

NEWS OF SOUTH DAKOTA

Evangelist Buntin is conducting a successful revival at Rapid City. State Superintendent Lugg has called a meeting of the county superintendents of the state at Pierre for April 26 and 27.

Arrangements have been made for a chautauque to be held at Northville during the early days of June. Fine entertainment will be provided.

The Wallace baseball enthusiasts organized and will maintain a team in the field during the coming season. Several players already have been secured.

The city council of Armour has called a special election to be held on April 27 for the purpose of voting upon the question of bonding the city for a sewer system.

William J. Buncie was arrested at Aberdeen and brought back to Mobridge to stand trial for the stealing of jewelry and money from guests at one of the leading Mobridge hotels.

The Methodist church edifice at White is being remodeled and improved. When the improvements are completed it will be one of the finest edifices of its kind in the vicinity.

John Hay, a well known and highly respected farmer of wealth, seven and one-half miles southwest of Egan, dropped dead March 30. Mr. Hay was a pioneer of that section of the state.

The move at Armour for a big agricultural organization is working along with great prospects for success. All hands are interested. The merchant, the banker, the farmer—everybody—is on the side of "do something."

Paul L. Hailam, United States examiner of inheritances, will take testimony to be submitted to the secretary of the interior, for the purpose of determining the heirs of the estates of Indian allottees. The testimony will be taken at Cherry Creek during the first two weeks in April, and includes about sixty Indian allottees.

While Mrs. G. F. Lundquist, of Strandsburg, was doing her washing her little son Ray took advantage of her absence from the laundry for a few minutes and pulled the plug from the washing machine. The scalding hot water poured over the child's body to such an extent that death resulted after he had been taken to a hospital at Watertown.

As a result of a raid made by the sheriff of Turner county on places in Marion where there was alleged liquor being illegally sold, nineteen Marionites were summoned as witnesses, and their testimony was taken by the authorities. It is expected several arrests will result from the raid and investigation. As one result of the raid the lid has been clamped on tightly in Marion.

The town of Geddes has a bonded indebtedness of \$67,000, with \$52 in the sinking fund to pay interest and to make payment on bonds. To try to right conditions, a number of Geddes propose to establish a municipal saloon, whose revenues shall be employed to defray the town debt, and a ticket has been nominated to go before the voters at the spring election standing on the municipal saloon platform.

The Boy Scouts of Flying Eagle patrol at Ashton have received their new uniforms, and make a very neat appearance when lined for dress parade by Patrol Leader Bedsaul. Scout Master Clark expects to go to Aberdeen soon to confer with a former citizen. Withdraw of the Boy Scouts with reference to the summer meeting of all scout troops in the district. If possible arrangements will be made for the Ashton troops to hike to Aberdeen and spend a day there visiting the Hub city scouts.

B. G. Cannon, who has a farm on Beaver Dam creek near Opal, last season proved what could be accomplished by irrigation. He dammed up a portion of the creek and irrigated seven acres of hay and alfalfa, which produced twice as much yield as the non-irrigated land on the same farm. On a small irrigated tract of land he produced at the rate of 275 bushels of potatoes per acre. Forty bushels of wheat per acre was another record made by him last season. Numerous other farmers in this vicinity are planning on following Mr. Cannon's example this year.

A persistent search which has been prosecuted for several days by scores of men and boys has failed to find any trace of Emil Lamm, a farmer of Hudson, in the eastern section of Lincoln county, who is believed to have been drowned. After a visit with his brothers he started for his own farm on horseback. The ice in the Rock river, which he had to cross, apparently did not look safe to him, for after securing his horse to a tree, where it was found by searchers, he evidently attempted to cross the river on the ice on foot. It is feared he broke through the ice and drowned for since that time not the slightest trace of him has been found.

A big boned Poland China hog raised by Chancelor Gates, and sold to Fred Brock of Loomis, is believed to be the biggest hog for his age ever raised in Davison county. The animal weighed 900 pounds at two years of age.

Moses Young, well known in the southern portion of the state for many years as a pioneer and Mason, died last week at Alhambra, Cal., aged 98 years. He formerly lived in Yankton, and was bookkeeper of the Masonic Aid association. About fifteen years ago the family moved to California.

