

NEWS OF SOUTH DAKOTA.

A. C. Brink, a leading business man of Pierre, is suffering from a paralytic stroke.

A. J. Garner, a Madison contractor, was seriously injured in a fall from a building on which he was working at Plankinton.

Miss Edith Strever has assumed the duties of postmistress at Hamhill. Until recently she was teacher of a country school near town.

Joha Wilkes, of Spearfish, pleaded guilty of theft when confronted with evidence of a trail of flour from the warehouse to his own door.

Paul Hempel, of Parkston, has a dream of a trolley driven carrier to take the place of the rural mail carrier, the carrier to travel on the roadside fence.

George Johnson, of Egan, committed suicide in an old house near the railroad junction south of Egan. It is thought that he shot himself because of disappointment in love.

The state's financial report for November, shows \$523,793 in cash, \$58,968 of which is in general fund, \$49,330 in game fund, \$17,685 in school fund which is to be distributed this month, \$170,211 in twine plant fund.

Farmers in the vicinity of Valley, in Hyde county, are planning a rabbit drive some time in the near future. Rabbits are unusually thick this year and it is planned to organize two sides and stage a competitive drive.

Harold Conklin, aged 22, son of a well known Kingsbury county farmer, died from injuries received when a part of a corn shelling machine he was assisting in operating broke loose and struck him a terrible blow. He lived only ten minutes after being struck.

An uncancelled check has been found in Sioux Falls, drawn April 18, 1885, payable to A. Johnson, by Arthur Johnson of that city. The check was made out by D. W. Stites, at the time deputy treasurer of Minnehaha county. It has never passed through the clearing house.

A peculiar case is reported from Yendon township, near Pukwana, where Amelia Kopyla, a well known farmer, became insane as the result of lead poisoning. His condition was found so serious that it will be necessary to send him to the state hospital for the insane at Yankton.

In the belief that a "firebug" may have been operating at Platte, Insurance Commissioner Stahlen and a deputy have been there investigating a recent fire which destroyed the Roger house in Castalia township. The officers would discuss the nature of the evidence which they had secured.

E. A. Paulsen, buttermaker at the Webster Co-Operative Creamery, has received a silver cup, gold-lined, recently awarded him by the National Creamery Buttermakers' association for having on exhibition at the recent butter show in Chicago, the highest test butter exhibited from South Dakota.

While driving in their automobile, G. H. Getman and family, of McIntosh were all painfully injured and the automobile was rendered a total wreck as it dashed over a steep embankment on the old Wade trail near McIntosh. The machine dropped a distance of 10 feet while going at a good rate of speed.

Rev. B. F. Tilley, for the past three years pastor of the First Baptist church of Mitchell, has offered his resignation, to take effect March 1, 1914. In the time that Rev. Mr. Tilley has occupied the Mitchell pulpit he has doubled the membership of the church and built a new stone structure. Completion of his mission in Mitchell is given as the reason for the resignation.

Through a local item in the Ortleigh Outlook, F. M. Pearson, a traveling "medicine man" known as "Dr. Bliss," found his son from whom he had been separated for many years. The son, a well-to-do stock buyer at Sacred Heart, Minn., happened to pick up a copy of the Outlook at a hotel and saw a mention of his father. He communicated with "Dr. Bliss," and a reunion of father and son followed.

Perkins county nincoms matched skill recently with the hunters of Corson county in a rabbit hunting contest. When the count was made at the close of a day of heroic endeavor there was found to be a grand total of 600 jackrabbits, making two double wagon box loads. The average kill per man from Corson county exceeded that of the Perkins county sportsmen and the latter paid for an oyster supper and a dance.

Andrew Marsal, of Vanderbilt, a pioneer of the Dakota territory dating back to the time of the civil war, died at Aberdeen from the complications resulting from several years' sickness. Marsal came to Dakota driving a herd of cattle for the use of the soldiers at Fort Lincoln. He was then variously engaged at wood cutting, stock raising and prospecting along the Missouri river and in the Black Hill until he retired eight years ago.

The arrival at Winner of a number of officials of the Northwestern Railroad company, and their inspection of the region west of Winner, has given rise to the rumor that the company contemplates an early extension to Carter and points in Mellette county.

Rev. G. M. Peacock, for some time pastor of the Coxsack Congregational church at Cass Lake and Wymore, Minn. He expects to assume his new duties there the first Sunday in January.

