

DAKOTA COUNTY HERALD.

MOTTO—All The News When It Is News.

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AS TO PRIMARY LAW

INTEREST IN THE ENACTMENT SHOWS AN INCREASE.

AVERAGE IS 41 PER CENT

Some Figures Covering Various Years Since Measure Has Been Effective.

Since the first primary law was passed in Nebraska in 1907 the vote cast at the primaries has averaged 41 per cent of the vote cast at the succeeding general election. The year primary has attracted an even greater percentage of voters to the primary election than have the years when governors and the president were elected. The total number of votes cast at the November election in off years is only 80 per cent of the average vote cast other years, however.

In 1907, the primary vote was 40 per cent of the vote cast at the following November election, in 1908, it was 36 per cent in 1909, it was 45 per cent and in 1910 it was 44 per cent.

The interest taken in primary elections has steadily increased since the law was passed. The primary vote was \$6,463 in 1907, \$8,315 in 1908, \$9,394 in 1909 and 108,681 in 1910. In the light of these figures it is probable that 90,000 votes will be cast in the late primary election.

The average vote cast in November elections during the last four years since the primary election has been in vogue, stirring up personal interest in politics from four to six months, in advance of the November election, has been 231,597. The largest vote cast during the quadrennium was in 1908, when it rose to 271,491, and the smallest in 1907, the first year the primary law was in effect, when the November election drew out only 203,934 votes.

Nominations which have later resulted in elections have been made with much less than a majority of the party vote at the primaries. Shallenberger was nominated for governor in 1908 with 38 per cent of the democratic vote cast. Aldrich was nominated in 1910 by slightly more than a majority of all the votes cast by his party at the primary. Numerous instances of minority nominations may be found among the lesser state officials.

No Passes for Legislators.

Lincoln, Neb.—Though the resolution introduced by Speaker Kuhl at the last session of the legislature, providing for the annual meeting of members of the lower house at the state fair grounds, was not referred to Secretary Mellor of the Board of Agriculture, it is probable that each such member coming to the gathering will be forced to pay the usual admission fee of 50 cents every time he enters the grounds for any of the seasons.

Demand Track Scales.

J. B. Tomes, a banker and stockman of Touhy, has filed a complaint with the railway commission asking that the Union Pacific Railroad company be required to maintain track scales at that station. The complainant says owners of live stock now drive or haul their stock to other stations where track scales afford weighing facilities.

Registration Board to Meet.

The station registration board, comprising Prof. H. R. Smith of the University of Nebraska, A. Brostrom and W. E. Mellor, has appointed inspectors and the work of inspection will be commenced after the state fair, which will be held in Lincoln, September 4 to 8.

State Offers Reward.

Governor Aldrich wired the Johnson county officials that the state, under the provisions of the criminal code, would pay \$400 for the apprehension of B. E. Hesse, charged by the Tecumseh coroner's jury with having murdered his wife and step-daughter there, over a year ago.

A \$10 Claim Presented.

A claim for \$10 on the \$100,000 appropriation for the medical college at Omaha has been presented by Chancellor Avery and other officers of the board of regents of the university. The claim is for cutting weeds and grading on the proposed site of the medical college.

State Tubercular Hospital.

At a meeting of the board of public lands and buildings the board arranged to pay the balance of the purchase price for the state tubercular hospital at Kearney when the state takes possession October 1.

Steps to Enforce Law.

The railway commission has taken the necessary steps to enforce the law passed by the last legislature, which makes irrigation companies common carriers and which places water rates and service under the control of the commission. Blanks have been sent to all irrigation companies on which the companies are to write their water rates for filing with the commission. The commission states that rates in effect April 10, 1911, may not be changed without the consent of the board.

FOLLOWS CRABTREE.

Gov. Aldrich Decides to Advance Delzell of Lexington.

