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## DEFEAT FOR UNION

SHOP FEDERATION IS REFUSED RECOGNITION BY SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

ISSUE NOW UP TO WORKERS

Stand of Harriman Lines Chief Makes Strike on Big Rail System Imminent—No Further Conferences Are Arranged for.

San Francisco.—The Southern Pacific Railroad company, through Julius Kruttschnitt, vice-president and director of maintenance of the Harriman lines, absolutely rejected a demand for recognition of the Federation of Shop Employees, comprising five shop craft unions and 25,000 men. Whether or not a strike shall be called of all shopmen on the Harriman system rests with the national officers now in this city.

F. W. Albert of the Southern Pacific bureau of economy, spokesman for Kruttschnitt, made this statement just after the labor officials had left the meeting room in the Flood building: "The railway officials refused to recognize the railway federation while agreeing to discuss their demands with the representatives of their individual crafts."

"As a basis for this refusal they contended that the company cannot conscientiously perform its proper duties to the public, as a quasi-public corporation, and place in the hands of any federation the power that would necessarily be placed in any such organization as was proposed."

The company's refusal to recognize the federation is all that occurred at the conference, and no further meeting between the railroad officials and the union men has been arranged. After they left Kruttschnitt's office the labor officials refused to discuss the conference, declaring they had nothing to say. Their manner indicated that their patience had been tried by the four hours' debate with the railroad officials. They were brusque and curt and their expression indicated that the situation was serious.

There can be no appeal from Kruttschnitt's decision. J. W. Kilne, representing the shopmen, has received a telegram from President Lovett of the Harriman system saying that any action resolved upon by the officials now here would be ratified by the railroad company.

The Southern Pacific company continues to lay off men, between seventy-five and one hundred men from its auditing staff having been dropped. Most of these men have been employed as train auditors, whose work will be done hereafter by conductors.

## FINNS STIRRED BY MANDATE

Proposed Addition of Parishes to Province of St. Petersburg Causes Rioting at Viborg.

Helsingfors, Finland.—Governor General Seyn of Finland has forbidden the holding of meetings to protest against the Russian government's proposed legislation cutting off the Kivinebe and Nykirkka parishes from the province of Viborg and adding them to the province of St. Petersburg.

The measure has aroused the ire of the Finns, as it is regarded by them as the first step in the partition of Finland.

Serious rioting occurred at Viborg, where the police broke up a labor meeting. A dozen persons were wounded and a similar number arrested.

## ARMY OFFICER IS REDUCED

President Commutes Court Martial Sentence of Lieut. Rutherford to Loss of Fifty Numbers.

Washington.—President Taft commuted the court martial sentence of dismissal in the case of Lieut. Robert G. Rutherford of the Twenty-fourth Infantry to a loss of fifty numbers in rank. Lieutenant Rutherford was tried on charges of financial irregularities at Madison Barracks, N. Y. The disposition of the case by the president will permit the war department to promote a large number of officers of the army in accordance with the recent extra officers act. These promotions were held up by the Rutherford case.

## BATTLE WITH SAFEBLOWERS

Five Criminals and Two Detectives Wounded in Exchange of Revolver Shots.

Berlin, Germany.—Eight detectives surrounded five safeflowers while they were at work on several safes in the building of a contractor here and a battle ensued. Several hundred revolver shots were fired before the officers overpowered the criminals, all of whom were wounded. Two of the detectives also received bullet wounds.

Slain in a Row Over \$130. Clinton, Ia.—Otto Brown, twenty-one years old, was shot and killed here. Elwin Brown of Aurora, Ill., is charged with the crime. The shooting took place at a negro picnic and was the result of a quarrel over \$130. Brown escaped.

Turkish Cholera Deaths Appal. London.—A dispatch from Constantinople says the mortality from cholera among the soldiers in that city is appalling, 850 deaths having occurred in forty-eight hours.

## "LISTEN!"



## GOTCH DOWNS HACK

RUSSIAN "LION" BEATEN IN STRUGGLE FOR WORLD'S CHAMPIONSHIP WRESTLING TITLE.

