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COAL STRIKE GROWS

LABOR TROUBLE MAY BECOME WORLD WIDE — ENGLAND, FRANCE, GERMANY HIT.

WAR APPEARING IN AMERICA

Sailing of Vessels Canceled—General Walkout Would Make Navies of Countries Named Practically Useless—Miners of Belgium Involved.

London.—That the world is facing the most gigantic labor upheaval of history is shown by the 1,000,000 coal miners on strike in England; a similar number of Englishmen out of employment because of lack of fuel; 175,000 miners walking out of the German mines, to be followed in all probability by a similar number before the end of the week; all French miners out for one day as a warning to both government and people that they are dissatisfied with conditions, and a strike impending in both anthracite and bituminous mines in the United States.

There is increased uneasiness in London over the tie-up of the coal supply of both Great Britain and Germany, but a ray of hope as a settlement at least so far as England is concerned, broke the gloom when the miners agreed to accept the government's proposal for a joint conference, stipulating that the principle of a minimum wage be excluded.

Meanwhile the complete paralysis of many branches of industry continues, while very few trades have escaped being hampered in their operation. The price of coal is soaring in both England and Germany and prices of foodstuffs are rising rapidly. Rioting and looting are holding sway in both countries, with unappreciated hunger running amuck.

The trouble already has resulted in a disarrangement of the sailing schedules of many Atlantic liners. The sailings of the steamers St. Paul and Oceanic, set for March 23 and 27 respectively, were canceled because of the inability to get coal. Several sailings to Baltimore were canceled. The giant Olympic, which was already coaled, will sail as scheduled March 14. The American liners Philadelphia and New York, which sail from New York on March 13 and 20 respectively, will not sail from Southampton as scheduled unless there is a quicker adjustment of the mine troubles than the steamship officials expect.

In France the French miners had their 24-hour strike as an object lesson. The leaders of the organization of miners wished to demonstrate to the public, to their employers and to the government that the demands were just and that they were ready to enforce them by a strike if necessary. They particularly object to the old age system of pensions. The demands include an eight-hour work day, a pension of two francs a day for all workers over fifty years old, and a minimum wage scale similar to that demanded by the British miners. The demonstration was made because it was felt that it would be more effective with the English and German strikes in progress. If the employers do not grant the demands a general strike of all French miners is probable within ten days or two weeks.

In Germany, with the strike only inaugurated, the price of coal advanced materially. The strike leaders say that they will be able to tie up the German industries as effectively as the British miners have done.

A general strike in the three countries would have an appalling effect on Europe, although it is hoped that conditions in England will show a betterment inside of a week as a result of the turn of affairs. Should the general strike occur, the navies of the three great powers would be rendered practically useless and millions of workers, in addition to the strikers, would be thrown out of employment.

It is believed here that the miners of Belgium will refuse to work if a general strike is declared in France. There also is some disaffection among the workers in southern Europe, and the labor war may spread there, the leaders say. In fact the ramifications of the trouble seem without end, should the movement be given full sway in the four great countries—Great Britain, Germany, France and the United States.

SOCIETY WOMAN IS ARRESTED

Mrs. Harley C. Gage Is Charged With Threatening to Kill Prominent Washington Man.

Washington.—Charged with threatening to kill Charles J. Bell, president of the American Security Trust company and nephew of Alexander Graham Bell, inventor of the telephone, Mrs. Harley Calvin Gage, who owns a handsome residence in fashionable Dupont Circle, where she entertains lavishly, was arrested and whisked to the hospital for the insane.

Ship Sinks; 33 Rescued.

Chicago.—Caught in the ice floes two miles out in the lake, with the steamer, the Flora M. Hill, leaking badly and sinking rapidly, the 33 members of the crew, including Mrs. Mary Sandille, the cook, made a perilous trip across the ice to the Carrier H. Harrison crib.

Doctor Dies for Science.

Syracuse, N. Y.—Dr. Augustus Rose, 27 years old, was accidentally asphyxiated in experimenting with a new anesthetic agent in his office.

