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BATTLE WITH MOB

TROOPS FIRE INTO RIOTERS AT LIVERPOOL—WAR OFFICE TAKES CHARGE.

SEVERAL PERSONS WOUNDED

Officers of Shipping Federation Are Gunned by Mob—Labor Leaders Say General Walkout Will Be Ordered—Other Cities Involved.

Liverpool.—After a day and night marked by furious disorders, the troops fired on a mob and then charged them with fixed bayonets.

After the rioters had wrecked property in Great Homer street, the district troops were called out and ordered to fire. Several volleys were fired. The mob hid in courts and threw bottles at the soldiers, who made bayonet charges in the darkness and fired volleys up the courts.

Six soldiers and two policemen were injured. The casualties among the rioters is not known. General Mackinnon Wood directed the troops. The rioters were hoodlums, no strikers being among them.

The strike committee declared a general strike of all transport workers, including the railway men, who up to the last had refused to go out. The strike will be effective on all the local steamboats and the Mersey ferries. Seven thousand dockers struck last night at Birkenhead.

The lockout threatened by the ship owners became effective and 30,000 men were refused employment until they decided to abide by the terms of a recent agreement.

There was much disorder in both Liverpool and Birkenhead, and the police were constantly in conflict with disorderly crowds.

Several fires, believed to have been of incendiary origin, occurred. The most serious was at the offices of the shipping federation, which were gutted by the flames.

Tom Mann, the labor leader, said 75,000 men will be on strike. He declared the transatlantic steamship traffic will be tied up.

FILES CHARGES AGAINST TAFT

Dr. J. E. Buckley of Chicago Demands That President Declare War With Mexico.

Washington.—Dr. J. E. Buckley of Chicago has begun in the District supreme court the most remarkable legal proceedings on record. He asks that President Taft be brought into court and compelled to tell why he does not inform congress of certain things which are now happening in Washington. In effect he has begun his action to compel the United States to declare war on Mexico, not by way of intervention, but by conquest.

LONDON DOCK STRIKE ENDS

Concession of Ten Hour Day and Increased Wages to Workers—Will Resume Jobs Monday.

London, Aug. 12.—The strike of dockmen, lightermen, coal porters and car men, which for several days has seriously disturbed all business in London and resulted in a shortage of foodstuffs, coal, petrol and other necessities, was ended with the settlement of the lightermen's dispute.

STEPHENSON QUIZ IS VOTED

Resolution Sent to Committee to Provide Investigators' Expenses—Vindication Sought.

Washington.—The election of Senator Isaac Stephenson of Wisconsin is to be investigated by the United States senate to determine whether it was brought about by bribery and corruption.

This action was unanimously decided by the senate following the submission of a recommendation to that effect by the committee on privileges and elections.

THREE SISTERS DROWNED

Brother Rescued by Boatman When Skiff Hits Sunken Dyke and Capsizes in Mississippi.

Alton, Ill.—Three sisters, Flora, Ella and Mary Brogley, of this city, aged eleven, fourteen and seventeen years respectively, were drowned in the Mississippi a mile south of Richle Station, Ill. Their skiff, in which five persons were riding, capsized when it struck a sunken end of a dyke.

Taft Lets Law Take Course.

Washington.—President Taft has refused to grant further executive clemency to Raymond P. Fay, former manager of a Kansas City newspaper, convicted of using the mails to defraud. He also denied clemency to S. H. Snider.

Smallpox Epidemic in Mexico.

Juarez, Mexico.—A severe epidemic of black smallpox is raging at Guadalupe, San Ygnacio, Montezuma and other points south and east of this city.

VETO BILL IS PASSED

LOADS P. MEASURE BY VOTE TO 114.

Threat to Create New Peers Again Made by Government—Final Adjourn.

London.—The house of lords passed the veto bill by a vote of 131 to 114. Thus the creation of new peers has been averted. The resolution to pay members of the house of commons \$2,000 annually for their services was also carried by a vote of 256 to 159.

