GARNERINGS OF NEWS FROM THE GREAT NORTHWEST

"NORTH DAKOTA IDEA" MAKES GOOD BEGINNING

Wesley College Plan of Co-Operation with State "U" Justifies Its Adoption.

Special to The Journal.

Grand Forks, N. D., Dec. 15.—The close of the first term's work of Wesley college marks the successful inauguration of the plan for co-operation with the state university. Without friction or jar of any sort, the work has gone as tho it were years old, and not in its incipient stages.

The plan has received the warmest commendations of public men. Governor La Follette in a recent conversation with President Robertson expressed his approval, and President Edmund J. James of the University of Illinois, in an open letter has warmly commended it. Likewise letters received from Berkeley, Cal., and Birmingham, Ala., express interest and confidence in the outcome.

At the recent conference of state university presidents held at Baton Rouge, La., the plan was prominent the discussions, and President Merrifield, who read the paper, was elected vice president for the coming year.

In the next session of the Religious Education association, to be held in Rochester in February, the problem of religious education in universities and colleges will be one of the prominent topics for discussion. The report which will form the basis of discussion will be prepared by a member of the Wesley college faculty. Already much interest is being manifested in the "North Dakota idea," and favorable mention has already appeared in the journal of the association.

AKELEY SEAT OF VAST LOGGING OPERATIONS

2,500 Men at Work in the Mills and Camps—How Log Supply Is Kept Up.

Special to The Journal.

Akeley, Minn., Dec. 15.—The Red River Lumber company's big sawmills are again at work for the winter's run after three weeks' rest for repairs and changes. An addition to the sawmill has been made which will add to the output of over 500,000 feet of lumber each day. Over five hundred men are employed in the plant. The planing and box-making mills will run all winter as well as the sawmills.

To provide logs to keep this large plant working thru the winter has been a vast work. There are over one dozen logging camps tributary to the logging road running out of Akeley, and arrangements have been made for two trainloads of logs each day. Two engines and crews have been hired from the Great Northern Railway company.

To facilitate log handling the lumber company has built a water tank and sidetracks at Camp 6, about fifteen miles northeast of the town. Over two thousand men are needed in the camps to get out the logs to keep the mill going this winter and next summer.

The logging trains will make two trips each day, one from Akeley to Camp 6, and the other north of Camp 6 to the other camps.

CUNNING OF LUNATIC MATCHED BY OFFICERS

Latter Overpower Runaway by Hiding Identity in Disguise of Lumberjacks.

Special to The Journal.

Calumet, Mich., Dec. 15.—Disguised as ordinary lumberjacks seeking employment, Deputy Sheriff Marc Pepin and Special Deputy Axel Peterson made their way into a lumber camp near Cornell and captured Paul Reno an insane patient, who has three times escaped from the Newberry hospital.

Reno escaped from the institution, the last time six weeks ago, while being given open air exercise by two attendants, whom he succeeded in outdistancing when he finally broke away. Altho located several times, on each occasion he eluded the officers and when word was received that he had obtained employment in the lumber camp near Cornell they determined that another failure should not be recorded.

Disguised as ordinary woodsmen they made their way into the camp without exciting the suspicions of Reno and remained there until a favorable opportunity was offered for his capture. Then after a short struggle they overpowered him.

ROUTED OLD PARTY MEN

EMMA OWEN TOWN.

Emma Owen Town enjoys the distinction of being the first woman ever elected to office in Dickinson county, Iowa.

She is abundantly fitted to fill the position, having served as deputy recorder for six years. She entered the campaign as an independent candidate soon after the primaries, having for opponents the nominees of both the republican and democratic parties, therefore there was much opposition to overcome. Her home is at Spirit Lake.

MODERN-DAY ENGINE FOR THE PINERIES

SNOW LOCOMOTIVE AND A LOG TRAIN.

NEW POWER FOR NORTHERN LOGGERS

Snow Locomotive, Used in Minnesota Woods, Will Travel Fifty Miles a Day and Haul 80,000 Feet of Logs to the Trip.

A NEW and powerful snow locomotive for use in large part in hauling logs in the pineries of northern Minnesota, Wisconsin and other northwest states, has been built and put into service. It is a decided change, as even the laymen may easily see, from the style of traction engines ordinarily used.

A portable boiler, fire-box pattern, is mounted on a heavy channel iron frame, which extends from the extreme front to the rear of the machine. The channels support the cab and coal tender. A water tank is carried under the boiler on the same frame. The latter in turn is supported by the heavy traction wheels in the rear and by the sled in front. The boiler is 10 feet in length, 35 inches in diameter, tubes 1½ inch.

