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## FINDS NO LOBBY WINS LIBEL SUIT

**SENATORS SWEAR NO ATTEMPTS HAVE BEEN MADE TO CORRUPT THEM.**

**WILSON WILL NOT APPEAR**

President Calls in Supporters and Offers to Give What Information He Has to Show That Money is Being Spent.

Washington, June 4.—The United States senate Monday began its official hunt for the "insidious lobby" which President Wilson charged existed to modify the tariff bill. The inquiry was carried on by a special committee after the close of the understanding had been reached with President Wilson.

Sixteen senators were examined and not one of them knew anything of the existence of the lobby referred to by the president. Not one of them knew anything of money being used by anybody. Everyone declared that no one had approached him improperly and to a man they defended the right of citizens to come to Washington to confer with members of congress over legislation that was vital to their business and industries.

One senator said: "The president will not be able to make good." He received his hardest jolts before the committee from members of his own party, when Senators Overman and Walsh, Democrats, began to ask questions that seemed to indicate their lack of faith in the charges that had been preferred.

A total disagreement with the views expressed by the president was held by Senator Clark of Arkansas, president pro tem of the senate, and by Senator Chamberlain of Oregon.

It was given out at the White House that President Wilson had taken personal charge of the inquiry, and that the Democratic members of the committee would operate under his directions. Senator Overman and Senator Reed were summoned to the White House for orders. Senator Walsh, Democrat, who will vote against free wool and free sugar and a member of the committee, was ignored. The president submitted to these two senators such information as he had and urged them to do all within their power to enable him to make good.

The president has let it be understood that he will not appear before the committee. On his behalf Senator Reed will conduct the cross examination of all witnesses.

It was explained that in his original statement the president was careful to make it clear that he did not charge the existence of a corrupt lobby or that corrupt methods were being used. Also it was said for him that he was not reflecting upon any senator, but was stating that he believes in the fact, that an insidious lobby is at work in Washington.

Sensors deny that it is a correct interpretation of the president's original statement. They also are indignant at the amendment of the Cummins resolution, which requires the committee as they express it, "to sneakingly inquire into the personal and private affairs of senators."

**ROOSEVELT GIVEN 6 CENTS DAMAGES WHEN EDITOR ADMITS INABILITY TO PROVE CHARGE.**

**CASE COMES TO SUDDEN END**

Colonel Tells Court He Asks Merely Vindication and Requests That Mere Nominal Sum Be Assessed Against Defendant Newett.

Marquette, Mich., June 3.—Theodore Roosevelt Saturday won his libel suit against George A. Newett, editor of the Ishpeming Iron Ore. Damages, however, were only nominal, made possible by the attitude of the colonel, who told the court he did not seek a punitive verdict.

Judge Flannigan instructed the jurors to bring in a verdict for the plaintiff, which they did without leaving their seats. The colonel left for the east less than two hours after the conclusion of the case.

As a climax of the case which has been on trial here a week, Mr. Newett himself took the witness stand and retracted the charge he had made.

He said he had been impressed that an injustice had been done the colonel in the publication of the article and deeply regretted it.

"It is fair to the plaintiff," he said, "to state that I have been unable to find in any section of the country any individual witness who is willing to state that he has personally seen Mr. Roosevelt drink to excess, I am forced to the conclusion that I was mistaken."

The statement admitted that a search of the country had been made to investigate stories of persons who were alleged to have knowledge that Mr. Roosevelt drank to excess, but in every case the stories flattened out to mere opinion or hearsay.

The libel was published in good faith, Mr. Newett said, in the belief that it was true and proper information for a public which was being asked to vote for Mr. Roosevelt for president. That is what the defendant said, he never questioned until the libel trial opened. Until the colonel's evidence began to be presented he held full belief that the charge he had made was true.

No demand for a retraction ever had been made upon him, Mr. Newett said, and when the bill was filed against him there was nothing left for him to do but seek evidence and make other preparations to contest the suit. Forty persons were taken by Mr. Newett's counsel in various parts of the country, but to use them, or attempt to use them, he said, would be to continue an injustice which had already become apparent to him and to his attorneys.

Leaving the stand and returning to his seat, Mr. Newett looked in the direction of Colonel Roosevelt, but the latter was absorbed in whispering to Attorney Van Renschoten. The latter whispered in turn to Attorney Pound and said: "With the court's permission the plaintiff would like to make a brief announcement."