Bishop Busch is giving a series of lectures on the Catholic church at Rapid City, his subjects including: "Religion and Religions, Christ and Christianity," "The Church, Her Sphere and Methods," "Sin, Its Nature, Effects and Remedy," "The Christian Living, His Hindrances and His Helps," "Beyond the Grave, Life Everlasting."

Lee Jukkuri, a 9-year-old boy of Lead, was accidentally shot by Charles Norton. The boys were playing with a 22-caliber rifle when it was discharged, the bullet entering the eye of young Jukkuri.

WHEN SANTA CLAUS BOARDS MAN-O-WAR



ABSURD as it may sound to every one, the bluejackets still believe in Santa Claus. That rotund, rosy-cheeked little old man pays as much attention to the thousands of boys on board the warships as he does to the thousands of perhaps younger in years, boys and girls ashore. Instead of coming in a sleigh with reindeer and merry bells, he comes in a precarious-looking boat, fully armed and conveyed, with the boom of musketry and the loud blowing of horns. The blowing of horns is a universal custom with the boys of all countries and colors and with the bluejackets too.

On Christmas day Santy is the highest ranking officer of the fleet, and all flags are Junior to his fur tree hoisted to the masthead. With his flag lieutenant, his aide and the rest of the staff, he cruises about among the ships distributing the gifts with which his argosy is laden. His method of doing this is fraught with as much red tape as is ever the greetings of the old admiral of the Dutch fleet in the time of Queen Bess. All the paraphernalia symbolical of austere rank and bounty that can be gotten together are used as adornments and no end of work is expended on the rig of the boat to be used, which is sometimes the wherry and sometimes the punt.

In order to hold to the traditional custom used in the time of Paul Jones and down through the years, the boat is rigged like a brig, that is, with two masts and yard arms crossing, with jib and staysail and spanker out astern. On the fore and after quarters they arrange large wooden tubes, in which are inserted small arms. These "spiggoty guns" com-

pose the saluting battery and heavy main battery also, and are manned and fired by the boatswain of "Der Prosit," who is a ponderous man in his official garb and darning in the way he approaches the ships, whose crews through the sides and answer the salute with a revolver shot from the poop.

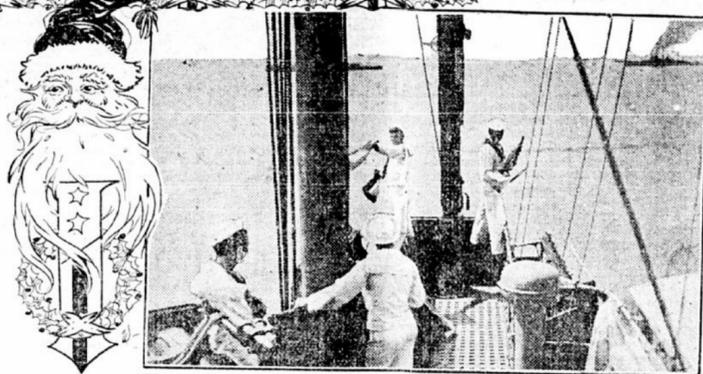
The saluting takes place before "Der Prosit" is within hailing distance, and all hands have a laugh at the tiny sounds, strongly contrasted in their minds with the salute of the big guns which they are accustomed to hear. Next the boatswain gets up in the bows and resting one hand almost on top of the foremast and lifting a megaphone as long as himself to his lips, calls out at the top of his voice, "Ship, ahoy!" The quartermaster answers from the bridge, "Hello, hello! Der Prosit!" "Aye, aye," the boatswain returns. "Come alongside," calls the quartermaster. Then the admiral of "Der Prosit" rises in the stern, some ten feet aft of the boatswain in the bow, his head on a level with the topmast, and bawls out through his megaphone, "All hands fur-r! sail."

With that the crew, consisting of one man, who also acts in the capacity of fohorn, gets amidships and climbs the mainmast, which sways to and fro as if about to capsize the entire craft, and pulls down all the sails. The vessel is standing to," he then calls out to the boatswain, who reports to the admiral over the crew's head, who in turn reports to Santa Claus, sitting in the stern sheets at the tiller. All these orders are given and carried out in the most solemn manner, to the merriment of the ship's crew looking on from the rail above.

