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BERMUDAS HAD HISTORY LIKE U.S.

But Revolution Failed to Gain for
Them Their Independence.

PEOPLE HELPED WASHINGTON

Supplied Ammunition With Which Continental Army Forced British to Evacuate Boston—Islands Discovered as Result of Shipwreck.

Washington, D. C.—"The Bermuda Islands suggest the adventures of Robinson Crusoe in their colonization and present in their later chronology a curious parallel to United States history, with the events consistently predicated by a number of years."

With this statement the National Geographic society prefaces a bulletin on the Bermudas, a principal group of the British West Indies, which some Englishmen suggest should be ceded to the United States in part payment of the American war loans to Great Britain.

"The Robinson Crusoe comparison obtrudes because the islands were discovered and later settled as the direct result of shipwrecks, and the settlers had to build themselves a bark to set sail again," the bulletin continues.

"As for the anticipation of American history, on a miniature scale, it may be noted that the colonization took place seven years before the Pilgrims landed at Plymouth, Mass.; that witches were burned, Quakers were persecuted and miscreants were ducked before similar occurrences are recorded in New England, and that slavery was abolished in 1834. The Bermudians protested long before 1776 against the mother country's rule, until the island prisons were over full, but relief came, in their case, not through a declaration of freedom, but by the accession of Cromwell.

Helped to Start Revolution.
"But the essential point of contact of the American with the Bermudian arises from the all-but-forgotten fact that while the immortal Lafayette gallantly helped the colonies conclude their war of independence, the Bermudians supplied the ammunition to begin it.

"So acute was the need for powder in 1775 that George Washington wrote to the governor of Rhode Island that 'no quantity of powder, however small, is beneath notice.' Learning that there was a store in Bermuda, and that the islanders were anxious to have the embargo lifted upon shipment of food supplies from the colonies, Washington addressed a letter to the people of the island, who had shown themselves sympathetic with the American Revolution, promising them ample supply of provisions and 'every other mark of affection and friendship which the grateful citizens of a free country can bestow upon its brethren and benefactors if they would make this ammunition available for the Continental army.

"It so happened that the powder had been procured before the letter was delivered, and with it the Continental army compelled the British to evacuate Boston.

A Winthrop Joined Tories.
"Not only the sale of powder but the fact that Bermuda allowed the colonies to have salt, so incensed the governor of Bermuda that he upbraided the citizens for treason, and feeling run so high that he was removed. His successor was a native of Salem, Mass., whose loyalty to the mother country was such that he gave up large estates in the colonies rather than join the revolutionists. He was connected, both by blood and by marriage, with the Winthrop family. Under his rule the island's full allegiance to England was restored.

"Brown was succeeded by Henry Hamilton, during whose administration the town of Hamilton was founded and named for him. This town today is the seat of the island government. It has a population of less than 3,000.

"Hamilton is on Main Island, or Bermuda, while St. George, the former capital, is on the island of the same name. There are more than 300 small islands in the Bermuda group, of which only a score are inhabited. The total population of the islands in 1918 was little over 20,000, of whom about one-third were white. Bermuda suffered during the war by the cessation of the American tourist patronage, which had doubled the entire island population in preceding seasons.

"The Bermudians attracted visitors because of their mild climate, which knew no frosts, and by their scenic beauty.

"Juan Bermudez, sailing from Spain to Cuba in 1515 with a cargo of hogs, discovered the islands when a storm blew him to their shores. Apparently he left some of the hogs there, for later visitors found the animals on the island. From him the islands were named, and thus originated the 'hog money' coins stamped with a hog on one side and a ship on the other, which still are preserved in various collections.

"The islands were settled through the efforts of Sir George Somers, who became impressed with their fertility and beauty during a sojourn enforced by the wrecking of the ship which was carrying him to Virginia."

For hundreds of years the Nile floods have not varied ten days in their arrival.

CATCHER GETS FORTUNE



Peter Noonan, former star catcher for the Philadelphia Athletics and for the last year or more a Knights of Columbus secretary, has inherited a fortune estimated at \$1,000,000.

