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HITS MEDIATION PLAN

AMBASSADOR WILSON DISAPPROVES TRIPARTITE COMMISSION FOR MEXICO.

CITES THE MONROE DOCTRINE

American Envoy Says He Stands Pat on His Actions While in Republic and Expects to Be Retained in Position.

New York, July 28.—Ambassador Henry Lane Wilson arrived here from Mexico on his way to confer with President Wilson and cabinet regarding the situation in Mexico. He announced his opposition to several plans under consideration by the state department for bringing about peace in the republic. Mr. Wilson arrived at this port aboard the liner Mexico on Friday.

Supplementing statements he made earlier in the day, disapproving the suggestions of American mediation or the appointment of a tripartite commission, Mr. Wilson on Friday night gave his reasons why he considered the plan for the tripartite commission not a feasible one.

"If we are to consider such a plan we may as well abandon the Monroe doctrine entirely," he said. "The Monroe doctrine pledges the United States to take care of the interests of American governments without the aid of any foreign country. Consequently under the Monroe doctrine we cannot attempt to settle Mexico's affairs through the services of such a body as the proposed tripartite commission, since it involves calling in outside governments to help."

Mr. Wilson was reticent when questioned as to his policies on American intervention and recognition of Mexico by the United States. These views, he said, he felt he must reserve for his conference with President Wilson and Secretary Bryan.

"I have been blamed for a great deal," the ambassador commented, as he discussed his administration in Mexico City.

On everything he has done he "stands pat," however, he said, and believed as he hurried on to Washington, that he would be retained in his position and sent back to Mexico.

"I want you to understand that I will stand by whatever I have done and said," declared the ambassador. "I have been accused of using my influence to keep the Huerta-Diaz government in place. I certainly have tried to keep that government in control, and I will stand by my position."

"A lot has been said in the American newspapers about American intervention, and perhaps some of it is inspired by persons who would be interested in American control of Mexico," was his comment.

"I have always striven to keep down factions opposed to Huerta. My motive in aiding the federal government of Mexico has been to protect the lives of Americans."

"If I had not intervened when I did and brought Huerta and Diaz together, the entire City of Mexico would have been in flames. If the present government does not last, the entire country will be plunged into chaos."

The ambassador's silence regarding his opinion as to American recognition was broken long enough for him to comment on one of his acts just subsequent to the overthrow of Madero. Mr. Wilson recalled that this act was interpreted in many quarters as a virtual recognition of Mexico, notwithstanding the refusal of his government at Washington to admit the republic on a diplomatic footing common with other governments.

In February, when Huerta became provisional president, the ambassador instructed American consuls in Mexico, "in the interests of Mexico, to urge general submission and adherence to the government, which will be recognized by all foreign governments."

Mr. Wilson said a wrong construction would be placed upon this advice to consular officers by any person who believed it meant that he recognized the Huerta government or that he had desired to consent in any way with the policies of either Mr. Taft as president or President Wilson.

"It was the de facto government only that I recognized," Mr. Wilson explained. "The de facto government was the only government that possessed the power to offer protection for American lives and property and for the lives and property of other foreigners. I acted as an ambassador had the right to act—in the interests of my countrymen. The government I recognized was the only existing one of law and order. I believe that I did right at that critical time."

Must Obey State Laws.
Washington, July 28.—A warning has been sent to all fourth-class postmasters that post offices located in states having limited hours of labor fixed for women the department will insist on adherence to the statute.

Throw Millionaire Into Bankruptcy.
San Francisco, Cal., July 28.—F. M. Smith, multi-millionaire head of the two hundred million dollar Smith corporations, has been thrown into the bankruptcy court. A petition was filed in the U. S. district court.

"Australian Mac" Sentenced.
Vancouver, B. C., July 28.—John McNamara, alias "Australian Mac," alleged to have been implicated in the robbery of the New Westminster bank, was sent to prison for nine years for the theft of an automobile.

