

DAKOTA COUNTY HERALD.

MOTTO: All The News When It Is News.

VOL. 22.

DAKOTA CITY, NEBRASKA, THURSDAY, JULY 9, 1914.

NO. 45.

HIT CALAMITY HOWLS

IF ANYTHING IS GOING WRONG, PRESIDENT TELLS BUSINESS, CRITICS SHOULD AID.

HE CALLS FOR PATRIOTISM

Chief Executive's Fourth of July Speech in Independence Hall, Philadelphia, Urges Modernizing of Declaration of Independence.

Philadelphia, July 7.—President Wilson thrilled a huge crowd assembled in Independence square within a few feet of where the original declaration was signed by advocating the modernizing of the Declaration of Independence by applying its principles to the business, the politics and the foreign policies of the United States.

Following is the address of President Wilson in part:

"Mr. Chairman and Fellow Citizens: "The Declaration of Independence was written in Philadelphia. It was adopted in this historic building.

"But have you ever read the Declaration of Independence? When you have heard it read, have you attended to its sentences?"

"The Declaration of Independence is not a Fourth of July oration.

"The Declaration of Independence was a document preliminary to war. It involved a vital piece of business, not a piece of rhetoric.

"If you will get further down in the reading than its preliminary passages, where it quotes about the rights of men, you will see that it is a very specific body of declarations concerning the business of the day, not the business of our day, for the matter with which it deals is past—the business of revolution, the business of 1776.

"I have heard a great many facts stated about the present business conditions in this country, for example, a great many allegations of facts, at any rate, and it is strange that these facts as stated do not tally with each other.

"Now, the truth always matches the truth, and when I find gentlemen insisting everything is going wrong when it is demonstrable that most things are going right, I wonder what they are trying to do. Are they trying to serve the country, or are they trying to serve something smaller than the country?"

"Are they trying to put hope into the hearts of men who work and toil every day, or rather, are they putting discouragement and despair into these hearts?"

"If they love America and anything is wrong, it is their duty to put their hands to the task of setting it right. "When the facts are known and acknowledged, the duty of all patriotic men is to accept them in candor and address themselves to common counsel and to work in harmony and universal concert.

"I have had some experiences in the last fourteen months which have not been entirely refreshing. It was universally admitted that the banking system of this country needed reorganization.

"We met with hardly anything but resistance from the bankers of this country, or at least from the majority of those who said anything.

"Yet, just so soon as that act was passed, on the very next day there was a universal chorus of applause from the bankers of the United States.

"Now if it were wrong the day before it was passed, why was it right the day after it was passed?"

"Where had been the candor of criticism by the concert of counsel which makes a great nation successful? It is not patriotic to concert measures against one another; it is patriotic to concert measure for one another.

"So, I say, it is patriotic sometimes to regard the honor of this country in preference to its material interests.

"Would you rather be deceived by all the nations of the world as incapable of keeping your treaty obligations, or would you rather have free tolls for American ships? The treaty may have been a mistake, but its meaning was unmistakable.

"When I have made a promise as a man I try to keep it.

"The most honorable and distinguished nation in the world is the nation that can keep its promises to its own hurt. I want to say, parenthetically, that I don't think anybody was hurt.

"I am not enthusiastic for subsidies to a monopoly, and nobody can get me enthusiastic on that subject. But, assuming that was a matter of enthusiasm, I am much more enthusiastic for keeping the integrity of the United States absolutely unquestioned and unswayed."

Prison Workers Get \$20,000. Madison, Wis., July 3.—More than \$20,000 was paid by contractors to prisoners in the penitentiary at Waupun, according to a compilation made by President Smith, in discussing the amount of payments made in a year.

Three Negroes Killed. Laurel, Miss., July 3.—Three negroes were killed and two wounded by a posse seeking the lone bandit who robbed a pay train near here, killing one and wounding two. He has been located several times, but escaped.

