BYRNE'S OFFICIAL RECORD

Progressive Republican Candidate for Lieutenant Governor was Author of Important Laws

Frank M. Byrne of Faulkton, who is the progressive candidate for lieutenant governor of South Dakota, has made a legislative record in this state that is the pride of the counties of Potter and Faulk which he represented in the state senate, and has been a matter of comment and approbation all over the state. He was the author of many of the important bills which have become laws to the benefit of the people of South Dakota.

Mr. Byrne was born in Velney county, Iowa, in 1858. He came to Sioux Falls in 1879 and in the following year took up a homestead in McCook county. He was a member of the first senate in 1890 and was county treasurer of Faulk county for four years. He has represented Faulk and Potter counties in the last two state senates. Mr. Byrne introduced into the senate the following bills which have become laws:

Anti-pass law, the most stringent and effective anti-pass law ever enacted in the United States.

The two-cent fare law.

The reciprocal demurrage law, requiring railroads to pay damages for delay in furnishing cars to shippers.

A law requiring railway companies to pay taxes on terminal property, buildings, grounds, side and passing tracks, etc., which formerly was not taxed. Under this law railway taxes have been very much increased in the past three years.

A law reducing express rates 20 per cent and giving the railroad commissioners power to further reduce them.

A law requiring standard forms of life insurance policies and safe-guarding the rights and interests of policyholders; one of the most advanced and effective life insurance laws in the country.

A law reorganizing the insurance department, requiring all fees and moneys collected by the department to be converted into the state treasury and be paid out only on proper vouchers.

An effective anti-lobby law.

He also took an active and leading part in the enactment of,

The primary election law.

A corrupt practice act, prescribing severe penalties for corrupting or attempting to corrupt voters.

A law prohibiting corporations from contributing to campaign funds.

A law requiring railways to make track connection at junction points.

A law requiring the railroad commission to ascertain the true cash value of all railway property in the state, to be used as future basis for making freight and passenger rates.

Law requiring railway companies to pay double damages for stock killed, or property destroyed by prairie fire, where the company refuses to make settlement within sixty days of loss.

A law placing on railroad companies the burden of proof in actions based on orders of the railroad commission.

An anti-discrimination law.

An anti-trust law.

A law requiring the state treasurer to account for interest on state funds.

IT IS UP TO JOHNSON

The Kittredge people have been making a big noise for the year past in bragging about State Treasurer Johnson because he was the first treasurer in the state to turn the interest on deposits of state money into the coffers of the state instead of into his own pocket.

At the Kittredge rally in Huron February 1, the extraordinary goodness and self-denial of Johnson was given a conspicuous place in the resolutions adopted at that time.

A very serious charge is now being made against State Treasurer Johnson.

It is claimed that he received, and appropriated to his own use, the interest on public money for the first two months after taking office and did not begin his "goodness" and "self-denial" till after the progressive republican legislature passed a law compelling him to hereafter turn the interest into the state coffers.

If he appropriated that money he did what all his predecessors had done and was therefore no better than any of them. But if he did that he was worse than any of them because he made his campaign two years ago on a promise to give the interest to the state whether compelled to do so by law or not.

If, after making that promise, he grabbed the money for two months he stands convicted by himself of deceiving the people, and he is also guilty of a most contemptible fraud in keeping still about it and permitting that Kittredge convention to laud him to the skies.

We do not charge him with having done this, but the report is freely circulated about the state and the real facts should be made public.

THE ONE REEDED ORGAN

The Mitchell Republican notes the cut that the Sioux Falls Argus-Leader has nothing to say about the candidacy of Congressmen Burke and Martin. Nothing strange about that. The most natural thing in the world. The editor of the Republican has been in the state long enough to know that the old Sioux Falls Organ never had but one reed working at a time. Just now the Vessey-Richards reed is working over time and to the exclusion of all else political. Two years ago the only candidates known to the old organ were Kittredge and his opponent and it succeeded in defeating Kittredge. This year it is doing just what Gov. Vessey would have it do to give him the renomination.—Deadwood Pioneer Times. Stalwart.