ONLY PLAY FOR AMERICAN

Iowan Wins Bout in Two Straight Falls in 19 Minutes and 52 1/2 Seconds Before 35,000 Spectators—Defeated Man Had No Chance.

Chicago.—In less than twenty minutes George Hackenschmidt, the Russian "Lion," went down to defeat before Frank Gotch, the world's champion wrestler, in the presence of 35,000 spectators, the largest throng that ever witnessed a wrestling match.

The showing made by Hackenschmidt proved that his powers had been largely overestimated. Gotch won the first fall in 14 minutes and 18 seconds with an inside leg hold and chancery, which is the new hold Gotch developed for the match. The Iowan won the second fall in 5 minutes and 32 1/2 seconds with a toe hold switched into a crotch and half Nelson.

Gotch proved his superiority in the most marked manner. He was the aggressor throughout and the Russian never had a chance. There was little rough work, that which was done being by Hack himself.

The bout simply demonstrated that Hack lacked the heart to stand up to Gotch's punishment.

The instant that Referee Smith tapped Gotch on the back to signalize victory Farmer Burns grabbed the American flag from Gotch's corner and pinned it to Gotch's neck.

Gotch said after the bout: "Honestly, I didn't think it would be so easy. I expected to win, but not with the ease with which the feat actually was accomplished. I had not been in the ring three minutes when I knew that Hack was even less to be feared than he was three years ago."

Hack ran for his dressing room clad in his dressing gown on the instant that his shoulders touched the mat and he could regain his feet. He was jeered by the crowd as he ran. The Russian had nothing to say following his defeat.

## GEIDEL IS FOUND GUILTY

New York Bell Boy Held for Murder of Guest After Long Jury Battle.

New York.—The jury in the case of Paul Geidel, the seventeen-year-old bell boy, charged with the murder of William H. Jackson in the Iroquois hotel here on July 26, returned a verdict of murder in the second degree. The jury had been locked up all night.

By the verdict of the jury Geidel escapes the electric chair, but will be sentenced for a long term in either Sing Sing or Auburn prison.

## TRY TO AVERT BOY'S HANGING

Wisconsin Citizens Petition Governor of Arkansas for Clemency for Youth.

Madison, Wis.—Believing the hanging of a fifteen-year-old boy will not meet the ends of justice, many citizens of Madison have petitioned Governor Donaghey of Arkansas to extend clemency to Earl Gilchrist, who killed another boy in a street fight. Signers of the petitions will be sought in other cities.

Thousands of Chinese Drowned. Hankow, China.—The American mission at Wuhu has received a report that 100,000 persons have been drowned by the floods caused by the waters flowing over the banks of the Yang-tze-Kiang river.

James R. Keene Operated On. London.—James R. Keene, the noted financier, was operated on at a private hospital here for intestinal disorders. He withstood the operation and his condition was reported to be "satisfactory."

Begin Work on Big Warship. New York.—All the preliminary work for the construction of the battleship New York at the Brooklyn yard has been finished, and it is expected that the keel will be laid within the next ten days.

## DENEEN BREAKS LEG

DOCTORS SAY THE INJURY IS A SEVERE ONE.

Illinois Executive Jumps From Auto in Attempt to Prevent Collision With a Team.

Springfield, Ill.—Governor Charles S. Deneen suffered a broken left leg by jumping from his automobile in an effort to prevent a collision with a team of horses which were in the path of the machine as it rolled backwards down a steep hill after the brakes had refused to work.

The accident occurred near Farmington, 15 miles from Springfield. Governor Deneen was brought to the executive mansion here and received medical attention.

The injured member was badly swollen when Dr. L. C. Taylor, the governor's physician, applied a temporary cast. Governor Deneen suffered excruciating pain and it was necessary to administer an anesthetic. Doctor Taylor says the injury is a severe one. Both bones in the left leg being broken an inch and a half above the ankle. The accident will necessarily confine the executive to his bed for many days.