AUSTRIA FORCED WAR

Minutes of Mutiny of Privy Council Reveal Secret.

Count Von Berchtold Solely Responsible for Outbreak of Hostilities.

Vienna.—There were made public from the archives of the former Austro-Hungarian government minutes of the meeting of the privy council on July 7, 1914, at which it was virtually decided to begin war on Serbia.

According to this publication the ministry of Austria-Hungary, especially Count Leopold von Berchtold, foreign minister, was solely responsible for the outbreak of hostilities.

The minutes show the meeting to have been opened by Count von Berchtold, who pleaded for an immediate resort to arms against Serbia, stating that Italy and Roumania "could be compensated afterward for not having been consulted beforehand."

Count Stephen Tisza, then Hungarian premier, opposed the war, demanding that diplomatic action be taken first and then that an ultimatum of an acceptable nature be sent. Only in case both failed would he have resorted to arms.

Count von Berchtold thereupon said: "Now, is the right moment because Germany is ready to assist."

Count Tisza again warned against the danger of a general European war as a result of steps which were contemplated, whereupon Count von Berchtold said: "The opportunity is so favorable that immediate action is necessary."

Finally a resolution was adopted that such far-reaching demands be made of Serbia that she could not fulfill them and thus a way would be opened to a resort to arms.

Maybe the Next Batch of Pets Will Be Skunks

Portchester, N. Y.—It will not be possible to keep goats in tenement houses hereafter if the board of health has its way. After pigs were barred from dwellings during the influenza epidemic last fall, families adopted goats as pets. According to Sanitary Inspector Bitz, the animals are kept on second, third and even fourth floors. He suggests that they be licensed, the same as dogs.

HUNT SHIP, OBEYING SPIRIT

Message From Other World Says Spanish Steamer Valbanera Did Not Sink.

Havana.—Chartered by members of the Dr. Antonio Valtieri society, an organization of spiritualists, a tugboat is expected to leave this port shortly in search of the long overdue Spanish steamship Valbanera, which official reports declare sank recently near Key West, with the probable loss of all on board.

The spiritualists claim to have received a communication at a recent seance from the spirit of Doctor Valtieri that the Valbanera was still afloat near Cape Sal. They declare it their belief that the steamship still is helplessly drifting at sea and that, while many of those on board have perished, 30 survivors have been picked up by a small schooner which is proceeding to some distant port.

Sunday Funerals Barred.
Mobile, Ala.—Burial of the dead here on Sunday is punishable by a fine of \$100 under a city ordinance just adopted. Passage of the ordinance was the result of a petition to the city commission by ministers, undertakers and grave diggers.

MARKS SPOT OF YANKS' LANDING

France Lays Cornerstone of Monument at the Pointe de Grave.

WALLACE FRAISES FRENCH

President Poincare Urges Both Nations to Guard Against Estrangement—Lafayette Sailed for America From Same Port.

Pointe de Grave, France.—France paid lasting tribute to American active entry into the great war by laying the cornerstone of a monument here commemorating the landing on the spot of the first contingent of American troops in 1917. Speeches by President Poincare and Hugh C. Wallace, the American ambassador, were the features of the exercises, appropriately held on the birthday of Lafayette, who sailed for America from this same port in 1777.

The scene was a brilliant one, numerous detachments of French and American soldiers, sailors and marines assembled among the sandy dunes of the Pointe giving color to the picture. The guard of honor, for instance, was composed of United States marines, many of whom were veterans of the fighting on the Marne in 1918.

Distinguished Gathering.
In addition to Premier Clemenceau, Marshal Foch and other distinguished Frenchmen, numbers of prominent Americans assisted in the ceremony, among them Frank L. Polk, under secretary of state; Gen. Tasker H. Bliss and Brig. Gen. W. D. Connor, now commander of the American forces in France. The French representation included also Marquis de Chambrun, a descendant of Lafayette and a member of the Joffre mission to the United States in 1917. Andre Tardieu, and Deputy Maurice Darnaud, chairman of the committee in charge of the exercises. A band from the U. S. S. Carolina played.

