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## LOST SHIP TURNS UP

LINER APPAM REACHES PORT WITH GERMAN PRIZE CREW ABOARD.

SEIZED ON JANUARY 16 LAST

Missing Vessel Taken by Moeve, a Mysterious Raider, Which Roams Seas and Has Sailors from Seven Merchantmen in Custody.

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

Norfolk, Va.—Given up for lost days ago, the British passenger liner Appam, plying in the west African trade, sailed like an apparition into Hampton Roads February 1, flying the German naval ensign and with her ship's company under guard of a German prize crew. She brought word of a mysterious German commerce raider, the Moeve, which now roams the seas and has on board the crews of seven British merchantmen and admiralty transports captured by the Moeve before she seized the Appam and started her across the Atlantic for an American port with Lieut. Hans Berge, of the German naval reserve, and twenty-two men in charge.

The Appam laid off Old Point Comfort, under the guns of Fortress Monroe, waiting for the state department at Washington to determine her status—whether she is a man of war subject to internment, or a German prize.

From all reports the raider Moeve is a converted German merchantman with a false canvas forecastle containing a battery of guns of fairly large caliber.

On board the Appam all told were 452 prisoners, the prize crew of 23; 20 German civilians who are on their way to England for internment; 139 seamen captured with the British ships; 116 passengers on the Appam and the Appam's crew of 155.

## BOMB SEVERAL TOWNS.

Fifty Lives Lost in Zeppelin Raids Over England.

London.—The casualties in the zeppelin raid at Saloniki were eleven killed and fifty injured, according to a dispatch to the Daily Mail from Saloniki.

One bomb exploded in the water close to an English ship unloading a cargo of munitions. The ship's hull was perforated.

Another bomb broke several windows in the general quarters building of the entente allies.

The German admiralty's report of the zeppelin raid on England says that incendiary bombs were dropped in and near Liverpool, Birkenhead, Manchester, Nottingham, Sheffield and Great Yarmouth. Violent fires occurred. All the airships returned in safety.

## Wireless Reports Collision.

Halifax, N. S.—The vessel in collision with the American tank steamer Silver Shell, off Cape Race, was the Japanese steamer Takata, bound from London to New York. Wireless messages from the Silver Shell said that it was feared that the Japanese steamer had sunk. The steamer Armonia was standing by the Silver Shell, which was badly damaged.

## Negotiate Wage Scale Agreement.

Indianapolis, Ind.—The biennial convention of the United Mine Workers of America adjourned February 1 to meet in Indianapolis in 1918, and the attention of the international officers will now be concentrated in having written into new contracts the plans adopted by the delegates representing nearly 400,000 anthracite and bituminous miners.

## Naval Base in Philippines.

Washington, D. C.—A strong sentiment in favor of retaining a naval station and coaling base in the Philippines, whatever disposition may be made of them, was manifested in the senate when it was rejected, 68 to 14, a proposal of Senator Norris to eliminate from the Philippine bill a provision for retention of a base in the islands.

## War Funds Pour into Treasury.

Rome.—The subscriptions to the Italian war loan February 1 reached the sum of \$100,000,000, although the lists have been open only since January 10. They will continue open until February 10, but the government has already received an amount equal to what had been expected from the entire subscriptions.

## Grafting in Otay Valley.

San Diego, Cal.—Grafting and extortion were reported to have broken out in connection with the relief work for flood sufferers in the Otay valley. Fear Admiral W. L. Fullam, commanding the Pacific reserve fleet, took cognizance of the situation and sent Lieut. W. W. Bradley to the Mexican border to investigate.

## 250,000 G. B. Bin Wage Rate.

New York.—The United States Steel corporation set into effect February 1 an advance of 10 per cent in the wages of its employees, announced yesterday. It is estimated that the corporation will add to the corporation's annual payroll of \$12,000,000 and \$17,000,000 to the corporation's annual payroll. Of this number approximately 17,000 are laborers whose wages heretofore have been between 19 and 26 cents an hour. They will receive hereafter 21 and 22 cents an hour.

## WILSON MAKES PLEA

FIRST GUN FOR DEFENSE AND PREPAREDNESS FIRED IN NEW YORK.

DELIVERS OTHER SPEECHES

Addresses Crowds at Pittsburg, Cleveland, Milwaukee and Chicago, Urging Preparedness—Speaks to Large Audience in Des Moines.

