

NEWS OF SOUTH DAKOTA

Western Newspaper Union News Service. Federal Building for Belle Fourche. Belle Fourche.—Site Inspector Robinson of Washington, D. C., has been in Belle Fourche selecting a site for the new \$75,000 federal building...

Militia Company at Howard. Howard.—The recently organized company of state national guardsmen has been mustered into the service of the state...

Bankruptcy Petitions. Aberdeen.—Petitions in bankruptcy were filed here by Christian E. Gunkus and wife, Anna Gunkus, of Watertown, S. D., before Referee C. N. Harris...

Dr. L. C. Mead, superintendent of the state hospital, and wife have started on a sixty-day trip through the western states.

Action has been started against the Parker New Era by Geo. Weber of Marion for damages amounting to \$10,000 for alleged libel.

At a meeting of members of the Pierre tennis club the club was reorganized, with E. F. Swartz, Guy Erickson and Byron Payne as the board of governors.

The residents of Vermillion that are graduates of the state university have organized a local alumni association to aid more directly the purpose of the regular association.

The Sioux Falls policemen arrested ten men in a raid on the Star restaurant on North Phillips avenue last Saturday. A large quantity of cards and chips were also taken.

Harry Hill, conductor on the Milwaukee road, who was hurt a few days ago at McIntosh, will lose both his leg and right arm. He stepped behind a train that was backing up.

The Hutchinson County Fair association has enlarged its capital from \$5,000 to \$10,000 and will do its best to make this year's fair the best ever held in that part of the state.

The town board of Utica has let a contract for a waterworks system at a cost of \$9,000. The work will start immediately and the pressure will be furnished by an elevated tank.

William Hopkins, a Sisseton Sioux Indian, who has been serving a one year term in the state penitentiary for grand larceny, has been released on parole, having been a perfect prisoner.

G. W. Turley, recently appointed to the position, now has assumed the duties of postmaster at Willow Lake. Miss Nadene Peck for some time connected with the office, has been appointed deputy.

Hog raising is becoming an important industry in the vicinity of Coloma, as is shown by the fact that in one day recently hogs to the value of \$7,000 were shipped from that place to eastern markets.

John Von Ommermen, who a few months ago was sentenced for illegal sale of liquor, and who was paroled on promise of good behavior, has again been arrested and sent to prison for the original term.

A movement has been inaugurated at Unityville to consolidate the local schools into one school in a central location. The result of the experiment will be watched with interest by advocates of school centralization.

The taxpayers' league of Sioux Falls, with E. M. Sanders at its head, has started legal procedure against the sale of \$182,000 bonds authorized by the special election held February 10, by the order of the board of education.

According to the decision of the United States supreme court in the case of Sam B. Perrin, ceded Indian lands must remain "dry." The townslands must remain "dry." The townslands must remain "dry."

The Grant county authorities are conducting a persistent search for an individual named Harry Michael, familiarly known as "Fat," who is wanted on the charge of vitriolizing Corona business men by passing several forged checks.

An unknown man has been arrested at Sioux Falls for attempting to commit suicide by drinking carbolic acid. It is thought that he is a traveling man from Sioux City and that he has a wife and two children, but no one can identify him.

In circuit court at Yankton Joseph Schweinforth won his suit to recover damages from the Schwenck-Barth Brewing company for the loss of some fingers while in the company's employ. The jury returned a verdict for \$1,500. The sum of \$2,100 had been sued for.

The pond on the state grounds at Pierre is now at the maximum size of about seven acres. Arrangements are made to place several row boats on the pond and the island in the center will be decorated with grass and shrubbery to increase the attractiveness of that portion of the grounds.

The city council of Webster is about to enter into a contract for the rebuilding of the local telephone system. It is planned to install an entirely new full metallic system under what is known as the central energy plan. About \$30,000 will be expended in installing the new system and erecting a telephone building.

At a meeting of Wilnot baseball enthusiasts a baseball association was organized and steps were taken to have a team in the field during the coming season. H. N. Jolin was elected chairman.

NAVY IS FAVORED

CONGRESS SEEMS LIKELY TO AUTHORIZE BUILDING OF TWO BATTLESHIPS.

FIGURES ARE INTERESTING

What This Country and Others Are Spending for Fighting Vessels—People Always Approve of the Expenditure.