Four cylinders are provided for transmitting power. These are attached in pairs, two engines on each side of the boiler, bolted to the frame and boiler in upright position. Each pair of engines is equipped with reversing link motion.

The traction device consists of two heavy runners, one on either side of the engine, which are carried on a 5½ inch iron shaft. On each end of these runners is attached a pair of heavy boxes in which iron shafts run. Each shaft has a heavy sprocket wheel and these wheels mesh into and carry the tread on logchains. The latter are 12 inches wide and about 28 feet long. Each pair of runners also has two tool-steel roller chains. These chains are shown on the side of the sprockets under the tread chain. This traction device is novel and certainly the most interesting part of this locomotive.

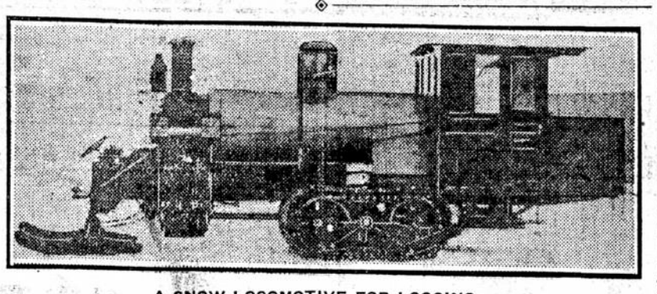
When the engines are started power is transmitted by spur pinions on crank shafts to pinions on the front end of the driving shafts. On the rear end of these driving shafts are attached bevel pinions which mesh in large bevel gears running on quills on the main bearing. These bevels also have a spur gear attached to them which carries the power thru an intermediate gear and another spur gear to the shaft of the rear sprockets, the rear being the driven sprocket. All gearing is cut from solid steel. The runner castings, sprockets, tread chains and all parts subject to severe strain are made from a high grade of cast-steel and are built for severe work.

The cab is fitted up in the usual locomotive style, each engine having quadrant and lever for reversing. The regular type of locomotive throttle is used.

These engines weigh about fifteen tons without coal or water and about eighteen tons when ready for the road. With 200 pounds of steam pressure they develop about one hundred horsepower and have a speed of from four to five miles an hour.

Where the roads are well-graded and iced these engines will handle from seven to ten heavy logging sleds. Several engines hauled 60,000 feet of green hemlock and hardwood to the load and made three round trips every ten hours on an eight-mile road, or fifty miles a day.

The builder of these snow locomotives, a manufacturing company of Eau Claire, Wis., has delivered several of them to lumber firms, principally in Minnesota and Wisconsin, and successful records were made. One engine near Walker, Minn., took nine sleds to the landing, each sled carrying 12,000 feet of white pine and Norway logs, and one made regular trips with 75,000 to 80,000 feet to the load. Some with 100,000 feet made four trips on a five-mile road every day. This engine is particularly serviceable when the timber is scattered or stands in small bodies.



A SNOW LOCOMOTIVE FOR LOGGING.

WORLD'S HIGHEST DAM

Government Men Are Building It on the Shoshone in Wyoming.

Special to The Journal.

Washington, Dec. 15.—The highest dam in the world is a common expression to the promoter and the press, but the highest dam in the world is actually under construction by the United States reclamation service on the Shoshone river in northern Wyoming. The structure from foundation to flood flow will be 310 feet, and including parapet and probable low places in the foundation, is likely to exceed this dimension by a few feet.

The width of the canyon at streambed is sixty-five feet, and at the 250-foot reservoir contour the canyon walls are only 155 feet apart.

Work was begun in September, 1905, and has been carried on continuously since.

CASK EXPLODES; MAN HURT.

Special to The Journal.

Crystal Falls, Mich., Dec. 15.—A peculiar accident, resulting in painful injuries, befell Roger Jackson, who sought to stop a leak in a keg by blowing steam into it from a boiler. He put such pressure on the cask that it burst as he was bending over it. The head flew out and the escaping steam scalded his face, neck and hands.

RECORD IS MADE IN COPPER PRODUCTION

November Output in Northern Michigan Was Worth Four Millions and a Half.

Special to The Journal.

Calumet, Mich., Dec. 15.—Lake Superior copper mines exceeded all previous records last month, the November output, 20,000,000 pounds of refined copper, being the largest secured in a single month since the opening of the district. As lake brands of copper averaged approximately 22½ cents a pound, the November production was worth $4,500,000.