ADEE ON HIS ANNUAL BICYCLE TOUR



Alvey A. Adeé, second assistant secretary of state, who has been connected with the diplomatic service since 1870, is now in France on his annual bicycle tour. For 20 years Mr. Adeé has spent two months a year on his wheel in Europe, and though he is now seventy-two years old, he has not abandoned the custom. He is accompanied by the American consul general at Paris, A. M. Thakora, and Mrs. Thakora.

AUTO CRASHES KILL 8

MONA DUNNE, DAUGHTER GOVERNOR OF ILLINOIS, HURT.

Four Die When C. B. & Q. Special Freight Train Hit Automobile at Crossing.

Chicago, July 7.—Eight persons, three of them Chicagoans, were killed, and Mona Dunne, daughter of Governor Dunne, was injured in automobile accidents to parties returning from belated Fourth of July celebrations.

At Williams Bay, Wis., an automobile containing Miss Dunne and a party of friends was overturned when a rear tire burst. Frank Nelson Gifford, Miss Dunne's companion on the trip, was pinned beneath the car and was crushed to death before his frantic friends could extricate him. Miss Dunne was not injured and aided in the attempt at rescue. Harry Armstrong and Bert Dolan were so badly injured that they were rushed to Chicago on the Northwestern road from Lake Geneva and were taken to a hospital.

A Chicago, Burlington & Quincy special freight train crashed into an automobile containing two men and their wives at Burke's Crossing, near Shabbona. Dr. Henry P. Greeley and his wife of Lee, Ill., were instantly killed, as was Mrs. C. W. Richardson of 3559 Vincennes avenue. Mr. Richardson died a short time later in a hospital at Shabbona.

The party in the Williams Bay accident was composed of Miss Mona Dunne, daughter of Governor and Mrs. Edward F. Dunne; Miss Wilma Leonard, Miss Ruth Armstrong, Harry Armstrong and Bert Dolan, all of Chicago.

14 DIE ON THE FOURTH

382 Persons Hurt Celebrating Independence Day—Many Have Very Narrow Escapes.

DEAD—14.
By fireworks..... 7
By torpedoes..... 1
By gunpowder..... 4
By runaway..... 1
By pistol..... 1

INJURED—382.
By fireworks..... 130
By cannon..... 34
By gunpowder..... 62
By torpedoes..... 7
By toy pistols..... 76
By runaways..... 7

Chicago, July 7.—Chicago's Fourth passed with no such roll of dead and maimed as marked the observance of Independence day before the era of safe and sane celebration. Of the city's millions, only two deaths marked the remnants of the old idea of the Fourth.

Springfield, Ill., July 7.—Helen Washki, eight years old, died as the result of burns received when her dress caught on fire from fireworks. Dorothy Dickson, daughter of Adjt. Gen. Frank S. Dickson, narrowly escaped death at Camp Lincoln when her dress caught fire from a "Sparkler." The fire was put out by Maj. Johnson. Both he and the child suffered painful burns.

CLAIMS TO HAVE SLAIN GIRL

Anonymous Writer Says He Killed Tressie Hollander—Court Refuses to Free Petras.

Geneva, Ill., July 4.—"I am the real murderer of Tressie Hollander; I kill myself." This startling line was written into a letter sent from Chicago to Judge Irwin, presiding at the trial of Tony Petras for the St. Nicholas graveyard murder. Judge Irwin overruled a motion of the defense in the Petras trial on Thursday to take the case from the jury and direct a verdict of acquittal. When the state closed its case in the middle of the afternoon, freedom seemed to hover closely over Tony Petras, charged with having murdered Theresa Hollander in St. Nicholas graveyard last February.

MASKED MEN HOLD UP TRAIN

One Bandit Killed in Fight With Passengers—Others Make Their Escape.

La Grande, Ore., July 4.—Four masked men held up a train on the Oregon-Washington Railroad and Navigation line and in a fight which followed between passengers and bandits, one of the robbers was killed. The others escaped with the loot and possess are now searching for them.