After days and days of discussion, in which necessary business of the government has been hopelessly sidetracked, Lord Morley came out with the plain statement that unless the bill as originally sent to the lords was passed the king had signified his willingness to create enough new peers to prevent the Liberals from being hampered by a Tory majority in the house of lords.

Morley read the statement slowly from a paper on which it was written and there was not a whisper in the house while he was speaking. The lords were up against a wall and, although few in the chamber at all, rallied the measure the majority of them voted for it rather than accept the alternative which has been held before them ever since their leaders declared they would veto the veto bill even as they had the budget, the cause of all their woes.

Old friends of the government lined up with its foes in the debate preceding the taking of the vote, and Conservative peers, seeing the result of a continued opposition to the administration, took the lesser of the two evils presented them.

The debate immediately preceding the taking of the vote was short and marked by the bitter speeches of Unionist opponents.

Lord Rosebery, who spoke for the first time since the veto bill was introduced in the upper house, denounced the government for having gone to "a young and inexperienced king, not yet five months upon the throne, to ask for guarantees to pass a bill that had not even passed its first reading in the house of commons."

OIL TRUST MUST STAND TRIAL

Indictment of 143 Counts for Rebates Held Good by United States Court.

Buffalo, N. Y.—Judge John R. Hazel in United States district court held that the Standard Oil company must stand trial at the next regular term on an indictment of 143 counts, charging acceptance of rebates from the Pennsylvania Railroad company and the New York Central Railroad company on shipments of petroleum from Olean, N. Y., to Burlington, Vt., in violation of the Elkins law.

One of the company's chief points of defense urged in its motion to dismiss was that the alleged offenses had all been disposed of in previous trials and that the company could not twice be placed in jeopardy for the same alleged offense.

The government, through John Lord O'Brien, United States attorney, contended that each offense alleged in the indictment was a separate one. Judge Hazel sustained the government's contention.

INDICT BEATTIE FOR MURDER

Grand Jury Returns First Degree True Bill—Miss Blinford Is Not Called.

Chesterfield Courthouse, Va.—A true bill charging murder in the first degree was returned by the grand jury at the Chesterfield circuit court against Henry Clay Beattie, Jr., of Richmond. He will be tried for his life as the alleged murderer of his wife as wife, victim of the Middleton turnpike tragedy of July 18.

The commonwealth decided that only four witnesses would be heard by the grand jury. They were Thomas E. Owen, uncle of Mrs. Beattie; T. P. Pettigrew, called to testify as to the finding of the single-barreled shotgun; Dr. Wilbur Mercer, who was on the Owen lawn when Beattie drove up with the body, and Paul Beattie, a cousin of the defendant.

Beniah Blinford, the "woman in the case," sat smiling in an anteroom waiting to be called as a witness.

COST OF LIVING IS LOWER

Potatoes Were Notable Exception, Their Price Being Doubled, Says Report.

Washington.—The problem of the high cost of living apparently is being solved, at least so far as farm products are concerned, for the farmers are getting lower prices for their products this year than they received a year ago, according to official figures issued by the department of agriculture. Potatoes were the notable exception, their price having more than doubled.

Will Probe "Night Riding."

Chattanooga, Tenn.—The Van Buren county grand jury at its next meeting will take up reports of "night riding" in the mountains of east Tennessee. One farmer, who gave lodging to revenue officers on a recent raid, was whipped until unconscious.

Roger Q. Mills Is Dying.

Corcoran, Tex.—Roger Q. Mills, former United States senator from Texas, and author of the Mills tariff bill, passed during Cleveland's administration, is dying at his home here.

AVIATION WEEK IN CHICAGO



ATWOOD FLIES FAR

AVIATOR MAKES FLIGHT FROM ST. LOUIS TO CHICAGO IN 5 HOURS 34 MINUTES.

TRIP IS WITHOUT ACCIDENT

Achieves 200-Mile Journey and Lands on Aviation Field—Thousands Cheer Birdman as He Soars Over Illinois.