With Governor Deneen in the car at the time of the accident were Mrs. Deneen, their daughter, Miss Frances; Bina, their infant child and her nurse, and Otto Swanson, the chauffeur. By remaining in the car all escaped injury although the buggy which the automobile struck in its backward race down the hill was demolished. The occupants of the surrey escaped with minor bruises.

## BEATTIE TELLS HIS STORY

Virginian Accused of Wife Murder Goes on Witness Stand in Fight to Save His Life.

Chesterfield Courthouse, Va.—Standing stanchly by his original story, a bearded highwayman shot his wife, pitilessly sacrificing the reputation of Beulah Buford and discrediting utterly the story of his cousin Paul, Henry Clay Beattie, Jr., took the stand and played his part in the fight to save him from the electric chair.

Tightly clenching a handkerchief with which he nervously rubbed his face, the prisoner rested his head on one hand and half reclining in the armchair, faced the jury. His answers were quick and decisive and he showed a good memory in relating the details of the manner in which the alleged highwayman approached his machine and, intending to shoot at the accused man, murdered his wife, who sat beside him.

It was the same story, identical even in its phraseology with that which the accused told to the coroner's jury.

## ASTOR LIBERAL TO FIANCEE

Millionaire is Reported to Have Settled Millions Upon Miss Force.

Newport, R. I.—Col. John Jacob Astor has made a large marriage settlement on his fiancée, Miss Madeleine T. Force. The amount of money which will come into the possession of Miss Force the day of the wedding was not announced, but most estimates range from \$1,000,000 to \$10,000,000. Some believe the sum as high as \$25,000,000, but it is probable that the actual settlement is between \$2,000,000 and \$3,000,000. Even at that, Miss Force will be the richest bride in many years.

Bridegroom Kills Himself. Philadelphia.—George B. Atlee, senior partner of the firm of George B. Atlee & Co., bankers, committed suicide by shooting at his home in Cynwynd. He had just returned from a honeymoon trip to Canada.

Wilson Praises Show. In his visit to the state fair Secretary Wilson was enthusiastic in his praise of the immensity of the institution. "I have never seen a finer agricultural exhibit than you have here," he said. "It is wholly complete and of extra quality. I visited the Nebraska state fair four years ago and to say that there has been great improvement in that time is putting it mildly."

Senator Refuses to Accept Statutes. The state having refused to accept payment for a copy of Cobey's statutes, Senator Charles C. Smith of Exeter has returned the volume by express, collect, to the secretary of state who refused to receive his proffered \$9.25.

New Professor Arrives. Prof. J. D. Hoffman, new professor of mechanical engineering of the State university has arrived for the purpose of assuming his new position. He comes from Purdue university.

## ENEMY OF THE CROP

A PEST THAT IS CAUSING FARMERS SOME ANXIETY.

## GOES AFTER THE ALFALFA

Unclassified Worm Shows Up in Southwestern Nebraska and is Doing Much Damage.

A new alfalfa pest has made its appearance in southwestern Nebraska. The crop enemy is a species of the garden web-worm, averaging three-eighths of an inch in length and striped alternately light and dark about the body. It has destroyed Russian thistles and has attacked alfalfa west of Beaver City to such an extent that considerable concern is felt for the last cutting of that crop. It is in no way related to the Utah alfalfa pest.

Professor Bruner, state entomologist, to whom complaints of the alfalfa devastation have been referred, has not classified the pest with certainty further than to place it in the family of web-worms, and in a group of species akin to the garden web-worm. He has announced that there is nothing to be done to check the pest and that it will probably disappear in a couple of weeks, although possibly not before it has done considerable damage to the last alfalfa crop.

From the stories that have come in, the new pest is covering the territory west of Oxford and Elwood to the state line, covering the country between the Beaver and the Platte rivers. During the exceedingly dry weather a few weeks ago the country was overrun with millers from which the worms are presumed to have sprung later. The probability, according to Prof. Bruner, is that the bugs' natural enemies will exterminate them in a short time and that they will not reappear next year unless this summer's drought is repeated.