MEXICAN AFFAIRS DRAWING TOWARD CRISIS



Washington authorities suspect that certain foreign nations, in co-operation with President Huerta of Mexico, are scheming to force President Wilson's hand in the matter of recognizing the Huerta government. Ambassador Wilson has been summoned to Washington to tell what he knows concerning the critical situation. Our illustration shows a body of Huerta's cavalry marching against his opponents; also President Huerta and Ambassador Wilson.

65 BURNED TO DEATH

MOST OF VICTIMS OF BLAZE ARE YOUNG GIRLS.

Terrific Burst of Flame Traps Toilers on Top Floor of Binghamton, N. Y., Factory.

Binghamton, N. Y., July 25.—After several estimates had been made as to the number of lives lost in the twenty-minute fire that razed the Binghamton clothing factory plant, the list of probable dead was increased to 65 Wednesday.

Of this number only five have been positively identified. Twenty-six bodies have been recovered from the ruins.

One of the charred bodies is believed to be that of Nellie Connor, the forewoman, who sacrificed her life in an effort to save those in her charge. A diamond ring and diamond earrings worn by Miss Connor were found.

Some two score persons are known to have escaped as by miracles from the building, which burst into flame like a tinderbox and became a roaring furnace in a short time after the first alarm was sounded. About 125 persons were in the factory when the fire broke out. Those unaccounted for, or most of them, are believed to be in the red-hot ruins of the structure.

Around the scene of the disaster, the greatest city has ever known, thousands watched the workers in the glare of three big searchlights, many in the great throng being restrained only by the closely drawn police from rushing into the ruins to seek the bodies of relatives or friends.

After the first fierce blast the fire seemed to burst from every other part of the building at once. Upon the fire escapes girls, women and men were clustered and inside others were waiting to get onto the iron ladders. But the flames were too quick for them.

FLASHES OFF THE WIRE

Stettin, Germany, July 22.—The workmen employed in the shipbuilding yard here, to the number of 8,000, voted to join the strike Monday.

Kalamazoo, Mich., July 25.—Brigadier General F. L. Abbey of this city, head of the state guard, started for Lansing in response to a message from Governor Ferris.

Beloit, Que., July 25.—Seven persons were killed and many injured in an explosion in the plant of the Canadian Explosive company.

Topeka, Kan., July 25.—Judge John Marshall, in United States court refused to allow receivers for the Kansas Natural Gas company to extend gas mains into Oklahoma to get adequate supply of natural gas for next winter.

Washington, July 26.—A debt of \$14,000,000, probably the largest dispute in a financial nature, was the subject of a conference here. Virginia is trying to collect the money from West Virginia.

McPherson, Kan., July 26.—Using the braces he had taken from his iron cot as tools, Oliver Peyton dug away the cement between the stones in the wall of his cell, removed some of the stones and escaped.

Hurricane Sweeps Italy.
Milan, Italy, July 26.—The entire Italian lake district was devastated during the night by terrific hurricanes. The damage was very serious. The effect of the storms is felt throughout Italy.

Name Howard Elliott Head.
Boston, July 26.—Howard Elliott, president of the Northern Pacific railroad, was appointed president of the New Haven railroad to succeed Charles S. Mellen. He will be an operating president.

TROOPS CALLED OUT

ENTIRE NATIONAL GUARD OF MICHIGAN ON DUTY IN COPPER MINE DISTRICT.

15,000 STRIKERS MENACE LIFE

Deputy Sheriffs Guarding Property Were Set Upon by Infuriated Men, Stripped of Stars and Beaten—Union Heads Deny Violence.

Lansing, Mich., July 26.—Governor Ferris on Thursday ordered out two troops of cavalry, two companies of artillery and all infantry companies of the Michigan National Guard to proceed to the copper country and aid in quelling the disturbance caused by 15,000 miners who are on strike.

Adj. Gen. R. C. Vandercreek, who received orders from Governor Ferris to rush the militia to the strike zone, had 2,400 men in Houghton and Keweenaw counties Friday night.

The provisions which the quartermaster's department had ordered for the annual encampment of state troops were shipped north at once. Thousands of rounds of ammunition and the two field guns of the Lansing artillery companies, supplied with shrapnel shells, were included in the equipment of the militia.