Grant Park Aviation Field, Chicago.—Smashing all American records for a day's flight, Atwood, the Boston aviator, flew into Chicago from St. Louis, en route to New York and Boston, and joined the other winged vehicles on the lake front.

He completed the aeroplane dash across the prairies of Illinois in five hours and thirty-four minutes of flying time, the distance traveled between dawn and nightfall being about 300 miles. The average speed of the journey was fifty-six miles an hour.

"Atwood, Atwood," a thousand shouted in concert with such a volume of sound that the flying men over the field heard and shifted their air machines so they could get better views of the coming aviator. It was 6:10 when Atwood was first seen. In five minutes more the spinning propellers could be distinguished as the machine rushed toward the goal.

"Glad to be here," Atwood said, "and I had a fine trip. Not a mishap of any kind. The machine came through without even a tap of a monkey wrench. Stopped once for gasoline and cylinder oil at Pontiac, and at Springfield for dinner. It was a great day for flying.

More excitement and more numerous drills were crowded into the three hours and a half of official flying time of the third day of the aviation meet than Chicago has experienced for years.

Fire, water and mechanical mishaps befell the fliers frequently throughout a program that would have stirred the multitudes sufficiently if all the events had followed the scheduled course. Two aviators fell into the lake, another crashed into telegraph wires and his machine burned up, a fourth was thrown to the ground by the tripping of one of his wings, and a fifth felt the chain of his motor blocked and floated to the ground without power.

GOTHAM FLYER IS WRECKED

Pennsylvania 18-Hour Train Ditched Near Fort Wayne, Ind.—Two Die, 30 Hurt.

Fort Wayne, Ind.—The Chicago-to-New York 18-hour Pennsylvania railroad limited was wrecked at Swinney Park, a mile west of the Pennsylvania depot here. It jumped the track and struck a freight engine standing on the west-bound track, killing two persons and injuring about thirty passengers severely, ten of them from Chicago.

Three local hospitals received the wounded as rapidly as they were taken from the wreckage. The flyer was running at 68 miles an hour. The cause had not been determined, but a new switch was recently put in at the point and to this is attributed the wreck.

Heads Fall at Federal Prison.

Leavenworth, Kan.—Acting on instructions from Attorney General Wickersham, R. W. McLaughry, warden of the federal prison here, has asked for the resignation of F. E. Rinds, superintendent of construction.

Fire Victim's Body Cremated.

London.—The body of James Lee Finney, the American actor who lost his life in the fire at the Carlton hotel last Wednesday evening, was cremated at Golders Green crematorium after a simple service.

HAY CROP IS SHORT

STOCK YARDS MANAGER SAYS IT IS HARD TO GET.

APPEAL TO THE COMMISSION

Application Made to Compel Northwestern Railway to Maintain Depot Facilities at Nenzel.

General Manager Buckingham of the Union stock yards of South Omaha in a plea to the State Railway commission says that it is his belief that hay, for which he recently asked permission for a raise from \$20 to \$25 per ton, is very hard to obtain and that such as he can buy costs him in the neighborhood of \$17 per ton laid down at the stock yards.

In support of his contention Manager Buckingham tells the commissioners that rumors that fifty high quality carloads of the product were in Omaha proved to be made out of thinny fabrics as he says he was able to accept only two carloads of the fifty, the rest being unfit to feed at his establishment.

Henry Schoeber has filed a complaint with the railway commission asking that the Northwestern road be required to maintain depot facilities at Nenzel. The complainant is a merchant at the station. He says the business done there justifies depot facilities.

PERKINS IS BLAMED

RUN ON TRUST COMPANY LAID AT HIS DOOR.

Oakley Thorne, President of Trust Company of America, Testifies Before Street Committee.

Washington.—Responsibility for the run on the Trust Company of America during the panic of 1907 was placed upon George W. Perkins and associates by Oakley Thorne.