Voters of Chamberlain at the spring election on April 20 will pass upon the question of the issuance of \$15,000 bonds for the erection of a new high school building. The sentiment appears to be general in favor of the improvement.

Mayor W. E. Ege has had plans and specifications made for a huge dancing pavilion and skating rink to be erected at Centerville. The building will be 44x100, with a 14 foot ceiling and hard maple floor. T. Amundson has the contract, and the building has been ordered completed prior to July 1.

CONNECTING THE JOBLESS MAN WITH THE MANLESS JOB

By EDWARD B. CLARK. STAFF CORRESPONDENT OF THE WESTERN NEWSPAPER UNION

UNCLE SAM today is engaged in the beneficent work of securing employment for his unemployed excess and surplus, whether native or foreign born. Uncle Sam's workers in chief at the problem of connecting the jobless man with the manless job are William B. Wilson, secretary of the department of labor; Anthony Cammetti, the commissioner general of immigration, and T. V. Powderly, chief of the division of information of the immigration bureau.

Nobody knows definitely how many unemployed men and women there are in the United States today. One thing, however, is known definitely, the number probably is not as great nor anything like as great in proportion to the population as it has been at times in the past. There are enough of the unemployed, however, to make the problem a serious one, but there seems to be a belief on the part of government officials that the broadening of the field of federal effort to help men and women to work steadily will sap the strength of that dreaded and at times actually de-vouring monster known as unemployment.

The division of information of the bureau of immigration not only is engaged in the work of promoting the beneficial distribution of aliens admitted to the United States, but under the general power of the law is directing the distribution of residents and citizens of the United States "who wish to avail themselves of opportunities for labor afforded through its instrumentality."

Recently the post office department and the department of agriculture have entered into a co-operative arrangement with the department of labor in aid of the plan "for the employment and distribution of laborers in the United States; the former through its postmasters, officers in charge of branch post offices and rural carriers; and the latter through its field and other services throughout the United States."

Every officer of the department of agriculture, no matter where he is located, is charged with the duty of keeping Washington officials informed concerning the necessity for workers in the locality in which he resides. Every farmer in the United States through the post office department by this time has been, or soon will be, furnished with application blanks upon which he can state any need which he has of farm laborers or of help of any description. These blanks filled in and forwarded will do the service for which they are intended—the connection of some competent man with work of the kind which he seeks.

The work which is being done in connection with farm labor is, of course, only one part of the service which the department of labor through its division of information is performing. Manufacturers and employers of labor of all kinds are furnished with blanks similar to those sent to the farmers, except, of course, that they are adjusted to meet other kinds of working needs. The correspondence of the department is tremendous and the work of giving men work is going forward rapidly.

Before going into the details of the mechanism of the system by which natives, sometimes residents, and recently arrived immigrants are directed to fields of employment, something should be said about the development of this great governmental plan to provide work for the workless. For a quarter of a century William B. Wilson, now a member of President Wilson's cabinet as the head of the department of labor, has been deeply interested, concerned, perhaps, were a better word, in the solution of the problem of connecting the man seeking work and the man seeking workmen.

For just as long and perhaps a longer period T. V. Powderly, the chief of the division of information, has been interested in the same problem. Mr. Powderly has been connected with the government service for some years and has developed a system of getting the work and the workless worker together until today the post office department and the agricultural department are co-operating with the department of labor in a broad and comprehensive plan to reduce the evil of unemployment to a minimum which might be called natural.