The judge nodded and Mr. Roosevelt rose. Bowing to the court, the colonel said he would waive the matter of damages save for the national amount provided by law. Speaking of his purpose in instituting suit, he said:

"Your honor, in view of the statement of the defendant, I ask the court to instruct the jury that I desire only nominal damages. I did not go into this case for money. I did not go into it for any vindictive purposes. I went into it, and, as the court said, I made my reputation an issue because I wished once for all during my lifetime to deal thoroughly and comprehensively with these slanders so that never again will it be possible for any man in good faith to repeat them. I have achieved my purpose and I am content."

Nominal damages means six cents under the laws of Michigan and no costs. Each party to the suit will pay the expenses of his side of the case.

Judge Flannigan then read his charge to the jury.

Speaking of Colonel Roosevelt, as the plaintiff: "Certainly he has convinced the court, not only that he never drank, but that he is now and always has been a temperate and abstemious man."

At the same time the court held that Mr. Newett, in publishing the editorial "was not actuated by actual ill will toward the plaintiff, and that he acted in good faith."

But, the court held, the injury to the plaintiff had the colonel not waived his right to damages, would have sustained a verdict in any sum up to the amount claimed in the plaintiff's declaration, which is \$10,000.

## SECRETARY BRYAN STARTS A BUILDING



Secretary of State Bryan is here seen turning the first spadeful of earth for the palace of agriculture at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition. President Charles C. Moore of the exposition stands beside Mr. Bryan.

## GOUX WINS AUTO RACE

**FRENCHMAN LANDS 500-MILE CONTEST AT INDIANAPOLIS.**

**Wins \$35,000 Cash Prize—Wishart and Merz are Second and Third Respectively.**

Indianapolis, June 2.—France won a sporting victory over America Friday on the Indianapolis Speedway when Goux, driving a Peugeot car, won the 500-mile motor race. Wishart, in an American Mercer, was second, Merz, in an American-made Stutz, captured third place.

Goux's time was six hours 31 minutes 43.45 seconds, an average of 76.69 miles an hour. His rewards were international honors, cash prizes worth \$35,000, including the \$20,000 cash prize offered by the management of the speedway for the winner of the race, a kiss from a dirt-covered mechanic, and a shower of champagnes made of grapes that grew in the country whence he came.

Spencer Wishart, who drove a Mercer car into second place at the finish of the race, was given a kiss and champagneless reception at the Mercer pits, but his two hands, worn out by the steady work at the wheel of his car, were shaken wildly by a hundred admirers. He was lifted upon the shoulders of his pit men and cheered with the enthusiasm equal to that accorded to the Frenchman. He was given a check for \$10,000.

One of the most remarkable bits of race car driving was staged when Charles Merz in his Stutz car, when he drove three and one-half miles, more than one lap around the course, with his car ablaze beneath the engine, and his mechanic and himself hardly able to keep their seats on account of the flames that were licking at their legs.

Spectators remaining in the grand stands and bleachers were on their feet straining for a glimpse of the intrepid young Indianapolis driver as he rounded the last curve and started down the final stretch with tongues of flames spouting from under the hood of his car. He could not have made another lap. His car would have gone to pieces in another mile. But it remained intact and continued to do his bidding until it limped across the finish line and Merz was \$6,000 wealthier. Pitmen had extinguishers ready and extinguished the fire that soon would have destroyed the car. Charles Merz's father is an Indianapolis policeman with a record for bravery to his credit.

## JAPAN TO REPLY SOON

**CABLES KEPT BUSY FRAMING ANSWERS FOR BRYAN.**

**Not Thought Mikado's Government Will Ask for Exclusion Code—Canada Act Held Example.**

Washington, June 3.—According to present plans Japan will submit to the state department at an early day a rejoinder to Secretary Bryan's answer to the Japanese protest against the alien land legislation adopted by the California legislature.

This was made known here Monday, but without any suggestion as to the probable contents of the note.

There have been numerous cable exchanges between the Japanese embassy here and the foreign office in Tokyo, necessitated by the demands of the latter for exact information as to American national and state laws regarding alien land ownership and naturalization.

Notwithstanding the pressure from certain quarters at home, however, it is regarded as doubtful that the Japanese embassy has concluded to turn to a request for amendment of the American naturalization laws as a solution of the present issue between the two countries. The successful treatment by the Canadian parliament of complaints from British Columbia of the competition of Japanese, however, has attracted the attention of the negotiations on both sides in this country.

As the underlying principle of the Canadian legislation is separation of the two races in the interest of permanent peace, to be attained through absolute exclusion of all but the traveling and student classes, it was suggested that a similar remedy might be found to fit the present issue in America.