A crowd of some 3,000 witnessed the ceremony.

President Poincare in his speech called to America to continue that close relationship which caused the United States to come to the aid of France.

"In the plains of Picardy, Lorraine and Champagne by the side of 1,400,000 whom the war has mown down," said he, "sleep your Americans whose mothers do not know their tombs. They all sacrificed to the same ideal the French died for."

"Let us bend down over these tombs and listen. It is the same voice which everywhere arises from the depths of the earth. 'We have suffered,' they say, 'in order that the world should become free.' To you now falls the duty to watch that never again may leap up this danger which we have removed. Do not allow France and America to estrange themselves one from the other. Do not draw apart those hands which are now joined. Be on your guard that there shall never be kept between you misunderstandings which sooner or later might be transformed into disagreements."

"Tomorrow no more than yesterday can you dispense with each other. Separated you will quickly be exposed to the offensive return of violence. Side by side the peoples who have won the war will be strong enough to make such war impossible."

Praises Spirit of France.
American Ambassador Wallace said the monument would be to "victory and liberty."

The speaker praised the spirit of France and said that while "many and great are the glories of France there is none that compares with the glory of the Marne."

Ambassador Wallace, after having dwelt upon the part Lafayette had played in the Revolutionary war, said the United States was proud to have had the opportunity to cross the ocean in the honor of serving under Marshal Foch. The ambassador said he also considered it a great honor to himself that the opportunity was given him to affirm what was the due of France, which he declared, must come out of the war with added strength and prestige, as otherwise victory would have been won in vain.

This Poker Player Was Thoroughly Cleaned Out

Cobalt, Kan.—So completely cleaned out was Jean Paul Asselin after a poker game on Third St. here that when he came to R. L. O'Gorman, J. P., to swear out a warrant against a fellow player whom he suspected of stealing his roll, he could not produce the dollar fee demanded. He had to borrow ten cents from Chief of Police Bonville to make up the required sum. Asselin charges that \$190 disappeared during his temporary absence from the scene of operations, and he swore a warrant for the arrest of Sam Borlich, known to the police as "Minnesota," accusing him of stealing the money.

THE TANKATEEN IN LONDON



The tankateen is a new automobile with a three-horse power motor which has appeared in London and is being adopted by those who do not like the motorcycle.

RICHEST OF NATIONS

United States Is Put Far in Lead by British Expert.

Germany Holds Second Place and England Third, According to Professor Stamp's Statistics.

London.—While the brain might reel at the many figures unloaded at a meeting of the Royal Statistical society, some interesting details as to the world's wealth can be extracted from a paper written by Prof. J. C. Stamp. Comparing the prewar wealth and income of England, Germany and the United States, Professor Stamp computes the respective totals at:

	Wealth.	Income.
England	\$1,250,000,000	\$11,250,000,000
Germany	\$2,750,000,000	10,750,000,000
United States	210,000,000	26,250,000,000

On a per capita basis also, America comes out easily the richest country in the world. The capital per head of the population, according to Professor Stamp, was, before the war:

	Capital.	Income.
England	\$1,500	\$250
Germany	1,250	150
United States	2,125	350

All these figures must be considerably inflated to obtain the current year's capital and income, but the increase would certainly be biggest in the case of the United States, which could boast at least treble its prewar wealth.

The thrifty habits of the French nation were reflected, said Professor Stamp, in a capital of \$1,515 per head, while Italy and Australia had only \$640 and \$605, respectively. He computes Japan's capital at \$12,000,000,000, or on a per capita basis, \$220 capital, and \$30 income per head of population. The capital and income of Spain was probably as low as in Europe, the income per head not exceeding \$55.

HELP GERMANS TO FIGHT FIRE

West Pointers and American Doughboys Go to Aid of Moravian Colony.

Coblentz, Germany.—Two hundred officers who recently were graduated from West Point military academy, joined hands with hundreds of American doughboys and civilians in fighting a fire which threatened to destroy the Moravian colony, an ancient order of religious workers at the Newwied headquarters of the First division.