HONEST AND PRUDENT

It is true the appropriations for the different institutions and departments of the state are greater than years ago. In our educational institutions the number of students have increased around 60 per cent in the past four or five years. This necessitates a largely increased teaching force as well as additional buildings and equipment, even wages have advanced and teachers cannot be hired for the same salaries as formerly.

Miss Nellie Edwards, daughter of Mrs. Richard Edwards of this city, was a welcome visitor last Friday morning, calling to subscribe for the LEADER before going out to Farmingdale, Meade county, where she owns a fine homestead. Miss Edwards is a Canton girl and an accomplished young lady, and her parents were among the earliest friends of the [illegible] has the courage and grit that makes western [illegible] of the nation. The [illegible] all kinds of success [illegible].

ENDORSED BY BATES

When a political faction depends upon a single complaint to overthrow a state administration, and the records show that the leader of that faction has publicly declared that the complaint is unjust, there is not much left of its campaign ammunition. Such is the condition in which the Cannon-Kittredge faction in this state now finds itself.

Hon. C. P. Bates of Sioux Falls, was a member of the state senate in the legislature of 1909. In March of that year, after returning from Pierre, Mr. Bates summed up the work of the legislature in an article published in the Sioux Falls Argus-Leader. In the article the Argus-Leader gave Mr. Bates the credit for being the "stalwart leader in the legislature," and quoted him as saying:

"Of course members of the legislature always expect a fair amount of 'grilling,' but it is my opinion that there has been undue criticism of the last legislature as a whole, and of the net result of the session of that body.

The appropriations were NECESSARILY LARGE. The total amount looks big, and it is big. The trouble is that the state has IN THE PAST established too many state institutions WHICH MUST NOW BE CARED FOR.

"NO MORE MONEY WAS IN MY JUDGMENT APPROPRIATED FOR THE STATE EDUCATIONAL AND PENAL AND CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS THAN THE SITUATION DEMANDED."

"In short I think the net result of the legislature will be accepted as quite up to the average for wisdom."

There you have it. The "stalwart leader in the legislature" declares that the appropriations were necessary and lays whatever blame there was in the situation on to previous stalwart legislatures which he declares, "established too many state institutions."

Mr. Bates was recognized in the state legislature as a man of ability and fair discrimination. He stood well with his associates in the legislature without regard to political affiliations. His statement does not leave a shred of an issue for the fight against Governor Vessey and the progressive legislature.. The stalwarts adopted the extravagance issue because they could find no other. They forgot that their stalwart leader in the legislature, through the leading stalwart organ, had unqualifiedly endorsed these very expenditures. They forgot that he had said the stalwarts themselves were to blame for the necessity for these expenditures.

The honest stalwart republicans of the state, who accepted with regret the order of the bosses that there must be another fight within the party this year, are realizing more and more every day into what a ridiculous position Mr. Kittredge and the Argus Leader have put them.

Geo. W. Egan, independent candidate for governor, said at Salem that he was opposed to prohibition and to woman's suffrage. This will no doubt be a surprise to Sanborn county people who listened to his eloquent pleading for good citizenship at Ruskin Park a year or two ago, from which it was naturally inferred that he stood for everything that is good and noble and uplifting, but not so. But then he is a candidate for office now, and at Salem he was pleading for whisky votes! If he had been talking before for a chautauqua instead of a saloon community it would have been different. See?

The stalwarts are publishing the revenues of the Elrod two years side by side with the probable revenues of the Vessey two years. Do they mean to represent to the people of South Dakota that if they are again intrusted with state government they will turn back the wheels of progress and attempt to again run South Dakota on the same amount they did six years ago? It would be fair for them to say so plainly now if they mean to do so.

Huronite—Congressman Martin did some rapid side-stepping last week when the upheaval smote the House of Representatives. He took the plunge with the Insurgents, going so far as to propose in a resolution that Mr. Cannon should become ineligible for the speakership after the 3rd of next March. When Mr. Martin was in Huron a short time ago he classed, in a speech to a stalwart conference, all Insurgent Republicans as imitation Republicans. He has not wanted Insurgent votes. He has now forfeited his claims on stalwartism. Where is he going to get his votes? The Insurgents have made other arrangements, not knowing that he was about to flop.

