

GERMANS POUNDING

ALL EUROPE WATCHES ANXIOUSLY FURIOUS BATTLE BE-FORE YPRES.

TEUTONS DENT SOLID WEDGE

Allies Withstand Attack with Counter Blows—Kaiser's Motive Mystified—War Experts Puzzle Brains Over Berlin's Plan of Campaign.

London.—Ypres is in flames, the Germans having thrown a number of incendiary bombs into the town. Thus telegraphs the Morning Post's correspondent in northern France.

The fighting continues hotly along this front, the correspondent adds. The Germans show extraordinary daring in bringing heavy artillery close to their front line, the guns used being mostly 13-inch Austrian howitzers on movable carriages.

The Germans also are using effectively armored trains carrying 4.7 guns. For the use of these armored trains, the Germans have consolidated and strengthened the system of light railways, uniting a number of small towns in the neighborhood of Ypres to which they have added strategical branch lines.

The tremendous battle begun by the German attack on the allied archipelago front at Ypres, in the plains of Flanders, is going on with considerable fury and England, like the rest of Europe, is awaiting the outcome with undisguised anxiety.

Even the news that the allied fleet and army have commenced their advance against the Turks' entrenchments, which a few days ago would have aroused immense enthusiasm, has received only passing attention in the face of the stakes that are in the balance in the battle which is being fought beyond the English channel.

While the majority of those capable of forming an opinion believed the Germans, by the stroke they have delivered against the British, French and Belgians, are once again aiming at Dunkirk and Calais, there are others who believe that it is only a feint in force to draw the allies' reserves while preparations are being made for an attack at some other point in the long line.

SECOND ROVER INTERNED.

Wilhelm's Skipper Balked by Crew's Illness Lays Up. Newport News, Va.—The German auxiliary cruiser Kronprinz Wilhelm, which put into Hampton Roads on April 11 after a notable commerce destroying cruise, will be interned until after the war at the Norfolk navy yard near his sister raider, the Prinz Eitel Friederich.

Lieut. Capt. Thierfelder, of the Wilhelm, has notified Collector Hamilton of his intention to intern in this laconic message: "Herewith I have to officially inform you that I intern."

No explanation accompanied the communication, but later the German commander said he had intended to attempt a dash past the allied warships off the Virginia capes, but that the illness of more than sixty of his sailors with beriberi would make that impossible before the expiration of the time that the United States government granted to make his cruiser seaworthy. It was understood the limit on that time was midnight of April 30.

Bunny, Comedian, Dies. New York.—John Bunny, whose antics as a moving picture comedian have made millions laugh, died at his home in Brooklyn April 26. He had been ill for about three weeks of a complication of diseases. John Bunny was 52 years old. For twenty-nine years he had been before the footlights before he entered the moving picture field four years ago.

Department Store in Crash. New York.—The A. D. M. News Sons' department store, for nearly seventy years an until recently one of the leading retail mercantile establishments of Brooklyn, went into the hands of a receiver through involuntary bankruptcy proceedings Monday. Assets are estimated at \$600,000 and liabilities at \$1,100,000.

Heat Wave Scorching East. Washington, D. C.—A scorching heat wave over the eastern half of the United States from the Mississippi valley to the Atlantic coast, has caused suffering in the cities and serious damage to wheat and other crops in the agricultural districts.

Tallahassee.—The lower house of the Florida legislature has rejected a resolution to submit an equal suffrage amendment to the voters in 1914.

Roberts in Cell, Impached. Terre Haute, Ind.—Mayor Doan M. Roberts, recently found guilty with 27 other Terre Hauteans, of conspiracy to corrupt the election here on November 3, 1914, has been impached by the city council by a vote of 7 to 3. Roberts is now in the federal prison at Leavenworth, Kan., serving a six-year sentence on the federal conspiracy conviction. He was charged in the council proceedings with malfeasance in office.

Belgium Sends Thanks. The Hague.—A memorial addressed to President Woodrow Wilson, signed by about 40,000 Belgian refugees now in Holland, expressing gratitude for the aid which America has extended to the Belgian war sufferers, was mailed to Washington Saturday.

Smallpox in Prison. Joliet, Ill.—A strict quarantine has been put into effect in the penitentiary following the discovery that a member of the honor men's band was suffering from smallpox.