The West Pointers, who are on a tour of the battlefields and the occupied area, were attending a dance given in their honor when the fire was discovered just after midnight. The flames got beyond the control of the German firemen and the West Pointers and the doughboys were summoned by Col. Stephen O. Fuqua, chief of staff of the division, to aid in quenching them. The Americans fought the fire until daylight, when it was brought under control.

The blaze was confined to one block. Several buildings devoted to the industries of the Moravians were destroyed.

FAMINE RAGES IN PETROGRAD

Sugar Costs \$5 a Lump and Other Foods are Proportionately High.

Stockholm.—Famine in Petrograd has attained terrifying proportions and an epidemic of dysentery is beginning to rage throughout the city, according to messages received here.

M. Zinovieff, bolshevik governor of Petrograd, issued a proclamation to agricultural organizations and the corn producing districts in which he said the population of the city was receiving famine rations.

Food prices in the Russian capital became fantastic when the rations were reduced recently, the dispatches say, a small lump of sugar costing from \$5 to \$6 and a pound of white bread selling at \$80.

Aged Woman Picks Berries.
Hazleton, Pa.—Mrs. Mary Stephansky of Eckley, although ninety years of age, still helps to add to the family earnings by picking huckleberries in the woods near the mining village every day. This has been her annual practice ever since she came to America long ago. Despite her advanced years she is still very active and able to get about with the agility of women in the sixties.

THEY WERE NOT SENTIMENTAL, NO!

Even Lectured at Length on Art of Getting Married.

'WHY BE SILLY?' SAYS GROOM

Cleveland Couple Appear Garbed as for Informal Picnic and Bridegroom Holds Fourth Voluminous on His Ideas of Modern Marriage Ceremony—But Read What the Clerk Saw in Little Alcove Off the Court.

"There's too much silly sentimentality about getting married nowadays, anyway," a young bridegroom told Edward Fairbanks, cashier of probate court in Cleveland after fishing in his pocket and laying out on the counter three quarters and a nickel for his license.

He looked like a sentiment-defying bridegroom, clad in a plain flannel suit, heavy tan shoes and an army shirt and black string necktie.

And his bride, of about his age—twenty-three—was dressed in gingham, as if for an informal picnic. Furthermore, the young man volunteered a little lecture on the art of getting married in this modern day.

Why Be So Silly?
"Notice we haven't donned our Sunday best just because we are signing a business contract?" he inquired.

"Yes, I had noticed that very thing," replied Cashier Fairbanks.

"Why should we be silly and uncomfortable and sentimental over a business proposition?" continued the youth.

"We didn't come down in a taxi. We rode down on the street car. We didn't talk about our great day and gaze soulfully into each other's eyes. We talked about the apartment we're going to live in, and wondered if the player piano on the floor above us would be going after eleven at night."

"Well, you're the first of your kind I've ever seen," said Mr. Fairbanks. "I hope you won't miss—what you seem to scorn."

"We won't," said the youth. He beckoned to the girl and they sauntered out of the office.

No Sentiment; Oh, No!
There's an alcove off the court of finance. No one can see it except persons passing through the door—and the cashier.

"They didn't figure on me," Mr. Fairbanks said later.

"What did they do? Oh, nothing. They're so sensible and businesslike. She just stepped into the alcove and he followed, and then he put his arms around her and gave her the most masterly, sentimental, loving hug and kiss I ever saw. And I've seen a few in my time."

COW GETS LADDER

Painter and All His Work Took a Tumble to Earth.

A painter, whose name is withheld, high at work painting the water tank at the Wallens mine at Buhl, Minn., the other day, felt a tugging at the bottom of the ladder. He looked down and there, scratching her back, was a black cow.

His probable fate flashed into his mind. Bossy took one look upward toward the heavens and saw the painter descending. This time the cow became frightened and ran her horns through the lower rungs of the ladder.

Off she went in a gallop, carrying the ladder, painter, paint and all. The ladder he yelled the faster the cow went. It was but a short travel to earth for the painter, who struck the ground with a resounding thud. He escaped uninjured with his feelings ruffled.