In announcing his determination to appoint J. E. Delzell, formerly of Lexington, to be state superintendent Crabtree resigns, Governor Aldrich made the following statement: "I have received notice that Prof. Crabtree intends to resign as state superintendent on or about November 1 next. In case he carries out his intention my intention is to appoint James E. Delzell, present deputy state superintendent, to fill the place made vacant by Prof. Crabtree, and Mr. Delzell's place will be taken by Robert I. Elliott, now of the Broken Bow schools. At least, the position will be offered him, so I am informed.

In case Prof. Crabtree carries out his intention to resign I have deemed it wise to appoint Prof. Delzell for the reason that he is familiar with the policies and methods and details of the office of the present state superintendent and it would cause no rupture or other disappointment, I am sure, in carrying on the affairs of our educational system as devolves upon the state superintendent.

"Prof. Delzell is a man of wide experience in educational affairs, having been identified with Nebraska schools for a quarter of a century, and is thoroughly familiar with all of the various departments of our entire high school system.

"Prof. Elliott, one of the younger superintendents of high schools in this state is a young man of much promise, thoroughly educated and in the vigor of health and strength, and he certainly will be a valuable acquisition in this office in case Prof. Crabtree actually resigns on or about November 1."

Mr. Delzell has climbed the educational ladder round by round, as a pupil in the rural schools, as a teacher in those schools, as principal of village schools and as superintendent of city schools. He worked his way through the state normal school at Peru by serving as janitor and doing other manual labor.

He began as a farmer boy in Antelope county, was a student at Peru, principal at Benkelman, superintendent at Lexington, junior normal principal at North Platte and deputy state superintendent for nearly a year. Mr. Delzell has announced that he had already decided upon Superintendent Robert I. Elliott of Broken Bow as his deputy. Mr. Elliott is about 30 years of age, a native of Illinois and moved with his parents to Nebraska in his early childhood. He attended the rural schools of Wayne county and began teaching in the rural schools in Stanton county. He is a graduate of the Nebraska Normal college at Wayne and since his graduation from that institution has attended the University of Nebraska for nearly three years.

Adjudged Bankrupts.

Richard L. and James R. Summer, wife, two Cedar Bluffs, Neb., residents who entered a voluntary petition in bankruptcy in federal court have been adjudged bankrupt by Referee Fred W. Vaughn of Fremont, acting in the absence of Judge Mungeh.

Better Rates for the Fair.

Secretary W. R. Mellor of the state fair board went to Chicago, where he will interview officials of the Western Passenger association with reference to reduced rates to the state fair. So far none of the roads have announced reduced rates.

Lincoln Gets Bird Hatchery.

The new state game bird hatchery for which the last legislature appropriated \$5,000, will be located in Lincoln, according to an order made by Game Warden Miller, with the approval of Governor Aldrich. The hatchery will be located in Antelope park.

Bonds Are Received.

The state treasury has received \$10,000 of water bonds of the village of Lodge Pole and \$2,500 of electric light bonds of the same village and \$2,000 of the bonds of school district No. 21, Keya Paha county. The bonds have been bought by the state.

Grand Island Dedication.

Secretary Mellor of the state fair board has placed before the Lincoln Commercial club a plan for the dedication of the grand stand at the fair grounds and the club has agreed to lend its aid. It will be formally dedicated Monday, September 4. The services will be held in the afternoon.

Civil Service Examination.

The United States civil service commission announces an examination to be held at Lincoln, September 2, for the position of messenger boy for the weather bureau. This examination is open to all citizens of the United States who comply with the requirements.

Suit by Normal Board.

The state normal board has issued instructions for a suit against the former city marshal of Chadron because the marshal, it is alleged, while fumigating the normal school, compelled one of the girls to strip off her clothing.

Must Face Murder Charge.

The governor honored a requisition from the governor of Illinois for the return of Frederick Jones, colored, to Chicago, on the charge of murder. Jones is accused of stabbing and killing William Thayer, colored.

TRIBULATIONS OF THE RICH



CLEVELAND LEADER.

TELLS OF FRAUDS

SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY REVEALS PLOT TO CHEAT U. S.

Chicago Firm Gave Clew

Cabinet Members Makes Public Stenographic Reports of Congressional Hearing—Declares Government is Defrauded "Right and Left."