It was in consequence of the run on the Trust Company of America that the steel trust absorbed Tennessee Coal and Iron. The allegation is that the latter movement was necessary to save the trust company from going to the wall.

According to Mr. Thorne, who testified at the hearing of the Stanley steel investigating committee, it was through Mr. Perkins that a statement was given to a newspaper that the Trust Company of America was a "sore spot" in the panic situation, but that aid would be given it.

Less than two hours before this statement is alleged to have been made, Mr. Thorne swore he had told Mr. Perkins that the trust company was in good shape. The publication, Mr. Thorne said, started a run on his company, which had to borrow \$27,500,000 to save itself.

PASS WOOL BILL REPORT

House Adopts Conference Agreement on Revision Measure—Taft Veto Near at Hand.

Washington.—The tariff revisionists made considerable progress in congress. The house, by a vote of 206 to 90, without a Democrat breaking the party alignment, adopted the conference report on the wool tariff revision bill and rushed it over to the senate, where it was hung up on the calendar for passage.

For this measure, which imposes a flat and ad valorem duty of 29 per cent on all raw wools, with corresponding reduced rates on woolen manufactures, the other two tariff measures will be side-tracked and wool will be given right of way to the White House for the expected veto.

On the veto depends the further program of the house Democrats and the senate Democrats and progressive Republicans, including the formulation of plans for a speedy adjournment.

PRISONER SHOTS UP COURT

Wounds Three Men When Ordered to Jail and Is Killed by One of the Victims.

Benton, Ill.—Attempting to escape after being remanded to jail for examination, Martin Shadowens shot Justice of the Peace James Mannon, City Marshal John Stakindler and a spectator and cut Deputy Thomas Mackey. Mackey shot and killed Shadowens, whose brother Charles fell from a second story window and was probably fatally hurt. The shooting occurred at Christopher, a small town near here.

The Shadowens brothers had been arrested for shooting on the streets after a man named Benges had been injured by a bullet. Martin Shadowens pleaded to be allowed to appear in the justice court, but Justice Mannon ordered that he be taken to jail. Without warning Martin shot Mannon and Marshal Stakindler.

Minnesota Plans Ideal Road.

St. Paul, Minn.—In the near future autoists and others who wish to go to Duluth will be able to travel all the way from St. Paul over one of the finest stone roads in the country. This road will be the first long road built under the new Elwell law.

Stimson Returns From Cuban Trip. New York.—Secretary of War Stimson and party arrived here on board the North Carolina from an inspection of the Panama canal and a trip to the West Indies.

SHORTAGES ON COAL

Scanty Weights Make Grief for Railway Commission.

Coal weights are causing the railway commission much grief, according to a recent statement issued by that board, some dealers reporting that as high as 30 per cent of their shipments show considerable shortages. The commissioners, and particularly Commissioner W. J. Furse, are digging into facts on coal weight shortages and some rules radically changing present railroad practice may be issued after a time. The statement says:

"The present practice of the carriers in determining weights on this commodity are so varied and the results so unsatisfactory to the dealers and consumers in Nebraska that an effort will be made to bring about some just and uniform method as a basis for assessing charges. Numerous instances have been brought to the attention of the commission where shortages of several tons to the car have occurred.

"In accordance with the rules and tariffs in most instances mine or connecting carrier weights govern and the roads are now refusing to adjust, in most cases, any claims (except where cars are received in bad order) for shortages based upon wagon scale or destination weights, except where cars, at the expense of the shipper, have previously been ordered weighed under the statutory provision."

A responsible Nebraska dealer, in a recent letter to the commission says: "In 1910 we unloaded forty-two cars of coal. Of this amount we have put in claims on eleven cars for overcharges amounting to \$167.28, and we still have two claims amounting to \$25 that we have not yet put in. It has been our custom to weigh every car of coal we unload in order to determine whether we get all that we pay for. Overcharges with us run from 1,000 to 9,000 pounds."

In other words, more than 30 per cent of the coal received by this firm during the period named, showed a shortage of from 1,000 to 9,000 pounds.