It is planned to keep the men in camp until the trouble is entirely over. Attorney General Fellows wired the prosecuting attorney of Houghton and Keweenaw counties to close all the saloons and prohibit the sale of liquor in the strike district.

Calumet, Mich., July 26.—Violating orders of the Western Federation of Miners against violence, many of the 15,000 striking miners of the copper belt on Thursday created enough disturbance to result in the ordering out of troops. By night there were 2,400 state soldiers, in the cavalry and artillery, in the mine fields of the upper peninsula of Michigan.

There were no concerted attacks on mine property or persons about the mines, but several persons were injured in sporadic brawls, and some of these are expected to die. So menacing did the situation appear to Sheriff Crane that he asked Governor Ferris for militia early in the day.

The governor was on his way to Alpena, and when the request reached him at Bay City he was at first inclined to think that the sheriff was unduly alarmed. Later reports, however, convinced the governor that armed help was needed, and he ordered Adjutant General Vandercreek to rush soldiers to the strike zone.

While there were several outbreaks in various parts of the mining country, the chief disturbance that set the troops in motion was an assault on the deputy sheriffs stationed at the mines of the Calumet and Hecla company to protect property. None of the mines have attempted to operate, but the strikers seemed to object to the presence of the deputies.

About 300 strikers armed with steel drills, clubs and stones, and a few with firearms, which they fired in the air, marched to the No. 2 Conglomerate shaft and stripped the deputies of their stars.

Hawthorne Parole Favored.
Washington, July 26.—The federal pardon board favorably recommended a parole for Julian Hawthorne, who has been serving a sentence in the Atlanta penitentiary for misuse of the mails in a stock scheme.

Bust at Greek Legation.
Washington, July 26.—With guards constantly surrounding it, the priceless bust of a Greek child, 3,000 years old, for which the Greek government has been searching for years, rests in the Greek legation here.

MULHALL WANTS REST

PHYSICALLY AND MENTALLY EXHAUSTED BY ORDEAL.

Lobbyist Swears Taft Elicited Manufacturer's Help When He Was in Office.

Washington, July 28.—Physically and mentally exhausted by the ordeal through which he has passed during the two weeks he has been on the witness stand, Col. M. M. Mulhall, former chief lobbyist for the National Association of Manufacturers, broke down before the senate investigating committee and brought about a hasty adjournment Friday.

Toward the close of the day's session, after bringing ex-President Taft into the inquiry, Mulhall became confused during the reading of one letter. When Senator Walsh suggested that he needed a rest, Mulhall exclaimed:

"I'm just about broken down. For God's sake do have mercy if you can. I don't want to say I'm breaking down, but I don't want to answer questions if you'll let me go."

Washington, July 25.—The senate lobby committee put on full speed ahead Wednesday and in an unusually short session got into the record nearly five hundred letters of Martin M. Mulhall, alleged political worker and legislative detective for the National Association of Manufacturers. Mulhall was on the stand only about an hour after the noon recess, but in spite of the short session, the committee made rapid progress.

Martin M. Mulhall, confessed lobbyist for the National Association of Manufacturers, retracted Tuesday the most serious charge he had made before the senate investigating committee. He had sworn that former Representative James E. Watson of Indiana was employed by private interests in 1909 while a member of the house to work for a tariff commission bill.

In retracting he said Watson was not a member of the house at the time. Reports that Watson was about to ask the District of Columbia grand jury to indict Mulhall on a charge of criminal libel were heard meanwhile about the investigating room.

Mulhall volunteered his retraction. He said he realized his mistake when he saw the date of a tariff convention in Indianapolis in February, 1909.

More of the Mulhall letters were read while the lobbyist was testifying. February 4, 1909, in a letter to F. C. Schwedman, Mulhall got into Illinois politics and brought in former Senator Hopkins, who was defeated for re-election by William Lorimer. Mulhall wrote of the senatorial deadlock at Springfield:

"We are spreading the impression that on account of the contemptible stand taken by Hopkins in the convention at Chicago last June, wherein he was extremely unfair to the manufacturing interests in refusing them a hearing before the committee on resolutions and packing that committee in favor of the Gompers crowd, he has in a large measure brought this fight on his own shoulders."