NO ARMS EMBARGO

PRESIDENT WILSON REPLIES TO AMBASSADOR VON BERN, STORFF'S NOTE.

FIRM STAND ON POLICY

Executive Denies Charge of One-Sided Neutrality in Calm and Dignified Document—Wants to Continue Friendly Relations With Germany.

Washington, April 23.—The United States will not apply an embargo on arms or change its neutrality laws during the progress of the war. This is the answer of President Wilson to the memorandum submitted by Count von Bernstorff, the German ambassador, impugning the good faith of the United States in the enforcement of its neutrality.

The note, which was drafted by Counselor Lansing and amended by the president, is a calm and dignified repudiation of the charge made by the ambassador. It rejects the ambassador's proposals to establish an embargo on arms and to use this country's export trade as a means to compel England to permit foodstuffs to reach Germany.

It proclaims the policy of the United States to be as it has been, the upholding of its rights as against any and all belligerents and the enforcement of the laws of neutrality which were in force at the time the war began.

Moreover, the president asserts that any change of the principle involved, such as the German ambassador suggested, would be a direct violation of American neutrality.

The communication is courteous and polite. The president shows his view that it would have been more in keeping with the proprieties had the ambassador mentioned several matters connected with the general subject of American neutrality, which he failed to mention; and that the ambassador stepped beyond the bounds when he sought to take up with the United States questions this government is discussing with Great Britain.

Here are the salient points of the president's reply: 1. The relations of two governments with each other cannot wisely be made a subject of discussion with a third government, which cannot be fully informed as to the facts and which cannot be fully cognizant of the reasons for the course pursued.

2. The language employed by the ambassador in his memorandum is susceptible of being construed as impugning the good faith of the United States in its performance of its duties as a neutral.

3. The president takes it for granted that no such implication was intended, but regards it as evident that the ambassador is laboring under certain false impressions.

4. This government has at no time and in no manner yielded any one of its rights as a neutral to any of the present belligerents.

5. It has insisted upon the use of visit and search as an absolutely necessary safeguard against mistaking neutral vessels for enemy vessels and against mistaking legal cargoes for illegal.

6. Beyond the right to visit and search and that of blockade, the United States has conceded nothing.

7. Our diplomatic correspondence has shown our steadfast refusal to acknowledge the right of any belligerent to alter the accepted rules of war at sea, in so far as they affect the rights and interests of neutrals.

8. The United States holds that any change in its own laws of neutrality during the progress of a war, which would affect unequally the relations of the United States with the nations at war, would be an unjustifiable departure from the principle of strict neutrality by which it has consistently sought to direct its actions.

9. None of the circumstances advanced by the ambassador in his memorandum alters the principle involved.

10. Imposition of an embargo on the trade in arms at the present time would be a direct violation of the neutrality of the United States.

11. It is out of the question for the American government to consider such a course.

12. The neutrality of the United States is founded upon the firm basis of conscience and good will.

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HUNDRED BRITISH LOST

TURK TORPEDO BOAT ATTACKS AND SINKS TRANSPORT.

COLONEL RIPS OFF THE LID

Says Many Knew of Boss Control in New York—Testimony Given to Show Barnes and Murphy Acted Together.

Syracuse, N. Y., April 21.—With William Barnes resting his case with the examination of one witness, lasting seven minutes, and Theodore Roosevelt, former president of the United States, taking up almost the entire afternoon relating as much New York state Republican history as Justice William S. Andrews would allow, the Barnes-Roosevelt \$50,000 libel suit was well under way when court recessed.

Soon after court reconvened Colonel Roosevelt was called to the stand. In reply to the first question asked he said he was "fifty-eight years old and had a wife and six children."

Roosevelt then went into details about the public offices he has held, relating how he became lieutenant colonel of the Rough Riders during the Spanish-American war, and detailing the fighting in Cuba.

Mr. Barnes rested his case against Colonel Roosevelt after only five minutes of direct testimony.

When Justice Andrews reconvened William M. Ivins, chief counsel for William Barnes, delivered the opening speech for the plaintiff.

Mr. Ivins in opening the case laid special stress on two points. First, that not until Barnes opposed him politically did the colonel ever allude to him as a boss; second, that Mr. Roosevelt's tremendous importance made his attack upon Mr. Barnes far more dangerous than had it been put off by another man.