Mr. Egan who has been imposed upon more than any other man in the state if his grievances are all wool and a yard wide, said in an address at Aberdeen Thursday evening that "his platform, original with him, had been stolen from him by the progressives." If the progressives have lugged off any of the planks of his creed, it was because they recognized their own property and were putting it back where it belonged. Mr. Egan's progressive ideas were mostly absorbed in the office of Dick Richards, while conversing with their originator.

The voters of South Dakota are not quite ready to nominate for their governor a person who is a practical stranger, and who comes into the state with a blot on his record, and who now asks the people of the state because of personal indiscretions to place him in a position where he can harass the members of the Supreme Court of this state.

CONCLUSIVE ANSWER

The best way to answer a stalwart who refers to the increase in taxes under the Vessey administration is to ask him why all the stalwart legislative members voted for the appropriations to spend the money.

George W. Egan borrowed a few planks from Dick Richards and proceeded to build himself a platform. Now that Dick has seen fit to use the same kind of material in the progressive platform George charges larceny!

"Honest" Sam Elrod is the battle cry of the stalwart press. What is the matter with "Honest" Governor Vessey? Has any charge of dishonesty been lodged against him? Come, speak out!

Irve Jones came down from Sioux Falls this week to visit with his old friends and talk over business with his partner Mr. Roderick.

G. W. Dixon's son was driving a buggy in town Monday a wheel of which was hit by an auto driven by Mr. Reynolds. The buggy was overturned and young Dixon thrown out, his head striking the ground with considerable force. Mr. Reynolds took the boy to his home and Dr. Wendt was summoned at once. The boy was not seriously injured.

Sioux City Daily Journal Forty Years Old.

The Sioux City Daily Journal of April 19, contains more history of interesting events that took place in 1870, than we have read for many years. Our first visit to the Journal office was in December 1869, when we were on our way to Yankton to purchase the Union and Dakotian, then owned by McIntyre & Foster. We found George D. Perkins busy at his desk then as we have always found him ever since.

That splendid historical issue tells of many events of surpassing interest to this writer, because Sioux City and Yankton in 1870 were neighbors with a 65 mile stage route between, but 65 miles were nothing then. Dan Scott, John Brennan, Andy Wall, Dan Harnett, Dan Hedges and others thought nothing of the drive for exercise, and John Brennan came to Yankton in 1870 to help elect Armstrong to congress.

John Currier, a famous Sioux City lawyer of that time came up to Yankton to prosecute Gen. Frost's townsite claim against Gen. Todd and Todd threatened to kill Currier in the court room and the trial ended.

This edition with fine pictures of Geo. D. and Henry Perkins, E. W. Caldwell, J. F. Stahl and Dan Scott, takes us back to the days when we were getting initiated into the ways of western journalism.

Henry Perkins was the most genial gentleman I ever met and the only one of the Journal force mentioned that has passed away. Geo. D. Perkins labors as hard today as he did then and published one of the best newspapers in the entire west. E. W. Caldwell is still with the Journal and as happy and genial as when we first met him at the head of the Journal job rooms in 1870. His hair is a trifle grey but the smile and "hello" is still there. Mr. Stahl is a publisher at Madison and Dan Scott is among the millionaire real estate boomers of Sioux Falls.

Forty years ago Sioux City was a boomer and the Journal has led in the progressive strides of that metropolis, and George D. Perkins is the man who made the Journal a power for good.

Judge Jones for Re-Election

The following announcement of Judge Jones will be read with a great deal of satisfaction by the bar and the people generally in the entire circuit. Judge Jones has won the confidence and esteem of the people by his impartial discharge of the duties of the office, and his fairness in all matters coming before his court has been a marked feature of his long and honorable service.

I am a candidate for re-election to the office of Judge of the circuit court of the second judicial circuit, subject to nomination by the republican party at the June primaries.

JOSEPH W. JONES.

HON. JOHN BIBELHEIMER

Progressive Republican Candidate For State Auditor.