Washington.—Secretary of the Treasury MacVeagh in a document made public tells some remarkable revelations made by his department in eradicating many gigantic frauds from the United States customs service and the assistance given him by business firms and citizens.

The document is a stenographic record of a hearing in which Mr. MacVeagh testified before the house committee on expenditures in the treasury department.

The tremendous cleaning up of frauds in the customs service which the secretary has accomplished was briefly sketched for the benefit of the committee. Most of these instances never became public. More than \$500,000 in fines and penalties was collected from English woolen manufacturers and American importers.

The Panama hat frauds were discovered through information given Mr. MacVeagh by Marshall Field & Co. This firm imported its first lot of Panama hats a year and a half ago. They were passed through the Chicago customs house on the consular invoice.

Shortly afterward the firm received a second invoice showing a 50 per cent higher valuation. A cabled inquiry to Peru brought the information that the firm was to pay for the hats on the second invoice, the first being for customs duty purposes solely, and the message added: "What everybody does."

The Chicago firm then presented the second invoice at the custom house and paid the full duty. The secretary said that hitherto not only sugar but every other kind of merchandise had been underweighted at New York and the "government heavily defrauded right and left."

"There was a tremendous amount of corruption there," he said, "and on the passenger docks. That is the reason we had to take up the question of passenger baggage. I do not care much about passenger baggage—I got abused for it all over the country.

"Of course, that passenger smuggling was the most conspicuous thing among the customs frauds. It was notoriously bad, dishonest, and corrupt."

Balloonist Falls to Death.

Marion, Ind.—Frank Crawford, thirty-five years old, an aeronaut whose home was at Anderson, Ind., fell from his balloon 600 feet and was killed. His fall was witnessed by thousands who were at the park. His wife fell in a faint.

Quantrells in a Reunion.

Blue Springs, Mo.—In a grove on the outskirts of this town the steadily dwindling troop of survivors of the Quantrell band of guerrillas, the famous border fighters of Civil war days, held their annual reunion.

Boy Shoots and Kills Sister.

Jacksonville, Ill.—While playing with a .32-caliber revolver, Frank Robertson, aged seven years, son of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Robertson, accidentally killed his sister Rinda, aged three years.

WILEY TOO SENSITIVE

SECRETARY WILSON SEVERELY CRITICIZES FOOD EXPERT.

Responsibility for Employment of Dr. Rusby is Placed on the Shoulders of Wiley.

Washington.—The congressional investigation of the attempt to oust Dr. H. W. Wiley from his position as head of the bureau of chemistry in the department of agriculture was closed with the testimony of Secretary Wilson. The committee will hold an executive meeting to consider its report.

Many times in his testimony Secretary Wilson condemned Dr. Wiley's demeanor, charging that he was over-sensitive because his findings on pure food and drugs were not accepted as final, but were sometimes referred to the referee board of which Dr. Ira Remsen is chairman.

In appointing the pure food and drug inspection board and in the naming of the referee board Secretary Wilson said he considered Dr. Wiley had been done a kindness rather than insulted as a chemist.

The secretary shifted all responsibility for the employment of Dr. H. H. Rusby to Dr. Wiley. He said that Wiley was, without question, head of the bureau. Asked about his object in forming a pure food and drug inspection board, the secretary said he felt that greater power attached to a board decision than to a one-man decision.

NEW WORLD RECORD MADE

Beachey Ascends 11,578 in Biplane at Chicago Meet—Brindley Falls Off Pedestal.

Grant Park Aviation Field, Chicago.—When Lincoln Beachey descended into Grant park from a height at which his Curtiss biplane had been barely visible, his barograph record showed an altitude of 11,578 feet. Declarations that the world's record had been broken were made following the reading of the instrument by Capt. C. C. Culver, the army expert in charge of the delicate height records.

Brindley fell off his pedestal as star cloud climber of the meet when the mathematicians found that they had made a miscalculation of more than a mile in figuring his altitude record. Faulty calibration had given Brindley an altitude mark of 11,725 feet, a new world's record, when the actual height attained was only 5,768 feet.

