

THE MITCHELL CAPITAL.

VOLUME XXXV

MITCHELL, SOUTH DAKOTA, THURSDAY, JANUARY 29, 1914

NUMBER 17

STOCKMEN HOLD SWINE SALE IN STATE PAVILLION

Seventy-Four Registered Hogs Offered on Block.

S. D. CORN STATE

Is Supreme With It Declares Andrew Palm—Work of Experiment Station.

Seventy-four porcine aristocrats, of the Duroc Jersey, Poland China, Chester White and Hampshire lineage, were offered on the auction block of the state pavilion this afternoon, in the opening sale of the Live Stock Breeders' association. With many bidders on the ground, it was expected that record prices would be reached.

Trains coming into Mitchell this morning were packed to the vestibules with members of the three state associations of stockmen, grain growers and poultrymen, now holding forth in the city. Today's crowd was easily the largest that has been known for the annual meetings. Many of these were attracted by the swine sale in the state pavilion.

The Forenoon Program.
The program for the morning was offered at the Gale theatre, in the session of the Corn and Grain Growers' association. All programs will be combined for this evening's list of events, which will be held at the theatre, J. M. Erlon, president of the stockmen, will preside. Addresses on hog cholera will be given by Dr. W. B. Niles, of the United States department of agriculture, Dr. C. C. Lipp of Brookings, and G. Ernest Wickens of Avon. Sam Jordan, of Missouri, will give his famous address on "How To Farm—I Show You," and Regent A. E. Hitchcock will speak on "Shall South Dakota Educate Her Citizens?" Music will be furnished by the Elks' double quartet. The program will start at 7 o'clock.

Specialize on Corn.
"If South Dakota farmers would specialize on their corn and breed up varieties especially adapted to their own localities, the entire crop of the state would be increased on an average of five to eight bushels per acre," said Manley Champlin, assistant agronomist of the state college, at the corn school this morning. "There are enough differences between counties or even between sections in the same county to warrant specializing on corn in order to make it adapted to peculiar local conditions. In such case it might be well to give the corn the name of the county, or section, or some name to distinguish it from other varieties and thus enable other farmers to buy seed intelligently."

Mr. Champlin further advocated the idea that such corn would likely be true and uniform in color and shape and would therefore bring a uniformly high price on the market. He discussed at some length the various varieties of corn and corn types, using for illustration the hundreds of samples which were spread before the class on the desks.

Andrew Palm, better farming agent for Codington county, followed with an address on "Small Grain and Corn in South Dakota." In substance he said:

"South Dakota has been and is a great wheat state, but she is far greater as a corn state. Corn growing is important because a cultivated crop like corn is of utmost importance in a successful system of rotation. This will clean up the land and make possible the production of better crops of small grain.

"We will never conquer quack grass, Canada thistle, mustard, wild oats, and other noxious weeds in South Dakota until we go to growing corn. Then too, the farmer will produce both better small grains and corn. Kankakee wheat is the best wheat we have for this state. Codington county is going to begin an attempt to lead the state in the production of this wheat, corn and other grains, and if Codington tries she is bound to succeed."

Experiment Association.
The other address before the grain growers was given by C. M. Karlstad, of Dempster, on the aims and work of the South Dakota Experiment association. Mr. Karlstad is a graduate of the School of Agriculture of the State college and president of the association. He spoke in part as follows:

"The class of 1912 of the School of Agriculture decided that a graduate association should be formed for the purpose of stimulating the production of pure seed in South Dakota. As to the work thus far accomplished by the Experiment association, I might mention that in co-operation with the agronomy department of the State College last year 210 lots of alfalfa were distributed throughout the state for a comparative test. Forty lots of Kaoliang have been sent out.

"Including those who are trying out barley, sweet clover, corn, emmer, millet, oats, peas and soy

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SENATOR CULLOM DIES AFTER FIFTY YEARS OF SERVICE

Intimate Friend of Lincoln Ends Notable Career.

30 YEARS SENATOR

Only Two Men Held Seats There For Longer Period Than He Did.