The address was full of elaborate compliment to Roosevelt, to whom Ivins frequently bowed with great deference.

William H. Van Benschoten in opening for the defense reviewed the history of both litigants. Mr. Van Benschoten's chief contention was that Mr. Roosevelt in making his charge was actuated by no malice whatever.

Continuing Wednesday the former president explained in four hours of stormy testimony that he had been moved to brand William Barnes as a link between crooked business and crooked politics only after upright senators and honorable gentlemen had confided to him some amazing political secrets.

They were all honorable men, said the colonel, and he believed them implicitly. These names dotted his extraordinary testimony: Senator Davenport, Senator Newcomb, Senator Hiram, Senator Franklin D. Roosevelt, John A. Hennessy, the late James Creelman, Charles B. Connolly, and Theodore Douglas Robinson, Ex-Governor Sulzer, too, was in the list, but the colonel failed to state that he had such unhesitating belief in Sulzer's tales of evil bosses as he had in the stories brought him by the others.

Even though he told the jury that he had never meant to say that Mr. Barnes was corrupt personally, he immediately added that he was convinced he was uttering the truth when he charged that corruption and rottenness in the state government was due to the influence exerted by Barnes and Murphy.

Manchester, N. H., April 22.—Women are helping men fight a forest fire which started in South Litchfield and has swept over 2,500 acres of woodland in the towns of Litchfield, Merrimac and Hudson. A number of farm buildings have been destroyed. The loss is estimated at \$100,000. The fire is still spreading, being driven by a high wind. Five hundred men and women are fighting the fire.

Washington, April 22.—Eddie Ainsmith, premier catcher of the Washington American league baseball team, was sentenced to 30 days in the workhouse without option of a fine, in the police court, after conviction of an assault upon a street car motorist. Joe Engel, a pitcher, was fined \$50 for participating in the assault. Appeals were taken.

Carranza Troops Take City. San Diego, Cal., April 23.—A wireless dispatch from La Paz, Mexico, on Wednesday, reported that the important city of Guadalupe has been captured by Carranza troops commanded by General Dieguez.

Shoots Couple; Ends Life. Los Angeles, Cal., April 23.—William Hunter, forty-nine years old, of Hartford, Conn., shot and seriously wounded Mr. and Mrs. Beachey F. Crampton at a hotel here, and then committed suicide.

Bomb Plotters Sent to Prison. New York, April 21.—Frank Abarno and Carmine Carbone, anarchists who made and set a bomb in St. Patrick's cathedral, March 2, were sentenced to serve not less than six years, nor more than twelve, in Sing Sing.

Zinc From Australia. Galveston, Tex., April 21.—Six thousand tons of zinc ore arrived on the steamship Sydney from Australia. The captain states that 50,000 tons more of the ore is on route or under contract to be shipped here.

"T. R." ON STAND

FORMER PRESIDENT TELLS OF WAR AND POLITICS IN LIBEL SUIT.

COLMAR MENACED BY FRENCH

Germans Retreat Towards the Rhine—British Troops Win Near Ypres.

London, April 20.—Furious fighting at the extreme ends of the battle line in Alsace and Flanders has resulted in marked progress for the English and French in the joint offensive movement. The most terrific fighting is taking place in the Vosges, where bayonet charges by superior numbers have thrown the Germans down the slopes and placed in the hands of the French positions which, if they do not command the fortified city of Colmar, at least gravely menace the Alsatian stronghold.

The French claim of a victory southward of Colmar, near Metzler, which overlooks the valley of the Rhine, is admitted in the official statement received from Berlin on Sunday.

In addition, the German war office admits a repulse southwest of Ypres by the British, who exploded mines in the German trenches on the northern bank of Yser canal.

Berlin, April 21.—The report on the progress of hostilities given out here on Monday by German headquarters relates that Lieut. Roland G. Garros, the famous French aviator, has been made a prisoner by the Germans at Ingelmunster, Belgium, seven miles north of Courtail.

Lieutenant Garros is well known in the United States, having flown in many competitions in that country. Since the beginning of the war he has been among the most intrepid and daring of the French military aviators. His latest exploit was at Dunkirk, three days ago, when he shot down in the air the aviator and the observer of a German aeroplane.