Hon. John Bibelheimer of Walworth county, is one of the young men of South Dakota who by sheer force of character and native ability has worked up to a position of distinction and influence. He is a man who is fair and reliable in all of his dealings and he holds the confidence and respect of the rank and file republicans in the state regardless of faction. Mr. Bibelheimer was born in Southern Russia but emigrated to America and settled in Walworth county in this state in 1890. He received his education at the State Normal school at Madison and at the Sioux Falls Baptist college. He was superintendent of schools in Walworth county in 1902 and was representative in the state legislature in 1907 from that county. He is now deputy state auditor in which position he has demonstrated that the interests of the state will be ably administered and well safe guarded if he receives the nomination and election to the head of the office.

Mr. Bibelheimer is perhaps attacked as little as any leading progressive republican by the jealousies that grow out of political rivalries.

One great merit about his work is that he gives all of his time to the duties of the office and growing out of this fact a small coterie of Stalwart stand-patters up in Walworth county put forth the false statement that Mr. Bibelheimer has deserted his home and taken up his residence at Pierre and the unfair statement is quoted and repeated from time to time by the stalwart papers at Pierre and around the state.

If Mr. Bibelheimer should spend even a small part of his time away from the Capital, the same stalwart pettifoggers would whack him the other way and make a hullabaloo about his neglect of his official duties. That is the two-faced kind of campaigning, that the stalwarts, in their cowardly scheme of dodging the true issues, are putting up against progressive candidates in general.

The Capital-Journal sometime ago stated that Mr. Bibelheimer changed his residence from Walworth County to Hughes County when he swore in his vote here last election. Mr. Bibelheimer says he called up the editor and asked him to retract that statement because it was not true. Mr. Bibelheimer has never voted nor tried to vote here, and still retains his residence in Walworth County. The editor of the Capital-Journal promised to make the correction, but has failed to do so, and continues to quote squibs from other papers which repeat that false statement.

The stalwart press cannot divert the attention of the people from the fact that Mr. Bibelheimer and all progressive candidates are aggressive upholders of a platform of principles that are for the protection of the people against the agents of public service corporations and monopoly corruptionists again gaining control of the state government.

"Dutch Standard" Explained.

Judson C. Welliver, the Washington journalist whose articles on the sugar trust have been responsible for many of the most interesting revelations concerning this great corporation, explains the secret of the trust's power. In an article in the current Hampton's Magazine Mr. Welliver declares that the secret of the trust's great money making ability lies in the "Dutch Standard" upon which our sugar tariff is based. This Dutch standard is one of those enigmatical things which have hitherto been covered with a trite and meaningless phrase. Mr. Welliver, however, gives us the details about it. He says:

Holland was long the world's sugar headquarters. In the old, rude days of sugar-making, Amsterdam brokers gauged sugar's purity entirely by color. The color was presumed to be lighter in proportion as the molasses had been drained off the crystals.

The Dutch standard consisted of 20 glass bottles filled wfth 20 grades of sugar carefully graduated in color from the darkest to the lightest. The darkest was almost molasses, with sugar crystals mixed in it, and was No. 1; next lighter was No. 2; and so on up.

When a cargo of sugar came into Amsterdam, samples were taken to a broker's office and "matched" with the standard colors.

The sugar was certified to be of the grade indicated by the number on the bottle whose color "matched" the sample. Prices were made according to the Dutch standard numbers; No. 20 drew the highest and No. 1 the lowest price.

Holland being the sugar emporium, the Dutch standard became the world's standard.

Senator Bristow in his fight against the sugar trust recently asked the Senate:

"Why do you object to removing the Dutch standard?"

"Because," replied Senator Smith, "because I think the commercial world has been accustomed to that standard. . . . I would not render the sugar world chaotic by striking out a standard that is recognized wherever sugar is produced."