By GEORGE CLINTON.

Washington.—Some time ago it was predicted that congress at this session would vote money for the building of two additional dreadnaughts for the American navy. The fact that the house committee on military affairs recently cut down some of the army estimates apparently has made many people think the battleship building program will be foregone. If the country wishes to keep the navy at its present strength the ships must be built and it seems certain today, even in the face of recent events, that congress will approve of the building plan.

The navy is the sister service of the army. Naturally what is done for one sister it is expected will be done for the other. Unless two battleships a year are added to the navy our sea defenses will be weakened. Navy officers want the present strength to be maintained and would like it immensely if the lawmakers could be led to see the virtue of an increase. Two ships this year seem to be assured.

Navies Are Kept Up.

It may be that the world's thought is progressing to a point which will be a full stop to the whole business of war, but until some more definite promise is forthcoming than that which is held out today, war craft will be launched and put to sea, and regiments will be enlisted and sent to the frontiers. Great Britain, Germany, the United States, France, Japan, Russia, Italy and Austria have more or less formidable navies and are keeping at the work of making them more formidable.

Battleship figures, because of their fighting significance, seem to have interest for all people. The battleships in commission or building are: Great Britain, 72; Germany, 39; United States, 36; France, 29; Japan, 19; Italy, 17; Russia, 15, and Austro-Hungary, 10. Of armored cruisers, Great Britain has 45, Germany 16, United States 11, France 20. These are the latest figures and they show the comparative strengths of the great navies of the world as they stand today.

What America Has Spent.

It was not many years ago that the United States began building what is known as the new navy. Up to the present time ships of the new or comparatively new type, have cost the people of the United States for construction alone \$477,872,952. The larger part of this money has been spent since the year 1900, though the beginnings of the new navy are to be set back as far as 1890. The people of the country have approved this expenditure. Members of congress all have found that their constituents are perfectly willing that money shall be spent for warships and the further inland the district from which the congressman comes the greater seemingly the willingness that the money should be put into torpedo boats, cruisers or dreadnaughts. Naval appropriations always have been popular and in order to find the reason somebody must get into the inner consciousness of the American people.

Why is it necessary to build new ships every year in order to keep the navy at its present standard of efficiency? Time knocks the battleship out without extending itself to any marked degree. There is now in the list of really serviceable American battleships only one vessel that was built prior to the year 1900. The one exception is the battleship Iowa, which was completed in 1897. The Indiana, Massachusetts and Oregon, built about the same time as the Iowa, are no longer regarded as fighters. They are not included in the total of 36 battleships accredited to the United States, and yet it seems only yesterday that these vessels were carrying the flag at the front of the fighting of Santiago.

Railroads and Canal Tolls.

In certainly one-half of the legislation enacted or proposed for enactment by congress during the last 12 or 15 years, the railroads have entered either as the angelic Little Eva or as the brutalized Leerer. The carrier corporations cast themselves as the angel child while some gentlemanly lawmakers with mean dispositions cast them as the slave driver.

If some inspired one could take a pen and paper, do a little figuring and adduce proof that American coastwise sailing ships can pay tolls through the Panama canal and yet compete with the railroads for traffic East and West, there would be less heard in congress today of the inquiry

of repealing the tolls exemption clause. This railroad matter is entering into the present trouble in congress over the question of the repeal of the tolls exemption clause of the canal act. There are men ready to say that the coaster ships can carry their cargoes from the East coast to the West coast through the Panama canal and beat the railroads on cost and on charges. There are others who say that the real reason for the demand for the repeal of the exemption clause is that it is demanded by the transcontinental railroads. Somebody may have to prove something before this present trouble of the administration is abated.

Listen to Senator Chamberlain of Oregon and you are inclined to believe one thing, and then listen to Senator Root and you may be inclined to believe another thing.

Persuaded by Mr. Wilson. Senator Shively of Indiana is acting chairman of the senate committee on foreign relations. Senator Stone, the senior Democrat of the committee, is still ill and unable to attend to his duties. The toll exemption provision of the canal act was passed by congress only fifteen days after the Democratic convention adjourned. The party was on record in favor of granting what amounts to a subsidy of American vessels sailing north and south. It would be a curious thing if a Democratic house within two weeks of the big gathering at Baltimore had repudiated one of the planks of the platform.