The crew of "Der Prosit" then gets out oars and pulls alongside while on deck the real boatswain's mate pipes eight side boys to stand at the head of the gangway and salute the admiral and Santa Claus when they come aboard. The president of the United States only rates six side boys when he comes aboard, while Santy has his eight, besides his are petty officers while the president's are only good-looking apprentice boys. As the argosy draws alongside the boatswain pipes the long, low tune and three short blasts characteristic of the coming aboard of great men.

No less a person than the captain of the ship meets the admiral of "Der Prosit," his wife, Santy, laden with a huge basket full of presents, the boatswain and the crew, while the bigger sounds three portentous ruffles and the ship's company, assembled aft, stands at attention. Indeed the officers are all present, for they believe in Santy as well as do the crew. When the admiral's wife, some fair faced sailor with Manila rope hair and a tawdry skirt, swings aboard holding her train high and exposing a generous view of red stockings to the eyes of the sailors, a great laugh is evoked and a shout goes up, "higher, higher," or "Oh, you Kiddo!"

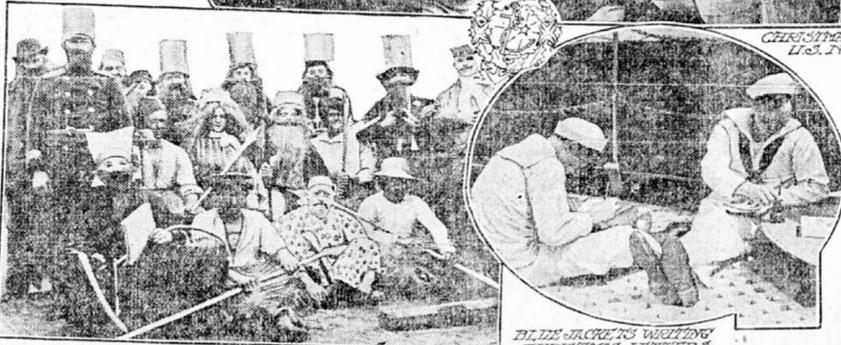
The boatswain in command of the crew shouts to his one man for "Attention!" then puts him through a series of gymnastics of a peculiar and intensely funny character. The admiral, as if not thoroughly taking in the landscape, lifts a huge



EXCHANGING CHRISTMAS GREETINGS BY FLAG SIGNALING



CHRISTMAS DINNER IN THE MESS HALL



BLUE-JACKET'S WRITING CHRISTMAS LETTERS

pair of binoculars in the form of two quart wine bottles lashed together, to his eyes and makes a pretense of getting his bearings by scrutinizing the sailors about him. Presently he reports to Santy, who has deposited his basket of presents on the quarter deck, "Sir, I see we are now in the Cannibal Isles."

Santy begins then to pick up presents and giving them to the crew of "Der Prosit" and the admiral's wife, and even to the admiral himself, who distributes them accordingly, cutting many ridiculous capers. The presents are of a type that bring laughter. They are gotten up and made by the friends of those to whom they are sent, with an idea towards characterizing the ambition, the whim or the standing jokes that mark the receiver. If the captain is a four striper he will probably get an admiral's star, unless he has some other whim by which he is more properly known. When he is presented with this he can only blush in the presence of everybody, and take his dose, as Santy is supreme on Christmas day.

But the greatest gift that Santy can bestow falls to the lot of those who, through some misfortune or slip, have come in line for punishment. It is customary for Santy to walk boldly up to the captain and ask him to "whitewash" the books. In the face of everybody and on Christmas day the captain can not very well refuse this request, although some captains have been seen to wince and cough before granting the immeasurable favor. The report book, in which all punishable acts are entered, is swept clean and the culprits are reinstated to first-class standing and enjoy all the privileges held by their more fortunate shipmates who have not fallen before the multiplicity of temptations that daily assail the man-o-war'sman.

The event which forms a background for all this merriment is the regular "big feed," as the sailors call it. For the last week this has crept into their conversation. The turkey and plum stuff are the three great delicacies to the sailors, and they have more respect for them than for the three graces.

