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TELLS OF JACKPOTS

GOVERNOR DENEEN IS WITNESS IN LORIMER CASE AT WASHINGTON.

GIVES OUT LIST OF DONORS

Illinois Executive on Stand Names Alleged List of Contributors to Legislative Fund—Refutes Hines' Testimony About Telephone Talk.

Washington.—Gov. Charles S. Deneen of Illinois, who appeared before the Senate Lorimer committee as a witness, told how "jack-pots" had flourished in the state since 1897, and gave out a purported list of corporation contributors to the funds.

He also told how he had suggested to Senator Lorimer that he (Lorimer) become a candidate when the latter wanted to elect Shurtliff senator. A mild sensation was caused when the governor pulled from his pocket the notes of a speech delivered at Taylorville, August, 1910, which he said charged the former speaker with being responsible for the "jack-pot."

"The 'jack-pot' fund has been in existence since 1897," said Governor Deneen. He sketched how the legislature is organized, the committees named and how things dragged slowly until the rush of the final few days when everything went through or was killed in a rush.

"The 'regulator' bills are disposed of then," he said. "Some are killed outright. Others are sent again to committees on the theory that they cannot stand an extended coroner's inquest. The theory is that the money is paid, accumulates in the hands of several men and finally distributed."

"Who contributes?" asked Senator Jones.

"I don't know."
"Have you ever heard?"
"Oh, yes; the railroads to protect themselves, the gas companies of Chicago, the electric light companies, the liquor interests, the Union Stockyards company, the grain elevator companies, the Pullman company and possibly others."

Governor Deneen told of a meeting of railroad presidents he had been asked to attend in Chicago during the Forty-sixth general assembly. He mentioned Messrs. Harahan, Earling, Miller, Hughtitt, Winchell and Felton as being there.

"They said the demands of the legislature meant confiscation," he asserted. "They declared the government scrutinized them so closely that they could not set aside money in that way. I told them to come to Springfield and protest. They came, 1,000 strong, and defeated the legislation."

Governor Deneen denied the charge made by former Governor Yates that he had "double-crossed" him. He said that he had not promised Yates he would support him for United States senator.

Concerning the famous Hines-Deneen long-distance telephone conversation, the morning of Lorimer's election, Governor Deneen said:
"Mr. Hines called me up and asked me if I had received a message from President Taft, to support Lorimer. I said I had not received it. Hines said his train was late, and he had missed connections or he would have come down to Springfield."
"I said, 'that's rather a remarkable message for the president to send.'"
"Hines said that President Taft was to send the message through Senator Aldrich and that George Reynolds of the Continental Commercial National bank was to call me up and tell me about it."

Governor Deneen said he never heard from Reynolds, he did not tell Hines he would support Lorimer, and there was no discussion about recognizing Hines' voice, as Hines had previously testified.

"I doubted if it was Hines. I just accepted it as one of those anonymous communications."
The governor said that he did not know Senator Aldrich, and had never had a communication from him. He said there was no talk of money in the conversation with Hines.

DR. WILEY MAY BE OUSTED

is Charged With Arranging for Payment of Food Expert More Than Law Allows.

Washington.—Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, pure food expert, has been condemned by a committee on personnel of the department of agriculture, with a recommendation to President Taft that he "be permitted to resign."

In an opinion on the case, submitted to the president, Attorney General Wickersham recommends approval of the committee's action.

It is charged against Dr. Wiley that he permitted an arrangement to be made with Dr. H. H. Rusby, a recognized pharmacologist of Columbia university, New York, for compensation in excess of that allowed by law.

Orders Gunboat to Haiti.
Washington.—Because of the serious revolutionary movement in northern Haiti, which is jeopardizing American interests, the United States gunboat Petrel was ordered from Guantanamo, Cuba, to Cape Haitien.

Hammond Returns Home.
New York.—John Hays Hammond, the special American ambassador to the coronation, returned on the Lusitania. His secretary felt free to say that Mr. Hammond would not be the next ambassador to Germany.