Now some of the Democrats are saying that time has brought a different viewpoint. If "administration" were substituted for "time" the Democratic utterance probably would be nearer the truth. Mr. Wilson desires the repeal of the exemption clause. Probably his party, after having done one thing, will do the reverse thing at his order. It very likely is a righteous proceeding, but it is none the less a curious one.

Pinchot Scores a Point. A compromise has been made between the conservationists who believe in federal control and those who have stood by states' rights. Perhaps it is not right to call it a compromise, for the federal conservationists really won a victory. Secretary of War Garrison struck one of his flags to Gifford Pinchot and did it with the apparent approval of Woodrow Wilson.

A few days ago President Pinchot of the National Conservation association, who, as everybody knows, was once chief forester of the government, and one of the center figures in the Ballinger-Pinchot trouble which occurred during the Taft administration, wrote a letter attacking a bill which was introduced by Senator Martin of Virginia, chairman of the senate committee on appropriations. Secretary of War Garrison gave his approval to Senator Martin's bill, which was known as the Roanoke river dam bill. Concerning this bill Mr. Pinchot wrote:

"The enactment into law of the Roanoke river dam bill, now on the calendar and likely to be acted upon in the senate within the next few days, threatens to be the most serious blow the conservation policy has received since it first became a national question. The bill makes no provision for payment to the public in return for the great values it turns over to private hands. It provides no safeguards against either monopoly or extortionate charges to the consumer. Since 1907 the fight for water power has been the heart of the conservation fight, and that is true now. It is of critical importance that the Roanoke river dam bill shall not pass."

Garrison Backs Pinchot. Few such letters as this have appeared in years in open and bold attack on a measure proposed by congress. One has to go back some years to find its counterpart. Pinchot wrote one much like it, or at any rate uttered words much like those in the present letter, at the time that a Republican congress was trying to put through what was called the James River dam bill. The day after Mr. Pinchot's last letter appeared congressmen and the public were amazed by the appearance of a statement from Secretary of War Garrison to the effect that Mr. Pinchot was right in his contention, and that the secretary was led unwittingly to give approval to a bill of whose terms he knew little.

Congress now has before it a water power regulation plan which has the approval of the administration. It is not a bill, probably, with which a majority of the Democratic members of congress feel sympathy.

Briefly, the administration's water power policy will be to keep the control of power sites in government hands. The last word of permission to do this or to do that, must come from the secretary of war. "Those who wish to dam a navigable stream and incidentally create water power must at the present obtain the right to do so from their state, and then must obtain authority from the congress." Under the bill the individual state is given greater authority in the cases than it had before, but checks are provided and Uncle Sam maintains the control and the right to guard the interests of his wards.

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For Handy Boys and Girls to Make and Do

(Copyright by A. Neely Hall)

A TOY SHOOTING-GALLERY. A HOMEMADE RECIPE CABINET.

By A. NEELY HALL. This interesting toy, with its funny animal targets, and a harmless pistol with which to shoot at them, will provide an endless amount of fun for a winter's evening or a stormy afternoon.

Fig. 1 shows the completed toy, and Fig. 2 the box that forms the framework. The targets can be arranged to suit the form of box that you find, and the number may be increased or decreased to suit the space.

Fig. 3 shows how the target should be hinged in place to the horizontal strip A. Tack or glue the lower edge of the piece of cardboard to a block of wood B. Then cut a hinge-strip out of a piece of dress lining, and either tack or glue one-half of it to

block B and the other half to the target support.

The animal targets are made with pictures cut from magazines and newspapers. The pictures should be colored with crayons or water-colors to make them as nearly their right colors as possible. After cutting them out paste them upon cardboard, mount the pieces of cardboard upon blocks of wood, as shown at B and C (Figs. 3 and 4) and hinge the blocks to the target supports with cloth hinges. B shows the method of hinging the targets to strip A and to the lower side of the box, and C shows the method of hinging the targets to the ends of the box. The former targets fall backwards when struck; the latter targets swing in sideways when struck.

