DAKOTA COUNTY HERALD.

Motto: All The News When It Is News.

State Historical Society

VOL. 22. DAKOTA CITY, NEBRASKA, THURSDAY, APRIL 30, 1914. NO. 35.

OLD GLORY NOW FLOATS OVER HEADQUARTERS AT VERA CRUZ

Salute of Guns is Fired, Which Ceremony Marks the Formal Occupation of City--Americans Treated Better

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

Vera Cruz, April 27.—With all ceremony, the firing of a salute and dress parade, the American flag was raised today over the division headquarters of Rear Admiral Frank F. Fletcher. Over the custom house the flag has been flying since the landing of the American forces, but until now there had been no ceremony indicating the formal occupation of Vera Cruz.

The transports with Brig. Gen. Funston's command aboard were off port this afternoon, but there has been no indication that the military forces will be sent ashore at this time. If the army lands the bluejackets now on duty here will go on board their ships, but marines will be left for land service.

Expelled by Huerta.

Five American who arrived by train from Mexico City today were virtually expelled by President Huerta. They had been arrested at Pachuca for no known cause. They are Dr. Hoskins, R. Chattion, J. Punstion, G. G. Smith and Mr. Maddox. These men were sent to the capital from Pachuca, where Huerta told them he would not hold them, but ordered them to leave the country.

The more friendly attitude displayed in the capital towards foreigners in the last day or two was in a measure explained when it was learned from refugees that rebel supporters in Mexico City had taken steps to change public opinion. They circulated handbills calling upon the people to protect Americans and denouncing Huerta as the cause of the landing of the American naval forces at Vera Cruz, and also as the author of false and inflammatory statements published in Mexico City.

Dictator's Power Weakening.

In the handbills the people werecalled upon to join in a big parade to show disapproval of Huerta's attitude and to indicate their own friendliness toward Americans. Their parade took place Saturday, and the fact that it was permitted by Huerta was construed as an indication of the weakening of his power.

The rebels are said to have been gaining ground in the territory close to Mexico City. Four hundred federal wounded were brought into the capital on Friday from nearby points.

A train which reached here this morning brought many British, German and French residents, but only five Americans. None of them came direct from Mexico City. Some of them had been in prisons of the federals at Cordoba, others at Holedad, the headquarters of Gen. Maas. The latter had been released by him as a result of the urgent representations of Consul Canada and were permitted to join the foreign refugees' train which left the capital Sunday morning.

PACIFIC TURN TO SITUATION

"WAR TALK" GIVES WAY TO SPIRIT OF CONCILIATION AND FEELING OF HOPE.

POWERS OF EUROPE AT WORK

South American Envoys Who Have Undertaken Task of Mediation Hold Conferences on Subject—War and Navy Continue Preparations.

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

Washington, D. C., April 27.—The tenseness of the Mexican situation was distinctly relieved as the representatives of Argentine, Brazil and Chile, supported by pressure from all Latin-America and from the foremost powers of Europe, concentrated their efforts toward a pacific adjustment of the crisis.

The success of the first steps toward mediation, the prompt acceptance by the United States and the announcement of the Spanish ambassador that Huerta had accepted the tender of good offices—produced a feeling of distinct hope, which was reflected not only in administration quarters, but in congress as well, and "war talk" gave way to a spirit of conciliation.

Envoys Are Busy.

Throughout the day the three South American envoys who had undertaken the task of mediation held conferences to arrange the preliminaries of procedure. Pending the receipt of the informal acceptance of Huerta no proposals will be submitted to either the United States or the Huerta government.

The president and Mr. Bryan were assured through two separate diplomatic sources that Gen. Huerta was ready to accept the tender of good offices and was now drafting a formal acceptance. Pressure from Germany, Great Britain and France advising to accept the first steps toward mediation, and the approving attitude of Latin-American countries to the settlement of the controversy by Pan-American diplomacy, emphasized the world-wide influences which are working to bring about peace and avert war.

"War" Preparations Go On.

Meanwhile the war and navy departments are continuing to perfect the machinery of the army and navy for an unexpected turn in events.