Bristow looked like a puglist swinging for the knockout blow as he replied:

"The Senator is mistaken. After examining the tariff laws for some 45 nations, I have here a list of those that use the Dutch standard and those that do not. Countries that do not use the Dutch standard: United Kingdom, South African Union, Australia, Austria-Hungary, Belgium, Bulgaria, France, Tunis, Germany, Greece, Holland, all Dutch colonies, Italy, Montenegro, Norway, Russia, Roumania, Finland, Servia, Spain, Switzerland, Korea, Persia, Honduras, Costa Rica, Mexico, Boliva, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecquador, Peru, Uraguay, Venezuela, Cuba, Haiti, Dominican Republic.

". . . . I will give you the names of the eight nations that do use it and the only ones that do. They are: China, Japan, British India, Portugal, Denmark, Sweden, Canada and the United States!

"The advocates of "the standard that is recognized wherever sugar is produced" were speechless. Their pet pretense had been exposed by a little honest information."

Mr. Welliver maintains that if congress will eliminate the "Dutch Standard" from the tariff schedules, the power of the trust will be broken, and American beet sugar will have an opportunity to compete independently for the domestic business. He rightly maintains that the sugar tariff—as well as all other tariffs—is not so objectionable because of its economics, as it is because of its morals. Such trusts as the sugar trust are constantly corrupting our machinery of government at Washington. To end the sugar monopoly and these attendant evils once and for all, Mr. Welliver suggests a new sugar tariff law, doing away entirely with the Dutch Standard. The Dutch Standard is simply and solely a color standard; it has nothing to do with the purity of the sugar. In fact, the Cuban sugar-maker has to go to extra expense to keep from giving us the pure white sugar we prefer to use. The next time the sugar tariff is up for revision the "Dutch Standard" must be wiped out.

Suscribe for the LEADER.

John J. Sorum one of the Highland township pioneers has moved to Canton and with Mrs. Sorum occupy their handsome cottage on second street between Judge Kennedy and Postmaster Smith. Haran Sorum, one of Mr. Sorum's sons, will manage the old homestead farm and he will do it well.

Mrs. John Millie and daughters Marion and Blanche left Monday for Lemmon and from there go down to Bixby, where Marion will file on a homestead. Mr. Millie is engaged in the land business at Lemmon and is meeting with success. Mrs. Millie spent the winter with her mother Mrs. D. S. Waldo, of this city, and at Bixby she will meet her daughter, Mrs. Osbon, who is the wife of the editor of the Bixby Journal.

COFFEE FRAUDS ROB NATION

Dr. Wiley says Millions are Stolen Each Year

THE ADULTERATORS AT WORK

Famous Government Chemist Charges Housewives that they are Being Defrauded Daily by the Purchase of Ground Coffee.—He says "Buy the Whole Bean and Roast and Grind It Yourself."

According to Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, not fifteen per cent of the coffee sold in the United States is of the quality guaranteed.

Millions each year, says the Doctor, are being stolen from the American people by the adulterators and misbranders who are selling their fraudulent products in the guise of the genuine article. Dr. Wiley sounds a note of warning, and his warnings so far have, as is well known to the country, been based upon sound reasoning. He tells the American housewife that she alone is responsible if she buys poor or fraudulent coffee from this time, and states openly that not a fraction of the ground roasted coffees sold as special blends are worth the bother of preparing. He says further, that the only way in which pure coffee can be obtained is by purchasing the original "green" Brazilian bean by the bag and roasting and grinding it in the household.

"One of the chief coffee frauds is in the classification of coffee," says Dr. Wiley. "Nearly all coffee in the United States is sold as either Mocha or Java, while as a matter of fact, fully eighty-five per cent. of all American coffee imports are from Brazil. There is very little real Mocha or Java brought here now, for the Brazilian coffee has driven it from the market, not only because of quality, but because it lies closer to hand. The American people are using a billion pounds of coffee a year at present, and the majority of it is the long berry Santos which seems to have the demand behind it."

Ground Coffee At Fault.