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

New York.—President Wilson January 27 opened his personal appeal to the country for national defense. He gave warning that plans for the readjustment of the army must be formulated and carried out without delay, and solemnly declared he would not predict that the outlook for the United States would be as bright tomorrow as today. Speaking at banquets of the Railway Business Association and the Motion Picture Board of Trade, he sounded the keynote of the addresses that he is now delivering in the middle west.

## PITTSBURG SPEECH.

Opposes Taking Advice of Professionals on Some Questions.

Pittsburg, Pa.—The president declared against the taking of advice of professional sailors and soldiers on some questions in his Pittsburg address.

"It is time that we attempted, at any rate, to apply the standards of our own life to nation defense. What do we want to defend? Need I answer? We want to defend the equal honor of a nation against all other nations, and we wish to maintain the peace of the western hemisphere.

"Where are our great needs of defense? "Did you ever stop to reflect just what it is that America stands for? She stands for the sovereignty of the self governing peoples of the world. Our assistance, our encouragement, has thrilled two continents in this western hemisphere. This is what we stand for.

"It seems to me that America is in love with efficiency. Material efficiency of which we hear so much, only underlies purposes, which I may call spiritual efficiency.

"I, for my part, have a great enthusiasm for rendering America spiritually efficient. The plans for our military efficiency do not provide for a great army. We want only an army necessary for the use of peace, but we want back of that an army of trained men. These men should be civilians, men who know that the arts of peace come before the arts of war.

"Men should dread war and know that everything on which the nation depends comes from peace. "The details of the army plans do not make any difference; perhaps others have a better plan. But I do want an adequate and efficient force of at least 500,000 men trained in the arts of war who will be ready to protect the nation.

"So far we have held difficulty at arm's length by patience, and I hope we will continue to do so.

"People tell me I must maintain peace and also the honor of the country. Perhaps I shall not be able to do both. I see no immediate danger, but you must be ready if trouble comes.

"I want every one of you to stand behind the government in what it is doing for the national defense."

Explaining his army plans, the president said the nation must have a body of civilians familiar with camp life and sanitation, the use of arms and the rudiments of military training.

## WILSON WARNS NATION.

President Says Country Must Prepare for Possible Trouble.

Cleveland, O.—President Wilson, speaking, as he said, "solemnly," warned the nation that the time may come when he cannot keep the United States out of war and maintain its honor and declared that the country must be prepared to defend itself and be prepared at once.

"America is not afraid of anybody," he said. "I know I reflect your feeling and the feelings of all our citizens when I say that the only thing I am afraid of is not being ready to perform my duty. I am afraid of the danger of shame; I am afraid of the danger of inadequacy; I am afraid of the danger of not being able to express the correct character of this country with tremendous might and effectiveness, whenever we are called upon to act in the field of the world's affairs."

The president spoke in Cleveland Jan. 29 with more gravity and force than he has shown during any of his previous addresses on preparedness. He was applauded frequently and when he spoke of defending the nation's honor, the cheering was tremendous.

Must Be Done Now.

"Let me tell you very solemnly, you cannot postpone this thing," he declared. "I do not know what a single day may bring forth. I do not wish to leave you with the impression that I am thinking of some particular danger.

"I merely wish to tell you that we are daily treading amidst intricate dangers. The dangers that we are treading amongst are not of our own making and not under our control. I think no man in the United States knows what a single week, a single day, a single hour may bring forth."

## HIS MILWAUKEE TALK.

Large Audience Composed of Many Foreign Birth.

Milwaukee, Wis.—President Wilson, speaking before the largest crowd of his present trip, declared the men who say Americans will not stand together in time of trouble "have shot their bolt."

"I have not supposed that the men whose voices seemed to show a threat against us represent even the people they claimed to represent," he said.

The president spoke to an audience, many of whom were of foreign birth. He declared he knew the men who came from foreign lands to America loved liberty and would stand by the ideals of America.

## NAVY READY FOR WAR.

Sea Force Too Small, However, Says Wilson.

Chicago.—The United States has made preparations for immediate war as far as the navy is concerned, although the present naval force is inadequate in size, President Wilson declared in an address before several thousands of persons in the auditorium here. "We mean business," he said, in speaking of the preparedness plans of the administration.

"We have given to the present fleet of the United States an organization such as it never had before, I am told by Admiral Fletcher," the president said. "And we have made preparation for immediate war so far as the navy is concerned."

The army, the president said, as at present constituted, "is not large enough even for the ordinary duties of peace."

The president repeated his warnings that no time must be lost in strengthening the defenses of the nation. He declared the government was doing everything it could for preparedness.