Fig. 5 shows the completed card-shooting pistol, and Figs. 6, 7 and 8 show the details for making it. Cut block A about 8 inches long, and block B about 3 inches long. Nail A to B as shown. Then take two rubber bands, loop them together end to end, as shown in Fig. 7, and fasten one end of the looped bands to the end of block A by means of a nail driven into

way that you marked out the box. Score it as indicated by the dotted lines, and bend up the sides and end until their ends meet. Corner A (Fig. 4) shows how the corners are brought together, and corner B shows how they are bound with the linen strips.

Hinge the cover to the cabinet box with a cloth hinge strip similar to the strips bound over the corners. Make the hinge extend the full length of the cover. Then with the cover attached, get a piece of light-weight cambric of a dark gray or other durable color, and cover the outside of the cabinet, gluing the cloth to the cardboard, and stretching it tightly and neatly over the corners.

The indexed guide cards are of cardboard, and made as shown in Fig. 5. They should measure 3 1/2 inches high by a length equal to a trifle less than the inside length of the box.

A hen cannot lay an egg unless she has the food with which to make it. Grain alone cannot make many eggs.

Do not compel the hens to eat snow for drink. Give them plenty of clean water, slightly warmed, three times a day.

Dirty nests and dirty floors mean dirty eggs and dirty eggs never fetch the highest prices—neither do washed ones.

Cater to the market. Poultry are like human beings—they require a change of feed sometimes.

When chicks are kept confined they must be provided with animal food and green stuff along with their grain ration.

Fowls need plenty of the right kind of feeds to maintain their vital forces and provide for the production of eggs.

Pullets and hens with coarse, mangle-looking heads seldom make good layers and it is wise to dispose of such early in the season.

Mating birds with two extremes of color will never produce a medium color. Both sides of the mating should be as near right as possible.

See that the incubator is running steadily at the desired temperature before filling it with eggs. Do not add eggs to a machine during incubation.

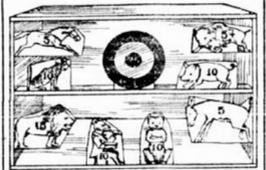


FIG. 1 THE SHOOTING-GALLERY COMPLETED.



FIG. 2 THE BOX FRAMEWORK.

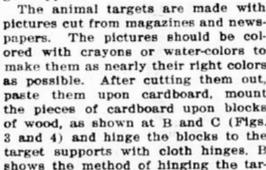


FIG. 3.

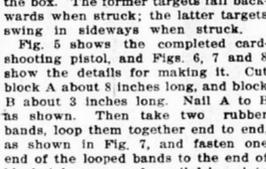


FIG. 4.

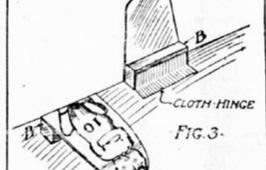


FIG. 5.

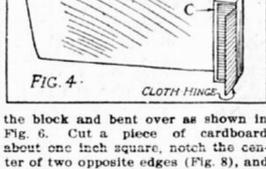


FIG. 6.



FIG. 7.

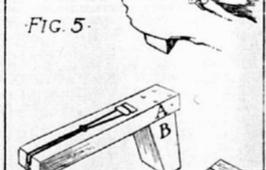


FIG. 8.

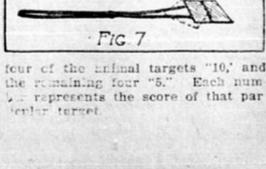


FIG. 9.

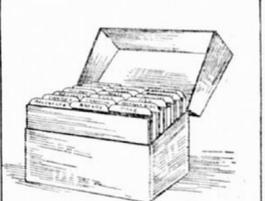


FIG. 1 THE HOMEMADE RECIPE CABINET.

to start a collection of your own. The work is easy and quickly done. Any cardboard box can be used for working material. Mark out the bottom, two sides, and two ends in the form shown in the pattern of Fig. 2. Draw the lines with ruler and pencil, using you have marked out the pieces, cut out along the outside lines. With a pocket knife score along the outer lines of the bottom piece, as indicated by dotted lines, and bend up the side and end pieces until their ends meet. Bind the corners together with strips of linen, coated with glue and lapped over the corners as shown in Fig. 4.

The pattern for the cover is shown in Fig. 3. Mark it out in the same

way that you marked out the box. Score it as indicated by the dotted lines, and bend up the sides and end until their ends meet. Corner A (Fig. 4) shows how the corners are brought together, and corner B shows how they are bound with the linen strips.