"The great trouble with the coffee business is the deceit practiced in the preparation of so-called ground coffee. The makers of these blends are in many instances grossly deceiving the public, for they are using the very cheapest grades of coffee berry—something they can purchase for from three to four cents per pound, and this, in addition to the husks, scrapings, dustings and broken bits, are ground up together, and placed in cans with a fancy label and sold at from thirty-five to forty cents a pound, as a highly superior special brand with a lot more buncombe of the same sort. The facts of the case are absolutely just as I have said, and the curious feature of the illicit traffic is that first class Brazilian coffee is so cheap that it is a wonder that anyone could find it worth while to adulterate it at all.

"In Europe, there are some 1,600 factories that are turning out hundreds of millions of pounds of imitation coffee made from pits of olives, pulverized shells of nuts, and some cereal husks all mixed together with molasses as a binder, pressed into moulds and roasted. The resultant bean is sold as coffee. Since the enactment of the pure food law in this country, there are not, I believe, any factories of that sort, but we have to exercise constant vigilance to keep those European frauds out. As a matter of fact, no one is really safe in buying ground or roasted coffee, for while it is not permitted to import broken beans or siftings, somehow, they do get into bags and—and they are not thrown away."

How to Save Expenses.

"The best grades of Brazilian coffee may be purchased for say ten cents per pound in the bag. This is the green berry. The house-wife may store this away in her pantry and when she wants coffee, use the small home roasters and grinders which are sold to prepare the green bean. Having the merit of being fresh, less coffee is required to say nothing of the difference in cost between the sack and the prepared can. It would be a great step forward in household economy, and to a small extent at least would aid in the solution of the higher cost of living.

"There are undoubtedly excellent coffees sold ready ground and roasted, but in the vast aggregate of fraudulent goods that are now upon the market, it is next to impossible to distinguish the good from the bad. There is so much fraud that it is only possible to class such genuine material with the false, for they are like the good dog who was hanged because he was found in bad company."

Coffee Absolutely Harmless.

"As to the statement so frequently and speciously made that coffee is injurious, that is largely exaggeration. Coffee taken to excess will do harm. So will milk or any other substance. There are veritable coffee and tea drunkards, and because these suffer from the abuse of nutritious foods must we class these foods as pernicious and dangerous? The business of trying to sell a cereal mixture by picturing the awful effects supposed to follow the use of coffee is all tommyrot. No one who knows anything of food values would want the stuff in the first place, and I personally have no patience with the charlatans who are disposing of a cereal mixture at eight or nine cents a pound as a substitute for coffee. It is nothing less than a plain lie to claim that it is a substitute, for it positively has none of the essential principles of coffee, and to say it has on the label is plain misbranding. It is claimed that for one cent, two cups of excellent genuine coffee can be made from the Brazilian berry, and this being so would seem to make the cereal imitation very dear indeed."

Roast Your Own Coffee.

"My advice to all housekeepers or others who are interested is, don't buy ground and roasted coffee. You are being defrauded in nine cases out of ten."

The editor of the LEADER extends congratulations to Roy Warner and his charming wife over their entry into journalism and may they make the Kodoka Reporter a power for good in Stanley county. Mrs. Warner is a graduate of this office and a splendid compositor, and Mr. Warner is in every way qualified to meet the editorial requirements of the progressive west. May they have the best the country affords and all the pleasures of journalism.

In the matter of the imitation coffee factories of Europe Dr. Wiley is close indeed to the mark for in a recent number of the Bulletin of the Commercial Museum at Rio de Janeiro is to be found some interesting figures upon this very state of affairs. The Bulletin says:

"There are 116 factories in France engaged in making imitation coffee, 728 in Germany, 568 in Austro-Hungary, 250 in Italy and a few in other countries of which no official figures may be had. Their product is made from figs, beans, acorns, barley, burnt sugar and waste cereals, and they turn out over a billion pounds a year, employing more than 50,000 workers."

That there was a similar industry in the United States at least is known, for two years ago the Federal authorities at New York turned back an Italian ship with a cargo of dried olive stones consigned to a Pittsburgh firm, and to be used presumably in making coffee substitute. The French Chamber of Deputies is about to pass a law forbidding the sale in France of coffee save in the bean, and green, and it is not impossible that similar action will be taken here.

