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A BIT OF POLITICAL HISTORY

What Has Egan Done to Justify the Treachery of Men He Helped?

It was in the year 1898 when the political pot was boiling furiously all over the state that a brilliant young orator named Egan, of Sioux Falls, jumped into the fray and became a candidate for state's attorney in Minnehaha county. He had just won fame as prosecutor in a famous trial for alleged murder, and convicted the woman in one of the most sensational trials ever held in the state. He was applauded to the skies by those who believed the woman guilty, while the friends of the accused were very bitter towards this brilliant young man. He did his duty and no more.

Sioux Falls was the home of senator Kittredge who was seeking a re-nomination as a stalwart.

Egan entered the contest as a progressive and a supporter of Vessey for governor and Crawford for senator.

Egan made the most brilliant campaign ever made in the state. He devoted most of his time to Minnehaha county, the most populous in the state, and the result of his work knocked the opposition dumb. The majority for himself and the entire progressive ticket in a county that was conceded to Mr. Kittredge and the stalwarts, was so great, so unexpected, so decisive, that it carried Crawford and Vessey to victory, defeating Mr. Kittredge for the senate and Browne for governor, and his reward for that great victory has been silent as well open opposition by the men he carried to victory as well as some of the progressive leaders. Had a normal stalwart vote been cast in Minnehaha both Crawford and Vessey who have been beaten, and no one will deny that Egan's matchless oratory won the day for the progressive ticket. This is a little bit of history that should be remembered when striking a political balance in this state, because the chief beneficiaries of Egan's great work as a Roosevelt progressive had apparently forgotten him long before Egan became a candidate for governor last year.

Then came Egan's persecution, disbarment and restoration by the supreme court, and in the light of human desire and honest ambition, Egan would have been little less than a craven coward had he not sought vindication. Egan is no coward. He comes from a fighting race of people and his father was a gallant soldier in the Union army during the Civil War.

Where is the man with Egan's brilliant attainments, after betrayal by those he had helped and the bitter persecution he had to face, who would have done less than he has done and is doing to win vindication at the hands of the people after the supreme court vindicated his character as a lawyer and as a citizen.

The LEADER did not support him in his contest for governor, for which the LEADER has no reason to regret, and it is not now supporting him for governor.

The LEADER loves fair play and a square deal just as much as Col. Roosevelt, and in recalling this little bit of political history is not to boom Mr. Egan but to keep the record straight, least we forget.

Mr. Egan needs no defense from the LEADER. He is able to handle his own affairs without help from anyone, but the LEADER has little use for men who show ingratitude towards the man who carried them safely through the whirlpool to dry land. Ingratitude is the basest of man's frailties and no man can long survive who carries such a snake in his bosom.

Geo. W. Egan won a great victory for the progressives, he was persecuted for faithful duty as a lawyer, he was disbarred and reinstated by the same court, and like any honest, sincere man, seeks vindication by asking the people to make him governor, and there isn't a man in the state worth the snap of your finger who, persecuted as Egan has been persecuted, would not do as he has done and is trying to do. Isn't this statement true?

Egan may be the next governor and he may never be governor, but it is well to remember that he is more competent to discharge the duties of

the office than any man elected since statehood, and no one will deny this. "He hasn't lived long enough in the state," is one of the charges brought against his present ambition, and yet the last legislature put up \$17,000 to help induce men to come to our beautiful state and make it their home, "where a man is a man if he's willing to toil, and the humblest may gather the fruits of the soil," but they must not run for office because offices belong to the elect. If Egan had not wanted office and had been willing to carry water he would have been a duced nice fellow and might have received an appointment on the board of charities or something else, but it was quite unfortunate for some that Egan got through carrying water when he quit building railroads.

The charge of his coming to the state to recently to entitle him to office, is based on envy. Most every man in South Dakota would be glad to see La Follette or Roosevelt come to South Dakota and run for the senate the next morning if the law permitted. Egan has lived in South Dakota a long time if a strenuous life counts for anything, and he is not going to hide in his tent because the other fellows are jealous of his God given powers.