While production the past two months has exceeded that for any similar period, the total gain in the output of the district this year as compared with 1905 will be very slight, probably not more than 1 per cent. With the exceptional large amount of development work under way and the expansion of some of the older mines, it might be expected that there would be a large increase in production. But labor disturbances, lack of experienced miners, accidents and other factors have contributed to cut the production of many of the mines.

Barring the repetition of these factors next year, the 1907 production of the Michigan mines should be greatly increased over that of the current year.

With No. 2 shaft of the Tamarack in commission again next month, the output of that mine will be increased fully 25 per cent.

"SHERBIE" IN TRAINING

Boy Mayor Likely to Be a Candidate for Governor.

Special to The Journal.

Madison, Wis., Dec. 15.—"Sherbie" Becker, Milwaukee's boy mayor, is in training for the republican nomination for governor. He is likely to shy his caster long before the next general election.

DRINK BILL LOOMS IN UPPER MICHIGAN

$150,000 Is Estimated Cost of Liquor Traffic to the Town of Norway Alone.

Special to The Journal.

Marquette, Mich., Dec. 15.—The money received from saloonkeepers for licenses forms an important source of revenue for the various cities and villages in the upper peninsula. The little red cards in each case sell at the rate of $500 a year.

In Dickinson county $[illegible],615 was collected from this source the past year. There are 105 saloons, of which the city of Iron Mountain has fifty-four and the city of Norway thirty.

In the latter community—and the comparison would be still more striking in the case of Iron Mountain—there is one liquor vendor for about every thirty voters. Figuring the tax at $500, rent, help, etc., at $1,000 more, with living expenses at $1,000, the average profit to be made by each establishment is $2,500, which sum is doubtless too small since it does not take into consideration the money most saloonists are in the habit of either banking or dissipating.

However, figuring the amount of business to be done to secure this profit at $5,000, the aggregate cost of the liquor traffic to the people of Norway is $150,000, or a sum equal to the entire pay roll of the city's industries for three months of each year.

UNION WILL SING CANTATA.

Special to The Journal.

Yankton, S. D., Dec. 15.—On Monday evening the Yankton Choral union will present a new and beautiful musical work, the cantata of "The Swan and the Skylark." The union is associated with the Yankton college conservatory of music and is under the leadership of Professor Lee N. Dailey, director of the conservatory. Its sixty-five voices have been in training on this composition for three months.

WOULD PUT RIVER AND LAKE ON SAME LEVEL

Eau Claire Might Then Become a Summer Resort—Millionaires Favor Scheme.

Special to The Journal.

Eau Claire, Wis, Dec 15—One of the largest projects ever brought before the citizens of Eau Claire is under consideration. The plan is to build a dam at the lower end of the city, on the Chippewa river, to such a height that there will be a high stage of water within the city limits the year around.

This, it is believed, would not only greatly improve the sanitary conditions of Eau Claire, but would do much to beautify it, and probably in years to come make it a great summer resort. The plan is to raise the Chippewa river to the same height as Half-Moon lake and thus make it an ideal place for boating and yachting. Many of the city's richest men live on the banks of Chippewa, and they are taking a deep interest in the movement.

40 YEARS ON ONE PAPER

THE LATE C. D. McKELLIP.

Who was completing his fortieth year as local editor of the Faribault, Minn., Republican when called by death last week.

GAS FUMES FROM AUTO ALMOST KILL DRIVER

How Improvised Hood on a St. Peter Man's Machine Caused His Undoing.

Special to The Journal.

St. Peter, Minn., Dec. 15.—F. H. Silverton, superintendent of the municipal lighting plant, is doubtless the only man ever threatened with asphyxiation in an automobile.

He is an ardent autoist and, to permit of winter riding, has equipped his runabout with a closely-fitting hood. The exhaust from his gasolene engine discharges near the footboard, and when the machine is in motion there is sufficient circulation to carry off the gas. If the auto is allowed to remain stationary and the engine is not shut off the fumes rise inside the hood.

These facts were discovered when Mr. Silverton left the conveyance in front of one of the hotels. He was absent some little time and when he returned failed to notice that the hood was filled with gas. Soon after starting it began to affect him, and when he reached the powerhouse, two blocks distant, he had just strength enough to stop his engine and stagger into the open air.

As he stepped down from the auto he collapsed, and soon after was taken violently sick. It was several hours before he recovered from the effects of breathing the poisonous gas.

HUSKY GOPHER HUSKER

Swift County Man Willing to Pit Skill Against Iowa's Best.

Special to The Journal.

