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## WENNBLOM-ASPER WEDDING.

Two of the Most Prominent Young People in Norway Township Wedded September 14th.

A nuptial event of more than local importance was celebrated in Norway township on the 14th instant, at the home of the bride's mother, Mrs. Laura Asper. The contracting parties, Mr. Robert S. Wennblom and Miss Lenora Amelia Asper, are among the most prominent young people in the county and members of pioneer families.

The ceremony took place at the home of Mrs. Asper at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, conducted by Rev. Nummedal of the Norwegian church and Rev. Nelson of the Swedish church, the bride belonging to the Norwegian and the groom to the Swedish branch of the Scandinavian race. The Reverend gentlemen spoke in their native tongue of the joys and blessings of the marital relation, giving the happy couple blessing and counsel from a double standard of church doctrine, and the wealth of the groom in broad acres in Norway township, entitled him and his bride to any ceremonial honors they desired.

The home of Mrs. Asper was handsomely decorated for the occasion while none but relatives of the bride and groom were invited. The bride was attended by Miss Anna Peterson and Miss Florence Wennblom, the latter a cousin of the groom, and the young gentlemen who supported the groom were Mr. Olaf Asper and Mr. Charles Asper. At the conclusion of the ceremony congratulations were extended after which came a sumptuous wedding dinner and the rejoicings closed with the departure of guests.

The bride wore a cream colored net and the groom looked his best in the conventional black. Miss Iona Herbrandson was the sweet flower girl, and the Norwegian bridal march was played by Miss Laura Nummedal, and the Land's church choir sang several numbers with splendid effect, and Miss Laura Nummedal, a very talented pianist, furnished music during the evening celebration.

The groom and his beautiful bride were generously remembered with wedding gifts, which will add to the charms of their happy home. The groom is a splendid young man, clean, vigorous, progressive, and enjoys the distinction of having for a start in life, about \$50,000 worth of real estate. The bride is a sweet, lovable young lady, thoroughly fitted for the responsible duties of her new life work and the LEADER joins with their many friends in wishing the gallant groom and his charming bride long life and happiness.

The bridal party was in Canton last Friday, coming up in the car of John A. Dehlin of Alcester, an uncle of the groom. They came up to have their photographs taken.

## One Fare For Round Trip to the Corn Palace.

The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul and the Chicago & Northwestern railroads have again granted a one fare for the round trip from any point in South Dakota to Mitchell for Corn Palace week. At this time, it is assured that large numbers will take advantage of this opportunity to visit Mitchell on this occasion. There is no other town or institution in the state that offers such a wonderful combination of agricultural, educational and artistic exhibits and high class entertainment as is offered by the people of Mitchell at their Corn Belt Exposition.

The decorations of the Corn Palace are now fast nearing completion and they represent something entirely new in Corn Palace decorations. This year's design is strictly Egyptian in character and will present a pleasing variety as contrasted with the Indian designs of last season. Mr. Gillis, the young artist who has supervised the designing and general decorative work is to be highly complimented upon his ability and success in this line.

One becomes possessed of a sense of intense satisfaction after having enjoyed an entertainment such as is given on this occasion and partakes in a measure at least, of the enthusiasm that possesses the people of Mitchell, which makes the Corn Palace possible.

Judging from reports as well as from the advertising that Mitchell people are putting out, Corn Palace visitors this year will get their money's worth several times over and Mitchell has once more demonstrated her ability to make good. Incidentally, it is quite pertinent to comment, right here, on the fact that there is one price, only, at the Corn Palace. Fifty cents admits you to the whole show.

The fact that the railroads have granted a one fare rate for the round trip and will run special trains on all lines makes it possible for everyone to attend at the minimum of time and expense.

Subscribe for the Leader.

## BURIAL OF W. H. PELTON.

A Noted Lincoln County Pioneer is Laid Beside His Wife in Forest Hill Cemetery.

The remains of William Henry Pelton arrived from Boise, Idaho, on Thursday of last week, and were taken in charge by Undertaker Byrnes who had selected six old pioneer friends to act as pall bearers as follows: J. V. Conklin, Eling Opsal, David Lantaff, B. B. Wright, W. A. Menor and Bruce Oliver.