To make matters worse Bossy retained ownership of the ladder, which she carried away on her horns. She was caught after she had gone a quarter of a mile.

THIS GRAFTING IS O. K.

Horticulturist Experiments With Potato-Tomato Vine.

Yankee ingenuity and American "grafting" promises to solve the all-absorbing problem of the high cost of living.

It has become known at Onelda, N. Y., that Alan Wheeler, horticulturist and assistant teacher at the state agricultural school at Morrisville, has been carrying on some experiments which encourage hopes for a crop of vegetables above as well as below the soil on the same vine.

Wheeler has grafted a tomato vine to a potato plant which bears fruit.

Locust Bite Fatal.
The bite of a 17-year locust caused the death of the two-months-old baby of Mr. and Mrs. Warren Kunkel, Kempston, Pa. The injury was discovered when the mother went to the infant's crib in the morning. The baby's face was swollen. The mother picked it up and found the locust in the clothing. Physicians worked over the child for several hours in a vain effort to save its life.

Iowa Company Sues Union for \$400,000.
Damages of \$400,000 for breach of contract on the part of employees of the Waterloo (Ia.) Gasoline Engine company, are asked in a suit filed by the company against the International Machinists' union, its organizer, officers and members.

NEW COMMERCE CHIEF



Philip B. Kennedy, newly appointed chief of the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce, says that trade restoration in Europe, including that in enemy countries, is dependent upon the return to work of the different peoples.

USE OUAL TACTICS

How Villa and His Men Foil Pursuit.

Bandits Scatter and Hide as Federals Appear—Brown Uniforms Aid.

Juarez, Mex.—Francisco Villa's method of evading pursuit by Mexican government troops is almost identical with that used by a covey of quail to escape the hunter. Even the detail of protective coloring has been applied by Villa, for his men always wear brown cotton clothing which blends with the desert landscape and dust clouds through which they travel in campaign.

Hunters know that the quail's instinct directs it to scatter when danger approaches and seek cover in the nearby landscape. Villa and his rebel hands do the same thing when a superior federal column approaches.

Often Villa's band will number 2,000 men under his chiefs, Angeles, Lopez, Diaz and Garcia. They make a column which coils across the plains like a giant snake and leaves a great dust cloud in its wake.

But let General Castro's government troops approach with artillery, machine guns and cavalry mounted on former American army horses and the column will break up into little bands of 100 under petty chiefs, will disappear in some mountain canyons and go into hiding until the federals pass. Once the danger of attack is over the column reassembles, occupies some town in its path and again disappears with its loot.

Villa's men have been known to hitch their horses to plows in the fields of the irrigated districts and be industriously plowing when the federal scouts appeared. They have learned various tricks of deception during the years of evading the federals, and even drive a herd of burros with them so they may transform themselves into wood vendors on occasion.

CAPT. KIDD'S SPOOK SWINDLE

Pirate's Ghost Induces "Suckers" to Purchase Farm—Found No Treasure.

Trenton, N. J.—Capt. Kidd's spirit is not a reliable witness as to where the redoubtable pirate buried his treasure, in the opinion of Sophie Sauter and Marie Blumer of Patterson and Fred Laechers of Elizabeth, who appealed to the supreme court against both the spook and his alleged sponsor, Daniel Balsinger of Oakland, N. J.

The three took a chance and bought a farm from Balsinger in May, 1919, on the strength of his assurance that Capt. Kidd's spirit had appeared to him in the night and revealed the exact spot on the farm where he had buried whole chests of pieces of eight.

They do not wish to pay the balance due now because they have dug up the entire farm without finding a single doubloon.

GERMAN GIRLS BLACKLISTED

Pilloried in Church if They Associate With American Soldiers.

With the American forces in Germany—Posters warning German girls against associating with Americans appeared recently in Coblentz and other towns on the Rhine.

American officers who have investigated say certain Germans are resolved that girls who associate with the American soldiers shall be punished and that several secret societies have been formed for that purpose.