Waterstown.—A number of former members of the South Dakota national guard have become interested in the American Legion organized several weeks ago in New York city, and endorsed by many army officers as well as prominent men of the country. A number have already sent their applications to the secretary in New York and it is expected that further applications will be filed within the coming month. The Legion is organized for the purpose of enrolling those who have had former service in the army, navy, marine corps, or national guard of the several states, as at present the government is in no wise in touch with such men, although great numbers are scattered all over the country.

State Treasury Has Large Sum. Pierre.—The state treasury has a very large sum of money on hand for April 1st, amounting to total cash of \$1,072,404 in round figures. The general fund had \$170,253; the twine plant fund, \$59,938; the game fund, \$32,827; and the interest and income fund of common schools amounts to \$504,792. This sum will be appropriated June 15th to the various schools of the state. As the treasurer has called in about \$300,000 of registered warrants on April 24 the balance will soon decrease.

Another Creamery. Pierre.—The machinery for a new creamery at Ledgpole in Perkins county will help spread the cream business for the west river section of the state. Thousands of head of milk cows have been placed upon the farms and small ranches west of the Missouri in the past three years, and each creamery helps to boost this line of endeavor which is doing more than any one other thing to build up that part of the state, which was once the greatest range country of the northwest.

Spend \$1,000 on Festival. Vermillion.—Nearly \$1,000 is being expended on the May festival to be given at Vermillion by the University of South Dakota in cooperation with the townspeople, on May 22, 24 and 26. At present the prospects for the "Pagliacci" performance are very flattering, as they are for the other concerts of the festival. For the symphony concert the local orchestra will be augmented to the number of 40 pieces by additions from several Sioux City organizations.

DRYS WIN IN ILLINOIS

VOTES OF WOMEN OUST MANY OF THE SALOONS.

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BIG INDIAN MEET

INSTITUTE HELD AT THUNDER BUTTE PROVES A GREAT SUCCESS.

OTHER ITEMS OF INTEREST

From the Capital City, the Various State Institutions and from Many Different Parts of the Sunshine State.

Western Newspaper Union News Service. Thunder Butte Sub Station.—By far the most successful institute ever held among the Indians of the reservation was that held here last week when a farmers institute was combined with the regular Indian ration day. All of the Indians on the reservation subject to this sub station were present to draw their allowance of federal rations from the government, all were consequently feeling in good spirits, and paid unusual attention to the lectures given them.

Boss Farmer Forrest R. Stone presided at the meeting. He had invited a number of Dupree people to be present and assist in the instruction, and many responded.

Lewis Speaker devoted an hour's time explaining to the Indians the proper way to plant potatoes, what variations brought about by the soil, how the seed potatoes should be cut, how deep to plant them and other valuable information along this line.

Puts-on-his-shoes, one of the first Indians in this section to adopt civilization—from which fact he derived his name—told of his experiences in raising potatoes.

O. S. Geesey spoke on the value of proper horse raising, showing the Indians how much money they could derive from this source by following certain rules in breeding.

Straight Head and Judge Charley Cron talked along the same line, enlarging somewhat on Mr. Geesey's remarks.

Dr. Cramer, one of the most highly respected white men working among the Indians in this section of the state, talked for some time on sanitation, and how much healthier future generations would become if the bucks and squaws of today would heed certain simple rules of cleanliness. The frequent "how's" and other expressions of agreement and appreciation of the doctor's remarks showed that his words were planted in good soil.

Mrs. Tony Acker addressed the meeting to some length on the value of sheep raising in the reservation country where pasturage is bountiful. She impressed the red man with the fact that with sheep there were two profits to be derived a year from the wool, while the animals could be marketed for mutton at any time.

The second day of the institute was devoted to alfalfa and corn raising. Robert Makes Room, Giles Tapitola and Frank Cron being the principal speakers.

Gov. Lee's Chair in Museum. Pierre.—The custodian of the capitol turned over to the state museum Wednesday morning the chair occupied by Andrew E. Lee, while governor. The legislature of 1907 voted the chair to Gov. Lee and shipped it to him, but he returned it with a curt message to the effect that he could not accept public property impropriately voted away. The legislature then passed a resolution giving the custody of the chair to the state historical society, but upon reflection the republican leaders concluded that such a disposition of it would in some way reflect credit upon Governor Lee and the next day the resolution was expunged from the record. The chair was used in the secretary of state's office thereafter until the new capitol was completed, since when it has resided in the supply room.