Secretary Daniels announced that he had telegraphed the full text of the mediation offer and its acceptance by the United States to both Rear Admirals Badger and Howard with instructions to have the commanders of all ships on the east and west coasts spread the news throughout Mexico. Thus, Mr. Daniels hopes the feelings towards Americans may be alleviated and refugees enabled to depart without molestation.

INSULTS TO HANNA

CONSUL IS HUMILIATED AND PLACED IN JAIL AT MONTEREY.

AFFAIR REPORTED TO BRYAN

Federal Officers Put American Envoy Behind Bars and Keep Him There Two Days—President Incensed Over Indignities Offered.

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

Washington, D. C.—President Wilson and Secretary Bryan were greatly incensed upon receiving a dispatch from Consul General Philip C. Hanna at Monterery, Mex., announcing that he had been subjected to insults and indignities by Mexican federal officers there and kept prisoner in the government palace from pril 22 until the constitutionalist forces captured the town two days later. The consul reported that mobs, led by federal officials, tore down all the American flags in the city, trampling upon them and burned them up in the streets.

Upon the arrival of the constitutionalists, Mr. Hanna was released and treated with marked consideration. He said the rebel officers made speeches in front of the statehouse giving assurance of full protection to all foreign and noncombatants.

LAUGHS AT PACIFICISTS.

Former French Premier Discusses the Mexican Situation.

Paris.—George Clemenceau, former French premier, writing on the subject of Mexico in Homme Libre, pokes fun at the pacificists. "They have done nothing—not even talk," he says. "This is very encouraging for those people whom the pacificists have proposed to defend otherwise than by arms from invading neighbors. That must be the reflection of the worthy Mexicans as they watch the peace jurist, President Wilson, knocking their houses down with his shells. And his sole reason for this action is that the excuses made to him were not equal to his indignation.

"I say the sole reason, because President Wilson does not speak of the fields, which have attracted the attention of American financiers in the same way as the French coal mines at Briey, on the German frontier, are always being coveted by the Germans."

TO CARE FOR CONSULS.

Officers of Fleet Ordered to Give Asylum to Officials.

Washington, D. C.—Secretary Daniels, at the requestion of Secretary Bryan, ordered Rear Admiral Howard, commanding the naval forces on the Pacific coast, to give either asylum or passage on his vessels to any American consuls desiring to leave Mexico by way of the west coast. Like orders have been given Rear Admiral Badger concerning consuls who may leave through Mexican gulf ports.

Wilson Signs Bill.

Washington.—President Wilson late Saturday signed the volunteer army bill, which provides for the organization of volunteer forces in time of war. Under the measure bodies of the state militia will be taken into the federal service with their officers, who would be commissioned by the president.

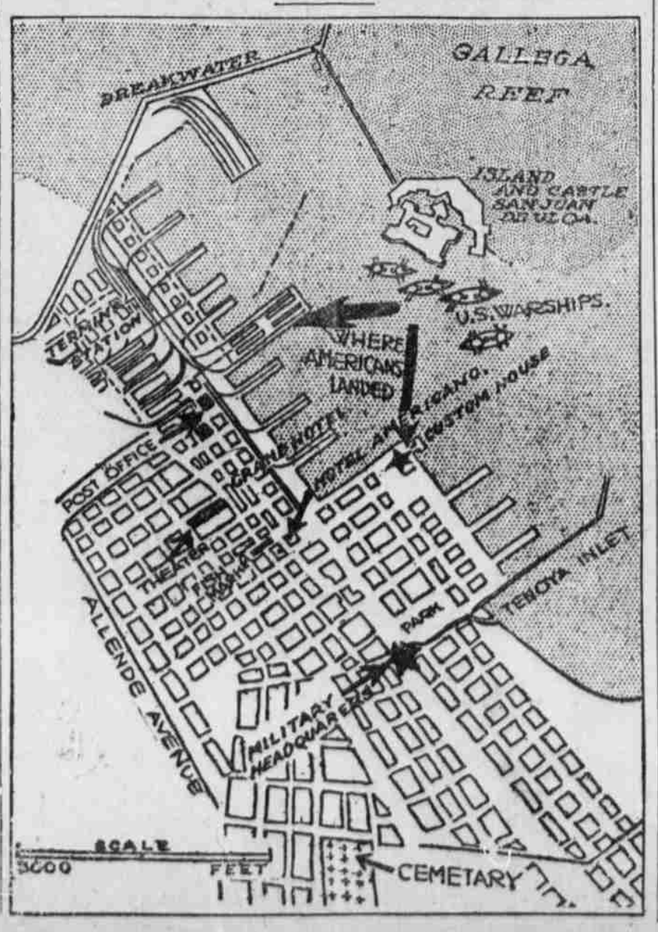
Supplies for Troops.