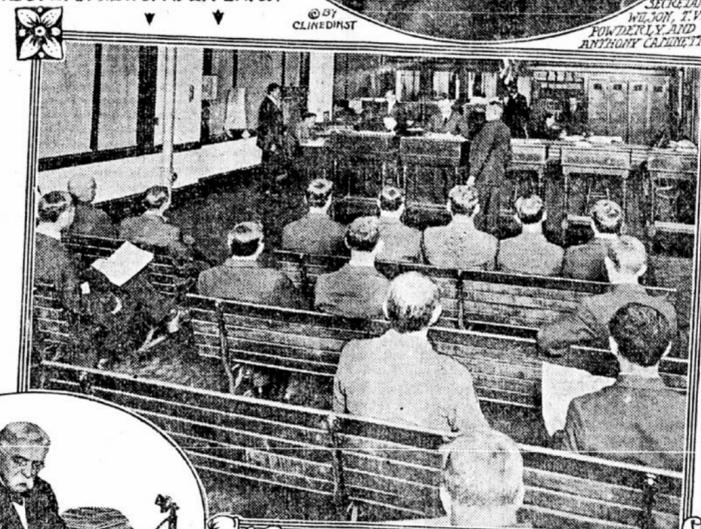
Perhaps Mr. Powderly will enter no objection if one tells a story of how he first became interested to a heart and mind feeling point in plans to get work for the workless. To me the story is an interesting one and it seems that it ought to be to others.

In the year 1873 T. V. Powderly, a machinist by trade, lost his eyesight. For three months he sat in darkness, and being unable to work he lost his job. His sight came back and he started on a tramp looking for work. He was a tramp seeking work, not a tramp seeking handouts. He left the United States and went into Canada. He found no work. On the eve of New Year's day, 1877, he found himself in St. Thomas, Ont., with no money in his pocket, no food in his stomach and no place to sleep. A watchman allowed him to sleep in the freighthouse of a depot on a bed made of bagging. From there Powderly walked to Buffalo seeking work. There a good-hearted Irishman gave him breakfast, the first one he had had for some days. All this time the trapper was asking himself why there was not some means of letting him know where there was work. In asking himself this he was charging his heart and mind with a purpose in life, the same purpose which Secretary Wilson of the department of labor fixed in his own mind and heart a quarter of century ago.

"Tramp" Powderly reached one town where there were some machine shops. He applied for work and there were no vacancies. He left.

WON WITH HARD LUCK STORY. Generous Citizen Couldn't Resist Such a Heart-Rending Narrative as Beggar Told.

The generous citizen had been approached three times that day by beggars who claimed that they were in hard luck, and to each of them he unhesitatingly gave money. But when he was accosted by the fourth alms-seeker, who also asserted that luck



APPLICANTS FOR WORK AT DISTRIBUTION BRANCHES DIVISION OF INFORMATION



THE DISTRIBUTION ZONES AND THEIR INFORMATION CENTERS

Shortly afterward he learned that at another machine shop they had needed men. If he had known it he could have secured work at his trade and have been clothed, well fed and happy. He had no means of knowing except by direct application that at this place there was work.

Today, as a result of study of systems and of the development of ideas formulated through the years, a workless man can go to any post office, or soon will be able to do so, in the United States and there learn from the government officials of the employment possibilities in the neighborhood. Uncle Sam is using his postmasters as a means of getting the willing worker to the waiting job.

There are many factors in this problem of unemployment. It must be known that there are tramps and tramps. There is the man who is looking for work and who seeks it and has to tramp to do it, and then there is the man who has lost his work and has become discouraged and apparently does not care whether or not he ever finds work again. The first man has not lost his self-respect and the second man has either lost it or has come pretty close to losing it. It is not going too far, perhaps, to say that a part of the governmental function eventually will be to recultivate a spirit of self-respect in men who through idleness, enforced idleness in the first place, generally, have lost it. Some day these men will be brought back to manhood. They are in the minority, for experience shows that most of the idle ones are idle because they cannot help being idle. The government through its division of information is seeking to destroy idleness.

The United States, for the purpose of connecting employment seekers with employment, has been divided into distribution zones. There are 18 of these zones. The official of the immigration service already on duty in a city in each zone attends to the work of distribution. For a long time the labor of distributing workmen was carried on from New York city, and it is true that in the future a large part of the supply of material will come from New York, because it is a big city and also a great immigration port. The headquarters cities of the different distribution zones are New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Norfolk, Jacksonville, Fla., New Orleans, Galveston, Cleveland, Chicago, Minneapolis, St. Louis, Denver, Helena, Seattle, Portland, Ore., San Francisco and Los Angeles.