## RECEIVERS FOR TWO ROADS

**'Frisco and Eastern Illinois Unable to Meet Outstanding Notes Take Affairs Into Court.**

St. Louis, May 29.—United States Judge Sanborn Tuesday appointed two receivers for the St. Louis and San Francisco railroad, known as the 'Frisco system, upon application of the North American company. Benjamin L. Winchell, president of the 'Frisco company, and Thomas H. West, chairman of the board of directors of the St. Louis Union Trust company, were named as receivers.

Judge Carpenter of the United States district court of Chicago, appointed receivers for the Chicago & Eastern Illinois railroad, a part of the 'Frisco system, upon the application of the Railway Steel Spring company. William J. Jackson, vice-president of the road, and Edwin W. Winters of New York were named as receivers.

The inability of the 'Frisco system to meet the \$2,250,000 five per cent two year notes maturing June 1 brought about the financial difficulties of the system.

## M. P. TRAINS IN COLLISION

**Four Persons Are Killed and Eighteen Badly Injured—Steel Cars Prevent Big Fire.**

St. Louis, May 29.—Four persons were killed and 18 passengers and two train crew members are known to have been injured when two St. Louis-Kansas City passenger trains of the Missouri Pacific collided head-on near Brant, Mo., 20 miles west of Jefferson City. An additional list of passengers and train crew members who were injured is expected to be received at the local office of the Missouri Pacific when more complete details are obtained.

## Poet Laureate Austin Dead.

London, England, June 4.—Alfred Austin, British poet laureate since 1890, died Monday at Swinford old manor, Ashford Kent, at the age of seventy-seven years. He had been ill some time.

## Minister to Venezuela Quits.

Caracas, Venezuela, June 4.—Elliott Northcott, United States minister to Venezuela, has resigned from the diplomatic service. He called for home Monday on board the steamer Caracas.

## IS STILL UNSETTLED

**SITUATION TO DATE IN PROPOSED ENTERPRISE.**

**LINCOLN PEOPLE WATCHING**

Believe Attitude of Commission Endangers Success—Differences Yet to Be Settled.

Lincoln.—The state railway commission is waiting to hear what arguments the financiers who are backing the development of the Omaha, Lincoln & Beatrice interurban may have to offer the order of February 25 should be changed again. Business men of the city of Lincoln are much interested. Many of them do not approve the attitude of the commission. They believe that if the stringent provisions of the commission are insisted upon, the development will not take place, and if it does not occur it will mean a loss of opportunity for development of the locality through which the railway will operate, and especially its terminals.

Thus far the commission has indicated that it will allow no more stocks and bonds to be issued than the cost of the system, and a reasonable allowance for engineering, financing, superintendence, discounts, commissions and the like. It frowns upon the time-honored custom of watering extensively, and making the bond issue pay the actual cost of construction while the stock goes to the promoters and to those who undertake to underwrite and to dispose of the bonds. Many business men of Lincoln express themselves that it will be necessary to allow a wide margin of possible profit by making valueless stock worth something through dividends thereon, in order to tempt capital to take the risk. They believe that an interurban project will not be a paying enterprise for several years in Nebraska, and the loss in initial operation must be compensated for by possibilities in the future of profit from stock issued in excess of the value.

"The stock should represent actual money put up by the promoters, or some definite percentage more than that money put up. Promoters enter into it without putting their money into it," is the way one prominent merchant put it. "But I am afraid the time is ahead of us when big positions like this will be financed. Meanwhile Lincoln needs the interurban. In Ohio, Indiana and in California these interurbans have caused the cities to grow like Green Bay trees. It will be too bad if Lincoln does not have a chance."

## Boost in Appropriations.

Lincoln.—It will take about \$2,300,000 more to run the state of Nebraska for the present biennium than it did the last, according to figures and estimates prepared by Deputy Auditor Minor. According to the appropriations made by the legislature and the amounts that will probably be brought in by levies to cover expenses, it will require \$8,322,723.50 to cover the cost of running the state for the next two years.

It costs the state for the last biennium \$6,184,553, which included the federal appropriation of \$1,600,000 which was not included by Mr. Minor in the figures for the present biennium. The boost to some extent is due to heavy appropriations made by the legislature, such as the new reformatory, which will cost \$150,000; the appropriation for the relief of tornado sufferers, costing \$100,000; repairing capitol building, \$64,000, and several other appropriations of large amounts.

## Alumni Prepare Vote Petitions.

Lincoln.—The Alumni association of the state university will take upon itself the duty of sending out the petitions calling for a referendum vote on removal of the university according to the terms of the agreement made by the joint committee of the legislature. The propositions to be outlined in the petitions are:

A—Shall all colleges of the state university excepting the college of medicine be consolidated as soon as practical on the farm campus?