CZAR GREETES CURTIS GUILD

New Ambassador to Russia is Received in Audience by Emperor Nicholas.

St. Petersburg, Russia.—Curtis Guild, Jr., the newly appointed ambassador from the United States to Russia in succession to William W. Rockhill, was received in audience by Emperor Nicholas at the palace at Peterhof. Mr. Guild was accompanied by all the members of the staff of the American embassy, who were also received by his majesty.

Woman Drowns While Bathing.

Zanesville, O.—Mrs. Sarah Drew of Columbus was drowned in the Muskingum river while learning to swim with her sister, Mrs. F. E. Hemmer. Both were using water wings. The wings collapsed and both women sank. Mrs. Hemmer was rescued.

Found Drowned in Mystery.

Zanesville, O.—L. H. Maxwell, forty years old, was found dead along the Licking river. His head was submerged. Coroner Walters said it was a case of accidental drowning.

In Jail Fifty-Seven Times.

Hartford, Conn.—A "Marathon" time server in the local jail began a thirty days' sentence, his fifty-seventh since 1895. He is "Patsy" Flynn. Flynn's usual offense is drunkenness.

CONGRESS AT END

WORK ACCOMPLISHED BY LEGISLATORS IN SPECIAL SESSION CLOSES.

SENATE CAUSE OF DELAYS

Trouble in Putting Through Legislative Program Blamed on Upper House—Session Called to Consider Reciprocity Takes Up Other Issues.

Washington.—The extra session of congress is ended. Although it was called by the president solely for the purpose of passing the Canadian reciprocity bill, it was readily recognized at the outset that the legislation of congress would not be confined to that one item.

The progress of legislation through both houses of congress during the session plainly indicates that by far the greater portion of the delays has been the fault of the senate.

The table of legislation is as follows:

Canadian reciprocity—Bill introduced April 12, reported to the house April 13, passed the house April 21, received by the senate and referred to the committee on finance April 24, reported to the senate July 13, passed by the senate July 22. Signed by the president July 25.

Wool revision bill—Introduced in the house June 2, reported to the house June 6, passed the house June 20, received by the senate and referred to the committee on finance June 21, reported to the senate without hearings on motion of Senator Gore June 23, passed the senate July 27, house conferees appointed August 1, senate conferees appointed August 2, conference report adopted by the house August 14, conference report adopted by the senate August 15. Vetted by the president August 17.

Free list bill—Introduced in the house April 19, reported to the house April 19, passed the house May 5, received by the senate and referred to the senate committee on finance May 9, reported to the senate on motion of Senator Gore and without hearing June 23, passed the senate August 1, house conferees appointed August 3, senate conferees appointed August 4, conference report adopted by the senate August 16, conference report adopted by the house August 17. Vetted by the president August 18.

Cotton revision bill—Introduced in the house July 26, reported to the house July 27, passed by the house August 3, received by the senate and referred to the committee on finance August 4, reported to the senate on motion of August 10, passed the senate, with amendments adding iron, and steel schedule, reciprocal coal with Canada and chemicals and machinery used in the manufacture of cotton goods, August 17; senate bill agreed to by the house August 21. Vetted by the president.

Statehood bill (first)—Introduced in the house April 4, reported to the house May 12, passed the house May 23, received by the senate and referred to the committee on territories May 25, reported to the senate July 11, passed the senate August 9, (legislative day August 8), senate bill accepted in the house August 10. Vetted by the president August 15.

Statehood bill (second)—Introduced in the senate August 16, reported to the senate by the house August 18, passed by the house August 21. Signed by the president August 21.

Reapportionment—Introduced in the house April 10, reported to the house April 25, passed the house April 27, received by the senate and referred to the committee on census April 28, reported to the senate July 6, passed the senate August 3, senate bill concurred in by the house August 4. Signed by the president August 8.