12 KILLED IN WRECK

TRAIN ON NEW HAVEN ROAD FALLS OVER EMBANKMENT.

Fire Starts in Wreckage, but is Controlled—St. Louis Ball Team Escapes Injury.

Bridgeport, Conn.—Twelve persons were killed and 44 badly injured in the wreck of the Federal express, one of the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad's fastest trains, carrying passengers without change from Washington to Boston. The engine plunged down a 30-foot embankment while running 60 miles an hour.

Fire started in the wreckage, but the Bridgeport department put this out and the men helped in rescuing the injured persons.

The engineer took a "cross-over" switch at a speed of 60 miles an hour, violating a rule limiting the rate to 15 miles. He died at his post.

Of 100 passengers that went down with the first six cars few escaped death or injury. Twelve bodies were taken out of the twisted wreckage. Forty-four injured are in the hospitals and a score more received injuries not severe enough to prevent them from continuing their journey.

The passengers on the train included the members of the St. Louis National league baseball team, who were on their way to Boston for a series of games. The ball players were in the last Pullman car and escaped injury.

Without waiting to dress completely the players hurried from the car, descended the viaduct and devoted two hours to helping railroad men, policemen and surgeons at their work in the wreckage.

A new "cross-over" installed on the Burr road viaduct and embankment on the western outskirts of Bridgeport was indirectly responsible for the accident. The train was late and the engineer was driving to make up lost time. When the heavy west-bound train of nine cars struck the switch at full speed, the locomotive leaped, rocked and swayed over the ties for nearly 150 yards, and then fell to the street below, dragging six cars down the bank. The coupling broke between the sixth and seventh cars, leaving three sleepers upright on the embankment.

WICKERSHAM TO FACE QUIZ

Congress Committee Approves of Hearing to Expose \$50,000 Misleading of Government.

Washington.—After secret consideration of charges made by Delegate Wickersham of Alaska that Attorney General Wickersham deliberately permitted the statute of limitations to run against agents of the Alaska syndicate, who defrauded the government through perjury to the extent of \$50,000, the house committee on judiciary has determined to report favorably a resolution of inquiry offered by Delegate Wickersham.

The resolution calls upon the attorney general to furnish the house with all documents, affidavits and testimony in his possession relating to an affidavit submitted to him more than a year ago and sworn to by H. J. Douglas, former auditor of the Alaska syndicate in 1908.

Delegate Wickersham started the committee when, in executive session, he produced a copy of an affidavit relating to an alleged criminal act committed by Capt. D. H. Jarvis of the Alaska syndicate, and formerly prominent in the government revenue cutter service, who committed suicide in Seattle on June 22, the day following the introduction of the Wickersham resolution, calling for production of the papers in the case, and by John H. Bullock of the John J. Seacor Coal company of Nome.

Through connivance of these men, it was charged that the government was defrauded on coal contracts and that evidence to that effect was permitted to remain unacted upon in the attorney general's office for more than a year until the statute of limitations expired last May.

LANDS OPEN TO SETTLERS

Registration for 342,000 Acres on Fort Berthold Indian Reservation to Commence August 14.

Minot, N. D.—President Taft has issued a proclamation throwing open to settlement the Fort Berthold Indian Reservation in North Dakota. Registration will commence August 14th. Principal point of registration is Minot, N. D.

The land has been appraised at prices ranging from \$1.50 to \$5 per acre.

The land located in this reservation is some of the choicest land in North Dakota, located in the northwestern part of McLean county just south of the Great Northern railway's transcontinental line.

The method of the opening will be by registering and drawing.

Comet is Seen From Pittsburg.
Pittsburg, Pa.—Director Frank Schlesinger of the Allegheny observatory, reported that a bright comet was seen just before dawn in the eastern sky. Its right ascension is 4 hours and 45 minutes and its declination 34 degrees 30 minutes. It is in the constellation of Auriga.