Reports received by Prof. Bruner indicate that the pest first devours the Russian thistles and later attacks alfalfa, clover and the grasses. It may also devastate other vegetation, but the corn is too far matured to be injured, it is believed.

The following from the Topeka Capital tells of the pest in Kansas: "An enemy of the Russian thistle has made its appearance at Zurich during the past couple of days. It is a little green worm about an inch in length, and is about the thickness of the lead in a pencil."

"There are millions of the worms. Their attack was first noticed on the thistles along the railroad right-of-way. They became so thick on the rails that the engine wheels slipped and sand had to be used on the rails. There is a field of about forty acres south of the station here, that was well grown up with thistles. Yesterday morning the thistles showed up bright and green, but before night nothing but the stems were left standing."

"There is some danger when the thistles are all gone, that the worms will turn their attention to other vegetation so far as they are not molesting anything but the thistles."

State Primary Vote. The state canvassing board found the following vote for supreme judges, and these figures are reported as official:

Supreme Judge, republican, Letton, 26,096; Rose, 25,836; Hamer, 25,625; Cobey, 22,797; Root, 21,463; Macfarland, 17,532; Davidson, 16,345; Epperson, 14,989; Democrat, Dean, 22,312; Oldham, 21,074; Stark, 20,121; Albert, 18,930; West, 14,334; Everson, 13,488; Populist, Dean, 2,276; Park, 2258; Oldham, 1,848; Albert, 1,645; Everson, 1315; Prohibition, Bittenbender, 312; Wright, 320; Socialist, Campbell, 919; Burleigh, 895.

Railway commissioner, republican, Beebe, 10,378; McGrew, 10,456; Langer, 5,652; Hall, 14,889; Russell, 9,999; Easer, 8,433.

Ask for Low Rates. In order to obtain a large attendance at the reception to be tendered President Taft in Lincoln October 2, the Lincoln Commercial club has asked a rate reduction by all railroads entering the city. The club has written all general passenger agents regarding the matter.

Suit Against State Auditor. Samuel J. Stewart of Adams county, by his attorneys, filed in the district court suit to prevent State Auditor Barton from paying any funds for the erection of a laboratory building in Omaha for the university medical school.

Appointment by Governor. Governor Aldrich appointed Dr. William L. Scheerer of Omaha, to succeed to the place of Dr. H. C. Brock of North Platte on the State Dental board.

The Judiciary Attacked. Chief Justice Knapp of the commerce court and Judge Sanborn, author of the decision in the Minnesota 2-cent rate case, were attacked by George Rice, chairman of the South Dakota board of railway commissioners, at the meeting of the railway commissioners of the different states called by the Nebraska commission at Lincoln. Knapp was censured by Rice for his speech upholding the proposal that the roads should have the right to charge rates which would permit making improvements.

## THE SURETY BONDS

Attorney General Decides They Can Stand.

In a lengthy letter giving his opinion on different phases of the new bank guaranty deposit law, Attorney General Grant Martin has asserted that as far as banks not under that law are concerned the old depositary law is in full force and effect and that for funds deposited with national banks in this state the state treasurer can require security in the shape of bonds and that he can deposit in no bank more than 30 per cent of the amount of the capital stock of that bank.

Further, Attorney General Martin says that bonds given for the security of public funds cannot be released by any public official, therefore various state banks which gave such bonds for the security of state funds in their possession prior to the going into effect of the bank guaranty act must continue to keep such bonds alive until their legal termination at least.

In this connection Attorney General Martin says:

"Surety bonds and other classes of securities were taken by the state for the deposit of its funds prior to the passage of the present law, which provides that no additional securities shall be required, but the bank guaranty fund shall be deemed sufficient security for both public and private funds. Under other provisions of the bank guaranty act the deposit of public funds so secured were expressly exempted from assessments for the guaranty fund. It follows that the banks which have on deposit funds, and have given surety bonds therefor have not, up to this time been compelled to pay any assessments on the amount of state deposits. Consequently they have not suffered by reason of having paid the premiums on surety bonds. Until such time as an assessment has been made which covers the amount of these state deposits they would have no cause for complaint and could not expect to be reimbursed for any part of premiums paid."