Following a conference with the retail coal dealers of southwestern Nebraska, recently held in Hastings, a complaint has been filed before the interstate commerce commission asking for a reduction of rates on coal from the Colorado fields into the South Platte territory west of Aurora and Superior, served by the Burlington railroad, to meet a reduction heretofore secured affecting the territory west of Grand Island on the Union Pacific. The rates now in force, in the opinion of the commission, should be reduced from 25 to 50 cents per ton.

For Stealing Automobiles.

Arthur E. Wing, an Omaha youth has been given an indeterminate of seven years' sentence in the penitentiary for stealing automobiles.

Observed of All Observers.

A large crowd of the mildly curious thronged the Burlington station where a negro weighing 747 pounds was sitting waiting for train connections. The negro is 17 years old and is only a few inches over five feet in height.

Text Book On Fire.

Mamie Muldoon, a stenographer in the office of Fire Commissioner Randall, is getting out what will be known as a fire textbook for the schools of the state. She is writing the book herself and is attending to every phase of the work connected with its placing in the schools of the state.

Dr. Thomas Getting Better.

Dr. Thomas, superintendent of the Institute for feebleminded at Beatrice, is reported to be improving. He has been critically ill of typhoid fever, but hopes are now entertained for his recovery. Twenty-seven cases of the fever have been reported from the institution.

Owen Inquires Into Laws.

United States Senator Robert Owen of Oklahoma, writing from Washington, has asked Attorney General Grant Martin for the state for information in regard to all progressive legislation passed by the Nebraska state legislature in the last few years. The required information has been sent.

Corn Probably Benefitted.

Although Lincoln grain men profess to have no definite statements from Southern Nebraska, they believe that the corn has been greatly benefitted by the rains of the last week. In some places damage has been done on account of high water, but the injury so incurred has been small compared to the large area benefitted.

Potato Famine Not Feared.

Farmers in the vicinity of Lincoln say that a local potato famine need not be feared. The vines have started to grow since the rains, they say, and the tubers are developing. That the vines were not killed, as reported a few weeks ago, is shown by the size of the potatoes brought in by growers within the last few days. A few weeks ago the potatoes that were marketed were very small and inferior in quality. The tubers marketed from the local growers now are of a fairly good size and of good quality, showing that the potatoes have been making growth since it was reported that the vines were killed.

Crabtree Leaves in November.

"This question has been difficult for me to decide," said State Superintendent Crabtree with reference to his acceptance of the presidency of the River Falls (Wis.) normal school. The first offer received from the regents of the institution was made on condition that could leave my present position to begin work in September. The committee consented and expressed a willingness to give me time to complete arrangements for putting the new city certification law into effect. I think I can leave in November.

Home Town Helps

IMPULSE FOR CIVIC BEAUTY

World-Wide Movement to Make Our Cities Attractive as Well as Comfortable.

The "new birth" of cities is world-wide. It is for beauty as well as for convenience and comfort. The poetic outcry from old Venice for the material conveniences of a new age is equalled by the materialistic cry from new cities for the artistic overlaying of their modern devices. In London there has lately been held an international town planning congress.

The Right Honorable John Burns, one of the presiding officers, declared that "the mean street produces the mean man," and that "the East end means the West-end."

There were notable exhibits by the Civic League of St. Louis, the Philadelphia City Parks association, Kelsey & Olmstead of Boston, Charles Mulford Robinson of Rochester, the Boston Society of Architects, and the Fine Arts society of Chicago. Germany contributed remarkable plans, new or realized; England showed her new Kingsway and the garden cities of Letchworth and Port Sunlight.

"Nothing has been undertaken in England in town planning on the scale reached in the United States, but in the way of a garden city there is nothing in the world to surpass Port Sunlight," remarked Dr. Burnham of Chicago. "It is not only beautiful, but satisfactory from every point of view, and it was laid out as a matter of good business by business men—a firm of soap makers."