Ten Killed by Blast at Frankfort.
Frankfort-on-the-Main, Germany.—Ten persons were killed and 20 others injured by an explosion in a dynamite factory outside the city.

FIGHTING A FOREST FIRE

FLAMES FOUGHT BACK IN MICHIGAN AS RELIEF IS PROVIDED AU SABLE AND OCEODA SURVIVORS.



SEE CONGRESS' END

FINAL VOTE ON RECIPROCITY BILL IS FIXED FOR JULY 22.

SENATORS REACH AGREEMENT

Action on Wool Tariff Revision and Other Important Measures to Be Taken Before August 8 When Gavel May Fall.

Washington.—The senate by unanimous action has fixed the date when a vote shall be taken on several important measures and it is believed by the leaders of the various factions that the special session of congress will adjourn sine die on or about August 7.

The dates are: Reciprocity bill, July 22; house wool revision bill, July 27; house free-list bill, August 1; reapportionment measure, August 3; Arizona and New Mexico statehood, August 7.

It is expected that the closing of congress will immediately follow the statehood vote.

All the bills included in the agreement already have passed the house. If amendments are made to them they will be still subject to quick conference between the representatives of the two houses.

The agreement following a series of conferences between Senators Penrose, La Follette, Martin, Smoot, Bailey, Stone, Burton, Borah, Bristow, Bourne and other senators was formally offered in the senate by Senator Penrose as leader of the Republicans.

The original suggestion for an agreement was made by Senator La Follette, who was willing to fix an earlier date than that named for the vote on reciprocity. The demand for a later date was made by others who desire to speak on the bill.

Many obstacles to fixing the series of dates were encountered. Senator Borah insisted on a date for consideration of a conference report on the joint resolution for the election of United States senators by direct vote of the people and the vote on statehood was fixed for the "legislative day" of August 7 instead of the calendar day of that date in order to protect the popular election bill.

As soon as the agreement was reported to the senate the acquiescence of the regular Democrats was expressed by Senator Martin.

"We think ample time has been allowed for the debate of all measures," said Senator Martin.

Senator La Follette agreed that all interests in the senate had been consulted and that it had been deemed wise to agree on dates when all the important bills now pending could be disposed of.

The agreement to vote is so drawn that amendments may be voted on at any time.

Senator Cummins introduced new amendments to the reciprocity bill. One sought to couple a revision of the tariff on metals with the Canadian measure; the other proposed a revision of the duty on oilcloth and tinoleum.

COMMITTEEMAN RYAN DIES

Wisconsin's Member of Democratic National Committee Succumbs to Heart Disease at Waukesha.

Waukesha, Wis.—Democratic National Committeeman T. E. Ryan died here suddenly of heart failure. He had been ill for several years with the disease, but was attending to his professional duties up until his death. He was 52 years of age.

Find Body After Two Years.
Chicago.—The body of a woman, believed by the police to be that of Miss Beatrice Shapiro, was taken from the Chicago river near the South Halsted street bridge. Miss Shapiro, Max Cohen and Ernest Camp were drowned November 1, 1909, when an automobile in which they were riding plunged into the open draw at the Jackson boulevard bridge. The men's bodies were recovered soon after the accident. The condition of the body was such that the identification is one carrying.

THE NEBRASKA HOG

EXPERIMENTAL STATION TELLS AS TO HIS GROWTH.

COST OF THE ANIMAL'S KEEP

Valuable Information for the Nebraska Farmer.—Other Matters at the State Capital.

The Nebraska Experiment Station has just issued Bulletin No. 121, entitled, "Growing Hogs in Nebraska." This bulletin is divided into two parts.