"It is possible that the courts might hold that these surety bonds are released by operation of law, but the bonds themselves could not be surrendered, but must remain on file with the proper state officer. A shortage or default might have taken place between the time when the bonds were given and the present time and the bond is intended to cover such loss, if any, for such period of time."

"I know of no way by which the bonds could be released by consent of the parties. The banks, the surety companies, the state and those interested in the guaranty fund, where no assessment has been collected on account of other securities, would all have rights in law and equity, growing out of the bond contract. It is doubtful whether any agent of the state would have a lawful right to consent to a release of the bond and even though he did so consent to cancel the bond and surrender it, it is also questionable whether said act would be binding upon the state and those interested in the guaranty fund."

"As I view the law, you now have the right to deposit state funds in any bank which has complied with the bank guaranty law, to the extent of not exceeding 30 per cent of its capital stock, and in so doing you are not required to demand from any such bank any further securities in the way of surety bonds or real estate mortgages, etc., as provided by the depositary law. Of course, the depositary law is still in full force, and effect so far as banks not under the guaranty act are concerned."

Governor Going Away. Governor Aldrich will leave September 9 for Spring Lake, N. J., to attend the annual conference of governors. He will deliver an address on interference of the national government with state control of railroad rates.

School Children in Lancaster. Reports issued by Superintendent Gardner of this county show that there are 19,245 children of school age in the county at the present time. There is to be employed in the schools of the county during the coming year 397 female teachers and thirty-eight male teachers.

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## DYING MAN'S WISH

BARS EVERY WOMAN

NONE PERMITTED TO ATTEND FUNERAL OR LOOK UPON HIS FACE.

## DECLARED ALL TREACHEROUS

Wife's Desertion Made Harness Maker Life-long Enemy to Those of Her Sex—Tells Friend on Deathbed Why He Cherished Hatred.

Evansville, Ind.—Soured on the fair sex because his wife deserted him in Louisville, Ky., years ago, John Steller, aged 67 years, before he died here made the request that no women be permitted to look upon his face after he had passed away and that they be kept away from his funeral.

"They are mischief makers and as treacherous as a rattlesnake," the old man said on his deathbed. Out of gratitude for the man who had been his true friend and who assisted him in his last days, Steller left a good farm in Warrick county, near here, to Joe Haas, a grocer and politician.

Years ago Steller came here from Louisville and got employment as a harness maker. He toiled steadily at his bench, and seldom lost a day from his work. Among the large number of employees in this establishment Steller was regarded as eccentric. He talked little, and to none of his fellow workmen did he make any mention of his past life. Most of the men with whom he worked thought he was a bachelor, none knowing that at one time he had a happy home; that he had become a woman-hater because the wife he loved tenderly ceased to love him, and deserted him when the hand of affliction was laid upon him.

In silence and alone Steller bore his burden—and saved his money. He had no one to live for, and cared little about the companionship of his fellows. He lived alone above the



John Steller.

grocery store of Haas, and not until his last illness was the story of his life revealed.

Steller was taken ill and remained in his room. He was ill for several days before any one made inquiries about him. Then Haas, who had not seen the old man for some days, went to his room and found the door locked. He broke in, and there found Steller lying on the bed in a semi-conscious condition, from which he was with difficulty aroused.

When Steller fully realized that the end was near he told Has that he wanted to talk over some matters with him. Then he told the grocer the story of his life.

He had been married, he said, and was happy with his wife in their home in Louisville. After their son was born his wife asked him to deed over his property to her. He arranged matters so that she could take control of half of it. A short time afterward he became ill with typhoid fever. After strangers had ministered to him, he asked for his wife. He was told she had gone away.

When he sent word begging her to return to him he said she replied that she didn't love him any more and he would have to get along without her. Later he obtained a divorce and came to Evansville to work at his trade.

"Now you know why I am a woman hater," he said. "I hate them all. They are a curse to the race, meddlesome and treacherous as a rattlesnake and as uncertain as life itself."