Pinkham Governor of Hawaii.
Washington, July 26.—President Wilson nominated L. E. Pinkham of Hawaii to be governor of Hawaii.

David Lamar Is Indicted.
New York, July 26.—The indictment of David Lamar, the Wall Street operator, on the charge of impersonating an officer of the government for purposes of fraud, was announced by U. S. District Attorney Marshall.

Convicts Fire Sing Sing Prison.
Ossining, N. Y., July 26.—Mutinous convicts, in open rebellion, made an attempt to destroy the entire Sing Sing prison property by fire. The clothing manufacturing building was destroyed.

NEBRASKA IN BRIEF.

Everett S. Frost has been appointed postmaster at Opportunity, Holt county, Nebraska, vice W. L. Downing, resigned.

The remains of A. A. Bowman, engineer on the Burlington derrick at the Platte river bridge who was fatally scalded, were taken to Quincy, Ill., for burial.

The Gage County Teachers' Institute will be held at Beatrice August 25-29. Carroll G. Pearce of Milwaukee formerly superintendent of schools in Beatrice, will appear on the program.

A fire in the home of W. H. Carson at Geneva gave the firemen a run. The fire was extinguished before much damage was done. It probably originated from a carelessly dropped match.

The railway commission has permitted the Burlington to make a 3-cent reduction on the charges for shipping mineral water and soda pop from Milford to Lincoln. The new rate is 6 cents a hundred.

Petitions are being circulated in Burt county to get signers for a \$100,000 court house. Bonds of this nature can now be secured under the new law passed last winter, by signatures, instead of an election.

The marriage of John G. Trade of Omaha and Miss Emma E. Pfeiffer was solemnized at the home of the bride's mother at Cortland, Rev. Adam Jungmeyer of the German Methodist church performing the ceremony.

The recent rains washed the ground out from under the brick engine house of the Minnehadusa mill at Valentine and so undermined it that the whole of the northwest section had to be taken down and will have to be rebuilt.

A school in packing and grading apps will be maintained on the state fair grounds September 1 to 5. The instruction will be given by experts and will qualify the patrons for work in the apple orchards at excellent wages.

H. W. Cockrell of Papillion, Neb., sold a drove of yearling cattle at the South Omaha yards that brought \$8.20 per hundred pounds. The consignment was handled by Byers & Co. This is the high price of the year for yearlings.

William Martin, from near Stella, purchased the Henry Schwan farm of 180 acres, two miles north of Humboldt for \$28,000, or \$175 per acre, being the highest price ever paid for a quarter section in that part of Richardson county.

Workmen who were excavating for the basement of the new Telegram building at Columbus, unearthed three skeletons. The bones were found in an old unused vault and those who have examined them say they are males.

Secretary of war, Lindley M. Garrison, has accepted the Omaha Commercial club's invitation to be its guest at an informal luncheon, August 28. This information comes to General F. A. Smith, through whom negotiations have been conducted.

Over 2,000 chickens were loaded on a car at Valentine and shipped to New York City. There were farmers from all sections of the country there with chickens, and the car was over half filled at that point, there being a few over 2,000 bought here.

The northwestern part of Jefferson county was visited by a light rain and there is considerable rejoicing among the farmers in that vicinity. In the neighborhood of a quarter of an inch of rain fell. The early and late corn is badly in need of moisture.

S. R. McKelvie of Lincoln, lieutenant governor of Nebraska, will be the orator of the day at Dunbar on the occasion of the annual picnic, which takes place Tuesday, August 12. A program of fine attractions has been secured, and a big attendance is assured.

W. A. Taylor of the Omaha-Denver Good Roads association has been notified by the Goodrich tire manufacturers that they have completed arrangements to erect permanent markers every turn in the overland route between Omaha and Denver, via Lincoln and Hastings.

Several counties have not sent the summaries of agricultural statistics to the state board of agriculture as required by the Scott act. The following counties are missing: Boyd, Butler, Cherry, Dawes, Deuel, Douglas, Furnas, Gage, Holt, Jefferson, Nuckolls and York. Lincoln is incomplete.