Part I gives a summary of the cost of growing young pigs to the weight of 50 pounds. The items of cost taken into consideration include the cost of keeping the sow for an entire year, charging for the pasture and the grain eaten, both by the sow and by the litter, up to the time the litter reaches an average weight of 50 pounds. On this basis the cost is about \$18 to \$20 for keeping old sows, and \$20 to \$22 for gilts or sows farrowing their first litter. This cost is partly repaid by the increase in weight of yearling and two-year-old sows. After deducting the value of the growth of the sows, the net cost to be charged against the pigs is from \$9 to \$12 per litter when they reach the 50-pound average weight.

The average number of pigs farrowed in these experiments was 9.8 pigs for old sows and 8 pigs for young sows. The average number per litter at the close of the experiment was 6.5 pigs for old sows and 6 pigs for young sows. In the test, 44 old sows and 50 young sows were used.

The cost of feed charged up against each pig at 50 pounds weight was \$2.13 as the average of all sows for two years. This makes the cost of producing pigs up to 50 pounds \$4.26 per hundred, which is somewhat higher than the cost of gains after that weight, provided the pigs are economically fed and sold when they reach about 225 pounds weight.

To reduce the cost of the figures given in this bulletin, the yearling and older sows were kept upon pasture alone during the pasture season after weaning their litters and upon rations of about one-half alfalfa hay and one-half grain during the winter season. In winter, for each 100 pounds weight of the mature sows, one and one-half pounds of grain was fed daily; that is, if ten sows weigh 3,000 pounds they would require 45 pounds of grain daily, with an equal amount of alfalfa hay fed either in racks or cut and mixed with the grain. Upon these rations the sows gained 112 pounds each during the winter season up to farrowing time.

The gilts required liberal feeding during the summer on pasture and during the winter following. From 2.5 to 3 pounds of grain, generally corn, was fed for each 100 pounds live weight of the pigs while they were on pasture; that is, 10 pigs weighing 1,000 pounds received from 25 to 30 pounds of grain daily. Ten pigs weighing 1,500 pounds received from 38 to 45 pounds daily.

Part II deals with the cost of growing pigs from weaning time, or about 50 pounds weight, to the time they are taken from alfalfa pastures and put into the feed lot. Seven hundred and ninety-two pigs are included in these tests, which cover several years' work. In general, these pigs were fed less than a full grain ration, most of them receiving two pounds to 2.5 pounds grain daily for each 100 pounds live weight. The average cost of the grain and pasture in growing these pigs was \$3.30 per 100 pounds. It will be seen that this cost is lower than the cost of producing the 50-pound pig, and it is also lower than the cost of finishing the pig for market after he is placed in winter quarters. According to figures which will be presented in a subsequent bulletin, the cost of feeds per 100 pounds of gain with pigs in dry lots is \$3.57 per hundred, figured upon the same cost for feed as that used in Bulletin 121.

This bulletin may be had free of cost by residents of Nebraska upon application to the Nebraska Agricultural Experiment Station, Lincoln.

E. A. BURNETT, Director.

INDICT LEWIS FOR FRAUD

Former Publisher of St. Louis Accused of Illegally Using U. S. Mails in Debenture Scheme.

St. Louis.—E. G. Lewis, until recently publisher of a number of magazines and promoter of large enterprises, was indicted by a special grand jury in the United States district court on charges of fraudulent use of the mails.

The indictment, containing twelve counts, covers four propositions laid before the public by Lewis, in which he is alleged to have obtained several million dollars by misleading statements circulated through the mails.

IS AGAINST PARCEL POST

Charles W. Burrows Predicts Ruin if Retail Business of Country if It is Established.

Washington.—Decided opposition to the establishment of a parcel post was heard by the house committee on post offices and post roads which recently listened to equally fervent pleas in favor of the passage of the Sulzer or Lewis bills to establish a parcel post.

Charles W. Burrows of Cincinnati predicted ruin of the retail business of the country if a parcel post is authorized.

Made Postal Depositories.