Washington, D. C.—Former United States Senator Shelby M. Cullom, of Illinois, died today. His last words were a wish that he might have lived to see the completion of the national memorial to Abraham Lincoln, his personal friend. He was unconscious for several hours before he died.

Cullom's last hours were divided between spells of consciousness and short intervals in which he recognized those at his bedside.

The funeral arrangements are not completed. The remains probably will be buried in Oak Ridge cemetery, Springfield, Illinois, near the tombs of Lincoln and other prominent men.

50 Years of Service.
Shelby Moore Cullom's death ended fifty years of continuous public service that had made him a figure in the state and nation.

American national life and brought him into official relations with every president from Abraham Lincoln to Woodrow Wilson. President Taft once said of him:

"Why, here's my old friend Uncle Shelby; he comes nearer connecting the present with the days of Washington than any one else whom I know."

As a plowboy driving his father's oxen over the fresh prairie of Illinois he had known and talked with survivors of the Revolution and on the rugged foundations of a life begun in pioneer hardships of a family of twelve children had built a career that took him to the Illinois legislature as a member; speaker of the assembly; two terms in the governor's chair; service in the national House of Representatives, and thirty consecutive years in the United States Senate.

His nearest living contemporary probably is "Uncle Joe" Cannon, whose senior he was some seven years by birth and some three years in national service.

Andrew Jackson was president of the United States when Mr. Cullom was born in 1829 down in the Elk Springs Valley of Kentucky, near the Cumberland where the Culloms of Maryland and the Coffeys of North Carolina, drifted westward with a tide of the immigration that set in at the close of the Revolution, founded their early home.

Scraping together the rudiments of an education gained by toiling over rough primeval roads he became successively a student at Mount Morris Academy, a country school teacher and a lawyer, being admitted to the bar at Springfield in 1855.

When he became city attorney of Springfield he launched upon a political career, which for a record of unbroken service, is unchallenged as exceeding that of any other American.

Stood With Lincoln.
Then came the historic Lincoln and Douglas debates and Cullom's intimate association with Lincoln, whom he followed into the ranks of the republican party. He presided over the session of the Illinois house at which after Fort Sumpter had been fired upon, Stephen A. Douglas appeared and made his dramatic plea for the preservation of the union.

During the first of President Lincoln's second term Mr. Cullom came to the National House of Representatives and began a work which was practically interrupted only when he served two terms as governor of Illinois. Lincoln was assassinated soon after Cullom entered Washington life and the young legislator was a member of the committee that demanded the return of the president's body to Springfield. Then when the country began to recover from what seemed a final blow and the reconstruction set in with the Thirteenth Congress, Cullom began his service with the Illinois delegation, and with such colleagues in congress as Logan, Wentworth, Blaine, Conkling, and Hayes and Garfield, both of whom attained the presidency.

Cullom's career as a United States senator began in 1883 when he resigned as governor and was elected to succeed David Davis. His service in the senate chamber was an unbroken one for thirty years—five consecutive terms—a record exceeded only by two other men, Senator Allison, of Iowa, and Senator Morrill of Vermont.

He entered the senate in 1883, a spry, active man of fifty-four, he left it in 1913 a fading, tottering man of eighty-four but with a brain still bright and active. He used to tell a story of how one day seeing Senator Vest, very old, feeble looking and dejected, he said to Senator Morrill, who then was some eighty-six: "Go over and cheer Vest up a bit," whereat Morrill walked over and stepping Vest on the shoulder said:

FEDERALS IN PRISON CAMP AT FORT BLISS ARE QUARANTINED.



MEXICAN FEDERAL SOLDIERS WHO FLED FROM CUINAGA ARRIVING AT FORT BLISS, TEXAS

Smallpox and scarlet fever have been discovered in the Mexican federal prison camp at Fort Bliss, Texas, and the camp is now quarantined. All who have not been vaccinated or have not had smallpox, as seventy per cent of the Mexican federal army has, are being vaccinated, and those who have been exposed are being isolated. The scarlet fever is being watched more carefully than the smallpox, as the latter is not considered especially serious among the Mexicans.