State Historical Society, TED

MINORITY OF HOUSE COMMITTEE WILL FILE DISSENTING REPORT.

Measure Gives President Power to Fix Tolls on Canal and Name Zone Officials.

Washington.—The bill for the government of the Panama Canal zone and the operation of the canal was agreed to by the house committee on interstate commerce.

There will be a minority report on the bill. Representatives Knowland, California; Broussard, Louisiana; Calder, New York, and Doremus, Michigan, dissent from the toll charges.

As adopted, the bill gives the president authority to fix tolls within certain limitations, a maximum of \$1.25 a ton being prescribed, with a minimum not below an amount sufficient to maintain and operate the canal. No preference is given to American ships.

Ships owned or controlled by railroads and operated with the intent to restrain trade, or ships engaged in any agreement or "ship ring" or combine, under the terms of the bill, are prohibited from passing through the canal.

The bill ratifies and legalizes all the work done on the isthmus of Panama by executive authority since the taking over of the canal zone, and defines and legalizes the courts there until changed by subsequent legislation. It provides the government procedure title to lands not yet acquired.

Dismissal of the Panama commission when the canal approaches completion is sanctioned. The president is authorized to appoint a governor of the Panama canal and canal zone at \$10,000 a year to serve a term of four years.

Authority is given the president to name all other persons necessary to the maintenance and operation of the canal, and to provide for its sanitation.

WILL TRY DARROW MAY 14

His Attorneys Accept Transcript of Franklin's Testimony as Supplemented by Informal Notes.

Los Angeles, Cal.—Clarence S. Darrow, former chief counsel for the McNamara brothers, will be placed on trial May 14 on the charge of having bribed jurors in the case of the confessed dynamiter, James B. McNamara, now serving a life term in San Quentin prison.

Nullifying two previous rulings which conflicted, the judge held that with the addition of informal notes of the testimony of Detective Bert Franklin before the grand jury, the transcript was sufficient. Franklin confessed having offered a bribe to a McNamara juror. Darrow's attorneys said they would accept the transcript which previously had been refused.

SENATOR GUILTY OF BOODLING

Two-Thirds Vote, Necessary to Expel Accused New Jersey Solon, Lacking.

Trenton, N. J.—The vote on the question of the innocence of guilt of Senator Richard Fitzherbert on charges of conduct inconsistent with the duties of a state senator resulted in a verdict of guilty by a strict party vote in the senate. The eleven Republican senators voted guilty, and the nine Democrats voted not guilty.

This means that Fitzherbert will not be expelled, as his expulsion would require a two-thirds vote. Fitzherbert was charged with attempting to extort \$3,000 from a gas company as the price of the withdrawal of bills.

OHIO TO GIVE WOMEN VOTE

State Convention Adopts Proposal to Amend the Constitution to Legalize Equal Suffrage.

Columbus, O.—The fourth constitutional convention of Ohio, in session here, adopted a proposal to amend the state constitution so as to permit women to participate in all elections. The action by the delegates will be submitted to the man voters, with other proposed amendments. Of the 109 delegates voting, 75 cast ballots for the equal suffrage amendment. There are 119 delegates in the convention.

FIGHTS WOLVES WITH KNIFE

Man Beats Off Pack, but Gets Bitten and Is in Serious Condition.

Chippewa Falls, Wis.—Jachery Thomas lies in a local hospital in a serious condition as a result of battle with a pack of hungry wolves in the northern portion of the state. His only weapon was a jackknife, and he fought for several hours until the beasts finally left him. He was exhausted by his struggle, and besides suffering from the cold he had been severely bitten by the wolves.