The following banks have been approved as depositories for postal bank funds in Nebraska: Blair National, Blair; Banking house of F. Folds, Schuyler; Farmers' National, York; City National, David City; Central National, Kearney; Richardson County bank, Falls City; First National, York; Bank of Commerce, Hastings; Harbison bank of Fairbury; Beatrice State bank, Beatrice; First National, Falls City; First National, Fairbury.

Federal Law Tax.

The first prosecution of a Nebraska corporation for failure to render the report of its business under the provision of the federal tax law was started in the Lincoln division of the federal court. The suit was filed by Assistant District Attorney Lane against the Kregal Windmill company of Nebraska City. The bill of the district attorney declares that the company has willfully refused to make the report required by law of its business for the year ending December 31, 1910.

McNamara Trial October 10.
Los Angeles, Cal.—Judge Bordwell has set the trial for the McNamara brothers, alleged dynamiters, for October 10.

THE PARDONS BOARD.

Meets at Office of Governor and Organizes.

The state board of pardons and the state prison board, composed of the same appointees, met in the office of Governor Aldrich and organized. John O. Yeiser of Omaha being made chairman of the state prison board and E. G. Magel of Lincoln chairman of the board of pardons. Dr. J. R. Butler is the other member of the board.

Besides adopting rules of procedure and a form of parole agreement, the board signalled its entrance into office by paroling Albert Abels, who was sent to prison from Nebraska City to serve a three-year sentence for burglary. According to Prison Physician Spradling, Abels is in the last stages of consumption. The doctor agreed to be responsible for Abels. The man was reported to be a menace to the other prisoners confined with him.

The rules regulating applications for pardons and commutations are lengthy. It is provided the petition must be made in writing, addressed to the governor, but sent to the board and signed by the party under conviction or other person in his behalf. The petition must contain a brief history of the case, biography of the prisoner, reasons for the pardon, arranged in the form adopted by the board.

Description of the crime, conviction and sentence comes first. Under this head the board requires such information as age, birthplace, place of residence, employment, names of employers, two closest friends, names of members of the family, with addresses, occupations and ages. It is provided that where information concerns others than the party under conviction it shall be furnished on a separate paper and not made public except under order of court.

Other particulars under this heading are education received and where; whether ever before convicted of crime; if so, the nature and the time and place of the offense and the expiration of sentence; whether previous application for relief has been made, with the grounds and any correspondence relating to the matter.

This petition must be filed three weeks in advance of the consideration of the matter and must be accompanied by statements from the judge presiding at the trial and the prosecuting attorney, or reasons furnished for not having statements. Reports other than above to the governor or advisory board by judges, prosecuting attorneys or other officers will be treated as confidential.

Notice of the application will set forth the main particulars contained in the petition and the time of hearing and will be published. A copy of this notice will be served on the prosecuting witness and the state's attorney. Printed and oral arguments may be made by counsel for applicant.

The Contract Let.

The board of public lands and buildings has let a contract for the erection of an addition to the dining room of the institute for the feeble minded at Beatrice, to cost \$2,275.

New State University Building.

Specifications are being completed in the office of the superintendent of grounds and buildings at the state university for the new \$85,000 building to be erected at the state farm.

Addition to Postoffice.

E. D. Ryerson of the United States Treasury department was in Lincoln for a conference with federal officials regarding the spending \$100,000 addition to the Lincoln federal building.

Registration Board Officers.

At a meeting of the stallion registration board H. R. Smith, professor of animal husbandry in the university, was elected president; A. Boostrom, state veterinarian, was chosen vice-president; and Secretary W. R. Meilor of the State Board of Agriculture was elected secretary.

Uncle Sam's Realty Holdings.

The federal government owns 9, 279.5 acres of unoccupied Nebraska land in the counties under the jurisdiction of the Lincoln land office, according to reports just compiled. This is 1,561 acres more than was listed as vacant lands in last year's report. The increase for 1911 is due to voluntary relinquishments.

International Mails.