"What kind of a feed is the commissary gonna hand us?" one sailor asks of another. During this time of anticipation excitement runs high and the commissary is a very much respected person. In fact, he is never a retired person, for his billet is a hard one to fill to the satisfaction of every one who eats at the general mess. There is always some old tar or other who imagines himself to be slighted by the quality of his food, and the apprentice boys take from him the habit of complaining with very little reason on their side. Quarrels often result and have to be referred to the "mast," where the first lieutenant (first lift) settles the matter in favor of the commissary, so that the sailor arranges a private settlement with the commissary later on where the first lift has nothing to say about it.

The burden of the repast falls naturally upon the cooks and mess attendants. It is far from an enjoyable affair with them, although they are an

affable lot. The preparation of the potatoes is the work of a dozen men, since they must be extraordinarily nice.

The "skinners" arrange themselves astride a bench in range of a tub where one man sits and tosses potatoes continually. The tub is kept full by another man who dumps in from a sack carried down from the upper deck. So a cycle is made, the clean peeled potatoes going constantly into another tub, which is dragged into the galley and dumped into a great urn through which water is percolating. These are rinsed around by another mess attendant and dumped into other urns where steam is turned on, while another tub of peeled ones are being brought from the skinners.

When they are done the ship's cook himself, who paces to and fro in the galley all the while, mounts upon the nearest urn with his, and taking a great six-foot masher proceeds to pound them into a white flakey mass fit for a king. But this is not all he has to do, either. The turkeys are browning in the long ovens and he and his three assistants have continually to open the doors, probe with long forks into the swelling breasts and ascertain when to take them out. The mess tables are all numbered so that each sailor knows just where to go when he gets down through the hatchway, and he doesn't waste any time getting there on this occasion. It is indeed a singular and lively scene on the gundeck at this period. Every man's plate is heaped to the brim before him and all apply themselves with a darning and disregard for mere stomachs that would make a dyspeptic wince and turn his head. Dozens of tables dangle from hooks between parallel columns of sailors, who seem only restrained from eating each other alive by the flimsy, vacillating boards which support the food.

When these ravenous appetites have been slaked and even those who have the dilating powers of an anaconda are put at rest, or in pain, as the case may be, some of the "old shellbacks" will begin to grow remiss and tell of the Christmas mases they have spent in lands where there were no turkeys nor anything else fit for the "big feed."

Says old Pete, the sailmaker's mate: "I mind the time down in Darien, when the steward had nothin' in the storeroom but a ton of crusty hard biscuits full of bugs, so when 'y' busted 'em with the handle 've yer knife they went whimpy nifty in every direction—under yer plate, behind yer cup, up yer sleeve and around the mess pans. But, mates, that was a Christmas for yer life! Couldn't eat the buffalo meat, it was that much like the hot rope so we drunk of coffee and engaged ourselves in bug races down the table. By tryin' all the bugs out we got some speedy ones. And they was speedy. I had one that could trot down that table—trot, mind 'y'—like it was Maude S herself. The devil of it was the bloody bug wouldn't keep in the course between the plates. She'd break for a hole near the finish. I bet big money on 'er, though, and after losin' 29 bones by her duckin' out of it when she was two whole plate lengths ahead, mind 'y'. I figured I could head her off the next time and 'v in anyhow, so I put up 50 bones—50 good cold plunkers on that skinny little runt of a bug, and strike me blind! You ought a seen that race! Go! That cussed little bug slid down that mess table like it was on ball bearings. I headed 'er off at the hole with a piece of tack and she run clean again the bottom board of the table an' butter 'er brains out. She'd been over on 'er back stone dead. But that race! Whee! I raked in the coin from the captain of the hold Christmas! Well, strike me, fellers! That was some Christmas even if we didn't have any eat."

The group is most effective on the window ledge of a sunny dining room. Wandering Jew is a cheerful winter plant, for its pale green leaves seem to catch and hold the sunshine. Wandering Jew may be rooted in a bowl of water and kept on a bracket all winter by a window, a little water being added from time to time. Planted in earth, this plant grows very rapidly and takes on a darker, richer green.

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DOES NOT EXEMPT

SUNDRY CIVIL BILL CLAUSE FAILS TO SAVE LABOR MEN FROM PROSECUTION.

JOHN P. WHITE CASE CITED

President Wilson, Criticized for Signing Measure, Proves He Doesn't Intend It Shall Hamper Department of Justice.

By GEORGE CLINTON.

Washington. — President Wilson, through the department of justice, it is said is going to try to show that there was foundation for the promise made when he signed the sundry civil bill that cases against labor unions accused of violating the Sherman law would be prosecuted even in the face of the exempting clause which was contained in that measure.