NEEDLESS ALARM OVER THE COAL LANDS

Present Situation Looks as if Some One Was Burying a Talent in a Napkin

A writer in the New York Sun has reduced the entire Alaska coal land situation to a nut-shell and an easily understood form as follows:

"The controversy concerning Secretary Ballinger is over the legality of thirty-three claims aggregating 5,280 acres, known as the Cunningham claims, which it is believed if patented would fall directly into the hands of the so-called Guggenheim interests that are building railroads through the glaciers, opening the copper mines and, generally speaking, turning an ice-bound wilderness into a richly productive territory. We are today proud of the fact that this tract which cost us originally $7,200,000 has already returned to us $320,0000,000 of products, but do we stop to consider to what extent capitalists like the Guggenheims have been instrumental in that result? It has now been admitted that the Guggenheims would have, so soon as it could be legally done, a half interest in these thirty-three claims, furnishing in return the money for their working as well as a railroad for the transportation of the coal.

"Here is really the main point. I see much commendation for Glavis and Pinchot and others for 'saving' the vast coal supply of 5,180 acres from falling forever into the hands of a monopoly, thus shutting out the people. I do not recall that any of the critics have taken the pains to indicate what proposition these claims bear to the total Alaskan coal deposits. It is not related that there are 517 other claims in this and 350 in the Matanuska district awaiting development by their owners, who are individual claimants, over 140,000 acres in all, not one of whom can proceed until the machinery and transportation are at hand. The only capitalists out of many who have been approached who have been willing to advance money, energy and brains in a daring venture to open up a vast source of industry and turn a new useless commodity into a thousand channels of prosperity are those who are placed upon the defensive and accused of being monopolistic, when as a matter of fact their prospective interest is but one-half of a small percentage of the whole. The rest are 'the people,' approximately 10,000 of them who are directly interested and several million indirectly. To balk this interest which will furnish capital and transportation, the entire Bering River district, with its potential 500,000,000 tons of coal of a gross value of $900,000,000, although the people pay a trust price for coal all over the country, is conserved as carefully as the one talent wrapped in a napkin and buried in the earth."

WANT TO REBUILD CAPITOL

Story That Accounts for Mysterious Opposition to Council of Fine Arts Plan.

Mysterious underground opposition to the Council of Fine Arts legislation now before Congress has developed. This is all the stranger because openly the idea has the support of practically everyone from the President down. The influential American Institute of Architects is committed to its support and one of its most ardent advocates is Senator Root. The legislation would bring all the architectural work of the government under one head, effecting thereby a considerable saving, and would give the nation an advisory council of celebrated architects and artists. It is considered a wholly public-spirited measure. There is a story in circulation in Washington that the opposition comes from one or more influential architects who hope to develop a sentiment in favor of rebuilding the Capitol and then secure the commission. A Fine Arts bill would, of course, block any such scheme. The story has created considerable stir.

AMERICAN HOTEL AT RIO

Brazilian Capital to Have Last Word in Modern Caravansary.

An American Syndicate has just completed negotiations for the purchase of the famous old Convent of Ajuda in Rio de Janeiro for a price in excess of half a million dollars. The lands and building, situated on the Central Avenue but a few steps from the Bay and the Monroe Palace, will be turned over to the purchasers this week, and construction will begin at once.

It is understood that the hotel syndicate is composed of capitalists already interested in hotels in New York, London, Paris, Berlin and other European centres, and that this is the first step toward the invasion of the South American field, where the cosmopolitan type of hotel has been a rarity.

Mrs. Ross to Lecture.

Mrs. Ross of Sioux Falls has bills out announcing a lecture in the Opera House in Canton on Sunday afternoon May first, at 3 o'clock. Mrs. Ross especially invites mothers as well as the men to hear her as she has something interesting to say about the famous Kaufman trial and how she escaped. She will have something to say about George W. Egan and her ecture will no doubt be interesting.

Broke Up Horse-thief Gang.