Federal and rebel forces are deploying for positions in preparation for the coming battle at Torreon. The federals, under General Velasco, have advanced north as far as Escobedo and toward Bermejillo. The rebels are south of Jiminez and Retana, and the battlefield of two big engagements in the Orozco revolution may be the scene of a third battle.

"Cheer up, old man; why you're nothing but a boy."

Down through the administrations of Cleveland, Harrison, McKinley, Roosevelt and Taft, he held important chairmanships when his party was in power, finally that of the foreign relations committee, generally considered the most important of the lot.

AMERICAN BANK WITH RUSSIANS

AN INSTITUTION REPRESENTING BOTH COUNTRIES PLANNED BY GROUP OF RUSSIAN FINANCIERS.

St. Petersburg, Russia.—Informal overtures were made today by a group of Russians to the ministry of finance with a view of obtaining a charter for a Russo-American bank, intended to promote trade between Russia and the United States. The applicants stated that they were working in concert with large American banking interests.

The reply was given that no discussion would be entertained until securities representing half the amount of the capital of the proposed bank—two and one-half millions—had been deposited here or abroad. This precaution is intended to obviate the risk of negotiations being opened with mere concession hunters.

This in no way implies readiness by the ministry to influence to grant the charter demanded. While efforts to promote Russo-American relations initiated by the United States consul general and the Moscow chamber of commerce, undoubtedly will have good results, it is doubtful whether the relation have reached a stage to warrant American financiers in opening a special bank here.

SAYS SEX INSTRUCTION IS "SEX INSANITY"

Notre Dame, Ind.—"Sex insanity would be a better name than sex sanitation for the teaching of this new kind of physiology in the schools," said Father John Caymanagh, president of Notre Dame university, in a sermon before the Holy Name society at St. Joseph's church.

"To introduce promiscuous teachings into the school, would be to make them universities of corruption. The clamor for sex instruction comes from those who have lost the confessional."

"During all the centuries the Catholic church has been teaching sex hygiene. Catholic mothers and Catholic nuns have been saying to our girls the little that is necessary."

"In the confessional holy priests have been giving instruction that is needed. Mere knowledge never made or kept men moral. The very discussion of sex problems is injurious."

SHERIFF MOSES WAS SHOT DOWN IN COLD BLOOD

Belle Fourche, S. D.—According to evidence brought out at the coroner's inquest at Rosebud, Mont., into the recent killing of Sheriff Billy Moses, former sheriff and stock detective in this county, Moses was shot down in cold blood. The evidence tended to show that Moses went to the home of J. H. Burgess, his former friend and deputy, to serve papers on him. Burgess greeted him and asked time to get his coat in the house, before accompany-



VILLAS MEN IN TROOP TRAIN STARTING FOR TORREON, EN ROUTE TO MEXICO CITY

ing Moses. Mrs. Burgess then appeared on the porch and dropped a gun she held, which accidentally went off. Burgess hearing the shooting, rushed out and thinking Moses and his wife were sporting at each other, he fired three times at Moses, the last shot when the officer was lying on the ground, and which struck him in the head and killed him.

Moses' body was brought back here and buried.

HAITI'S RULER FLEES COUNTRY

President Oreste takes refuge from rebels in German cruiser in harbor.

Port Au Prince, Haiti.—The president of Haiti, Michel Oreste, fled from the capital yesterday and took refuge aboard the German cruiser Vineta. He was accompanied by his wife.

Fighting began in the city at one o'clock yesterday afternoon. An hour later the president left the palace under escort and was conveyed in a launch to the warship lying in the harbor. Almost immediately detachments of blue jackets were landed from the United States armored cruiser Montana and the Vineta.

Fighting continued throughout the afternoon and it was evident that the revolutionary movement which began in the north and spread to some of the southern towns had gained sufficient strength in the capital to threaten-

not only the power but the life of President Oreste.

The Congress which met in extraordinary session yesterday failed to take adequate measures to check the revolution. It had been conceded for a long time, however, that the position of the executive was weak. Opposed to him were Senator Javilmar Theodore, in command of the rebel troops at Cape Haytian and General Bellard, both of whom have a strong following. It was the intention of Oreste to abdicate several days ago, but later he declined to do so, hoping, with the aid of congress, to prevent the overthrow of his administration.