Out in Forest Hill cemetery where the deceased buried his well beloved wife in 1887, and where he helped to bury many old friends in years past, his remains were tenderly and lovingly consigned to Mother Earth by those who knew him so well in the vigor of his splendid manhood.

He was born near Cleveland, Ohio, April 16, 1840. His early education was obtained in the common schools, after which he entered Hiram College and graduated under the Presidency of James A. Garfield, who afterwards became President of the United States. Mr. Pelton fitted himself for the profession of a teacher.

Mr. Pelton came to Lincoln county in the early 70's and after locating on a homestead in Highland township, he taught school for some time, and he and his family lived on the homestead for many years.

During the winter of 1875-76, when the settlers were suffering from the grasshopper plague, Mr. Pelton went down to Ohio among his old friends and secured needed assistance in the shape of money, food and clothing which he sent to Prairie Grange in this county for distribution.

He was prominent in the early life of this county and always ready to help the distressed. Although not rich, he contributed to every worthy cause, and suffering humanity appealed to his sensitive nature above all things else.

He was a Western Reserve republican, but the "Crown of Thorns and Cross of Gold" speech by William Jennings Bryan in 1896 changed his political views and he became a great admirer of Mr. Bryan and a strong personal friend of Mrs. Lease while speaking in this state. He attended all political meetings and when he laughed the speaker and meeting laughed with him. No man in this state or any other state, we believe, could laugh as he laughed, and when he turned loose everything went with him. When Mrs. Lease first heard one of his mirth provoking outbursts in the Sioux Falls auditorium, she stopped speaking and looked at him in amazement and said: "That laugh is worth a million dollars for it has a noble heart behind it."

A few years ago he went west and finally located at Boise, Idaho, where he died at the home of his son, Archie who with his sisters, Mrs. Clark and Miss Dorothy, were at the bedside when the grand old pioneer passed away on the 28th of last February, and was buried there, but Mrs. Belle Pelton Leavitt of Sioux Falls and the other members of the family finally decided that his remains should rest beside his wife in Forest Hill cemetery.

Mr. Pelton suffered from the grippe for a short time and then came paralysis and in one short week his noble heart was stilled forever.

Mrs. Belle Pelton Leavitt in company with her daughter, Marie, and son, Ned, and Mrs. L. C. Campbell, came down from Sioux Falls to attend the funeral of her father, and the final chapter in the history of one of the old pioneers is finished.

Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Haug of Dayton were in town Tuesday, and Mr. Haug found time to visit the quilt camp where he did up Steve Jones, one of Canton's best horse shoe artists. Mr. Haug says Dayton never takes second place in any ordinary contest.

Mrs. Thomas Thorson returned home last week from her European trip, stopping enroute to spend a week with her parents, Judge and Mrs. Hunt at Dodge Center, Minn., Mr. Thorson coming home direct from Minneapolis. Mrs. Thorson enjoyed her trip abroad immensely and is in splendid health.

## LA FOLLETTE HURON METTING.

Ringling Resolutions Adopted at a Large Meeting of Enthusiastic Followers of the Badger Statesman.

About four hundred prominent republicans met at Huron last week and resolved as follows:

We, the progressive republicans of South Dakota, in wide open state mass meeting assembled, do hereby resolve and proclaim Hon. Robert M. LaFollette our national progressive republican leader, and do by these resolutions place him in nomination before the South Dakota electorate as a candidate for the presidency of the United States and pledge him our unswerving support.

We have watched with delight Senator LaFollette's political development during the past quarter of a century into the greatest constructive statesman of the age.

He is right on the labor question. He is right on the money question. He is right on the transportation question.

He is right on the trust question. He is right on the tariff question. He is right on the reciprocity question.

He is right on the Alaskan question. He stands for popular representative government in party, state, and nation, in order that the people may rule and develop this government into a state making for human happiness to which it was dedicated.

We heartily approve of the plan of ascertaining the physical valuation of railroads and trust properties and providing for specific form of book-keeping and government auditing as a basis for adjusting railroad rates and prices of trust goods, as far as earning power of actual capital invested is concerned.

We emphatically protest against giving over the control or issuance of money into private hands as advocated in the Aldrich-Taft central bank theory. We insist that the government of the United States shall coin and issue the people's money, and keep the key to future progress in its own hands.