Clark Pilot-Review: Royal C. Johnson, a candidate for the republican nomination for the office of attorney-general in the forthcoming primaries, is a native son of South Dakota. He was born, reared and educated in our state, having attended Yankton college for a time and later the law department of the University of South Dakota. At the University he distinguished himself as a powerful and versatile athlete, being proficient in all sports. He was also prominent for his scholarship, being a hard and successful student and a debator of considerable ability. Since he has been in the active practice of law, Mr. Johnson has been for two terms state's attorney of Hyde county, during which time he has successfully conducted many important criminal cases, among which was the prosecution of a notorious gang of horse thieves which had invested that part of the state for years, and it was by his able effort that the gang was broken up and the leaders sent to the penitentiary. Mr. Johnson is a capable and energtic man with a fine record and his candidacy should be well received.

Mrs. Carhart was called to Mapleton, Iowa, last Sunday by the serious illness of her brotherinlaw.

Ben Summerwill went down to Nebraska Monday on business connected with the firm's lumber yards down there.

Thomas Thorson left for Excelsior Springs, Missouri, Sunday for a brief visit with Mrs. Thorson, whose health is improving under the invigorating power of those famous springs.

Geno Lorenson, Richard Brynjulson and Boye Olson got their car loaded last Saturday and are now up in Perkins county, where all have claims.

Col. Mulvaney of Cherokee, a prominent attorney of that city, was in Canton Monday attending to probate matters before Judge Brown.

C. A. Odegaard of Norway, one of the most progressive farmers of that progressive township was a LEADER visitor and a renewal subscriber last Saturday.

Dr. E. D. Putnam, of Sioux Falls, will be in Canton, Wed. May 4th, to treat the eye, ear, nose and throat, including the fitting of glasses. Dr. Putnam refers to the physcians as reference. 45

Bernhard Torberson of Grand Valley was a renewal subscriber who called last Saturday and sent the date of his subscription into 1912. Bernard is a prominent young farmer and a successful one.

The County commissioners were in session Monday looking over bridge work and other matters that came up for consideration since the regular April session. County commissioner Smith of Lennox has declined to be a candidate for another term, as he has not the time to give to the work, and Jos. Shebal and Fred Sherman, both of La Valley township, are candidates to succeed Mr. Smith.

The LEADER extends sympathy to Mr. and Mrs. A. Amundson over the loss of their son, Harold, who died last week, and in their sorrow the bereaved parents must find consolation in the hope of all christians through the words of Christ, who said: "Suffer little children to come unto me." Harold was a beautiful boy about 7 years old and the oldest of a little family of five. Mr. and Mrs. Amundson have the sincere sympathy of a large circle of friends over the loss of their darling boy, who was buried in the Lutheran cemetery the funeral services being conducted, by Rev. Tetlie.

States Attorney Frank Anderson of Day county, accompanied by Mrs. Anderson, arrived in Canton last Saturday for a visit with Hon. C. O. Knudson and family. They returned home Monday. Mr. Anderson is one of the leading attorneys in the north part of the state and a leading progressive. He led the fight that cleaned out the Day county corporation machine that had Dave Williams for a leader. He is one of the coming men of the state and the state with such men as Anderson defending the rights of the people will never return to the control of trust and corporation bosses. Mrs. Anderson is a sister of Mr. Knudson and is considered one of the finest singers in the north west.

The Real Issue.

If anything was lacking to convince the public that the economy cry of the Stalwarts was a mere subterfuge to disguise the real issue, it is supplied in the announcement of K. G. Foster, ex-member of the legislature from Douglas Co. in 1907. Mr. Foster was a rival of Joe Parmley, present Stalwart candidate for Lieutenant Governor, for leadership of the pro-railroad forces in the Lower House. Hence we have candidate for Governor, candidate for Lieutenant Governor, candidate for Commissioner of School and Public Lands, candidates all along the line, especially candidates for the legislature in the various counties who are distinctively pro-railroad men. The attempt to disguise the real issue in this campaign, to-wit; Cannonism and Anti Corporate Domination, by the cry of extravagance and the presentation of figures "tweedle de tweedle dum" is all arrant nonsense and very few are deceived thereby. The question is shall the old railroad dominion return to the state of South Dakota or shall the people still continue to legislate in their own interest as has been done during the last two sessions by a Progressive Republican legislature.