B—Shall the colleges of the university excepting the college of agriculture and college of medicine be housed in the buildings located, or to be located on the present city campus and on land contiguous thereto?

## Change Fish in Lake.

Lincoln.—The state deputy fish commissioner has returned from Gothenburg, where he cleaned the lake of all fish not of the required kind. Between eight and ten tons of fish were taken out of the lake and in one haul the seine held nearly three tons. The lake will be stocked with fish of more benefit to Nebraska than those formerly in the lake.

## Will Soon Fix Values.

Lincoln.—The physical valuation department of the railway commission has nearly completed its work on railroad valuations. The Missouri Pacific, Northwestern and Rock Island valuations are ready, work on the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha, is being pushed and on the Union Pacific and Burlington is practically completed.

However, figures on the same are not sufficiently completed to give publication and none will be given out until the list is complete.

## EDITOR WINS CONTEMPT SUIT

**Missouri Supreme Court Decide Unanimously for the Discharge of W. R. Nelson.**

Jefferson City, Mo., June 4.—The Missouri supreme court Monday discharged William R. Nelson, owner and editor of the Kansas City Star, from contempt of the Jackson county circuit court. The decision of the supreme court was unanimous. Mr. Nelson, editor and owner of the Kansas City Star, was found guilty of contempt of court and sentenced to imprisonment of one day in the county jail February 1 by Circuit Judge Guthrie of Jackson county, who based his action upon the publication in Mr. Nelson's paper of an article which said that Judge Guthrie had refused to dismiss a divorce suit filed in his court until the parties to it, who had settled it out of court and asked for dismissal, had paid their attorneys' fees.

## GEN. DRUMMOND UNDER KNIFE

**Suffragette Leader Faces More Severe Ordeal as Soon as Able to Stand It.**

London, England, June 4.—"Gen." Mrs. Flora Drummond, one of the militant suffragette leaders, underwent a successful operation here Monday. She was taken ill during the police court proceedings against the suffragette leaders early in May.

## World's Women's Congress Meets.

Paris, France, June 4.—The suffragette question, although it is to be discussed at the international women's congress, which opened Monday in Paris, is to be subordinated to the other subjects under consideration.

## Dynamite in Bunko Graft Cases.

San Francisco, June 4.—Forty sticks of dynamite, fuse and a clock mechanism were found Monday cached near the roadhouse at Fairfax, Marin county, owned by Joseph Ballanger, a witness in the bunko graft cases.

## Attends Derby Week Leves.

London, June 4.—Walter Hines Page the new American ambassador, accompanied by Irvin B. Laughlin, secretary of embassy, attended King George's usual derby week levee at Buckingham palace Monday.

## Schoolgirl Dies by Fire.

Clarksville, Tenn., June 3.—Tennie Evans, school girl, saturated her clothes with gasoline and set fire to them after her mother had refused to permit her to attend a children's picnic. She was burned to death.

## Blind Man Gets Degree.

New York, June 2.—Among the 2,000 or more students who will receive degrees from Columbia university on Wednesday is Carlton S. Glover, who gets the degree of bachelor of arts, though he is totally blind.

## Four Men Rob Jeweler.

New York, June 4.—Four armed robbers entered the jewelry shop of Mandel Greenhaus on the lower East side, held him up at the point of a revolver, looted his two safes of \$4,000 in gems and escaped.

## False Teeth Kill Woman.

Chicago, June 4.—Miss Angeline Siffers died Monday as the result of exhibiting her new false teeth to Mrs. Francis Kiersiek. In replacing them Miss Siffers swallowed the plate and choked to death.

## Newspaper Man Dead.

Indianapolis, Ind., June 3.—Harry L. Saylor, founder and general manager of the Chicago City News, Bureau and widely known as a writer of boys' stories, died Saturday. He was stricken with apoplexy.

## INDUSTRY MECHANICS

**ACCURACY INSURED BY TOOL**

**Gauge and Cuts Door and Window Frames for Mountings—Handy for Any Carpenter.**

Carpenters will find a very handy addition to their kits in the tool designed by an Indiana man. For gauging and cutting doors and window frames for locks, hinges and other mountings it saves time and assures accuracy. A handle, with cutting blades in its head, is slidably mounted on a gauge rod. A turn of the handle in one direction loosens the grip on the rod and a turn in the other direction tightens it. At one end of the gauge

Work is Done Entirely by Hand and Leaf is Hammered Out in Small Home Workshops.