America Misunderstood.

America, the president said, had been cruelly misjudged by the nations now at war.

"I know that on the other side of the water there has been a great deal of cruel misjudgment with regard to the reasons why America has remained neutral. Those looking at us from a distance do not feel the strong pulses of ideals and principles that are in us.

"They do not feel the conviction of America, that our mission is a mission of peace and that righteousness cannot be maintained as a standard in the midst of arms. They do not realize that back of all our energy we are a body of idealists much more ready to lay down our lives for a thought than for a dollar.

"They suppose, some of them, that we are holding off because we can make money while others are dying, the most cruel misunderstanding that any nation has ever had to face—so wrong that it seems almost useless to try to correct it, because it remains that the very fundamentals of our life are not comprehended or understood."

Rulers to Blame for War.

Rulers, not public opinion, brought about the present war, Mr. Wilson declared.

"I thank God there is no man in the United States who has the authority to bring on war without the consent of the nation."

The task of the United States, he said, has been to assert the principles of law in a world in which the principles of law have been broken down.

"We are not thinking of invasion of the territory of the United States," the president declared. "That is not what is making us think. We are not asking ourselves shall we be prepared not only to defend our own homes and our own shores.

"Is that all we stand for? To keep the door shut securely against our enemies? What about the great trustee-ship set up for liberty of national government in the whole western hemisphere? We stand pledged to see that both the continents of America are left to be used by their people as those people choose to use them under a system of national popular sovereignty as absolutely unchallenged as our own."

## WILSON GUEST OF IOWA.

Enthusiastic Greeting Extended by Hawkeye People.

Des Moines, Ia.—President Wilson, speaking here February 1, dealt with the fullness of messages and words of protest to meet breaches of international law.

"Do you want the situation to be such that all the president can do is to write messages and utter words of protest?" he asked, in advocating preparedness before the largest audience of his present trip.

"Why, to ask that question is to answer it," he said.

"Whenever international law is violated by one or the other belligerents," the president said, "American was called upon to register a 'voice of protest,' of insistence."

"Do you want the situation to be such that all the president can do is to write messages and utter words of protest? If these breaches of international law, which are in daily danger of occurring, should touch the very honor of the United States, do you wish to do nothing about it? Do you wish to have all the world say that the flag of the United States that we have can be stained with impunity?"

"I know there is not a man or woman within the hearing of my voice who would wish peace at the expense of the honor of the United States."

Shortly before reaching Des Moines the president spoke briefly at Newton, Ia., urging the people to support his preparedness program and telling them the difficulty of keeping the United States out of the European war.

## WAITING FOR THE WATER TO RUN



## U. S. WARNS BRITAIN DRAFT BILL IS PASSED

ILL FEELING CAUSED BY SEIZURE OF MAILS CITED.

Message From State Department Declares America Will Not Admit Right to Search.

Bachelors and Widowers Will Be Forced to Serve in Army—Ireland Excluded.

Washington, Jan. 29.—The text of the American protest to Great Britain against interference with neutral mails, made public on Thursday, reveals that diplomatic and consular pouches have been treated in a manner the United States considers "excessively inquisitorial." The note describes the practices of British officials as "unwarranted interferences," and urgently requesting a prompt reply, points out that "a strong feeling is being aroused" in this country by the loss of valuable letters, while foreign banks are refusing to cash American drafts because they have no assurances that drafts are secure in the mails.

The United States declares that parcel post articles are entitled to the exemptions of neutral trade, and denies the right of Great Britain to take neutral mail ships into British jurisdiction for purposes of search and then submit them to local censorship regulations.

With the text of the American note was made public Great Britain's ad interim reply, saying that questions of principle raised by the United States have made it necessary for Great Britain to consult her allies before answering finally, and indicating that there will be no unnecessary delay in the negotiations.

The American note is in the form of a memorandum to Ambassador Page at London, instructing him to file a "formal and vigorous protest."

London, Jan. 28.—All that is needed to make military service compulsory in Great Britain is the king's signature to the conscription measure, which passed the house of lords on Wednesday on the third reading.

The bill was introduced in the house of lords after it had passed the house of commons on the third reading by a vote of 383 to 36, many labor members who had been believed foes of conscription voting with the ministry. The provisions of the measure exclude Ireland from conscription on the ground that she is an allied but integral kingdom.

Under the bill bachelors and widowers between eighteen and forty-one years may be forced to serve in the army.