To Take Santo Domingo?

Washington, July 3.—Senator Don E. A. Carnuda, Dominican charge d'affaires, conferred with Secretary Bryan at the state department on Wednesday, after which a report was circulated that the United States would interfere in Dominican affairs.

J. O. Schenck Weds Teacher.

Wheeling, W. Va., July 7.—John O. Schenck, Wheeling's richest man, who divorced his wife following her trial on a charge of attempting to kill him, was married quietly to Miss Grace E. Fendt, a school teacher.

Envoy Recalled by Wilson.

Washington, July 7.—G. F. Williams, U. S. minister to Greece, was asked to resign as a result of his public statements regarding the situation in Albania. The demand was made by President Wilson.

SIX GRADES OF CORN NOW.

New System of Standards in Force by Department of Agriculture.

Six sample grades of corn are now recognized by the office of standardization of the United States Department of Agriculture, where heretofore only four grades were used in designating the value of the cereal. Yellow, white and mixed corn will run maximum per cent of moisture in the six grades as follows: 14, 15.5, 17.5, 19.5, 21.5 and 23, while the allowable per cent of damaged product will be regulated by 2, 4, 6, 8, 13 and 15 per centages.

In regulating the amount of foreign material in the grain the following percentages will prevail: 1, 1, 2, 2, 3 and 5, while cracked grain will come under a regulation of 2, 3, 4, 4, 5 and 7 per cent.

Eleven other rules prescribed by the department are:

The corn in grades No. 1 to No. 5, inclusive, must be sweet.

White corn, all grades, shall be at least 88 per cent white.

Yellow corn, all grades, shall be at least 95 per cent yellow.

Mixed corn, all grades, shall include corn of various colors not coming within the limits for color, as provided for under white or yellow corn.

In addition to the limits indicated, No. 6 corn may be musty, sour, and may also include corn of inferior quality, such as immature and badly blistered.

All corn that does not meet the requirements of either of six numerical grades by reason of an excessive percentage of moisture, damaged kernels, foreign matter or badly broken corn, or corn that is hot, heat-damaged, fire-burnt, infested with live weevil, or otherwise of distinctly low quality shall be classed as sample grade.

No. 6 and sample grade, reasons for so grading shall be stated on the inspector's ticket or certificate.

Finely broken corn shall include all broken particles of corn that will pass through an 8x8 mesh wire sieve, the diameter of the wire to be twenty-five thousandths of an inch.

Badly broken or "cracked" corn shall include all broken pieces of kernels that will pass through a 4x4 mesh wire to be thirty-six thousandths of an inch, except that the finely broken corn as provided for under rule 8 shall not be considered as badly broken or "cracked" corn.

It is understood that the damaged corn, the foreign material, including cob, dirt, finely broken corn, other strains, etc., and the badly broken or "cracked" corn as provided for under the various grades, shall be such as occur naturally in corn when handled under good commercial conditions.

Moisture percentages as provided for in these grade specifications, shall conform to results obtained by the standard method and tester described in circular 72, Bureau of Plant Industry, United States Department of Agriculture.

County Treasurer Sommerlad of Lancaster county paid \$101,000 in collections to the state treasurer July 1. Lancaster county is one of the counties that renits to the state treasurer usually only twice each year. State Treasurer George has complained that many counties retain funds and draw interest upon them when in fact the funds belong to the state and should be paid promptly to the state. Treasurer Sommerlad's previous remittance to the state treasury was made April 25.

Brown county has reported an increase in assessed valuation of property. A report filed with the state board of assessment shows that the total assessed valuation of the county is \$1,875,384. Last year the total was \$1,832,301. Saline county's assessed valuation has decreased from \$8,228,839 to \$8,080,844. Hayes county's valuation has decreased from \$734,001 to \$718,478.

The monthly report of Warden Fenton of the state penitentiary filed with the governor is in a new form prescribed by the state board of control. It no longer contains the religious affiliation of convicts, but contains much other matter of interest.