Joining the American Legion. Watertown.—A number of former members of the South Dakota national guard have become interested in the American Legion organized several weeks ago in New York city, and endorsed by many army officers as well as prominent men of the country. A number have already sent their applications to the secretary in New York and it is expected that further applications will be filed within the coming month. The Legion is organized for the purpose of enrolling those who have had former service in the army, navy, marine corps, or national guard of the several states, as at present the government is in no wise in touch with such men, although great numbers are scattered all over the country.

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WATCH SALE OF EGGS.

Federal and State Food Officials Determined to Enforce Law.

Vermillion.—There will be no let-up on the part of federal and state food officials in the enforcement of the food laws in connection with the sale of rotten eggs, according to State Food Commissioner Frary, who has just returned from Chicago, where he was called to attend a conference on this question. The active cooperation between state and national food inspectors, which last year resulted in catching a number of prominent shippers in the drag net of the law, will be continued and vigorous measures adopted to put an end to the traffic in eggs which are unfit for food. Commissioner Frary has been appointed a member of a special committee of the National Association of Dairy, Food and Drug Officials to study problems related to the egg industry and it was for the purpose of outlining the work of this committee and adopting plans for the present season that he was called to Chicago. Dr. Carl Alsbek, chief of the bureau of chemistry, Washington, D. C.; Dr. S. J. Crumline, secretary of the Kansas state board of health and chief food and drug inspector; Geo. J. Weigle, Wisconsin dairy and food commissioner, and representatives of the Illinois state food department and of the federal food inspection bureau in Chicago were in attendance. The committee also held joint sessions with representatives of the National Poultry, Butter and Egg association, an organization whose members include the principal shippers of poultry products. The conference agreed that the following eggs should be excluded from shipment: Eggs partially hatched, eggs with yolks stuck to the shell, moldy eggs, heavy blood rings, black rots, black spots and all other eggs of an unwholesome character. It was thought necessary by the food officials to thus define the eggs, which are not to be shipped in order to overcome a practice which grew up last year under a ruling made by the government inspectors. By stopping entirely the shipment of rotten eggs it is thought the practice of feeding consumers spoiled eggs in highly flavored bakery products will be permanently discontinued.

Another matter of perhaps more importance which the conference discussed was a systematic educational campaign for more and better eggs. The officers of the National Poultry, Butter and Egg association agreed to cooperate with food officials in carrying on a continue campaign for educating the farmers and dealers to the end that eggs may be freed from the stigma which now attaches to this most valuable food product on account of the careless and unscrupulous practices of some members of the trade. Bulletins of information will be sent out from the association offices and food officials will do their part in disseminating all useful knowledge obtainable to the producers and middle men. This is in line with the policy of the South Dakota commissioner as evidenced in the campaign last year for better eggs. "Rooster day," which met with such success, will be again proclaimed and larger numbers of old birds will be slaughtered.

Boys Makes Fine Record. Vermillion.—John Henkin, of Elk Point, S. D., a senior in the North-western university medical college, has made an unusually fine record this year by taking two first places and one second in competitive examinations held this spring for internships, according to an announcement in the Chicago papers, with a photograph of himself. Mr. Henkin secured these places in competition with students of medicine in the leading universities and colleges of the west, and the honor therefore is not a slight one. He secured his early training in the college of medicine of the University of South Dakota, where he had an exceptionally splendid record as a student, leaving here two years ago to complete his work. Mr. Henkin took first place in the competitive examination for internships at the St. Louis, Mo., city hospital, second in the examination of the Michael Reese hospital, Chicago, and another first in the examination of the Cook county hospital. This last accomplishment is the one prized most of all since it is the ambition of all western medical graduates to secure an appointment to that institution. Henkin was recently banqueted by his class as an appreciation of the honors taken by one of their number. It goes without saying that the state of South Dakota and the university are proud of his successes.

"Dry" Area Growing Larger. Pierre.—The Anti-Saloon league yearbook just out shows that South Dakota's dry territory has increased from 68 per cent of population under dry regulation, 1914, to 73 per cent in 1915. In 1914 a total of 1,314 persons held federal retail liquor tax receipts, which includes dry stores and all other places selling liquors, and in 1915 the number has decreased to 1,002.

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