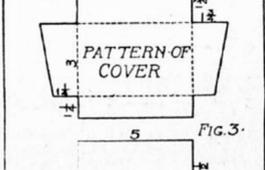


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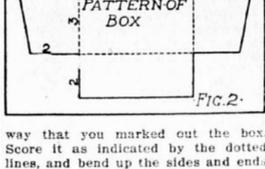


FIG. 2.

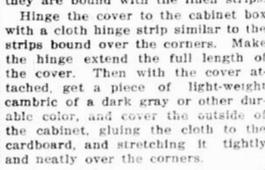


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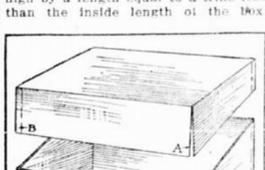


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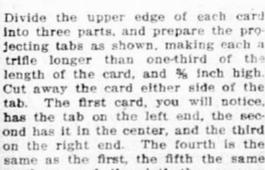


FIG. 2.

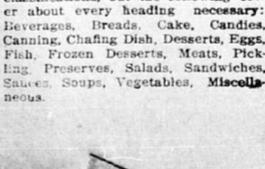


FIG. 3.

FIG. 2.

FARM POULTRY

RAISE CHICKENS IN WINTER

Broiler Raising is a Specialty in Poultry Work and Returns Good Profit to Worker.

(By PROF. A. S. ALEXANDER.) Chickens can endure cold weather better than extreme heat. Disease, lice and mites always come with the summer months, and the expense of feeding is no greater in winter. Profits can be realized from broods hatched in November, December and January.

The winter hatches do not grow as fast as the spring ones, but a heavier feather fast in the winter months and are more solid and compact and are just the right size to sell in April



Dark Brahma Hen.

and May when prices are at the highest point. Broiler raising is a specialty in poultry work and returns good profit to those who are successful. The one who has his own fowls can make sure of the fertility of the eggs used.

I raise three and four thousand chickens every year, and find the percentage of mortality small in the winter and early spring. The cost of raising broiler chicks in January and February is no greater than in May and June. The latter are marketable in July and August when the market is glutted.

The April and May returns are from 25 to 50 cents per pound, 60 to 80 cents per chicken, which costs about 25 cents to raise—a very good profit. On the other hand the August price shows but a small margin of profit with a lower per cent. of hatches and larger per cent. of mortality.

The secret of profit from broiler raising is to produce high class broilers that will bring top prices at the smallest cost with rapid growth. Eggs averaging high in fertility, produced by stock that is strong and vigorous, make the battle half won at the start.

The business is not only good now, but will be even better in the future, as wild game disappears. Much of the prairie chicken and quail served at fashionable hotels are nothing more or less than common guinea hens and pigeons. When a knowledge of this fact becomes more common the domestic hen will become more popular and her products consequently higher in price.

POULTRY NOTES

Capons sell best when choice game cannot be exposed for sale.

It must not be forgotten that food flavors the flesh as well as the egg.

The most certain way of identifying poultry roup is a characteristic sickening odor.

Don't overfeed the first week of fattening. Rather feed lightly three times a day.

Have everything ready beforehand and start your hatching operations early in the year.

Whole corn is a good feed for setting hens. Water, grit and dust baths should also be provided.

Cornmeal, meat and potatoes are three of the most valuable ingredients in the fattening bill of fare.

A hen cannot lay an egg unless she has the food with which to make it. Grain alone cannot make many eggs.

Do not compel the hens to eat snow for drink. Give them plenty of clean water, slightly warmed, three times a day.

Dirty nests and dirty floors mean dirty eggs and dirty eggs never fetch the highest prices—neither do washed ones.

Cater to the market. Poultry are like human beings—they require a change of feed sometimes.

When chicks are kept confined they must be provided with animal food and green stuff along with their grain ration.

Fowls need plenty of the right kind of feeds to maintain their vital forces and provide for the production of eggs.

Pullets and hens with coarse, mangle-looking heads seldom make good layers and it is wise to dispose of such early in the season.

Mating birds with two extremes of color will never produce a medium color. Both sides of the mating should be as near right as possible.

See that the incubator is running steadily at the desired temperature before filling it with eggs