On several occasions the names of girls who associate with Americans have been read to the congregations at Sunday morning church services. In other villages the practice is to post the girls' names in public places. Blacklists of the girls' names are being kept for use after the Americans are gone.

WOULD LOCALIZING MEAT TRADE PAY?

Senator Currie, Stock Raiser of Nebraska, Makes Experiment.

Meat is high; the packers admit it, though they say that other foods are higher in proportion. The farmer says he is not getting too much for his cattle, in fact not enough, he says. How about numerous local slaughtering plants scattered throughout the communities of our country, or a more direct-from-farmer-to-consumer relationship?

There is almost a sentimental attractiveness about the thought, like dreams of one's boyhood home. It looks so simple. Indeed, it is simple after a fashion, and is the way most meat was handled before the industry grew to national and international proportions. But would it pay?

Tried to Build Up Local Market.

Experimentation and testing is doubtless the best teacher. And inquiring minds have not hesitated to dig into the matter. Senator F. M. Currie of Broken Bow, Neb., himself a stock raiser, relates a bit of experience of his own along this line.

He tried for years, he tells us, to establish a market for fat cattle with local butchers, invariably finding that he could not meet the price made to them by the packers.

"In other words," he says, "the packers could pay us more for our cattle on foot, and sell the product to our local butchers for less money than they (the butchers) could pay us for our cattle and slaughter the beef themselves."

During the fore part of the present year he carried his inquiry further. He shipped two carloads of cows to Omaha, and they were sold to Armour and Company for \$7.90 per hundred weight. Among these was one cow which he wished to have himself for beef. This cow weighed 840 pounds and therefore brought him \$66.36. The animal was tagged and the identical carcass was shipped to him by express to Theford, Neb., and charged to him at the prevailing wholesale price of such meat on that day in Kansas City, Omaha and Minneapolis. The carcass included carrying charges of about \$6.00, cost him \$60.11, or \$6.25 less than he sold the animal for in Omaha.

What Cow Would Cost Consumer.
"Now," continues the Senator, "suppose a consumer in Omaha had ordered this meat direct from me, and I had slaughtered the beef at the ranch and sent the meat direct to the consumer. Taking as a basis the price received for this cow in Omaha, \$66.36, less the freight of 17 1/2 cents per hundred, it would make the cow worth on the ranch \$65.00."

To this \$65.00 he adds \$3.00 for slaughtering at home and \$6.00 for express from Theford to Omaha, and he deducts \$7.00 credit for the hide. According to these figures the dressed carcass of his cow would be worth \$65.00 in Omaha, as against the packers' price of approximately \$54.00 (which is derived by deducting the express charges to Theford, \$6.00, from the price the carcass was sold to him, \$60.11).

Cheaper to Buy Than Kill.
"After thorough investigation," the Senator says, "I am convinced that it does not pay for us to slaughter our own meat at the ranch; that we would better ship our cattle to Omaha, and buy our beef from the packer. I have been engaged in the cattle producing business all my life; there is no particular reason why I should be friendly to the packers, but I am thoroughly convinced I am receiving, and always have received more for my cattle on foot, than if I had been able to sell direct to the consumer, and consequently the consumer has been able to buy my product for less money through the packer than under any other system which is known to business up to the present time."

SENATOR KENYON'S CONTRASTING VIEWS.

Just what is the purpose of the Kenyon bill now in hearing at Washington would be hard to deduce from Senator Kenyon's own statements. In the bill itself the purpose is set forth as follows: "To stimulate the production, sale, and distribution of live stock and live stock products, and for other purposes." This stimulation of live stock production may be well taken as a bid to the consumer to hope for lower meat prices.

But he has a different thought to present to producers. In a letter addressed recently to the Wallace Farmer he says: "I do not believe that the situation as to restricted consumption is going to be changed very much, and there will be the necessity of less production." Of course less production would supposedly mean higher prices for live stock, but also higher prices for meat.

Are either the general public or the farmer going to be fooled by this method of playing up the one against the other? It is not likely. Farmers and consumers are both coming to the realization that hampering the packers is not going to bring higher prices for live stock nor lower prices for meat, but quite the opposite.