Chicago.—On orders from the commisary department of the United States army a Chicago packing company shipped a trainload of fresh beef and other supplies to Galveston for transportation to the American troops in Mexico.

Japan's Position.

Tokio.—The Japanese premier authorized the statement that Japan had no intention whatever of utilizing the present trouble between Mexico and the United States to secure from the United States satisfactory conclusion of the California difficulty.

MAP OF VERA CRUZ CITY AND HARBOR



GOVERNOR CHOSEN

ROBERT J. KERR, A CHICAGO LAWYER, NAMED AT VERA CRUZ.

OTHER OFFICIALS CHOSEN

Brigade Under Command of Brig. Gen. Funston Formally Takes Over City Thursday—Plans Arranged at Conference.

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

Chicago.—Robert Joseph Kerr, appointed civic governor of Vera Cruz, was admitted to the Illinois bar in 1895 and specialized on Mexican law. During the last several years much of his time has been spent in Mexico City. He is the author of a handbook of Mexican law and mining law in Mexico.

Washington, D. C.—American civil government, under martial law, set up in Vera Cruz at 5 p. m. Tuesday with Robert J. Kerr, lawyer, of Chicago and Mexico City, as civil governor.

Rear Admiral Fletcher cabled the navy department that this step had been taken following a conference between Brig. Gen. Wunston and himself.

Other civil officers are:

Inspector of Ports and Customs—Commander Stickney, United States navy.

Administrator of Justice—William F. Buckley, lawyer of Austin, Tex., and Mexico City.

Treasurer—Charles H. Stewart, of Indianapolis and Cordoba, Mex.

Food Problem Solved.

Gen. Funston reported to the war department that the actual transfer of naval authority in Vera Cruz to the army would take place Thursday. Gen. Funston said the civil government scheme was excellent and had been worked out by Admiral Fletcher.

The food problem in the Mexican city was solved when a search of the freight cars in the yards disclosed 900 tons of stable articles of provisions consigned to Vera Cruz merchants. Admiral Fletcher reported that this would relieve anxiety on account of food for some time.

Funston on Hand.

Vera Cruz.—The transports bringing the Fifth army brigade, comprising the Fourth, Seventh, Nineteenth and Twenty-eighth infantry regiments, under Brig. Gen. Frederick Runston, were made fast at the docks shortly before 10 o'clock Tuesday morning.

Brig. Gen. Funston, accompanied by Capt. Harry McL. P. Huse, chief of staff of Rear Adbiral Fletcher, immediately came ashore to confer with Rear Admiral Fletcher before calling on Rear Admiral Badger, commander in chief of the Atlantic fleet.

Brig. Gen. Funston called on Rear Admiral Badger later and talked over with him his plans for the landing of the troops. An agreement was reached regarding the positions the soldiers were to occupy. The infantrymen took charge of the positions along the outer lines as soon as they came ashore. The seamen were relieved detachment by detachment, and returned to their ships.

No Fear of Attack.

That President Huerta has decided not to attempt to try conclusions with the American forces near Vera Cruz is indicated by a report brought to the city by passengers arriving from the outlying districts. The passengers said they saw Gen. Maas, former commandant at Vera Cruz, and his men making their way further into the interior from Soledad. With him were the few cadets who escaped from the naval academy after the battle fought there in the second day's engagement. The American forces are tolerant of almost all Mexicans who enter their lines and it is not improbable that any Mexican officers might with safety openly enter and depart from the city.

