratifying this treaty, the senate may in some way abdicate its function of treaty making. I confess myself to being unable to perceive the logic in any such a point."

"To have these treaties not ratified by the senate of the United States or to have any hesitation and discussion of a serious character in respect to them would halt the movement toward general peace, which has made substantial advance in the last ten years. To secure the ratification of the treaties therefore, appeal must be made to the moral sense of the nation and while that is not entirely in the keeping of the churches, certainly they may exert a powerful influence in the promotion of any effective instrumentality to secure permanent peace."

Leaving the arbitration treaties behind, the president asked for the same sort of popular support of the treaties with Honduras and Nicaragua.

"There is no issue before the senate so acute in respect to the cause of peace as the confirmation of these Central American treaties," said the president. "While I admit the greater importance of universal treaties of arbitration, in the long run and as affecting the world at large, yet in respect of American interests, in respect of peace in this hemisphere, they are not equal in importance to the confirmation of these Central American treaties."

In making his plea for the Central American conventions, the president highly praised former President Roosevelt. He spoke of the tendency of the United States to extend their helping hand to less powerful people, and instanced Mr. Roosevelt's intervention in Cuba.

Before arbitration is resorted to, even in cases where both countries agree that the difference is susceptible of arbitration, the commission of inquiry shall investigate the dispute with a view of recommending a settlement without arbitration.

The commission, at request of either government, will lay its findings one year to give an opportunity for diplomatic settlement.

The convention grew directly out of President Taft's speech in Washington, December 18 last, before the American Society for the Judicial Settlement of International Disputes.

PLAN TO SETTLE DIFFERENCES

Russia Plays Part of Mutual Friend--Details of Settlement Yet to Be Worked Out.

Berlin.—Peace is in sight in the Moroccan trouble, which for a time threatened to shake the foundations of Europe with a war between its three great powers—England, Germany and France. After several weeks of diplomatic negotiations, in which hope of a pacific solution was almost despaired of, Germany and France have come to terms. It was announced here that Jules Cambon, the French ambassador at Berlin, and Maj. von Kiderlin-Waechter, the German foreign secretary, have found a common ground of settlement, although the details remain to be worked out.

It is understood that Russia played the part of a mutual friend and interposed at London and Paris to take the rough edges off the English attitude, the challenging tone of which for a time was more threatening to peace than the actual subject of the negotiations.

Rescuer Is Crowned. San Diego, Cal.—Cecil B. Carbers, a reporter on a San Diego newspaper, was carried out to sea and drowned at La Jolla, seven miles from here, after rescuing Dorothy McGraw, twelve years old.

Building a Ship to Carry 6,000. New York.—A side wheel steamboat, the biggest of its kind in the world, is nearing completion here. It will be operated by the Hudson River Day Line, and carry 6,000 passengers.

STOCK YARDS HEARD

MANAGER SAYS PRICES OF HAY MUST BE RAISED.

SHIPPERS ENTER A PROTEST

The Price Asked is Now \$25 a Ton, But Crop Is Short and a Raise to \$25 Is Asked.

The railway commission held a hearing of the request of the Union Stock Yards company of South Omaha to increase the price of corn from \$1 to \$1.10 a bushel and the price of hay from \$20 a ton to \$25 a ton.

In addition to protests received several days ago the commission has received one from O. H. Maze, manager of the Callaway Shipping association, representing 300 members. Mr. Maze says: "We have been forced to pay an exorbitant price for corn and hay there for several years, and now as the price of feed is high for a time, and only for a time it would seem that to allow the price to be raised would be very unjust as it would be very hard to get raised prices reduced again."

G. Nansel of Callaway, who says he ships from fifteen to twenty cars of live stock each month, writes the commission to protest against an increase and say hay and corn are high at the stock yards at South Omaha at the present price.

Attorney Frank T. Ransom and General Manager Buckingham represented the stock yards company and allege that feed has increased on the market and that the proposed increase is justified, that it is already in force at the Kansas City and St. Joe stock yards and is to be enforced at Sioux City. The company merely asks leave to charge the same price charged by other stock yards in the west.

General Manager Buckingham testified during almost the entire afternoon, telling the commission how the stock yards purchases hay and the labor required to distribute it for feeding. He said the law of Kansas permits stock yards to charge double the market price for corn and hay. He said the stock yards buys about 12,000 tons each year. Last year was a poor year for the crop, but no increase was made by the stock yards at South Omaha. Now the crop is a failure throughout the country and conditions cannot improve for another year, but on the contrary prices are likely to advance. He said he would have to pay \$17 to \$18 a ton before long and that it will be impossible to sell at \$20 a ton at the yard, taking into consideration the labor of men and teams to distribute and break the bundles, the insurance on a large amount of hay in storage and the interest on the investment. He admitted that he had bought some at \$13 and \$14 a ton, but he had bargained from persons with whom he had dealt many years. It was shown by his testimony that hay will cost at least \$5 a ton more this year than last year. He said his company had not yet sent out buyers, but he was confident that the hearing now being held before the commission would result in a considerable increase in price. He did not want the newspapers to give this away, but he said the moment his company begins to buy prices will go up because it is the largest consumer in Nebraska.

NATIONS FOR PEACE

ARBITRATION TREATIES ARE SIGNED BY THREE COUNTRIES.