We believe in equitable tariff protection for the west as well as the east.

## A Newspaper of Quality.

There is no question as to the leading newspaper in this section of the North-West. It is The Sioux City Journal. It could not be otherwise with the unrivaled news service The Journal commands. Both day and night service of the Associated Press, with its corps of special news gatherers in all towns in this territory enables The Journal to present a news service that will surely satisfy any reader. There is nothing yellow about The Journal. Its news can be relied upon. Especial attention is given to the market page containing the gossip and prices of grain, stocks and produce, including the Elgin butter and cream market. This feature alone makes The Journal invaluable to farmers and stockmen.

If desired the LEADER will send in your subscription for either the Morning or Evening edition.

## Editor Reeves and President Taft.

The Grotton Independent editor is going to propound a few plain questions to the president, when the latter passes through South Dakota on his trip. It wouldn't surprise us if Mr. Taft was able to answer any of Mr. Reeves' interrogatories and not require over fifteen minutes time for framing up each of his replies in a very satisfactory manner, either—Vermillion Republican.

If it should take the President fifteen minutes to answer the average question asked by Editor Reeves, how long would it take the President to answer this: "Mr. President, if it was right for you to seek democratic votes to pass your reciprocity bill, why was it wrong for Senator LaFollette to seek democratic votes to pass the free list and wool tariff bills; and if reciprocity was right why was the free list bill wrong? And finally, Mr. President, was your veto of the wool tariff bill not in favor of the tariff robbers?"

Some of the office holders along with the President would shout: "Shut up! Put him out!" That would be the answer.

## John A. Stransky Hates a Political Traitor In Any Party.

Hon. J. A. Stransky of Pukwana, a modest, genial, gentleman, and one of the big real estate men of the state, was in Canton Monday on real estate business and the editor had the pleasure of meeting him in company with J. W. Brenner, who is also making money in real estate.

"Send me the LEADER," said Mr. Stransky, "I want to read your political sermons about R. J. Gamble."

"Yes," the editor replied, "We are engaged in a little political work to the end that senator Gamble should be repudiated by the people of this state for betraying them after his election as a progressive, and if the balance of the state is like Lincoln county, he won't know he was running after the primary vote is counted."

"I am out of politics now," said the Pukwana gentleman, "and I am doing some work for the church, but if you want a little help to do up R. J. Gamble good and plenty, call on me or my friends. I have no use for a political traitor in any party, and I do not think any man ever betrayed a state as Gamble has this. Has Gamble any friends in Lincoln county?"

"He may have a few, but we don't know of any at present," said the editor. "He is not entitled to any friends. He betrayed all those who made him senator last time, and sold the interests of the people for presidential smiles and papp. He is worthless as a man and unreliable as a politician, and the people of this state will repudiate him at the polls. He is fishing hard for standpat support, having promised the state delegation to Taft, but the conservative republicans will not trust him, because he betrayed the only true friends he ever had in this state, and the standpatters know he would betray them. He is kicked out of the party several years ago by Kittredge, Burke, Martin and other republican leaders, because they knew him better than those who picked him up, and those who picked him up have repented abundantly for their folly, but sacketh and ashes can't wipe out the memory of Gamble's treachery. Now he comes around again insulting decent politicians with his presence, asking to be sent back to the senate to disgrace the state some more. R. J. Gamble is dead politically, and if the race for the senate was between Burke and Gamble every progressive vote cast in Lincoln county would be for Burke."

"That's the feeling over on the slope," said Mr. Stransky. "That's the feeling all over the state," said the editor, "and Gamble's office holding supporters are powerless to prevent the political wake."

"Well, my good brother, I rejoice in your patriotic work and if I can help you make the 'wake' a howling success you know where I live."

Then Mr. Brenner asked Mr. Stransky about a section of land, and they were off on business.

## Alfalfa Palace For Land Show.

How the wonderful alfalfa plant has been brought to America, acclimated in zones further north than it has ever known before, together with graphic demonstrations as to its value as a food for stock, will be shown at the Northwestern Land Show at St. Paul in December in a great exhibit known as the "Alfalfa Palace."

This exhibit will be installed to show samples of alfalfa seed and samples of the hay, various methods of curing, the mixing with corn and other grains. Finally its effect when used with grain to make a balanced ration for live stock.