There was much criticism of the president's action in signing the bill which contained the clause. It was called class legislation and it also was said that in spirit it was unconstitutional. The letter of the law was made so that it would stand the test of constitutionality.

There are of course all kinds of varying views on the subject of the wisdom and the right of congress to attempt to exempt labor unions and associations of farmers engaged in co-operative work from the action of the Sherman law. President Taft vetoed as one of the last acts of his administration a sundry civil bill which contained the exemption clause, but appears in the present sundry civil bill which President Wilson signed and is now a law. The measure as passed contained this paragraph:

"For the enforcement of the anti-trust laws, \$300,000; provided, however, that no part of this money shall be spent in the prosecution of any organization or individual for entering into any combination or agreement having in view the increasing of wages, shortening of hours, or bettering the conditions of labor or for any act done in furtherance thereof not in itself unlawful; provided, further, that no part of this appropriation shall be expended for the prosecution of producers of farm products and associations of farmers who co-operate and organize in an effort to and for the purpose of obtaining and maintaining a fair and reasonable price for their products."

Prosecution of John P. White.

Recently Attorney General McReynolds undertook the prosecution of John P. White, president of the United Mine Workers' Union of America, on the charge of conspiring to restrain trade and commerce. Labor colleagues of Mr. White were included in the prosecution with the United States government as the prosecutor. The funds which were used by attorney general of the White case were not taken from the money provided for the enforcement of the anti-trust laws.

President Taft was praised for vetoing the appropriation bill which contained the identical clause. After President Wilson who had expressed on many occasions disapproval of class legislation so called signed the bill, the country was surprised, or at any rate manifestations of surprise were in evidence in most of the papers of the country, and were not confined to journals advocating the cause of the Democratic party and standing staunchly in support of the general sense of the administration. When he signed the bill, President Wilson said: "I can assure the country that this item will neither limit nor in any way embarrass the actions of the department of justice. Other appropriations supply the department with abundant funds to enforce the law. The law will be interpreted in the determination of what the department shall do by independent and impartial judgments as to the true and just meaning of substantive statutes of the United States."

Plan for Alaska Railway.

Almost unquestionably congress is to order the construction by the government of a railroad in Alaska. Uncle Sam will own the railroad after it is built and it may be that he will operate it. In his address to congress when it met in regular session President Wilson recommended that the territorial road should be built and operated by the government. "Administered" is taken generally here as in this case being a synonym for "operated."

It is likely that a railroad 400 miles long will be authorized by the expected legislation, and that the law authorizing the road's construction will be so framed as to leave the question of private or government operation to the discretion of the president of the United States.

The chances are that this first venture of Uncle Sam into the railroad ownership field will be made under the guidance of a law framed largely by

JEALOUSY ON THE FRONTIER

How Carefully European Countries Guard Their Borders is Shown by This Incident.

A frontier incident occurred recently when a Lieutenant of the aero plane fleet at Posen, Germany, was taking part in scouting practice early in the morning. A slight fog arose and a few minutes later the rattle of musketry and a hole in the wing of his machine showed that he had been espied by the Russian sentinels. The Lieutenant thought it advisable to descend, and had a very friendly reception from the Russian captain, who regretted that he was unable to settle the affair himself, and must take the aviator and his machine to headquarters 20 miles away. There being no railways, the Lieutenant foresaw a long delay, and proposed as a shorter and pleasanter method that the Russian captain should accompany him thither on his machine, if not forbidden by the regulations. The regulations apparently did not provide for such a case, and the Russian cap-

tain consented. Both officers set off after a cordial luncheon party, but in consequence of defective motor the Lieutenant was compelled to make a premature descent. To the equal surprise of both officers the park in which they landed was German soil. Consequently the tables were turned, and the Lieutenant had to take the captain as his prisoner. Both were rather amused by the misadventure, and were especially glad that they were able to enter Germany without risking a volley from German rifles.

Rich Man's Advantage.

"One of the most enlightening tariff arguments which I ever heard was delivered by William Sulzer when he was running for governor," said a Washington legislator. "He was discussing schedule K.

"This, my friends," said Mr. Sulzer, "bears hardest on the poor man. The poor man must have two suits of clothes—a light suit for summer and a heavy suit for winter. The rich man needs only one suit, a light one, because in the winter he can go to Palma Beach."