Married men, eligible for military service, clergymen, men engaged in indispensable government work, men who are sick, men who have persons dependent upon them for support and cripples are excluded.

England, Scotland and Wales are included in the bill.

The king is expected to sign the bill at once. From its inception in the brain of Premier Asquith King George has been an earnest advocate of the conscription measure.

Bristol, England, Jan. 28.—The British labor conference, by a vote of 1,847,000 to 206,000, gave its approval to the government's conscription bill. The resolution in favor of supporting the government, was passed amid cheers shortly after the three-day session of the labor conference opened.

## NEWS FROM FAR AND NEAR

San Francisco, Jan. 31.—The general storm that has raged over the Pacific coast since early Thursday has claimed a toll of not fewer than sixty lives and caused property damage amounting to millions of dollars, according to reports.

The greatest loss of life occurred in the Otay valley, south of San Diego, where the lower dam of the California Mountain Water company broke. Fifty persons, according to figures reported by the coroner's jury, lost their lives and scores are missing.

New York, Jan. 31.—To obtain experience as aviators in the British army, which will equip them for service in the aviation corps of the United States, William F. Sullivan and A. Livingston Allan sailed for Liverpool on the American line steamer New York. They have been appointed lieutenants of the Royal Flying Corps of Great Britain and are licensed by the Aero Club of America as pilots.

Griggsville, Ill., Jan. 31.—Rev. Arthur M. Ewert, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal church, surprised the board of elders by offering his resignation upon the ground that he could not continue in the faith as he had become converted to the Protestant Episcopal church. Rev. Mr. Ewert has accepted a call to St. Paul's Episcopal church of Peoria.

Eight Lost With Schooner. San Francisco, Jan. 31.—Eight men, the crew of the steam schooner Aberdeen, were given up for lost on Friday when wreckage from the boat began coming ashore two miles and a half below the harbor entrance.

Tourists' Baggage Burns. Jacksonville, Fla., Jan. 31.—After thieves had robbed the Union depot here they set fire to the baggage room and the structure was burned to the ground. The luggage of many northern tourists was destroyed.

Wants Militia Under U. S. Albany, N. Y., Feb. 1.—The National Guard association of New York placed itself on record as favoring the federalizing of the militia organizations of the several states and in opposition to a continental army.

## "ZEP" RAID ON PARIS TO DEMAND RAISE

TWENTY-FOUR PERSONS KILLED BY BOMBS DROPPED FROM GERMAN AIRSHIP.

INVADERS ARE DRIVEN OFF

French Aeroplanes Attack Craft—People Refuse to Heed Warning to Remain Indoors During Attack—Raid Lasted Minute and a Half.

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

Paris, Feb. 1.—Twenty-four persons were killed and twenty-seven injured in the Zeppelin raid over Paris Saturday night, according to an official statement given out here.

Ten of the wounded were placed in hospitals owing to the severity of their injuries.

The raid lasted about one minute and a half, while in the first visit of Zeppelins to Paris on March 21, 1915, four of these aircraft were over or in the neighborhood of the capital for nearly two hours.

The fact that only one German machine appeared leads to the belief that the Zeppelin was making a reconnoitering trip, and the supposition is that the Germans have in view a similar operation on a larger scale.

The Paris newspapers demand that measures of retaliation be taken immediately.

Before the attack 30 French aeroplanes searched the remote air regions above Paris for the raider, of whose appearance warning had been given. By the time it had reached the edge of one of the old quarters of the city several of the airmen were able to make out its pale yellow shape 14,000 feet from the earth.

One of the French aircraft fired 25 shots from a quick firer at the invading craft.

Frightened doubtless by the numerous war planes rising toward it, the Zeppelin wheeled and drove at full speed westward, dropping in its trail into the darkness a cargo of about three and one-half tons of bombs. Then, continuing its flight at a great altitude, the airship vanished.

Parisians had been warned, half an hour before, by fire engines rushing through the streets trumpeting the call known as "stand to arms," of the presence of the raider. The electric street lights went out and policemen cautioned careless householders to close their shutters and darken their windows immediately. The people refused to remain indoors during the raid.

## MUNDAY IN JAIL AT MORRIS

Court Sentences Banker to Five Years in Prison—Charged With Wrecking Bank.

Morris, Ill., Feb. 1.—Charles B. Munday, former first vice-president of the LaSalle Street Trust and Savings bank of Chicago, of which William Lorimer was president, is in jail. He was sentenced on Saturday to five years in the Joliet penitentiary by Judge S. C. Stough, before whom he was convicted on November 19 of conspiracy in connection with the wrecking of the bank. After the passing of the sentence he was given into the custody of Sheriff Henry L. Hendrickson, who immediately took him to the little county jail.