Egan will take care of himself and he says he is not going to leave the state.

La Follette's Picture of Taft.

It is not strange that Taft should be sensitive about what he terms the "tyranny of a popular majority," in view of the reception given by the people to his "best ever" tariff speech, his alliance with Cannon and Aldrich, his friendliness for the Hammonds and the Guggenheims, his consideration for Morgan and the Money Trust, his attempt to foist upon the country a railroad regulation law written in the interest of the transportation trust, his secret order in Controller Bay affairs, his repudiation of sincere and honest efforts to relieve the consumers from the iniquitous burdens of the Payne-Aldrich tariff law and all those other acts so flagrantly against the public interest. President Taft's experience with the tyranny of Public Opinion may account for his fear of the "tyranny of a popular majority." His leanings are accurate, not democratic. He has many times indicated that by official deeds; now he has put it into enduring words.

Arizona is forced to go through the throes of amending her constitution to secure what lawfully and morally should have been left in her fundamental law. Her right to self government is still intact despite the assault of the President. Meanwhile, and for all time, will his veto message remain a denial of the Right of the People of this Free Country to Complete Self Government.

New Population.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Tanguen of this city, a daughter, September 12.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. John D. Eneboe of Highland township, a son, September 10.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Chris Cruse of Dayton township, a daughter, September 9.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. John Lura of La Valley township, a daughter September 5.

Miss Alice Conklin Beebe of Ipswich, is a guest at the home of Judge and Mrs. Conklin.

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CULL A GAMBLE MAN.

The Following Deadwood Correspondence Clearly Indicates Where L. S. Cull Stands.

Deadwood, S. D., Sept. 11th '11.
EDITOR LEADER: Just received your paper containing my article on Judge Cull. I read with interest your editorial: "Editor Linn's Dream." Permit me to say you hit the nail on the head as usual.

On the 22nd of last June Bishop Busch had a reception, and Judge Cull made a speech at that reception. It was understood then by one of the priests present that the Judge was to be the candidate for governor.

Not more than two weeks ago I was told that Bishop Busch was supporting the Judge, and my information was no other than the editor of the Lead City Call and postmaster under Gamble's appointment. There is all kinds of circumstantial evidence to show that there is a Gamble-Cull combination. All Gamble men are for Cull. The big mine men are for Gamble and Cull, and when they had their big labor day picnic, it was under the auspices of Bishop Busch and his church. Of course this was perfectly legitimate but it had its political significance.

Dean Sterling is not in on the combination. If he thinks he is, he must disabuse himself of the delusion. The Dean is a splendid fellow and would be a great improvement over Gamble, but he cannot win, because he was put forward by the shoddy "imitation" progressives and they absolute, ly have no chance. What I mean by a shoddy progressive is one who says he is progressive but advocates the re-election of Taft. I think they are entitled to the least respect of any of the factions. They are worse than a standpatter, in that they are trying to deceive some one. I have no time for the man who tries to ride two horses at the same time and the men who do it lose the confidence of their friends, the respect of their enemies and the promised rewards for their treachery. As far as Congressman Martin is concerned he is surely a standpatter. When the La Follette veto bill was about to pass over the veto of the president in the house, Mr. Martin hastened to Washington. Everybody knew what he went for but the Deadwood Pioneer Times stated in the next issue after his departure that he was going down to Washington to "look after the interests of the drought stricken settlers up in Montana." The dope didn't fool anyone however.

The Pioneer Times is not an open medium for the discussion of politics and policies. No communication unfavorable to Taft, Martin or Cull will be accepted.

As to the sentiment of voters among the laboring people, about one republican in twenty are favorable to Taft, the nineteen are for La Follette.

ETHAN R. MINIER.

A Hudson party composed of Geo. Millett, Frank Millett, wife and son, and Mrs. Forrest Millett left Canton Monday morning for the state fair by auto. Joseph Millett went up to Huron last week with a collection of Lincoln county products for exhibition, and the LEADER is of the opinion that Mr. Millett has a display that will surprise everybody.

Thomas Thorsen Back From Europe.