Compacts Result From Suggestion of Taft in Speech Made in Washington.

Washington.—Three of the great world powers have taken a long stride toward the goal of universal peace. Arbitration treaties binding the United States and Great Britain and France, respectively, were signed at the White House in Washington in the presence of a notable gathering of officials and at the ministry of foreign affairs in Paris.

Secretary of State Knox signed the two treaties in behalf of the United States. James Bryce, the British ambassador, affixed his signature in behalf of Great Britain, thus completing the Anglo-American pact, with the exception of ratification by the senate. The French treaty was signed in duplicate in Paris six hours earlier by J. J. Jusserand, ambassador to the United States.

As soon as the copies of the two treaties had been signed President Taft affixed his signature to two measures for transmittal to the senate.

The general features of the new treaties are:

All differences internationally justiciable shall be submitted to the Hague, unless by special agreement some other tribunal is created or selected.

Differences that either country thinks are not justiciable shall be referred to a commission of inquiry composed of nationals of the two governments, empowered to make recommendations for their settlement. Should the commission decide that the dispute should be arbitrated, such decision will be binding.

Before arbitration is resorted to, even in cases where both countries agree that the difference is susceptible of arbitration, the commission of inquiry shall investigate the dispute with a view of recommending a settlement without arbitration.

The commission, at request of either government, will lay its findings one year to give an opportunity for diplomatic settlement.

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HORSES AND CATTLE.

A Decrease Both in Number and Valuation.

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 2,297,776 in number and valued at \$10,052,238. Last year the average per head was \$4.25 and this year it is \$4.39 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:

Horse	No.	Value	Cattle	No.	Value
Adams	21,552	\$24,814	13,133	\$44,774	
Antelope	11,895	18,273	15,311	160,178	
Banner	4,353	48,979	15,853	60,401	
Blaine	3,130	32,960	9,787	42,739	
Boone	2,158	22,158	14,471	151,859	
Box Butte	11,102	38,482	15,471	151,859	
Brown	7,786	88,012	22,316	101,421	
Burd	7,923	130,328	18,218	72,332	
Butte	17,858	305,391	31,513	138,222	
Hurt	10,309	188,508	23,966	116,923	
Boone	10,823	185,906	19,653	84,119	
Cass	11,234	203,108	46,123	94,763	
Cedar	15,367	222,080	46,124	213,710	
Chase	6,230	62,300	12,148	50,979	
Cherry	2,944	29,440	2,944	44,256	
Cheyenne	7,334	82,656	11,733	44,256	
Clay	12,809	128,090	12,809	76,791	
Colfax	7,858	137,958	22,956	85,322	
Cuming	11,500	138,252	45,510	225,075	
Custer	36,532	414,126	13,174	329,738	
Dakota	4,870	81,138	75,241	47,921	
Dawes	10,143	105,389	24,385	91,169	
Dawson	17,613	275,391	35,623	154,517	
Deuel	2,680	38,495	28,220	129,491	
Dixon	10,561	153,151	28,915	121,780	
Dodge	12,936	192,384	28,220	129,491	
Douglas	11,474	168,699	16,536	82,313	
Dundy	5,015	63,770	12,812	60,680	
Fillmore	11,895	222,222	15,311	75,641	
Franklin	8,742	139,106	19,859	68,025	
Frontier	11,093	158,112	21,764	81,848	
Furnas	11,953	180,312	16,818	78,703	
Gage	16,738	320,646	17,176	141,084	
Gardner	3,225	78,325	35,455	133,230	
Grant	4,097	47,170	10,010	49,476	
Greene	6,625	100,222	12,449	60,232	
Grover	3,865	31,257	35,028	130,847	
Harlan	11,328	177,924	21,825	83,954	
Haskell	5,476	65,728	16,818	71,094	
Hayes	6,686	83,288	11,591	40,401	
Hitchcock	16,403	309,633	77,623	309,287	
Holt	12,936	192,384	28,220	129,491	
Howard	8,954	145,322	37,122	113,532	
Jefferson	10,625	189,521	25,353	123,827	
Johnson	7,483	123,664	14,316	71,323	
Keary	8,540	146,087	18,595	69,940	
Kearney	7,122	77,220	19,325	69,249	
Keith	12,936	192,384	28,220	129,491	
Keya-Paha	3,541	34,588	4,905	17,191	
Kimball	15,216	211,553	50,549	201,646	
Knox	12,936	192,384	28,220	129,491	
Lincoln	18,954	205,459	45,071	171,158	
Lodge	3,261	40,768	13,770	60,232	
Loup	2,826	37,955	9,927	39,239	
Madison	12,216	199,822	13,770	100,165	
McPherson	5,943	62,653	22,627	146,541	
Merriam	7,211	123,664	14,316	71,323	
Morrill	10,123	107,700	20,322	82,021	
Nance	8,263	144,348	22,770	143,441	
Nebraska	12,936	192,384	28,220	129,491	
Nemaha	9,024	107,276	18,438	68,438	
Nuckolls	10,908	213,211	21,510	125,619	
Otoe	11,410	141,132	24,844	129,811	
Platte	12,936	192,384	28,220	129,491	
Perkins	5,029	60,613	9,831	55,250	
Phelps	9,129	102,623	15,831	65,481	
Pierce					