De Llano Under Arrest.

Rodrigo de Llano, the reporter of El Imparcial, in Mexico City, who came here to write a stroy of the situation in Vera Cruz for his newspaper, was arrested on complaint of an American who charged him with having been the interpreter while an American was in trouble in the capital and with complicating the situation of the American by misrepretsentations.

De Llano was told to report later at headquarters. When he called and disclosed his identity he was released from technical custody. Later he was received by Capt. Huse, chief of staff for Rear Admiral Fletcher, who gave him much information and the privilege to go anywhere in the city he desired. The reporter also was given permission to take photographs.

The accusation against De Llano was made by Dr. Hoskins, acting consular agent at Pachuca, who was arrested there and herded in a box car with other foreigners and taken to the capital.

Missionaries Safe.

New York.—Fears for the safety of its missionaries in Mexico were relieved by a cablegram from Vera Cruz received at the headquarters of the Methodist Episcopal church board of foreign missions. According to this information seven of the thirty missionaries have arrived in Vera Cruz, and all others are safe in Mexico City, Puebla and Guanajuato.

STATE TO FIGHT HOG CHOLERA

FINDS BURLINGTON WATER SUPPLY IN GOOD CONDITION.

GOSSIP FROM STATE CAPITAL

Items of Interest Gathered from Reliable Sources and Presented in Condensed Form to Our Readers.

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

The live stock sanitary board met with about thirty members of the live stock breeders' association and agricultural editors from over the state. J. A. Ollis of Ord introduced a resolution asking the board to appoint one or more men, experienced veterinarians, to give advice and supervise the work of extinguishing hog cholera in Nebraska. The governor said that the board has always been willing to appoint one man for this work but that the understanding had been that five men were wanted for this purpose and that he believed five men too many. He will recommend that one man be appointed with the approval of the board and on recommendation of State Veterinarian Kigin and J. H. Gain, head of the veterinary department at the university farm.

Only Two Polluted Sources of Supply.

The examination of water used on Burlington trains in Nebraska, so far as analysis have been made by Dr. Wild, director of the bacteriological laboratory of the state board of health, shows only two polluted sources of supply. One is from a pond at Anselmo which has become contaminated or polluted and which will soon be replaced by bored wells, and the other is water from the Missouri river at Nebraska City which is not properly filtered. Wells will be completed at Anselmo within one month. Better filters or some other remedy will be found at Nebraska City. Samples from the following sources of supply on the Burlington road have been found pure: Alliance, Hastings, Holdrege, McCook, Omaha, O'Neill, Orleans, Red Cloud, Alma, Aurora, Broken Bow, Fairfield, Fairmont and the Burlington water works system at Lincoln. The railroad company also uses some water from the water system of the city of Lincoln. This has not yet been examined by Dr. Wild.

To Organize Additional N. N. G.

Organization of another regiment of National guardsmen to fill in a Nebraska brigade and thus assure state troops, in the event of war, of being sent out solidly in some division, was the subject of a lengthy conference between the military board members and Governor Morehead. As a result, preparations went on in the matter and plans were perfected for applying to the war department for permission to make this move. It is planned to secure enough provisional companies within the next few days to give impetus to the undertaking. Companies are in process of formation at Ord, Verdigre, Ashland, Friend and O'Neill and bunches of young men in other towns are said to have made application for permission to organize.

The ballot title prepared by Attorney General Martin for the submission of the employers' liability and workmen's compensation law, an act of the legislature which is to be submitted under the referendum to a vote of the electors of the state for their approval or rejection, is as follows:

"The purpose of this act is to prescribe the liability of employers, to establish an elective schedule of compensation for injuries received by employes in the course of their employment, to modify common law and statutory defenses and remedies in such cases, to regulate the procedure for determining such liability and to provide the methods for paying compensation thereunder. When employer and employe elect to embrace its provision this act applies to every employer employing five or more persons, including the state and its governmental agencies, except employers of household servants, farm laborers and railroad companies, subject to congressional regulation."