Thomas Thorsen returned Sunday from his European trip, leaving Mrs. Thorsen at the home of her parents, Judge and Mrs. Hunt, at Dodge Center, Minn. Mr. Thorsen said Canton never looked so good to him before and he saw no country in his travels that looked quite so nice as Lincoln county. Europe beats us on roads and roadside ornamentation, but don't compare with us in anything else. Mr. Thorsen was glad to get home and found by experience that the American tourist in Europe finds much that is pleasant as well as unpleasant. Their hotels are managed in a way that is unsatisfactory to the average American. You have to take what they offer, and Mr. Thorsen said he never saw breakfast cakes on any bill of fare but once, and the cakes consisted of flour and eggs rolled together. The first class hotels in Europe outside of London, don't compare with American hotels, and in most places there is no hotel clerk. A man has general supervision of the hotel and you pay all bills to the head waiter, and their service is abominable compared with American dining room service. Tips are the rule and that includes everybody from the house manager to the chambermaids. Mr. Thorsen thinks the river Thames, some distinct from London, and the far famed Avon, around which the memories of Shakespeare linger, are not any more attractive than our own St. Louis river, although he enjoyed his trip through England much better than on the continent.

Grand old Norway and Sweden was a disappointment to him. A wonderfully energetic, industrious people without opportunity, because of the rugged barren nature of the country, a people that have carried civilization and Christianity into England, Ireland and Scotland, Iceland and Greenland, and from Denmark along the coasts and over the seas, and they look upon free America as the home of peace and plenty.

Mr. Thorsen says that a trip through the British Isles, Germany, Denmark and the Scandinavian peninsula gives one a fair opportunity to compare conditions there and here. The energetic, industrious nature of the Scandinavians is better understood when one sees them in their fine homes and well tilled farms in this country where opportunity is given them in competition with Americans and men of other countries. Norway is progressive but the opportunity is not in the homeland.

Mr. Thorsen met John Tollefson and party in England and John said he would like to have money enough to bring every Norwegian to the United States, which expresses John's view of the old home conditions. Mr. Thorsen further remarked that we of the broad and glorious west will never be able to fully realize the blessings and joys that surround us unless we could see the hampered, poverty stricken condition of the agriculture classes of northern Europe.

The prosperous, christian masses of the United States need not envy the crowned heads or titled snobs of Europe, for they enjoy a better, purer, and a more independent life than those who ape at royalty and pass as snobs.

Danger From Beauregard.

On Aug. 20 McClellan wrote to his wife: "If Beauregard does not attack this week he is foolish. He has given me infinite advantages, and you may be sure I have not neglected the opportunity. Every day adds to the strength of my defenses, to the perfection of the organization and some little to our forces. I am gaining rapidly in every way. I can now defend Washington with almost perfect certainty." On the 23rd he said in another letter: "Beauregard has missed his chance, and I have gained what I most needed—time! I do not live at all, merely exist, worked and worried half to death. I have no privacy, no leisure, no relaxation, except in reading your letters and writing to you." On the 25th he added: "This morning telegram from other side announcing enemy advancing in force. Started off aids and put the wires at work. When fairly started alarm proved false. Friend Beauregard has allowed the chance to escape him. I have now some 65,000 effective men; will have 75,000 by end of week. Last week he certainly had double our force. I feel sure that the dangerous moment has passed."

The troops ordered by the president from New England, New York and the other states had now begun to arrive by almost every train. They were raw for the most part, but with the efficient discipline in force they were soon put in condition. The north at last had an army.

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The War Fifty Years Ago

MCClellan Organizes Army of the Potomac—No More Gray Uniforms For Union Soldiers—Beauregard Loses Chance of Taking Washington—President Lincoln Visits Army Camps in Virginia—Fremont's Proclamation Freeing Missouri Slaves Disavowed by President—Hamilton R. Gamble Becomes Loyal Governor of Missouri, Succeeding Claiborne F. Jackson, Deposed—Skirmishing in Virginia.

By JAMES A. EDGERTON.
(Copyright by American Press Association, 1911.)