The first State bank of Lodge Pole filed an application with the State Banking board and has been granted a charter to do business. The bank is incorporated for \$20,000 and its officers are: W. G. Melton, president; A. B. Persinger and B. J. Bates, vice presidents, and J. W. Rozers, cashier.

Eighteen carpenters who struck at the Fremont high school building last week are still out, with no immediate prospect of settlement. The strike is in sympathy with the union in Omaha, which is demanding 55 cents an hour from Omaha contractors. Omaha contractors are building the Fremont high school.

State Hotel Commissioner Ackerman has collected license fees from 891 hotels, which at the rate of \$2 each makes a total of \$1,602. The law requiring the payment of such a fee has been in force only six days. The annual collections from this source will amount to \$6,020.

Union Pacific brakeman B. H. Kinsey was pulled from the top of a west-bound freight train near the interlocking plant east of Columbus. Both legs were cut off and his body badly mangled. He is a son of Conductor Kinsey of the Union Pacific and is married and lives in Omaha.

SCIENCE and INVENTION

TO SCARIFY FRUIT QUICKLY

Invention of Michigan Man Does Work Effectively and Prevents Hands Touching Articles.

For the scarifying of fruit and vegetables, a Michigan man has patented a device which not only does the work as effectively as any woman would want, but saves the hands from coming into contact with the articles cut up. A circular plate, with supports at intervals is equipped with a num-



ber of cutting teeth on one side. An other disk also has teeth on one side and a strap on the top, through which you can pass your hand, holding the disk as you would a fresh brush. The first plate is placed in the bottom of the pan, cutting side up. The fruit or vegetable to be scarified is then placed on it, and the cook slips the second plate over her hand and proceeds to roll the object around until it is literally cut to pieces by the teeth. Whatever juice runs out of the fruit during this operation is caught in the pan.

NEW AND UNIQUE INVENTIONS

Among Other Novelties Connecticut Man Installs Private Motion Picture Theater in Home.

Ingenious mechanism in a new German lighthouse that uses electricity as an illuminant switches on a new lamp and moves it into focus should the original lamp be extinguished.

In the residence of a Connecticut man there has been installed a private motion picture theater, so located that guests can view the pictures as from a box while at the dinner table.

A combination lock that encircles the handle of an umbrella and prevents it being opened by any person ignorant of the combination is the invention of a London cafe costroom attendant.

For use in connection with a piano or organ keyboard, a Swedish inventor has perfected electrical apparatus which transcribes music as it is composed on a wax ribbon, from which it may be copied.

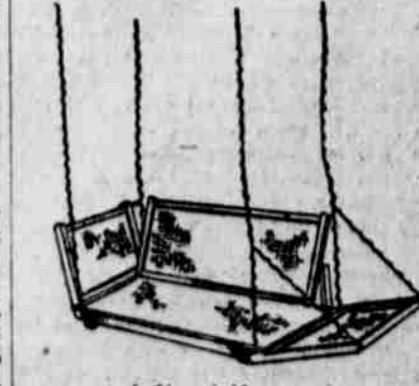
A sewing cabinet capacious enough to hold everything a seamstress may need in her work, yet which folds up like a screen and can be carried by handles on one side, has been invented by a Missourian.

By treating it with certain acids, a French inventor has brought out a paper which disintegrates and destroys any inscription written upon it after a time.

HAMMOCK IS QUITE UNIQUE

Bottom, Back and End Frames Are Filled in With Lattice Work, or Flexible Basket Weaving.

On the heels of the craze for couch hammocks, a Wisconsin man has devised an entirely new type of hammock, and a very unusual one. This hammock has a bottom frame, a back frame and two end frames of wood, each filled in with lattice work, or flexible basket weaving. The back frame is pivotally mounted on two posts arising from the bottom frame and the end frames are hinged to the bottom frame and can be let down from the top by means of chains that are at-



tached to the four large chains from which the whole is suspended. The back and ends are thus adjustable to any position the user may desire. Incidentally, the back is supported on its pivotal connections so that it automatically adjusts itself to the angle at which the occupant of the hammock may be sitting or reclining.