Postmaster Sizer has received notice of renewed attempts to enforce the regulations governing international mails, with regard to the importation of dutiable articles through the post. Strict prohibition of the use upon the address side of a letter of any stamp other than the regular postage stamp is contained in an order received by Postmaster Sizer.

Counties Get Auto Funds.

Now that automobile license money goes to the county where the applicant lives, county treasurers who have been holding applications have begun to file them with the secretary of state. If applications were made prior to July 7 the state would have received the fee of \$1 each. The secretary of state is still required to issue the licenses, but the funds go to the different counties to be used for the improvement of roads. The secretary of state has received thirty-nine applications from Douglas.

Paid Up After 85 Years.

Long Beach, Cal.—Col. Jacob H. HEN did some surveying, 85 years ago in Randolph county, W. Va., and has just received a check for \$125 in payment for his services. The work was done on the fee estate and the heirs took the settlement of the estate into court where it has been for many years.

Cat Supplants Bulldog.

North Yakima, Wash.—James Sneyd, a farmer on the Yakima plain, is the owner of a remarkable cat. In addition to keeping the house spot free from rats, he is a terror to hobs who come into the village and annoy the farmers.

BETRAYS HERSELF BY PAINTING HOOF

MRS. BERRY'S RUSE TO ESCAPE OFFICERS BY DECORATING FOOT HASTENS ARREST.

WOMAN ADMITS TWO THEFTS

Makes Stolen Horse Resemble One Bought by Sleuth—Tells Sheriff She Needed Money to Pay Mortgage on Her Farm.

Columbus, O.—Her artistic effort to conceal the identity of a horse she had stolen in Dayton, caused the arrest of Mrs. Rosa Berry, alleged leader of a gang of horse thieves. She declares the allegation is nonsense for she stole the horse simply because she needed an animal on her farm and lacked the cash to purchase one. In her cell in the jail in Marion she declares she is willing to pay the penalty of her crime but feels bad to think she ever stooped to so low a crime.

Mrs. Berry went to Marion and hired a \$400 horse and buggy from Jim Squires. She drove that outfit to Muncie and to Richmond, where she sold it for \$75. She took an interurban car to Dayton, and in that city hired another \$300 horse and buggy. The horse she got at Dayton had one white foot and Mrs. Berry painted out the white foot and made the horse a dark bay. That bit of painting was her undoing, for when she changed the color of the Dayton horse she caused it to be an exact likeness of the Marion horse, which was advertised all over the country and for which the horse-thief detective associations were looking. She was arrested because she had a horse of the description of the horse stolen from Jim Squires, and then it was learned that the horse she had was stolen at Dayton.

"I know they have had a great deal to say about me," said Mrs. Berry, "but this is the first crime I ever committed. I have not been mixed up with any horse-stealing gang. I took the horse at Marion and sold it because I needed the money to pay debts, and I took the Dayton horse because I needed an animal to work on my farm and did not have the money to buy one. That is all there is to it. I never stole any horse any-



Mrs. Rosa Berry.

where else, and if I had been so desperate for money I would not have stolen these."

Mrs. Berry says she is 48 years old. "My father and mother were artists," she says, "and lived in the town of West Decatur, Ia., where I was born. From there we moved to Waukegan, Mich. Later my parents went to Ohio and we lived in different parts of that state. I took naturally to painting and drawing, and before I was 18 years old I won a number of prizes at the Ohio state fair, held at Columbus. I was graduated with honors at the Delaware Female Academy of Painting and I made a good deal of money with my brush. I married William Berry, who was also an artist, and we lived together for a number of years and were happy."

"My brother got into trouble over some horses and cattle and was sent to the penitentiary, and was out on parole when Tony George arrested him for horse stealing. It took about all the money I had to try to save him, and with what I had left I bought a little farm near Vista, not far from Goshen. I was in debt. I had a lot of paintings ready for the market, but I could not get any money. Ever those who had ordered my work did not pay for it, and I simply got desperate."

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