Let New York city as a distributing center and as a center of information be taken as a chief example of how things are being done in this effort to connect the unemployed with employment. Canon L. Greene is the inspector in charge of the information work at the barge office in New York city. Now, it should be known that the government not only tries to connect workless ones with work, but it also tries to put men who have saved a little money and who want to buy farms in touch with conditions in any part of the country in which it seems likely that they will make a success of their farming efforts.

A man seeking work on a farm comes into the barge office in New York. First, the officials read a lesson in human nature from the man's face. They try to discover, it is said, and almost always succeed, how much sincerity there is in him. Then he is asked how much money he has. If he has enough to take him to the place of employment all well and good. The fact that he is willing to pay the money to take him there is first proof of his desire to work and to stick to it. There are men, however, who have no money, but who are capable, willing, temperate and anxious to work. In many cases the farmer who needs a special kind of man is willing to advance the transportation which will take the employed from the place of his application for work to the scene of action. Now, of course, some men might take the transportation and never show up and the government has not funds to make good such petty defalcations. Nearly every man, however, who applies for work wants work, and such men generally have some personal belongings. He is told that if he will check his belongings, which are first examined to see if they are valuable enough to cover the cost of transportation, and will give the check to the authorities, they will give him the money to send him to his place of employment. This system of baggage checking has been going on for a long time and almost never has there been a slip. The men go and in most cases make good. Chief Powderly of the division of information says that in the belongings of most of the men who apply for work are found pictures of a mother or a father or of a family group, and that almost invariably when the baggage is turned over for inspection and transportation the workless man says: "Don't lose the picture." It is a human trait and a sign of the softer nature which underlies almost every exterior, even if it be a rugged one and perhaps seemingly at times a hard one. The remedy for unemployment is employment. This is what Mr. Powderly says and it seems as sharply true as the saying of the past in connection with the resumption of specie payment. "The way to resume is to resume." It is the effort today of the department of labor, through its division of information, to ask all employers in the United States, agricultural, commercial, manufacturing, to tell the government what men they want and what they pay. The rural carriers, the post offices and every postal means is being used to get the information. The responses have been most generous. The officials at one distribution center when they find that the proper place for a man or that the place to which he wishes to go is located in another zone communicate with the distribution center of that zone. The work is systematized and rapidly it is becoming the most effective agent to diminish the condition of unemployment in America.



T. V. POWDERLY AT HIS DESK

Diese Abteilung ist für die Familienglieder, welche am liebsten Deutsch lesen.

Vom Schauplatz des europäischen Völker-Krieges

Auf der ganzen Linie, die auf nördlichen Gebiete parallel mit der Südgrenze von Ostpreußen läuft, ist die Lage die gleiche geblieben. Am jedes Dorf wird heftig gekämpft, und an den Ueberhängen der das Schlachtfeld durchziehenden Flüsse, der Bissa und des Droye, spielen sich hartnäckige Kämpfe ab, die bisher keiner Seite einen entscheidenden Erfolg gebracht haben. Offensiv, die russische Stellung am Droye, wird noch immer belagert, und die Russen berichten nach wie vor, daß die deutsche Artillerie nicht weit genug vor, wird die Zukunft zeigen. Sehr viel hängt auch von dem Wetter ab, da Schnee im Ueberflusse und Regen im Ueberflusse liegt, das nur zur strengsten Winterzeit, wenn die Stürme heftiger sind, erfolgreich belagert werden kann.

Die Lage im Westen.

Die Kämpfe bei Neu Chapelle und St. Clois in Flandern nehmen infolge der noch immer die Hauptrolle in den Nachrichten von westlichen Kriegsschauplatzen ein, als nun allmählich die furchtbaren Verluste der Engländer in diesen Kämpfen bekannt werden. Die Londoner "Times" gibt zu, daß die Briten innerhalb zehn Tagen 12,000 Mann an Toten, Verwundeten und Vermissten verloren. Die Zahl ist zum mindesten sehr konservativ, da der amtlich von England bestätigte Verlust von 508 Offizieren auf einen Gesamtverlust von sicherlich nicht weniger als 15,000 Leuten schließen läßt. Der mit diesen Verlusten erkaufte Vorteil, die Einnahme des Dorfes Neuve Chapelle, steht in absolut keinem Verhältnis zu den übertriebenen Opfern.