The arrival of the Montana and Vineta has relieved the situation here so far as foreign residents are concerned. The legations are now under guard.

WARSHIPS RUSHED TO HAYTI.

Washington, D. C.—Wireless news that President Oreste of Hayti had fled from his revolution-torn capital "leaving no government" caused Rear Admiral Badger at Guantanamo, Cuba, last night started the United States battleship North Carolina on a 500-mile run at top speed for Port Au Prince.

Captain Robert L. Russell, commanding the South Carolina, has orders to join the armored cruiser Montana, which already has landed bluejackets at the Haytian capital, and to take such steps as may be necessary to guard the lives and property of Americans and other foreigners in the capital to threats.

COLONEL G. GOETHALS, OF PANAMA CANAL, TO BE POLICE COMMISSIONER OF NEW YORK

Mayor Mitchel is confident Colonel Goethals will be the Police Commissioner of New York. In the Panama Canal builder Mr. Mitchel sees the irremovable head of the city's peace guardians.

Not in the least discouraged by the reports from Washington that the President has no intention of allowing Colonel George W. Goethals to leave the Canal Zone in order to become Police Commissioner, Mayor Mitchel started to remove the obstacles which Colonel Goethals wants removed.

Colonel Goethals, as he is to-day from the Panama Canal, is seen in the photograph above.

BURKE OFFERS TO LEAVE CAMPAIGN IN VOTERS' HANDS

Proposes to Crawford Both Return to Washington.

REPLY IS RECEIVED

As Burke Is Still in State, Offer Was Apparently Declined.

A dispatch from Huron yesterday, evidently inspired by the headquarters of Senator Crawford's campaign, stated that Congressman Burke, his opponent, had written him a letter indicating that Mr. Burke wanted to retire from the campaign, for the reason that his health is bad.

Congressman Burke, together with T. B. Roberts of Pierre, who is active in the organization supporting Burke, was in Mitchell today. Asked concerning this report, Congressman Burke stated that there was no authority for it.

"On the very day after I returned from Washington," said Mr. Burke, "a Huron paper which is supposed to be Mr. Crawford's personal organ, published an attack on me for neglecting my duties at Washington in order to make this campaign. In the meanwhile, Mr. Crawford had been in the state for something like a month, looking after his political interests. Now one of my objections to my becoming a candidate for the Senate was my desire to remain in Washington and perform my duties as a member of congress, throughout this session of congress. Therefore I made a proposition to Senator Crawford that both of us return to Washington and allow the voters to choose between us. I have a reply to that letter, but it rests with Mr. Crawford to publish that reply. My letter was not an open one, but personal."

Burke's Proposal.
Following is the full text of the letter written by Mr. Burke to his opponent:

"Pierre, S. D., Jan. 24, 1914.
"Hon. Coe I. Crawford,
"Huron, S. D.

"Dear Sir:—
"The Huron Herald, regarded as your organ, in a recent issue criticized me for being at home at this time. "In your speech at Huron, Sept. 10, 1913, announcing your candidacy for renomination to the Senate, among other things you said: 'The voter himself is capable of passing his own judgment upon the fitness of candidates.' You also said: 'As to my record in Washington, you know what it is.' "I speak for itself. Upon it I am willing to stand or fall and I am willing that it shall be compared with the record of any man who asks that he be preferred over me."

"You have been the attorney-general and governor of this state and a Senator for nearly five years. I have been seven times elected a member of the House of Representatives. We both are well known; both have made our records."

"It is four and one-half months since you announced your candidacy for renomination. You have been continuously in the state making a personal campaign for nearly five weeks. You have had ample opportunity to arrange the details of your campaign and you have an able manager."

"In an interview at Sioux Falls on Wednesday last, you said you were satisfied with the situation and that you were pleased with the general outlook.

"My candidacy for the Senate dates from the 5th of this month and I have been in the state and at home only twelve days.

"During my entire services in congress, I have rarely ever been away during the sessions except on official business of the House.

"Having absolute confidence in the intelligence of the republicans of South Dakota and believing the voter himself is capable of passing his own judgment upon the fitness of candidates, I therefore propose to you that we both return to Washington and remain there, returning only to vote in the primary election, March 24th.