A number of students at the state university have organized a commercial club, which will play the same part to the university students as the city commercial club plays to the city, according to plans. It will boost all movements which will advertise the university and squelch those which are injurious. Prominent visitors will be entertained by the club, and prominent business men will also be secured to give addresses on current problems for the club members. The club is open to all "patriotic" university men.

Game Warden Plants Fish.

State Game Warden Rutenbeck has returned from a trip with the state fish car. From Fremont to Valentine bass, croppies, bull heads and a few catfish were distributed. At Valentine young trout were taken from the substate hatchery and were placed in suitable waters as far west as Harrison, Sioux county. The car will make another trip soon to North Platte and its vicinity. Bass, croppies and bullheads and catfish will be distributed.

INDUSTRY and MECHANICS

MAN WHO FOUND CELLULOID

While Working as Journeyman Printer in Albany John Wesley Hyatt Discovered Ivory Substitute.

The eighth impression of the Perkin gold medal for important work in industrial chemistry was presented to John Wesley Hyatt, inventor of celluloid, at a joint meeting of the New York sections of the Society of Chemical Industry, the American Chemical society and the American Electrochemical Engineering.

Mr. Hyatt, active in spite of his seventy-six years, expressed his sincere thanks and gave an interesting account of the invention of celluloid.

Mr. Hyatt was born at Starkey, Yates county, New York, in 1837. In his early boyhood he acquired a strong taste for mechanical affairs in his father's blacksmith shop. In his sixteenth year he went to Illinois and learned the printing business, working at this trade for ten years.

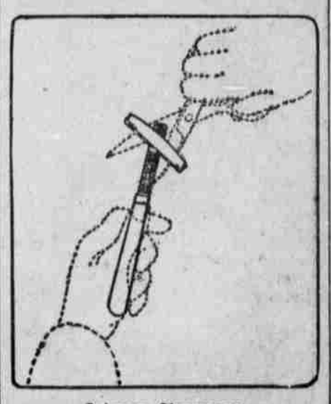
Later he went to Albany and worked as a journeyman printer for about two years. Seeing a $10,000 offer for a substitute for ivory for billiard balls he began experimenting nights and Sundays in the hope of gaining the reward. He made a number of useful plastic compositions, none of them, however, good enough for billiard balls, but he started to make checkers and dominos of pressed wood.

It was some time afterward that he invented celluloid and began the manufacture of celluloid and bone dust billiard and pool balls.

EXCELLENT AS A SHARPENER

Guide Piece, Invented by a New Jersey Man, Insures Proper Angle of Blade to Rod.

The sharpening of knives, scissors and the like is not so simple as it seems. Many a man uses a safety razor merely because he does not know how to strop an old-fashioned razor. For the secret of sharpening a steel tool lies in the angle at which you apply the tool to the sharpening device, whatever it may be. To insure



Scissors Sharpener.

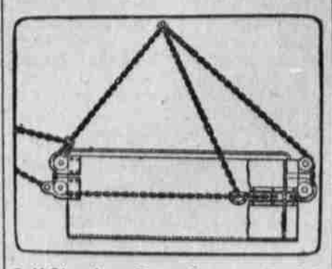
the right angle, a New Jersey man has patented a scissors sharpener that has a guidepiece attached. This guidepiece is of greater width than the sharpening rod and has a curved upper edge. It is adjustably secured to the rod and diagonally across the face of the latter, preferably near the upper end. A scissors drawn across the rod with this guide in place must be drawn at the correct angle, and there is no danger of breaking down a fine edge.

SELF-CLEANER FOR BUCKETS

Object of Invention Is to Automatically Scrape Interior When Skip Is Being Unloaded.

The Scientific American describes a self-cleaning drag scraper bucket, invented by W. H. Morse of New Orleans, as follows:

The invention relates to excavating or dredging devices and has particular reference to the construction of buckets or skips. Among the objects



Self-Cleaning Drag Scraper Bucket.

of this invention is to devise a bucket having means associated therewith for automatic operation whereby the contents of the bucket, if of a sticky nature, will be dragged or scraped therefrom at the dumping operation.