The contemplated legislation provides for the location of town sites. The acquisition of land for monopoly holdings is prohibited and no person or corporation can acquire land for the purpose of holding it in idleness. The proponents of the measure say that every safeguard has been taken to prevent the exploitation of Alaska for the profit of monopolies, and that the field will be found to be open for "competitive strivings."

Under the terms of the bill the president is authorized at his discretion to take over the holdings of railroads already in operation in Alaska. Any property belonging to the United States in use in Panama canals construction and which can be of service in Alaska will be transferred from the canal strip to the territory, to be used in railroad building when the engineers on the Canal Zone declare that their work is finished. The financial provisions of the bill instruct the secretary of the treasury to borrow \$35,811,000 on the credit of the United States and to issue bonds in the denominations of \$100 to \$1,000. The sum of \$1,000,000 is set aside for administration purposes.

Good Roads Favored.

Before long congress expects a report from its joint committee on federal aid in the construction of post roads. It is believed by the members that legislation for a government appropriation for highway building throughout the country will be made an administration matter, and enacted into law with the sanction of both houses with very few signs of division on party lines. The several states, in order to secure government aid in road building, will be called upon to appropriate their pro rata share of the money.

The joint committee has Jonathan Bourne, Jr., as its chairman. Mr. Bourne is no longer in congress, but he still retains his committee membership. He has formulated his own plans for good roads and his example has been followed by Senator Swanson of Virginia and by Representative Shackelford of Missouri.

Bourne's Ambitious Plan.

The plan of former Senator Bourne is ambitious. He would like to have the government issue \$1,000,000,000 in bonds, the issue and the sale "not to exceed such amounts as may be necessary from time to time to enable the treasurer of the United States to make payments from the United States highway fund to the several states in accordance with the provisions of this act."

It is a part of Mr. Bourne's plan to have the money accredited to the states in proportion to their total land area, their population, their assessed valuation of taxable property, and the total mileage of public highways. On the basis of appropriations amounting to \$1,000,000,000, and provided that all the requirements of the act shall be complied with, the different states will get large sums of money varying of course with the size and wealth of the commonwealths. Illinois, for instance, would get about \$40,000,000, while its neighbor state, Missouri, would get about \$35,000,000, sums which it would seem would build several miles of fairly good roadway.

What Shackelford Proposes.

Representative Shackelford, who is a member of the joint committee, has allowed some of his views on the subject to be known in advance of the committee's report. He has no such vaulting money-spending ambitions as those which seem to be lodged in Mr. Bourne's head. It is probable that his views more nearly coincide with those of the average member of congress. In truth it is likely that Mr. Shackelford's scheme, which he already has put into bill form, will be found to agree pretty closely with the provisions of the good roads measure as it finally receives the sanction of the two houses. In the Shackelford bill, in accordance with the state's rights and constitutional method as they appeal to the Democratic mind, the money asked is to be used in the construction and maintenance of rural post roads. Now rural post roads generally are the highways of the state, but use of them, and that they connect with roads leading into adjoining states, makes the matter doubly safe from the standpoint of the strict constitutionalists, or at any rate the Democrats seem to think so.

NOT OF THE SAME STRAIN

Famous Dogs of St. Bernard's Pass Are Not the Equals of Those of Former Days.

Half a century ago, or even in more recent days, such rescues by St. Bernard dogs as the one reported recently from St. Bernard's pass were matters of comparatively frequent occurrence and many were the romantic tales told of the almost human intelligence displayed by the St. Bernards of the fa-

mous hospice, which were specially trained by the monks to fulfill their errands of mercy.

The breed is in a very different position from that which it occupied many years ago, for practically the entire stock of St. Bernards belonging to the hospice was wiped out by a terrific storm one winter's night. This necessitated the monks rebuilding their strain from blood obtained from the plains below and other sources, a large part of the seeds, planted in a large pot last spring, have grown into three of these little tapering trees, one much taller than the other two, and

the group is most effective on the window ledge of a sunny dining room.

Wandering Jew is a cheerful winter plant, for its pale green leaves seem to catch and hold the sunshine. Wandering Jew may be rooted in a bowl of water and kept on a bracket all winter by a window, a little water being added from time to time. Planted in earth, this plant grows very rapidly and takes on a darker, richer green.

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