Publicity of campaign funds—Introduced in the house April 10, reported to the house April 14, passed by the senate and referred to the committee on privileges and elections April 15, reported to the senate June 19, passed by the senate July 17, house conferees appointed August 1, senate conferees appointed August 2, conference report agreed to by the senate August 16, by the house August 17. Signed by the president August 19.

STATEHOOD BILL IS SIGNED

Taft Agrees to Measure, Which Now Goes to Vote of the Territories.

Washington.—President Taft signed the statehood bill admitting the territories of Arizona and New Mexico to the Union. The measure signed was that passed after he had vetoed the first bill passed.

This act ends a fight which has continued more than twenty years for the admission of the territories. Only the territories themselves can now hold up the issuance of the final proclamation adding two stars to the flag.

Louisville (Ky.) Gas Strike Ends. Louisville, Ky.—Striking employes of the Louisville Gas company will return to work in time to replenish the stock of gas, which had dwindled to a small amount. The workmen obtained a ten-hour day with 25 cents increase.

When a Grandfather's Clock at the Ship Hotel, Weybridge, Surrey, England, was opened lately, it was found to contain the complete skeleton of a cat. The animal must by some means have been shut in the clock, which has not been opened for many years.



AMPELOPSIS FOR THE CITY

Hardy Vine That Clings Closely to Walls and Thrives Under Adverse Conditions.

The Ampelopsis is one of the most useful hardy vines. What great improvement might easily be wrought in appearance and value not only in city houses, but those of suburban towns and country districts as well, with a few of these plants to soften the hard angles and break up the fatness that so often prevails.

The best plant, and the one most generally used for this purpose, is Ampelopsis Vetchii, the well-known Boston or Japanese Ivy.

Among the chief features in favor of this plant, it clings closely to the wall or other support by means of its disk bearing tendrils, requiring considerable force to tear it away, thus no straggling vines are seen hanging down or bare places on the wall once the Ampelopsis has grown over it.

Dust, smoke and other conditions incidental to cities so disastrous to plant life have little effect on the growth of this plant.

It is beautiful at all seasons, the bright green foliage of early spring changing to dark green during the summer and again to the lively fall tints of red and orange. Even the delicate tracery of its leafless stems in winter is attractive.

Ampelopsis Virginia or quinquifolia with large "five-fingered" leaves more suitable for growing on fences, garden walls, posts or masonry entrances to drives, walks, etc., than on buildings, owing to its loose habit of growth.

There are many different forms of this native vine, all are beautiful, especially in autumn, when the effect of the brilliant foliage is glorious.

Pot-grown plants are most useful for planting, especially in the small spaces usually found about city houses. Ampelopsis does not require particularly good soil, and will thrive under adverse conditions, such as in the dry soil generally prevailing close to the house wall.

Before planting remove at least a cubic foot of the old soil and replace with good loam. A well grown pot plant when knocked out of the pot will have a network of fibrous roots, covering the outside of the ball of earth. Loosen up these roots at the bottom before planting, as they will grow out into the fresh soil more rapidly than if left matted together.

After planting, water thoroughly and as often as required until the plant becomes established in its new quarters.

The cost and care of these plants is trifling compared with the improvement obtained in the appearance of the home, whether in the city or country.

GROWTH OF PARIS IS SLOW

Its Gain is Steady, However, and Berlin Alone Disputes Third Place With It.

The French census taken last month shows that the increase in the population of Paris in the last five years has been 83,693. In ten years, at the same rate, the growth would be about 12,000 less than the gain in Cleveland in the last decade. As a matter of fact, the increase in Paris from 1901 to 1911 was only 132,918, the gain in the last half of the decade having been decidedly larger than the growth of the first five years.

This increase is very small, for so great a city. In the ten years from 1901 to 1911 the rate of growth has been a little less than 5 per cent, which falls far below the average rate of expansion in London, Berlin or St. Petersburg, not to speak of New York, Chicago or Tokyo.

But the gain in Paris has been enough to show that the French metropolis is not likely to come to a standstill, and it is evidently as prosperous as it has been at any time. The three million limit is not far away, for the new census shows 2,846,986 residents, exclusive of several important suburbs.