"I guess it's all up with me now. Before I die I want to make one request of you. I don't want any living woman to attend my funeral. Keep them all away. They would only come through curiosity, anyway."

A short while later he was dead. Haas obeyed the dying request. He alone accompanied the undertaker to the grave where the old man was buried. He will erect a monument over the grave and pay for it himself.

Besides the property left to Haas, Steller had a \$1,000 life insurance policy, payable to his son. The son did not attend the funeral. It is said he will collect the life insurance, but will not attempt to contest the will bequeathing the Indiana farm to Haas.

## HOME TOWN HELPS

CITY BUILDING IN GERMANY

There Town Planning Has Become a Science, With an Eye Always to the Future.

No cities in the modern world compare with those which have arisen in Germany during the past twenty years. There are none in Great Britain, from which country official delegations are constantly crossing the North Sea to study the achievements of the German city. There are none in France, in which country the building of cities has made but little progress since the achievements of Baron Haussmann made Paris the beautiful city that it is.

In city building, as in other matters, all science is the handmaiden of politics. The engineer and the architect, the artist and the expert in hygiene are alike called upon to contribute to the city's making. The German cities are thinking of tomorrow as well as of today, of the generations to follow, as well as the generation that is now upon the stage. Germany alone sees the city as the center of the civilization of the future, and Germany alone is building her cities so as to make them contribute to the happiness, health, and well-being of the people.

In city building, as in other things, Germany calls in her experts. If they do not already exist she creates them. Town planning has become a science, just as much a science as the building of engines. And it is treated as such. A school has recently been opened in Berlin devoted to the subject. Exhibition of things municipal and congresses of various kinds are promoted. An exhibition of town planning and city building is being held in Berlin this year, from May to July. There has grown up a substantial literature on city building. There are experts like Stubben, Fisher, Gurlert and Baumelster, who go from city to city and consult with the local authorities on their projects. Nothing is haphazard. Nothing is left to chance. The get-rich-quick and the jerry builder are subordinated to the will of the community acting through its permanent and expert body of city officials.

PROTECT THE SHADE TREE  
Commission of City of Newark, N. J., Has Proved the Worth of Its Appointment.

In the city of Newark, N. J., there exists one of the most effective shade-tree commissions to be found in the whole country. It is forbidden, except under written permit of the Shade Tree commission, to cut, break, climb, injure, remove or plant any street tree; or to injure, misuse or remove any device placed to protect such tree; to attach or keep attached to a tree in any street, or to the guard or stake placed to protect such tree, a rope, wire, sign or any device; to place or maintain about the base of any tree in any street, stone, cement, or other substance which would impede free access of water and air to the roots of such tree. It is further forbidden, unqualifiedly, to prevent, delay, or interfere with the Shade Tree commission or any of its employees in the planting, pruning, spraying or removing of a tree in any public street, or in the removal of stone, cement or other substance from about the base of such tree. No horse or other animal may be fastened to any street tree or allowed to stand where a horse or other animal might injure a street tree.

Europe in Advance of America. How long will it be before our so-called "progressive" country may be brought to realize that in a great many respects—fundamentals, too—we are far behind Europe? Listen to this. There are 1,500 towns and villages in Germany which derive so much revenue from the lands which they own that they are free from all local taxes. Five hundred of these are not only free from taxes, but are able to declare annual dividends of from \$25 to \$100 a year to each citizen as his share of the surplus earnings of the common lands. This mode of doing things is growing at such a rapid rate that Germany will soon be, if she is not already, the most economically-governed country in the world.

Planning Cities. When cities are planned it needs the combined talents of the architect, the engineer, and the artist. It is not alone enough to consider the needs of today or even those of the present generation, but for centuries to come. City planning has come to be considered, but we were many years too late in having a city planning committee. As it is, we are a full century behind progressive European countries, of which Germany is the leader.

Might Have Expected It. "My wife belongs to all the anti-cruelty societies there are. She believes that kindness will accomplish anything. It would pain her to even harm a fly. In fact, she once tried to write an essay on sticky fly paper."

"What happened?"

"She got stuck on the first sentence."