LIGHT PRESSURE ON EARTH

Science Has Gone Far Into Subject and Figures Force Reaches 74,000 Tons on Globe.

Light, traveling its 186,000 miles a second, once was regarded an ethereal, immaterial something in vibration. Simon Newcomb, in his "Popular Astronomy," issued in 1878, said of this: "If light were an emission of material particles, as Newton supposed it to be, this supposed pressure of light would have some plausibility. But light is now conceived to consist of vibrations in an ethereal medium and there is no known way in which they could exert any impelling force on matter."

But today Newton is supported and science has gone so far into the pressure of light as to figure that this light pressure on the globe reaches 74,000 tons. Further, along the lines of deduction, there is pressure upon any object that reflects or that absorbs light, the pressure being greater on the reflecting matter. That mankind is not to be smothered or knocked out by this, however, is shown in the fact that 15,000 trillions of light particles strike the globe every second, these overwhelming numbers of particles equaling a five and one-half pound shot falling the 186,000 miles in a second. Unless some unknown influence suddenly should congeal the immasurable copules of light into solid shot, each striking every second, there's no danger either of death from the shots or of a darkness, relieved only by the sizzling whitehot missiles bombarding us.

ARTERIOSCLEROSIS IN CITIES

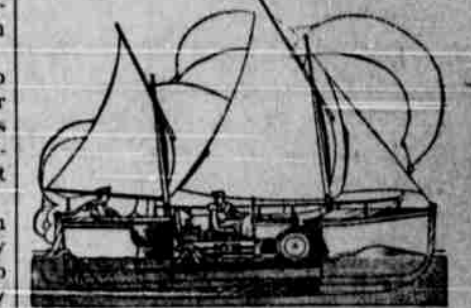
Many Factors Tend to Produce Arterial Degeneration and Consequent Premature Senility.

It is very generally felt that the high-pressure conditions of city life, the immoderate use of alcoholic stimulants and tobacco, and impure foods, combined with wavy add the increased demands which are everywhere made upon the individual today, are factors which are producing earlier arterial degeneration and consequent premature senility, says the New York Medical Journal. It is no uncommon thing to meet with well-marked cases of atherosclerotic arteries in New York in men who are nearer the fourth than the fifth decade of life. This is in marked contrast to countries like Norway, where simple patriarchal living is still practiced, and in which the seventies and eighties do not infrequently preserve the soft, elastic arteries of youth.

MOTOR CAR PROPELS YACHT

Application of Automobile to Drive Small Vessel Has Been Carried Out by an Englishman.

The application of an automobile to the propulsion of a small yacht has been worked out successfully by an English sportsman, says the Popular Mechanics. The vessel, a 32-foot yawl, has a deep cockpit so arranged that the automobile can be run or lifted into it. The rear wheels are then



Auto Drives Yacht.

lacked up and the driving mechanism of the car connected to the yacht's propeller by chain gearing. With a 16-horse power car the yacht was driven against head winds on a three weeks' cruise without trouble.

NOTES OF SCIENCE AND INVENTION

According to a French scientist potassium must be added to the list of radioactive substances.

Glass spoons have been invented for cold drinks with tubular handles to be used in place of straws.

A scientist says that the bassoon player is always cranky and the drummer generally lacks humor.

Native cooks in Ecuador are prejudiced against stoves, saying the excessive heat produces fever.

Pohelm, Sweden's earliest mechanical inventor, constructed a grain drill as early as the seventeenth century.

A hydroplane built in Belgium of steel instead of wood is said to have attained a speed of forty-five miles an hour.

Eggs can be boiled, steamed, and poached at the same time with a new cooking utensil on the chafing dish order.

An asbestos-lined vest pocket in which a lighted cigar can be carried safely has been invented by a Philadelphia tailor.

One of the newer sanitary drinking fountains has the cups at the ends of flexible tubes so they can be raised to a person's mouth.

Spring operated tongs have been patented by a Wisconsin inventor to fill ice cream cones in a cleanly way and without waste.