Zu Zusammenhänge mit den Verfehlungen der Engländer ist die Meldung der Londoner "Evening News" von Interesse, in der mitgeteilt wird, daß seit Ausbruch des Krieges nicht weniger als 110 englische Flugzeuge von den Deutschen aus der Luft geschossen wurden und daß 72 englische Flieger dabei ihr Leben einbüßten. Die Meldung ist gleichzeitig ein berechtigtes Zeugnis für die Lichtigkeit der deutschen Artillerie.

In der Champagne.

Auf den blutgetränkten Feldern des französischen Schauplatzes sind die Kämpfe noch keineswegs zum Abschluß gekommen. Bei Le Vesnil u. Beaurevoir dominieren die Geschütze ohne Unterbrechung, aber trotz der fast übermenschlichen Anstrengungen der Franzosen, deren Ausdauer unbedingte Anerkennung erheischt, bleiben die deutschen Linien unüberwunden, und an verschiedenen Stellen, wie z. B. nordwestlich von Beaurevoir, gelang es den deutschen Truppen sogar, einige französische Gräben zu nehmen. Die im engsten Zusammenhänge mit diesen Kämpfen in den Argonnen stattfindenden Operationen haben gleichfalls keine Unterbrechung erfahren. Jour de Paris und Baquois sind nach wie vor der Brennpunkt dieser Dauerfehde in den Argonnen, deren Zweck deutscherseits die Fokierung Verduns im Nordwesten und Weiten ist.

Die Kämpfe im Ost.

Mit nicht minder bewundernswerter Ausdauer, die sie in den Argonnen bewiesen, hängen die Franzosen in den Woggen an ihren zu Anfang des Krieges eingenommenen Stellungen auf dem Hartmannsweilerkopf, nordwestlich von Wattweiler, und dem Amelskopf, südlich von Steinbach. Die Tatsache, daß die Franzosen die Gabel dieser Höhen besetzt halten, macht es den Deutschen unmöglich, sich in den Dörfern Wattweiler und Steinbach, die beide im Bereich des französischen Feuers liegen, zu halten. Besehrend ist es jedoch, daß die Franzosen es seit Monaten nicht mehr gewagt haben, von den Höhen zu steigen und es zur offenen Feldschlacht mit den Deutschen kommen zu lassen. Solche Verhände sind in den ersten Monaten des Krieges noch immer verhängnisvoll für die Franzosen verlaufen. Willbäuren und Colmar schweben deshalb auch nicht in der geringsten Gefahr, wie denn die Lage in den Woggen überhaupt zu ersten Befürchtungen keine Veranlassung bietet.

Deutschland hat Ueberfluß an Geld für Kriegszwecke.

Der zweiten Sitzung des Finanz-Ausschusses im Reichstag verbandete Finanzminister Helfferich, daß die Subskription auf die zweite Kriegsanleihe die erste bereits bei weitem überstiegen habe und sieben Milliarden Mark erreicht dürfte. Infolge dessen wird Deutschland 12 Billionen zu Kriegszwecken verfügbar haben und dadurch England um 5 Billionen überstiegen. Diese Befürchtung löste einen donnernden Beifall aus.

Nicht genügend Schiffe vorhanden.

New York. Noch niemals ist im Hafen von New York soviel Fracht nach England und Frankreich verladen worden als jetzt. Allein an den Chelsea Piers liegen ein Duzend oder mehr große Dampfer, die Tag und Nacht beladen werden und trotzdem geht in Schiffsfahrtsreisen die Klage, daß man nicht genügend Schiffe habe, um alles von den Alliierten hier bestellte Kriegsmaterial, denn nur um solches und um Nahrungsmittel handelt es sich, befördern zu können. Sogar ist jedenfalls, daß sich die amerikanischen Fabriken, welche sich mit der Geflocht- und Waffen-Fabrikation befassen, bei dieser Art von Neutralität glänzend stellen und sie haben noch nie so gute Geschäfte gemacht, als jetzt.