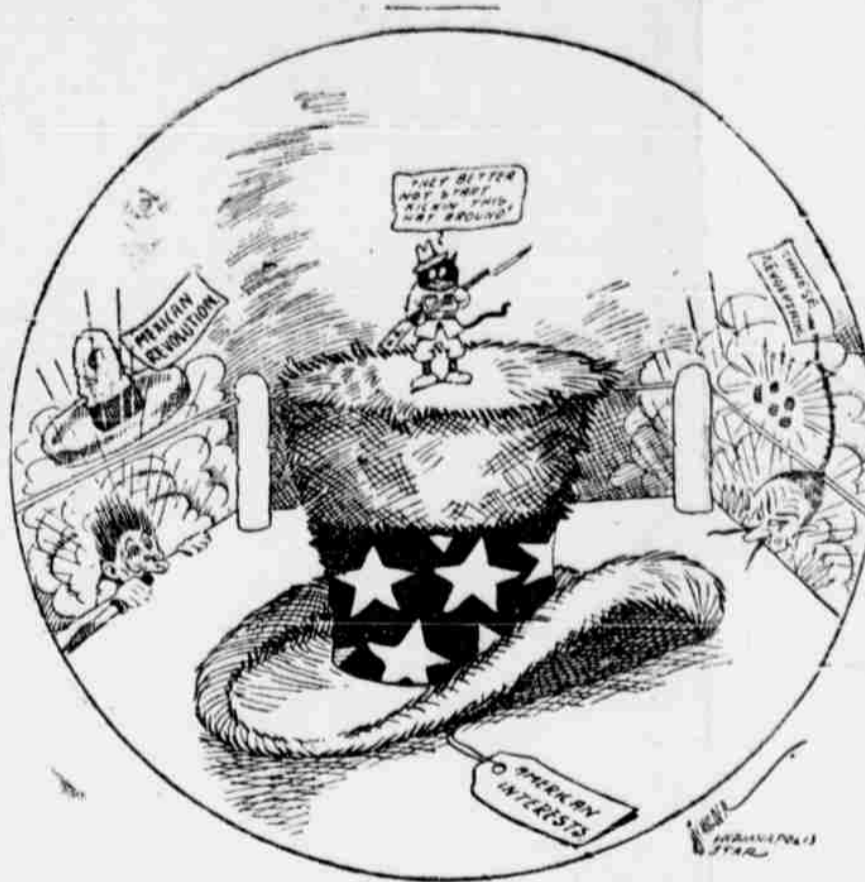
Workers Oppose the Grand Trunk.

Boston.—A unanimous vote to oppose "by every honorable means" the efforts of the Grand Trunk railway to secure an entrance into Boston has been announced here by the local division of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.

Fire Destroys Kansas Theater.

Dodge City, Kan.—Fire destroyed the opera house and other buildings here, causing a loss of \$150,000. It is believed fire started on the stage after theatrical company had left.

ANOTHER HAT IN THE RING



MARCH ON CAPITAL YUAN TAKES OFFICE

IS SWORN IN AS PRESIDENT OF CHINESE REPUBLIC.

REBEL ARMY, THREE THOUSAND STRONG, MENACE THE CITY OF MEXICO.

Promises to Obey Constitution and Retire When National Assembly Appoints Permanent Executive.

Peking.—In the presence of hundreds of delegates, provincial envoys, military and naval officials and other prominent personages, Yuan Shi Kai took the oath of office and was formally inaugurated president of the Chinese republic.

Many foreigners attended the ceremony, but the legations were not represented. Yuan Shi Kai, who was in military uniform, read a declaration promising faithfully to develop the republic, observe the constitutional laws, and retire when the national assembly appointed a permanent president.

A report has reached Peking that Tung Kwan, the famous pass on the borders of Shensi and Honan provinces, has been captured by Gen. Sheng Yun, governor of the province of Shensi, before whom, if the report is correct, the provinces of Honan and Chihli are now open country.

The report says also 1,000 republican cavalry and infantry have deserted to the Imperialist under Sheng Yun and that a large part of the republican army in the north is showing strong symptoms of reaction and may be seriously affected.

RATIFIES ARBITRATION PLAN

Senate Passes Treaty Measure After Making Many Changes in its Original Form.

Washington.—After making changes in President Taft's arbitration treaties with England and France, the senate ratified them by a vote of 76 to 3. The treaties as they have been left by the senate exempt questions subject to arbitration, all disputes over the application of the Monroe doctrine, all differences as to the admission of aliens to the United States or to the public schools, and all matters relating to the territorial integrity of the several states of the United States.