ON Aug. 20, 1861, was issued the order creating the Army of the Potomac and giving General George B. McClellan command of all the Union forces along the river and as far to the rear as Baltimore and Fort Delaware. This was a new departure in American military organization. Heretofore there had been geographical departments with a major general over each, but no attempt to create armies on the European model. The new plan of organization into corps and divisions was brought forward by McClellan and was opposed by General Scott, who contended that the old methods of brigades and geographical departments were good enough. Finally McClellan had his way, and eventually his method was adopted by all the armies of the north. He also had a new plan of staff organization which was adopted. It is not without interest that he appointed as his chief of staff his father-in-law, Colonel R. B. Marcy.

While organizing his troops McClellan had also been fortifying Washington. The man at the head of the engineers was Major J. G. Barnard, afterward brigadier general. This department was reorganized, and Barnard was given charge of completing the defenses of the capital.

One of the earliest orders issued by the new commander of the Army of the Potomac was that no more gray uniforms should be purchased for northern soldiers. Hardly a fight had occurred up to this time but that the similarity in the uniforms worn in the two armies had created confusion. Many times Union troops had fired at each other. At Wilson's Creek the mistaking of Confederate troops for Federals had caused the defeat of Sigel's column and possibly changed the outcome of the whole fight.

Lincoln Visits Virginia Camps.
ON Aug. 21 Lincoln and three members of his cabinet, Seward, Chase and Cameron, accompanied by General McClellan, visited all the camps on the Virginia side of the Potomac. At this time the relations between the president and General McClellan were cordial, and in his "Own Story" McClellan wrote, referring to a later period, "My relations with Mr. Lincoln were generally very pleasant, and I seldom had trouble with him when we could meet face to face. So far as I can discover, this is about the only good word General McClellan ever had to say of any of his superiors. Scott, Stanton and Halleck he scored unmercifully. But, outside of Scott, all this came later, possibly for the reason that Stanton had not yet become secretary of war and Halleck had not yet been placed in chief command of the army."

Second to McClellan, perhaps the most popular major general appointed by Lincoln up to this time was John C. Fremont, the "Pathfinder" across the Rockies and the first Republican candidate for president. Yet complaints against Fremont had begun almost as soon as he took command at St. Louis. One of the most serious charges against him was that he had refused to re-enforce Lyon and had therefore been the indirect cause of the death of that brave and capable general. Other criticisms were that he overreached his authority, that he was personally inaccessible, that he was impractical and showed a lack of military experience and capacity.

On Aug. 20 Fremont's acts raised a much more serious question. That was the date of his famous proclamation declaring the entire state of Missouri under martial law, fixing penalties of those in rebellion against the Union, confiscating their property and freeing their slaves. This at once raised a storm in the border states and representations were made to Lincoln that unless Fremont's action in freeing the slaves was disavowed it might lose Kentucky to the Union.

Famous Proclamation Disavowed.
Lincoln wrote a kindly letter to Fremont, pointing out that his proclamation was not in harmony with the act of congress relating to the slaves of those in rebellion and asking him to modify his proclamation to conform to the law. This Fremont refused to do and invited the president himself to disavow the proclamation if he did not approve it.

The president had no choice but to do this, although he doubtless knew at the time that in taking such action he would subject himself to wholesale denunciation from the more radical of his own followers. In this he was not mistaken. Perhaps no act of his first year in the White House aroused more indignation than this. Yet, looked at from the distance of fifty years, it is plain that Lincoln was right. Fremont clearly overstepped his authority and took upon himself powers which belonged only to congress. Aside from any question of policy as to the border states, the plain letter of the law compelled the president to disavow Fremont's action. Moreover, in writing to Fremont Mr. Lincoln showed that he was trying to save the face of the general, giving him every opportunity to correct his own blunder and to do as though the correction were made of his own motion. Lincoln showed the same tenderness for Fremont in subsequent dealings between the two. Fremont's refusal to correct his obvious mistake in this instance placed Lincoln in an unfair and embarrassing position, but the president evinced his courage by meeting it promptly in the only way it could be met.