This question of suburbs renders somewhat doubtful the assertion that Paris is still the third city of the world. It is clear that the French capital has a wide margin over Berlin, inside the limits of the two great cities, but it is not at all certain that the population of Greater Paris, with adjacent suburbs included, is larger than the total for Greater Berlin, using the same system of including contiguous suburbs.

Tokyo is growing much faster than Paris and so is Chicago. Both promise to be on the heels of the French metropolis within ten years. But for the present Berlin is the only city to dispute the Parisian claim to the position among the world's great centers of population which comes just below London and New York.

Skeleton of Cat in Clock.

When a grandfather's clock at the Ship Hotel, Weybridge, Surrey, England, was opened lately, it was found to contain the complete skeleton of a cat. The animal must by some means have been shut in the clock, which has not been opened for many years.

BUCK SHEEP WHIPS A BULL AT STOCKYARDS

RAM WEIGHING 125 POUNDS THRASHED BOVINE OF 1,500 POUNDS.

Chicago.—Here is the latest astute fake from the Chicago stockyards. A buck sheep, weighing perhaps 125 pounds, thrashed a bull, weighing 1,500 pounds, a few days ago, and the thrashing was complete, the bull retreating to a corner meekly enough to permit the flaunting of a red flag before him without resentment.

The bull, which was the bully of the stockyards, wandered close to a car where several hundred sheep were being unloaded. A particularly vicious buck sheep ran down the runboard and the bull wandered aimlessly toward it. The sheep drew back and rushed, head downwards, at the bull. The latter met the rush with surprise, and the buck sheep drew back with a grunt. Again the sheep charged and again the bull lowered its head. The two came together, the impact

driving the bull to its knees. The bull arose and, bellowing wildly, charged at the sheep. The buck drew back and again banded into his heavier and larger opponent. The bull again fell to its knees. These charges were repeated eight or ten times the bull growing weaker with each succeeding one and the buck seeming to get stronger.

Finally the bull turned and ran to the other part of the yards. The sheep returned to the pack. Conditions between bulls are common at the yards. Nearly every afternoon there is a fight that weds living ancient Romans to their feet. One story is told where two heavy bulls fought for an hour. One was finally beaten when its opponent caught it under the front legs and overthrew it.



Bull and Ram Battle.

CHILD SHOOTS HIS BROTHER

Kills Him While Playing With Father's Gun He Didn't Know Was Loaded.

New Mills, Mo.—Hiding behind a rose bush in the front yard of his father's home, little Theodore Roosevelt Saylor, six years old, played that he was a rabbit. His brother, Otto, nine years old, was the hunter, and carrying his father's shotgun the elder boy stalked around the yard, making believe he did not know where Theodore was hiding. Finally, he stopped at the right rose bush and "Teddy," like a real rabbit, bounded away, holding his hands beside his head and waving them back and forth, in imitation of a rabbit's ears. The older boy shot, the charge striking his brother, who died soon afterward. It was one of those "wasn't loaded" guns. The recoil knocked Otto down and when he recovered he ran to where his little brother was lying wounded on the grass.

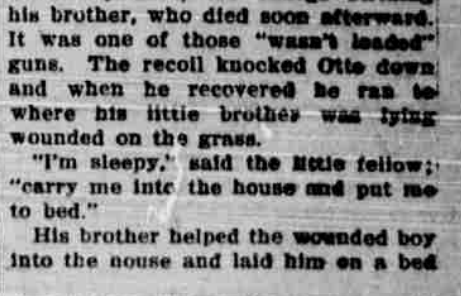
"Tim sleepy," said the little fellow; "carry me into the house and put me to bed."

His brother helped the wounded boy into the house and laid him on a bed

Playing Rabbit.

then ran half a mile to help. They found little Theodore dead on the bed where his brother had left him.

The father of the children, William Saylor, was in New Mills and when the telephone call came the doctor he heard the news and drove home as fast as his team could gallop. The mother of the children was spending the day with friends and the boys were left alone in the house.



Playing Rabbit.