So rattled are the treaties that it is not believed that the president will press their acceptance upon the governments with which they were to be concluded.

It had been expected that the treaties would be ratified as they stood by a close vote. Such an assault on them as was made by the combined forces of the Democrats and the Progressives proved such a surprise that the friends of the administration were powerless to meet it.

PERCY DEFIES LEGISLATURE

Reply of Statesman Rings With Accusations of Cowardice and Falshood—Cites Factional Hate.

Washington.—Senator Leroy Percy has replied to the Mississippi legislature's demand that he resign by flatly declining to do so. He has sent his answer in a letter which rings with accusations of cowardice, falsehood and factional hatred.

Senator Percy replies that when, just after his election, he offered to resign his unexpired term if a primary were held in 1910 to name his successor, he limited his proposition to that year and not 1911, the year in which a primary finally was held.

The primary he proposed in 1910 never was held, Senator Percy says. He declares he never did say he would resign if not elected in the 1911 primary.

Boiler Blows Out; One Dead. Washington.—The blowing out of a boiler aboard the torpedo boat destroyer Paul Jones at San Diego, Cal., resulted in the death of Albert Graub, a fireman, and serious injury to Peter Wiera, fireman, and John J. Eberlin, coal passer.

Dies While Boarding Steamer. New York.—John Werner of Ashland, O., fell dead of heart disease here on the gang plank of the liner Oceanic a few minutes before the vessel sailed.

ACT GOES SMOOTHLY

SECRETARY ROYSE GIVES VIEWS OF NEW BANK LAW.

MOVES ALONG IN GOOD WAY

Some Sections of the Enactment, He Believes, Should Be Made Less Conflicting.

Secretary Royse of the state banking board made his annual report to the governor, outlining the present status of the banks of the state and making comment and suggestions upon the present conduct of these institutions. He admits that the new bank guaranty deposits law has been put into effect with much less friction than was first thought would be the case by some of the members of the state administration. Secretary Royse points out a number of things of considerable importance, some of which he gives, as his personal opinion, could be somewhat improved upon.

He says in part in his report: The period covered by this report is marked by a very satisfactory condition of the banks under supervision; no failures to be reported, in fact Nebraska has not had a bank failure in five years, has not only one in eight years. An increase in deposits over the preceding year is shown, while there has been a general slowing down of business the stability of the banks has remained unimpaired.

Since this department has had the pleasure of addressing you the new banking act has been put in force, and I am pleased to state with less disturbance than was anticipated. Some friction has arisen between the banks and department in the enforcement and interpretation of some of the provisions of the law not clearly defining either the duties of the department or the rights of the banks, resulting in the necessity of arbitrary interpretations on the part of the board, and in some instances a resort to the courts to determine the rights of the banks and the intent of the law. It is hoped these defects may be remedied by the next legislative body so that the law may be enforced with less confusion.

A basis for levying assessments for the guaranty fund, section 45 of the banking act, provides that banks shall, on the first day of June, 1911, and each six months thereafter, make and file with the state banking board a statement showing their average daily deposits for the preceding six months exclusive of public money otherwise secured, while section 46 provides that no bank which has complied in full with all the provisions of this act shall be required to give further security or bond for the purpose of becoming a depository for any public funds, but depository funds shall be secured in the same manner that private funds are secured. These two sections of the law being in direct conflict with each other, should be amended so as to define more clearly the banks' rights and requirements in protecting depositories of public funds.

In this connection the department has acted upon the advice and opinion of the legal department of the state and has required banks to include all public as well as private funds in their statements of average deposits.

To remedy what I consider a serious defect, as instanced in a case where a bank voluntarily liquidates, clearly designating what shall be done with the guaranty fund accumulated in that bank if it is intended that the fund as a whole, once accumulated, shall remain intact and available, except to pay loss to depositories of failed banks, the law should so state explicitly.

No Arrangements Yet Made.