der was his especial care. Many of the men stationed in and about Washington at this time recall some kindly word or deed from the tall, big hearted president, who even then the soldiers were learning to love as a father. General William T. Sherman, who then had a subordinate command under McClellan, recalls that one day Mr. Lincoln drove about the camp and made one of the neatest and happiest little speeches to the men that he (Sherman) had ever heard. He regretted afterward that this talk had not been preserved. It was Lincoln's habit to greet the men in the ranks and shake hands with them, making some



HAMILTON R. GAMBLE, LOYAL WAR GOVERNOR OF MISSOURI, NAMED BY CONVENTION THAT DEPOSED GOVERNOR JACKSON, AND ELECTED LATER. HE DIED IN 1864.

humorous, kindly or admonitory remark to each. Perhaps it was only a fervent "God bless you" but it lingered in the soldier's mind in the long marches and fierce fighting that he followed.

Throughout the terrible weeks following Bull Run Lincoln remained externally calm and serene. Despite his burden of unaided responsibility, "greater than that of Washington," his faith in the final outcome seemed never disturbed. It was almost as though in the deep and mystical nature of the man he had comfort and assurances that others never knew.

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Missouri's War Governor.

Prior to this Hamilton R. Gamble, the new governor of Missouri, had issued a proclamation calling for 42,000 men. Governor Gamble had been elected by the convention to serve temporarily until the election in November. At that election, by the way, he was chosen for the full term and remained governor till his death in 1864. Governor Gamble was born in Virginia in 1788, was admitted to the bar at the age of eighteen and had lived in Missouri since he was twenty, or more than forty years. He became one of the foremost lawyers in the west and served as chief justice of the Missouri supreme court. There were few more difficult positions to hold than that of governor of a border state during the war, but by his practical wisdom and ability Governor Gamble won golden opinions during his incumbency both from the authorities at Washington and the people of his own state.

The week ending Aug. 20 saw few actions or other events worthy of special note. On the 22d General Daniel E. Sickles was authorized to raise an artillery regiment and a regiment of cavalry. At about this time General Butler was relieved of command at Fortress Monroe and was assigned to an expedition forming to reduce the forts at Hatteras Inlet, North Carolina. General Wool succeeded to the command at Fortress Monroe. On Aug. 24 Major Berrett of Washington reached New York in the custody of Federal detectives. Mr. Berrett was charged with disloyalty to the government. He claimed to be a Union man, but had refused to take the oath of allegiance and to this fact assigned his arrest.

Skirmishes in Virginia.

Two skirmishes of some importance occurred near Gauley bridge, western Virginia, during the week. This was the bridge destroyed by General Wise in escaping from the Kanawha valley a few weeks earlier. On Aug. 20, at a point in the valley near Gauley, called Hawk's Nest, the Eleventh Ohio had an action with a superior force of Confederates estimated at 4,000, in which the Federals had all the best of it, losing only three men, while it was reported at the time that the Confederates lost fifty killed and a number taken prisoners.

A more notable affair occurred at Summersville, about twenty-five miles from Gauley, on the 26th. Here the Seventh Ohio, under the command of Colonel Tyler, was surprised while at breakfast and attacked on both flanks and in front by a force reported as twice its own number. It was a desperate situation, but the Ohio troops finally managed to cut their way out with considerable loss, inflicting more damage than they suffered, however. The Federal loss was reported at fifteen killed and about fifty wounded



GENERAL JOHN E. WOOL, MEXICAN WAR VETERAN, WHO SUCCEEDED GENERAL BUTLER IN COMMAND OF TROOPS AT FORTRESS MONROE IN AUGUST, 1861.

and prisoners. There were no reports of the Confederate loss, but it was known to have been heavy. To understand the situation in western Virginia at this time it should be explained that General Robert E. Lee was in command of the Confederates in western Virginia and had sent General John B. Floyd, late secretary of war, into the Gauley valley with a considerable force, a portion of which was that attacked Tyler. All of this was leading up to the battle of Carnifex Ferry, fought in the same vicinity sixteen days later.



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