The Northwestern Railway lines have arranged to install this exhibit and it will be made especially interesting to the northern states. Some states have imagined that the legume plant known as alfalfa, would not be adapted to their climate, but the plant breeders at the experiment stations have stretched the alfalfa belt northward and one of the features of the show in St. Paul next December, will be to show the success with which alfalfa is produced in the north.

The Hardangerlaget meets at Sioux Falls on September 28-29, and a banquet for 400 members is being provided for. Thomas T. Sexe of Canton is the only Hardanger youth in Canton and he is a very enthusiastic one at that. He is getting a painting made of a Hardanger "Brudefarden" and Thomas feels that the boys will appreciate such a delightful subject.

Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Little are back in Canton from Ashcroft, Harding county, and are here to stay for the winter, at least, as Mr. Little has proved up on his claim. He states that he raised a good crop of wheat and corn, and everything else in abundance. He broke his ground deep and prepared it for seed in a proper manner, and the result was good, while the neighbors who only skimmed the virgin soil and planted on sod had poor returns, even with the help of heavy July rains. Mr. and Mrs. Little are glad to get back home again, and their friends are glad to see them.

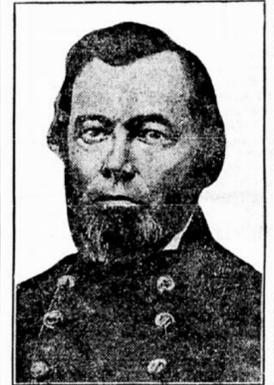
## The War Fifty Years Ago

First Naval Battle of the Rebellion—Commodore Stringham's Vessels Attack Forts at Hatteras Inlet—Fort Clark and Fort Hatteras Surrender With Guns and Men After Heavy Bombardment and Heroic Defense. Victory a Blow to Blockade Running In That Section. Fremont Assigns Grant to Southeast Missouri Command—Confederates Attack Garrison at Lexington, Mo.—General Lyon's Body Reaches New York.

By Captain GEORGE L. KILMER, Late U. S. V.  
(Copyright by American Press Association, 1911.)

WHENEVER the United States navy set to work to smash things in the civil war the fight was to the finish, and it made no difference that wooden ships were sent against land forts. Even in these times of armor plate and ship commanders are not in a hurry to take the forts. The sailors in 1861 took great chances, and boldness carried the day.

Commodore Stringham's battle at Hatteras Inlet the 28th and 29th of August, 1861, proved that the navy was equal to the work of breaking roads for the army when a coast position was to be attacked. North Carolina put herself upon the defensive even before joining the Southern Confederacy. The steamer Albemarle was armed and sent out cruising in the waters adjoining the sounds, and all her prizes were turned into ships of war. In August there were four vessels in all ready to defend sounds and to make war upon the commerce of the north whenever a rich ship could be run down. Stringham was sent



GENERAL THOMAS A. MORRIS, PROMINENT UNION OFFICER IN CAMPAIGNS IN WESTERN VIRGINIA FIFTY YEARS AGO.

To the scene to put a stop to these raids and close the inlets to the sounds. Hatteras was the chief point of offense, and the inlet had been fortified with two works commanding the ship channel.

On the point of Hatteras island south of the cape, where the channel passes through the narrow bluffs, the North Carolinians built a fort covering an acre and a half of ground, with bombproof chambers, mounting twenty-five guns. This was the main point of resistance. The mouth of the inlet is covered by a sand bar, which compels ships to follow a narrow channel in order to pass through, and hence there was no sea room for maneuver in front of the hostile guns. South of Fort Hatteras, the large one in the pass, there is a bay half a mile wide, which ships must cross in order to reach the channel, and as a sort of outwork or picket to hold up the enemy and give warning to the garrison at Hatteras the southerners built another work called Fort Clark. This work mounted five thirty-two pounders.

## Stringham's Plan of Battle.

Flag Officer Stringham's force was very formidable, but victory was by no means a certainty. The steam frigate Minnesota led off as flagship, followed by the frigate Wabash, the sloops of war Cumberland, Susquehanna and Pawnee and the converted steamers Monticello and Harriet Lane. Three transports carried 800 soldiers under Ben Butler. The intention of the commanders was to land the troops on the shore north of Fort Hatteras, and while the ships bombarded the works from a safe distance the soldiers would charge along the beach and capture them by storming.