So wird aus Bridgeport, Conn., berichtet, daß die dortige Metall-Industrie Aufträge zum Werte von \$30,000,000 von den Alliierten erhalten hat. Was in Bridgeport an Metall-Fabriken vorhanden ist, und es sind immer mehr als 300, fertigt Kriegsmaterial für die Feinde Deutschlands und Oesterreichs - Ungarns an. Die Bridgeport Brass Co., welche sich bisher niemals mit der Fabrikation von Munition befaßt, hat sich auf die Anfertigung von Maschinen-Gewehrpatronen verlegt und arbeitet an einem Auftrage von 50,000,000 Patronen und was nicht Munition, Gewehre oder Bajonette fabriziert, stellt Maschinenteile für Fracht-Autos her, die gleichfalls für England und Frankreich bestimmt sind.

Fabrikanten die wirklich Neutral geblieben sind.

Die Zahl der Fabrikanten in unserem Lande, die sich geweigert haben, Waffen und Munition herzustellen für die verbündeten Engländer, Franzosen und Russen, ist gar nicht so klein. Aus den verschiedensten Landesteilen meldet man solche Fälle. So erst dieser Tage aus Davenport, Iowa, den Bericht der Davenport Locomotive Works auf eine Bestellung zur Lieferung von Teilen für Schrapnellgeschosse in großen Mengen. Der Präsident dieser Gesellschaft erklärte ausdrücklich, daß man nicht gewillt sei, durch Annahme des Auftrags die Neutralität eines Amerikaners vor den Kopf zu stoßen.

Der Davenport Demokrat schreibt: Die Davenport Locomotive Works sind mit allem Material, das für die Bestellung verwendet werden mußte, wohl versehen und hätten die Bestellung sofort in Angriff nehmen können. Präsident Johnson und die anderen Beamten der Gesellschaft haben durch diese Abgabe bewiesen, daß sie wahre Freunde des Deutschen Amerikanertums sind, und in dieser schweren Zeit, da das Deutsch-Amerikanertum von vielen Seiten angegriffen wird und von Stürmen umbrandet ist, sind wir für jedes Wort der Anerkennung doppelt dankbar und für jede freundliche Tat doppelt erfreut. Es gibt in Davenport und Scott County keine Deutschen Amerikaner, den diese Abgabe der Davenport Locomotive Works nicht mit aufrichtiger und herzlichster Freude erfüllt hätte.

Deutsche Reichsbank hat großen Goldvorrat.

Die Engländer und auch die Anglo-Amerikaner können nicht verstehen, wie es möglich ist, daß der deutsche Reichsbank immer noch mehr Gold zugeführt wird, trotzdem so gut wie gar kein Gold von auswärts in's Reich hineinkommt. Die Lösung des Rätsels ist sehr einfach. Die Deutschen sind, fastjedenfalls, ein "hartgeduldig" Volk. Im Gegensatz zu den Amerikanern lieben sie das Bargvergold nicht sehr. In Folge dessen haben sie viel Gold weggeführt. Das kommt jetzt dank der Auffassung durch die Regierungsbeamten, die Banken, die Geschäftliche, die Lehrer und die Presse nach und nach zum Vorschein. Viele Geschäftliche, Lehrer und auch patriotische Privatpersonen machen es sich ansehnlich, in ihrem Währungsvertrauen und Bekanntheit Gold zusammen für die Reichsbank; das heißt, es gegen Banknoten einzutauschen. Auch etliche Zeitungen betreiben das Eintauschgeschäft. So hatte die "Königliche Volkszeitung" der Reichsbank bis Mitte Februar für 1/2 Millionen Mark Gold zugeführt, die "Braunschweiger Landeszeitung" 1 1/2 und das "Leipziger Tageblatt" 1 Million.

Belgier werfen ein Auge auf Luxemburg.

Der in, via Sayville. Die Presse des Großherzogtums Luxemburg, darunter die hochoffizielle "Luxemburgerische Zeitung", ist entrüstet über ein belgisches Minister-Wanderverbot, der in London erklärte, daß Belgien sich dem Friedensschluß in den West-Deutschland 12 Billionen zu Kriegszwecken verfügbar haben und dadurch England um 5 Billionen überstiegen. Diese Befürchtung löste einen donnernden Beifall aus.