Demands for Iridium.

As an alloy for hardening platinum, iridium, which was formerly used only for the points of gold pens, is now being extensively employed. Pure platinum is now rarely used, and iridium, which was once less costly than platinum, has now almost doubled in price.

MAKE WIGS OF SPUN GLASS

Successful Experiments Made in France and Semblance to Human Hair Is Almost Perfect.

France seems to be the land where most experiments for making artificial hair are carried on. Not long ago attempts were made to form wigs from certain fibrous plants, the same kind that have served to furnish material for rugs and blankets. By splitting fibers extremely fine and then treating them chemically it was possible to make an artificial hair. But the price was high, and the results not satisfactory.

Now successful experiments have proven that it is possible to use spun crystal and reduce it to any shade and degree of fineness.

And the resemblance to the human hair is almost perfect. It is light, also, lustrous and absolutely hygienic.

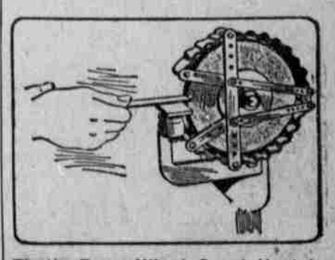
A German engineer has invented a way to transform ashes into marble of rare beauty and which will take the highest polish. But he absolutely refuses to reveal his secret, although several owners of large quarries have made him splendid offers for his secret.

His method seems simple as far as his apparatus is concerned. He has a small gas stove and a kettle. It is known, of course, that his process is a batter of chemical synthesis, and with these few implements and his secret he has been known to manufacture a medium-sized slab of marble in half an hour.

GUARD FOR AN EMERY WHEEL

Device Brought Out in Germany Intended for Resisting Shock and to Hold Fragments.

An elastic steel guard for emery wheels has been brought out in Germany. It is designed, primarily, to resist the shock, and to hold the frag-



Elastic Emery-Wheel Guard Used in Germany.

ments, of a bursting wheel. The guard is made up of bands of corrugated sheet steel which are bound together in an elastic farmework of crossbars.

WORKING OF SUCTION PUMP

Height Through Which Water May Be Carried Is Limited Only by Motive Power Behind It.

An ordinary suction pump will not, in theory, draw water through a height of more than thirty-four feet. In practise it rarely operates through a height of more than twenty-eight feet. The principle on which it is based is that the pressure of the air equals the weight of a 34-foot column of water, and if the atmospheric pressure is removed at any point, the water will rise to that height. The work which the suction pump does is to remove the atmospheric pressure and it can be thus seen that the water will not rise more than thirty-four feet. In order to get the water to a higher level a force-pump is used. This pushes the water up through a pipe or tube, and the height through which it will work is limited only by the motive power which drives it.

NOTES OF INDUSTRY AND MECHANICS

A reinforced concrete silo 62 feet high and 16 feet in diameter is a novelty on an Illinois farm.

• • •

Rust will disappear from steel if soaked in sweet oil for a day, followed with a rubbing with fresh lime.

• • •

More than sixty manufacturers were represented recently at London's first exhibition of industrial motor vehicles exclusively.

• • •

A Pennsylvania woodworking plant is using the largest drill ever built to bore through six feet of boards at a single operation.

• • •

The quantity of iron ore mined in the United States in 1913 is estimated to have been between 58,000,000 and 60,000,000 long tons.

• • •

The gold production of the world last year is estimated at $455,000,000, or about eleven million dollars less than the year before.

• • •

Among the new self-starters for gasoline engines is a mechanical cranker which imitates the accelerated speed of a handcrank.

• • •

Gold is being mined at a depth of more than 5,000 feet in South Africa, and it is believed that the shafts can be sunk 3,000 feet more.

• • •

Resembling a pair of pliers is an Illinois inventor's implement for quickly fastening twine around parcels by clamping the ends together.