Gold beating is one of the oldest trades in Birmingham, England. To a large extent this trade has gone to Germany through the competition of cheap labor, but it is asserted that the best gold leaf is still made in England. The work is done entirely by hand, and the customary sign is the picture of a gilded arm bearing a hammer poised for the blow. The leaf is hammered out in small home workshops from 24-carat gold, but is first sent to the rolling mills, whence it is returned in long thin ribbons one and one-quarter inches wide and one-thousandth part of an inch in thickness. The ribbon is generally cut off in small one and one-quarter inch squares weighing about six grains.

The thin square is placed in the center of a vegetable parchment pad, consisting of 100 sheets on top and the same number beneath. This is beaten with a 14-pound hammer, and the gold, when considerably reduced in thickness, is placed between leaves of gold-beater's skin—that is, skin prepared from a thin but tough membrane found in the large intestine of the ox. Eight hundred pieces of the hammered leaf are arranged over each other, between leaves of the skin—the whole being placed between parchment bands and beaten for a couple of hours with a seven-pound hammer. Then the 800 pieces are cut up into 3,200 pieces and again beaten. When the work is done the leaf is one-fifty-thousandth part of an inch in thickness and almost as light as air.

An odd custom is invariably to preserve the leaf for safe purposes in old Bibles and Testaments, and enormous quantities of these sacred books are used for this purpose. There are not many goldbeaters left now in Birmingham, but a generation ago there were many factories, the largest of which employed 300 hands.



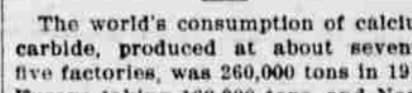
A Handy Tool.

This is a triangular flat head. To use this tool the gauge is set at the desired point and, with the flat head as a guide, is drawn down the edge of the door, cutting out a recess for hinge or bolt. With mallet and chisel the workman can then quickly hollow out a space in which the mounting will lie flush with the surface of the wood.

## USES FOR CALCIUM CARBIDE

**Supplies Acetylene Gas for Automobile Lamps in United States—Also Used in Europe.**

The world's consumption of calcium carbide, produced at about seventy-five factories, was 260,000 tons in 1911, Europe taking 160,000 tons, and North America only 49,000. It supplies acetylene gas, of which a leading use in the United States is for 700,000 automobile lamps, but which is more employed for general illumination in other countries, France and Algeria having now 250 towns lighted with acetylene. The late acetylene exposition at Paris has drawn attention anew to the advantages of this gas. Safety apparatus of many kinds makes it not only a substitute for electricity or ordinary gas, on a large or small scale, but adapts it for many places where these two agents are not available. As one of the numerous interesting exhibits, a consular report has brought to notice a so-called "light box" when this is plunged into a pail of water, an ingenious mechanism permits just enough water to enter automatically and the gas given off can be made available at any moment for lighting buildings in construction, scenes of accident, aviation grounds, or any large open space. Portable stakes hold the lamps where desired.



Vehicle Jack.

adjusted higher or lower as may be required to accommodate the jack to different vehicles; and when the jack is not in use, the axle support may be turned down to the right, as indicated by dotted lines in the engraving, and thus the jack as a whole will occupy comparatively small space and may be conveniently carried in the auto or other vehicle when required.

## NOTES OF INDUSTRY AND MECHANICS

American fly paper sells in great quantities in Vladivostok, Siberia. Sydney, Australia, is planning to build a model suburb for working people.

Siberia is expected to be an important source of the world's food at no distant day.

In 1911 Florida produced \$9,473,938 worth of phosphates, leading every other state.

The latest piece of automobile paraphernalia consists of a combination foot stool and lunch basket.

To replace coal in a kitchen range an Ohio inventor has patented a household gas generator and burners.

Japan is now producing about 6,600,000 pounds of camphor annually, a little more than half the world's supply.

The net revenue of Medicine Hat, Alberta Province, for the sale of natural gas for the last year was \$60,000.

Russia is becoming constantly more able to supply many of its own wants, even in the higher classes of machinery.

Shoes should be bought late in the day, when their prospective wearer's feet are spread to their greatest extent.

By using finely powdered ingredients and great pressure cement articles have been made to resemble porcelain.

London heads the world's cities in the consumption of illuminating gas, using 8,000 cubic feet per capita annually.

Five francs (96.5 cents) is more than the average laborer gets for a day's work in the Lyon district of France.

More gold was mined in South Dakota last year than in any year since that state began to produce the precious metal.

Even under the most favorable conditions white, yellow, green and red are the only colored lights which can be projected more than three miles through lenses.

Many Women Workers. This country employs 800,000 women in its industries.