The surf rolls with terrible violence upon the beach along Hatteras, and iron surf boats had been provided for the troops to get ashore. The Monticello and Harriet Lane, both of light draft, ran close inshore to cover the landing in case of attack. The first landing was made early on the 28th, but the work went slowly, and the surf increased in violence. Finally the boats were hurled on the beach and destroyed, and after about 300 men had reached shore it was found impossible to re-enforce them or to take them back to the ships. Two howitzers went ashore with the troops, but the ammunition was wet, and the situation was very desperate. The gunboats were compelled to stand offshore out of range of the landing. Without provisions or water the detachment was left to its fate and later in the war would have fared roughly at the hands of the "Johnnies." But in August, 1861, the south-

was too much for green fighting men to endure. The fuse of this shell went out, but soon another exploded directly over the magazine. Fortunately this shell did not set fire to the roof, but it was clear that the enemy had the range of the vitals of the work, and there wasn't a gun on hand strong enough to land a single shot in the feet.

Confederates Surrender. Captain Barron called a council of war, and at 10:45 a. m. less than two hours after the firing of the first shot, Hatteras was flying the white flag, and the first naval battle of the war was ended.

This was not alone the first naval battle and naval victory of the war, but the first unequivocal victory on land or sea. The surrender was unconditional, and more than 600 soldiers, with their officers, and the armament of two forts fell into Stringham's hands. The Confederate warships sailed away into the sound for a brief respite of liberty.

The Hatteras victory was the beginning of the conquest of all the North Carolina coast and was a blow to blockade running from that region. The Confederates fought tenaciously for the control of those waters even to the end of the war, but with the fall of Hatteras went the key to the region. Stringham's work was quickly and thoroughly done.

## Beginning of War Navy.

On Aug. 29, the day on which this action closed, the New York Tribune announced that the United States then had a naval force of fifty-nine vessels, 697 guns and 9,212 men in the Atlantic and gulf squadrons; twenty-five vessels in the Potomac and eight on the Pacific coast; twelve ordered home from abroad, thirty-one building, thirty-five fitting out and more than seventy-five purchased. This was the beginning of the navy that played so great a part in winning the war for the north. The south had fewer vessels, and her navy remained numerically inferior throughout the struggle. Many of the naval battles were fought between the Union gunboats and Confederate fortifications, as was the case at Hatteras.

There were but few other stirring events during the week ending Sept. 2. On Aug. 28 General Fremont assigned General Ulysses S. Grant to command in southeastern Missouri. McClellan's outposts about Washington had a few skirmishes during the week, but none of them of moment. On the 29th a large Confederate force attacked about 400 home guards and United States regular troops at Lexington, Mo., but were beaten off with considerable loss. It was this action which caused Fremont to send Colonel Mulligan to Lexington, who afterward immortalized himself in the siege of that city.

There were two rather stirring actions on Sept. 1. At Bennett's Mills, Mo., thirty-eight Union troops were attacked by 350 Confederates, but rendered such good account of themselves that they drove their assailants



GENERAL DANIEL E. SICKLES, AUTHORIZED TO ORGANIZE ARTILLERY AND INFANTRY REGIMENTS IN AUGUST, 1861. GENERAL SICKLES IS STILL LIVING. HE BECAME A CORPS COMMANDER AND LOST HIS RIGHT LEG AT GETTYSBURG.

far enough back to escape up a ravine. The Federal loss was three killed and the Confederate somewhat larger.

The other action occurred at Boone Court House, in western Virginia. Here the Union forces attacked, killing thirty of the enemy, capturing forty, wounding many more and burning the town. There were no Federals killed.

On Sept. 2 the body of General Nathaniel Lyon reached New York after having received tokens of honor and respect everywhere in its journey across the continent.

Washington was now entirely out of danger. On Aug. 31 General McClellan wrote: "Our defenses are becoming very strong now, and the army increasing in efficiency and number quite rapidly. I think Beauregard has abandoned the idea of crossing the river above us, and I learned today again that my movements had entirely disconcerted their plans. I do not think they will dare to attack. We are now ready for them. The news from every quarter tonight is favorable. All goes well."