J. Horace McFarland, president of the American Civic association, declared: "There is a distinct and immediate effect on values in pleasant factory surroundings. There is a further effect on the minds and hearts of the men who do the work in industrial establishments. Some years ago the surroundings of the plant of the Carlisle Manufacturing company were exceedingly bad. That concern makes forges, switches and other railroad signal apparatus, and as the strange passed through Carlisle he could readily discern the disorder and unpleasantness of the place.

"I fell into the possession of Col. John Hays who, with other ideals, spent considerable money in removing the disorder and placing a lawn with attractive flower beds where there had been nothing but dumps, scrap heaps and cinder piles.

"I wrote him," congratulating him upon the improvement, and received a letter which was in effect a protest against any consideration on my part of the proposition as an esthetic one. He said he had done the work as an investment, and that, after years of experience, had proved to be a most valuable investment." Franklin Clark in Success Magazine.

TOWN PLANNING A NEW ART

Interest of American Public Has Been Aroused and Civic Improvement Is Progressing.

Town planning is a comparatively new branch of learning. There are indications that in America it will be paired with special enthusiasm, due in part, perhaps, to our native predilection for tearing things to pieces and doing them over again. To regard the beautiful art of making cities in anything but a serious spirit would be to bewitch a child to an irreparable degree, and now that the interest of the public is aroused, it behooves us to consider carefully the paths in which it is to be directed.

That it is aroused may be taken for granted. About a hundred cities recently have employed experts on diagrams for civic improvement, and Philadelphia within the past fortnight has been the scene of the largest conference on this subject ever held in this country or in Europe. It is an appropriate moment for calling attention to the thorough methods of the School of Civic Design established a year or more ago in connection with the University of Liverpool and described in the current number of Landscape Architecture, the official organ of the American Society of Landscape Architects.

Director of the School Realized

from the start that properly to understand the architectural aspect of town planning, it is necessary first to understand the underlying principles of city organization. He placed social civics, therefore, at the beginning of the subjects treated in the series of lecture courses, and the twenty lectures devoted to this aspect of the general problem dealt with the intellectual, administrative, residential, and recreative needs of the town. The other subjects are landscape design in reference to parks and gardens, the public health act, engineering, and aesthetics, which gives the public the results of its research, and has a lecture hall, in which are given popular lectures for the benefit of the layman.

It is obvious that a school of this character, under intelligent direction, could do much to further organized effort and prevent the dissipation of energy. It should also play an important part in educating the critical faculties of the public and enabling it in the fullest sense of the outworn phrase to "know what it likes."

Governor to Speak on Rates.

Governor Aldrich has been notified that he is expected to deliver an address before the national conference of governors to be held September 12 to 16 at Spring Lake, N. J. His subject is to be "State Control of Railway Rates in Their Relation to the Federal Government." He expects to analyze the decision of Judge Sanborn of the federal court who decided against the two-cent fare law in Minnesota and the governor's friends are fearful lest he go so far as to be charged with contempt of the federal court.

Rates to the Fair.

Railroads have not yet announced special rates to the state fair, September 4 to 8, but Secretary Mellor is confident that the railroads will make the customary rate of a fare and a half. Posters received from other states indicate that railroads are making the usual reductions there.

A Story About Potatoes.

A story is told in the state engineer's office to the effect that a farmer living north of Scottsbluff was recently offered \$15,000 cash for his 100 acres of potatoes as they stood in the ground and he refused the offer. The farmer believed he could make \$18,000 from the land. It is said that land as good as this piece can be bought in the irrigated section for \$80 an acre.

Light at the State Fair.

Secretary Mellor announces that the state fair board has contracted for a gasoline lighting plant that will furnish 29 arc lights to light the track and the grand stand for night races and entertainments. A feature of the fair for young people as well as older ones will be day fireworks.

Coming Conventions.

Two important conventions are to meet in Lincoln on September 18, constituting in session for three days. One is the thirty-seventh annual convention of the labor bureau officials of the United States and Canada, and the other is the international association of factory inspectors.

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