"I shall be pleased to receive your prompt reply, either by letter or telegram, and if you accept my proposal, I shall leave for Washington at once, assuming that you will do the same."

"Charles H. Burke."

The fact that Mr. Burke has not left for Washington is taken to mean that Mr. Crawford did not accept his proposition.

THE WEATHER

Iowa.—Unsettled weather tonight and Thursday with probably rain turning to snow. Much colder. Cold wave in the west and central portions.

North and South Dakota.—Snow with cold wave tonight. Thursday fair with colder in the east portion.

PROBE OF STRIKES IN TWO STATES IS BEGUN BY CONGRESS

Committee to Investigate in Michigan and Colorado.

ISSUES FEDERAL

Inquiry Will be to Determine Whether U. S. Laws Have Been Violated.

Washington, D. C.—The first steps in a congressional investigation of the Colorado and Michigan mine strikes were taken today by the House mines committee, designed to make the inquiry. Chairman Foster called the committee members together to decide on the plans. Specifically they will investigate whether the postal service has been interfered with, whether immigration laws have been violated, whether there were agreements in restraint of trade and whether peonage exists.

There is a possibility that the Colorado and Michigan inquiries may be carried on simultaneously by different sub-committees. Resolutions of investigation pending in the Senate probably will be passed over without further action, inasmuch as the House voted to make the inquiry.

GENERAL BOARD ADVOCATES FOUR NEW BATTLESHIPS

Washington, D. C.—Four battleships instead of two as recommended by Secretary Daniels were urged on the House naval affairs committee today by Rear Admiral C. E. Vreeland of the navy general board, speaking for Admiral Dewey, who was ill and unable to attend the hearing. The general board wants four battleships and sixteen destroyers.

AMERICANS HELD UP BY BANDITS

TRAIN LOAD OF THEM IN MEXICO IS STOPPED AND PASSENGERS TAKEN CAPTIVES.

Juarez, Mex.—Officials of the Mexican Northwestern railroad received word yesterday that a train, filled with American passengers, was stopped by bandits near Guzman, 85 miles south of the border.

A section foreman telegraphed from Guzman that the bandits under Maximo Castillo had burned the bridge behind the train and had taken the passengers captive, were robbing them. Anxiety was felt for the American, who were returning to mines and lumber camps, because of the reported threats by Castillo that he would kill all foreigners. How many people were on the train was not known. A force of rebels has been sent to drive the bandits out of the country.

Rebel leaders received a report that General Toribio Ortega, who led in the first attack on Ojinaga and who had gone south to prepare for the attack on Terreon, had been captured by the federalists. The report was said to have come from federal sources by way of Mexico City. No confirmation came through the rebel lines of communication.

LABOR AGITATORS TAKEN ON SHIP

TEN LEADERS ESCORTED ON BOARD VESSEL LEAVING SOUTH AFRICA FOR ENGLAND.

Capetown, Union, South Africa.—The deportation from South Africa of ten labor leaders was carried out quietly and in secrecy last night. These men, who had taken a prominent part in the recent strike, arrived in Durban under a heavy guard. At mid-night they were placed aboard the steamer Omgani, which immediately sailed for England.

London, England.—The deportation by the South African government of strike leaders aroused widespread comment here and doubt is expressed as to whether the men will be permitted an asylum in England. The well-informed London newspapers are carrying big stories on it today, and insist that the drastic action of both governments indicates that the strike was no ordinary industrial conflict but an attempted revolution.

Scottish Labor Denounces Act.
Glasgow, Scotland.—The annual Scottish labor conference today passed a peremptory resolution, demanding that the British government resign its office in South Africa, because of the deportation of labor leaders at Cape Town. The resolution is a strong condemnation of the government union of South Africa. Heated speeches of denunciation were delivered by delegates against the "violation of the most elementary rights of British citizenship," by General Louis Botha, premier of South Africa.

Miss Hansena Johnson left last evening for her former home at Lincoln, Neb., where she will make a brief visit before leaving for New York on a spring buying trip for C. E. Vermilyea.