The board of regents of the state university has made no definite arrangements for providing farm experts to take charge of demonstration farms which may be established in various sections of the state as a result of recent agitation by members of the country life commission. The matter is to be called to the attention of the board at its meeting April 9, and it is expected that some declaration of policy will be made at that time.

Fittings Close March 19.

"Whether all nominations are in or not, I declare the nominations for the state-wide primaries closed," will be the statement of Secretary of State Wait at 6 p. m. Tuesday, March 19. The law provides that nominations shall be filed thirty days prior to the primary election, which is to be held April 19. Mr. Wait believes he could rule that none should be received after March 18, but he will give one day of grace so that nomination papers sent by mail may reach him. Nominations after the 19th will not be received.

Refuge Succeeds Hoefler.

The governor issued a commission to J. H. Refe of Hastings as a member of the Optometry board to succeed P. Hoefler of Aurora. The appointment is made by the governor on the recommendation of the state optometry society. The commission to draft an employers' liability bill has been in session for two days and has been making good progress on the measure. It will require at least one more meeting to complete the bill and possibly more, as there yet remains several points to settle.

TESTING SEED CORN.

Good Looking Ears Are Sometimes Defective.

At one place visited by the seed train special a dealer in grain took pointed exceptions to the advice given farmers to get their seed from the small ears of their own crop, which matured early and got out of the way of the freeze, instead of sending away for seed. The reason given was that seed raised elsewhere, even if it germinated, would require several years to become acclimated and produce good crops. The dealer came into the ear and exhibited an ear of corn which certainly looked fine, and wanted to know of the lecturers if they pretended to say that was not good seed. He was informed that only a test would definitely demonstrate this, though they admitted it looked good. They took the sample ear and placed eighteen grains from it in a germinator, with a result that not a single kernel sprouted.

Chemist Redfern, who has been testing considerable seed corn brought to him, has one planting which is up far enough to be sadly in need of cultivating. This was placed in the sand bed tester. Two samples of old corn show good germinating powers, one 87 per cent and some of 1910 seed which show above 70 per cent. The 87 per cent seed, the highest yet tested by him, is of the 1909 crop.

Plow Grasshoppers Under.

Prof. Swenk, associated state entomologist, is out in a warning to Nebraska farmers to look out for grasshoppers this year. He says the damage done by grasshoppers has been steadily increasing for several years and that the dry season of 1911 is especially favorable for them. He recommends early and deep plowing as a means of extermination. The eggs are laid in pods near the surface and he says if the ground is plowed deeply before the insects hatch the eggs will be buried so deeply the young grasshoppers cannot make their way to the surface. He particularly warns farmers against permitting land to go without plowing at all, as under such conditions a big crop of grasshoppers is almost certain.

No Candidate From Lincoln.

There will be no Lincoln candidate for the position of department commander of the Nebraska G. A. R. this year. There are now two candidates in the field, Judge M. V. King of Geneva, and John A. Dempster of Omaha, and there is some talk in favor of Judge J. S. Hoagland of North Platte.

Declared Not Guilty.

The jury in the case of the state against John Harris, the Omaha teamster, who was charged with killing John McFry, a local ice man in Lincoln last July, and who made the plea of self-defense, freed the defendant of the charge, bringing in a verdict of "not guilty."

For Nebraska Newspaper Men.

Dr. P. L. Hall, Nebraska member of the democratic national committee, has received word from Josephus Daniels of Raleigh, N. C., that arrangements for newspaper men, who are to attend the Baltimore convention, are being undertaken by a committee selected for that purpose.

New Plan for Convicts.

In connection with the idea of separating the state's convicts and establishing a reformatory for the less criminal class and the younger offenders a suggestion has been offered the governor that the reformatory be established somewhere in the semi-arid section and that the prisoners be established on a large farm, which could be used for experimental purposes, the work to be done by the prisoners.

Will File a Report.

The Holbrook Telephone company, which at first contended that it was not required under the law to submit to a physical valuation, has written Judge B. F. Good, attorney for the state railway commission, that it will comply with the request of the commission and will file a report.

Temperature for February.