A Lincoln company which affirms its intention of manufacturing vibrating electrical razors has asked the state railway commission for permission to set stock. It claims to own the patent on an electrical razor and says its capital stock is \$500,000.

Officers of the Nebraska suffrage association have filed a supplemental list of 3,512 names with the secretary of state, making an excess of 8,000 in the number necessary to 'submit to the voters a constitutional amendment for equal suffrage.

Auditor Howard is holding a hearing on a protest against the registration of Courtland school bonds. The protestors claim the bonds were carried at an election which was illegal because a number of illegal votes were cast.

Samuel Bowers of Columbus, deputy state game warden, has reported the arrest of four men at Gering charged with selling and using a trammel net. The men arrested were Messrs. Harding, Shadden, McCord and Fisher. The deputy game warden said he received little help from county officers in the prosecution, but each of the accused was fined \$1 and costs. No fish were found in possession of the men, and another man who had coffee sacks fastened to a seine was released because he said he was merely seeking for minnows, which is lawful.

Serviceable and Pretty at Any Time



WRAPS of chiffon with raised flowers in velvet, or made of lobe splendid plain chiffon, are cut in the simplest manner possible. Those of the plain fabric are made by joining two pieces of hem-stitched chiffon, each something more than a yard in length. These lengths are joined up the back with a fancy stitch in silk to within six inches of the neck. Here they separate and fall straight down the front. The ends are finished with two wide tucks above the hem, both in the front and back. To this unshaped but graceful scarf-mantle a border of marabou or swansdown is added in many models. And sometimes the scarf is shaped to the shoulders with shirtings. But the simpler its management in making, the more chic it becomes in the eyes of the modiste.

The wrap shown in the picture is also made of two lengths of the fabric. They are cut into bias edges at the ends and two of these edges are joined in a narrow felled seam at the back. The front ends are trimmed into rounded points and the back is cut in the same manner. A narrow hem is turned up on the right side and a broad soft strip of natural marabou is then artistically sewed over it.

These light wraps, suited to evening wear all the year round, are made up in all colors and many fabrics. Soft silk crepes with embroidered figures in gold or silver, or raised patterns in velvet, make very handsome ones. However luxurious and rich the fabric no one need fear to undertake the making. It is simply a matter of neat hand-sewing, and not much of it, at that.

The marabou border is the best possible finish and affords plenty of warmth about the throat, where it is needed. These chiffon scarfs, like the straight, plain scarf, are worn with one end thrown about the neck when the weather is cool.

Long veils of the heavier chiffon, with hemstitched borders, make it very easy for the home dressmaker to fashion for herself a little garment like those described here. And they are made handsomer by the introduction of old-fashioned fancy stitching like "cat stitching" or "feather stitching" or small "cross-stitch" patterns in decorative sewing. Nothing is more fashionable than these lines of fancy stitching.

Prettiest Types of Midsummer Hats



THREE models in midsummer hats, for the street and elaborate enough for occasions requiring smart dress-

ing. Each illustrating a type entirely different from the others and each a noteworthy example of good millinery, are shown in the picture given here. A chic street hat, a picturesque dress hat, and a demi-dress hat of the sort that has come to be known simply as a "trimmed hat," make up the group.

The thoroughly practical and carefully made street hat is provided with a crown of comfortable size which fits the head as a man's hat fits, and with a brim that shades the eyes. It is a sailor shape with its brim slashed and crown trimmed in a way to fake away the rigid and severe outlines of a plain sailor. The brim is slashed into four sections and the sharp corners left by the slashing are rounded off. The sections are faced with black satin and bound with white hemstitch braid like that of which the shape is made.

About the crown a shirred collar of white chiffon extends from the brim almost to the top crown. A flat bow with three overlapping, shallow loops at each end extends across the top of the crown and terminates at the sides. There is a rose made of black satin mounted at the front. This is not by any means a simple hat, but it is of the sort that is plain enough

JULIA BOTTOMLEY.