"I'm not guilty," said Munday. "I was in hopes that sentence would not be passed today, so that I might be able to straighten out some of my affairs before being turned over to the sheriff."

"I think it is fair to rely on the verdict of the jury than that statement," said the court. "I hope that it is true."

The arguments of the prosecutors in their opposition to the motion for a new trial were particularly bitter.

## TEUTONS GAIN IN WEST

Germans Capture French Positions South of the Somme—1,289 Are Taken Prisoners.

Berlin, Feb. 1 (via Sayville).—The official statement issued here on Sunday follows:

"The conflict around the position captured by us on and south of the road from Vimy to Neuville is still going on. A French attack was repulsed.

"The position conquered by us south of the Somme has been extended to 3,500 meters in width and 1,000 meters in depth. The total number of officers taken was 17 and the soldiers made prisoner number 1,270, among whom were several English. The French attempted a feeble counter-attack, which was easily repulsed."

The German war office announced on Saturday the capture of the village of Frise, 75 miles northeast of Paris, on the south bank of the River Somme. Paris dispatches said the loss of Frise is admitted at the French war office.

Two Dead in Powder Blast. Wilmington, Del., Feb. 1.—Fredrick Fritz and Lawrence Holt died in a hospital here on Saturday from burns received in a powder flare at the Carney's Point, N. J., plant of the Du Pont Powder company.

Mexican Bandits in Raid. Washington, Feb. 1.—Renewal of bandit raids about Tuxpam, Mex., a vicinity in which large American and British oil properties are located, was reported in state department dispatches.

Governor Brumbaugh Marries. Philadelphia, Feb. 1.—Gov. Martin G. Brumbaugh of Pennsylvania was married to Miss Flora Belle Parks, his ward, distant cousin and housekeeper. The wedding took place in the Church of the Brethren.

10 TO 20 PER CENT WAGE INCREASE TO BE ASKED BY MINERS AT INDIANAPOLIS.

SEEK TWO-YEAR CONTRACT

Uniform Day and Wage for All Classes of Labor—Coal Must Be Weighed Before Being Screened and Paid For on Mine-Run Basis.

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

Indianapolis, Jan. 31.—The United Mine Workers of America on Friday adopted the report of the scale committee, which asked for a raise of ten per cent for the bituminous miners and workers about the mines and 20 per cent for the anthracite workers. Van Bitter of Pittsburg is chairman of the scale committee. The demands will be brought before the bituminous operators at Mobile February 8 and before the anthracite operators at New York February 21.

The demands follow:

For bituminous districts:

All coal to be weighed before being screened and paid for on a mine-run basis.

Ten per cent per ton increase at the basing point.

Ten per cent increase on all dead work and yardage.

Twenty per cent increase on all day labor.

Uniform day and wage scale for all classes of outside and inside day labor.

Proper readjustment of the machine differential at the basing point.

The eight-hour day shall apply from bank to bank.

All local inequalities and internal differences to be referred to the various districts affected for settlement.

Contract in effect for two years.

Weekly pay.

Every other Saturday an idle day.

The demands of the anthracite miners formulated at their tri-district convention held at Wilkesbarre, Pa., September 7 to 10, 1915, are reaffirmed and indorsed.

## U. S. MAY DISARM LINERS

Washington Asks Powers to Agree on Set of Rules for Submarine Warfare.

Washington, Jan. 31.—A suggestion that all the belligerent countries subscribe to a declaration of principles governing attacks on merchant vessels and forbidding the arming of such vessels has been made by the United States in an effort to establish in international law a general policy disposing of many of the vexatious problems arising from the development of submarine warfare.

Identical notes have gone forward asking the various countries at war to say specifically whether they are willing to join in such an agreement. The declaration of principles would provide:

That noncombatants may expect protection under the rules of international law and the principles of humanity when traveling on merchant ships.

That warning must be given before a merchantman is attacked.

That belligerent-owned merchant ships must obey warnings to stop.

That merchantmen shall not be fired on except in case of resistance or flight.

That no merchantman shall be sunk except where it is impossible to supply a prize crew, or until passengers and crew are placed in safety.

The note voices a warning that this government is considering adoption of a policy under which all armed merchantmen that enter ports of the United States in future shall be considered war vessels, subject to the established regulations governing internment.