The mean temperature of the month of February was 25 degrees, against an average of 24.9 degrees. The total precipitation was 1.31 inches. This means 14.3 inches of snow. The normal precipitation for the month is .74 inches, hence the excess is a little more than half an inch.

Application Granted.

The railway commission has granted the application of the Nebraska City Gas company to issue \$30,000 in bonds in addition to its capital stock of \$45,000. The application was filed by President Frank R. Gruver, who previously had proposed to issue additional capital stock and bonds to the extent of \$120,000.

Murphy Has Tuberculosis.

Kenneth Murphy, one of the four Cherry county young men who were sentenced to the penitentiary for life for the murder of Charles Sellers, is said to be suffering from tuberculosis. At present the disease is only in the incipient stage, but presents some aggravated symptoms. Murphy has always led an active outdoor life, being a cowboy and confinement in the prison has told heavily on him. Should his condition become much worse a move for a pardon or parole is anticipated.

CALIFORNIAN LOST A MAIL ORDER BRIDE

After Paying for the Trousseau and a Divorce the Western Man Was Jilted.

CALLED HIM A "JAY"

Farmer Even Was Willing to Take Mother-in-Law Along, but Kansas Woman Changed Her Mind at the Last Moment.

Columbus, Kan.—After he had paid all the expenses of her divorce from her first husband, purchased tickets for her and her mother to Holtville, Cal., where they were to be married, and agreed to allow her mother to live with them, Mrs. Minnie May DeWitt quarreled with A. A. Ray and refused to marry him.

Instead, Mrs. DeWitt is said to be preparing now to marry a young man whom she met before she began a correspondence with Ray, whose acquaintance she had made through a matrimonial paper. Ray has returned to his California home. He said he had no feeling against Mrs. DeWitt, even if she had changed her mind and called him a "jay."

Mrs. DeWitt is a pretty little woman eighteen years old. She was married three years ago, and about two years ago, after the birth of a daughter, she brought suit for divorce. Not having the money to pay the court costs, she allowed the case to rest on the docket. Meantime she had become acquainted, it is said, with a young man here, and they desired to marry, but neither had the money to pay the costs of divorce. One day Mrs. DeWitt saw Ray's name in a matrimonial paper: She began a correspondence with him and learned that he was forty-three years old and the owner of a fine irrigated farm near El Centro. He wrote interesting letters and so did she. Photographs were exchanged and finally they arranged to marry. Ray sent a generous check to Mrs. DeWitt



They Quarreled.

toward the expense of her wedding outfit and a few days later arrived to claim his bride.

There was still the divorce to be obtained, however. Ray paid all the expenses of Mrs. DeWitt's side of the case and sat in court during the hearing. It had been planned to have the wedding here, but when Judge Sapp prohibited Mrs. DeWitt from marrying again for six months that caused a change in the plans.

A reception was given instead of the wedding, so the guests were not entirely disappointed. Preparations were made at once to start to California where the ceremony would be performed.

"But I couldn't think of going way out there and leaving mother at home alone," said Mrs. DeWitt. "We'll take mother right along with us," replied Mr. Ray.

A number of friends gathered at the house to wish the party a pleasant journey. And then Mrs. DeWitt and Ray quarreled.

"Mrs. DeWitt said Mr. Ray was a 'jay,' that she would not walk down street with him, let alone be married to him. Mr. Ray took the first train for California after having turned in the two tickets to Holtville which he had purchased for his prospective wife and mother-in-law.

Will Use Fortune for Roads.

Wilmington, Del.—General T. Coleman du Pont, president of the du Pont Powder company and said to possess a fortune of \$12,000,000 announces today that he will give away all the surplus of his vast fortune in building good roads. Delaware and adjoining states will be the beneficiaries. "One million dollars will keep a family well," he declared. "By an expenditure of the balance of my possessions I can do a great good."

Doesn't Want Pension.

Philadelphia.—"Divine right" George F. Baer, president of the Philadelphia and Reading, will be seventy in September, but refuses to accept a pension and retire, although forcing his 2000 employes to do so.