Appleton, Minn., Dec. 15.—Illinois and Iowa have bragged so much about feats performed by their cornhuskers that it is well to call attention to the record made by S. N. Cross, a Swift county, Minn., cornhusker, near this city a few days ago. In 8½ days he husked and cribbed 697 bushels by actual weight, or an average of eighty-two bushels a day, and traveled eight miles a day from the fields to the crib.

This goes to prove that Minnesota has good corn and men who are second to none in husking. Mr. Cross will wager $100 or more that he can husk 100 bushels of corn in ten hours in a good, workmanlike manner in Swift county cornfields.

THIEF A GOOD SPRINTER.

Special to The Journal.

Miles City, Mont., Dec. 15.—After stealing $100 and a revolver from Richard Ferguson, a rancher at Elkalaka, Charles Everett, a young man, walked forty-five miles across the snow in less than seventeen hours, with a deputy sheriff in hot pursuit. He did not resist arrest when overtaken.

MAKING 1,200 TONS OF SUGAR EVERY DAY

Big New Factory at Billings, Mont., in Full Swing—550 Men Employed.

Special to The Journal.

Billings, Mont., Dec. 15.—The big sugar factory which began operations about a month ago is now running at full blast day and night. Five hundred and fifty men are employed, the work being divided into two shifts, each shift working twelve hours. Beets are being brought in by rail and by wagon from all parts of the sugar district, and about 1,200 tons of sugar is sacked and shipped to the various markets every day.

The yield of beets was much greater than was first expected, in fact for an initial season it was a record breaker, something like 80,000 tons being produced on 7,000 acres. More than 10,000 acres will be planted next season. Present indications are that the factory will be compelled to run until about the middle of March in order to grind the crop.

So far most of the output has been sold in the larger cities of the state, altho several carloads have gone as far west as the coast. The beet pulp is being eagerly sought after by stockmen and ranchers, who use it in feeding cattle and sheep. Its fat-producing qualities are nearly as great as those of alfalfa, and its cost is only 40 cents a ton. In the immense feeding pens adjacent to the factory, more than 20,000 sheep will be fattened for market the present winter.

MORE DUKHOBORS FOR CANADIAN NORTHWEST

Veregin, Their Leader, Seeks Men in Czar's Capital for Railway Building.

Special to The Journal.

Yorkton, Sask., Dec. 15.—Peter Veregin, the Dukhobor leader, is in St. Petersburg to gather an army of 10,000 or 12,000 Dukhobors to work on railroad construction in western Canada, the Dukhobors having become famous at this work. Several large contracts have already been obtained by the Dukhobors to commence early in the spring and it is to guarantee the successful completion of this work that Veregin is endeavoring to bring out more Dukhobors. If he is successful in his mission philanthropic societies thruout the world will assist in paying their way to Canada. Already several prominent Philadelphia quakers have volunteered financial assistance.

The royal northwest mounted police expect more trouble upon the arrival of this band, because there are sure to be some among them who have the same religious mania which made the first lot so objectionable. When they arrive here it is expected some will again preach the second coming of the Messiah with the result that many will be induced to cast away their clothing and roam the prairies in the hope that he will come and they, being first on the ground, named as his chosen people.

CITY HAS MONEY TO LOAN AT GOOD RATE

Surplus Piling Up May Worry Crystal Falls as it Once Did Mr. Cleveland.

Special to The Journal.

Crystal Falls, Mich., Dec. 15.—As a general thing upper peninsula towns in common with many others thruout the land, have a hard time making both ends meet, and often it is necessary to borrow money to tide the municipality over until the annual tax collections have been made. However, the Iron county seat is an exception to the rule.

Crystal Falls city is so loaded with money that the surplus funds are becoming a veritable nuisance and the council has decided to invest $10,000 of the money, putting it into circulation instead of allowing it to lie idle in the hands of the treasurer.

The annual report of the treasurer showed a balance on hand of about $13,000 over and above all outstanding orders. As the time for the collection of taxes is at hand the funds in hand will be increased very shortly by another $10,000.

The sewer work is all paid for and the suspension of operations has eliminated the demand for money from that source until next spring. The treasurer has been instructed to place the money at interest wherever the best rate can be secured.

WINS FAME AS PAINTER

MILTON A. MUNCY.

Mr. Muncy, who is winning fame as a painter in Seattle, was reared at Hudson, Wis., and his mother, Mrs. Henry Muncy, still resides there. He is an all-round painter, but specializes in still life. His works are highly praised by art journals. Mr. Muncy was born at Menomonie, Wis., thirty-eight years ago, and was educated in the schools of Hudson. He lived a few years in Minneapolis and St. Paul, and since 1903 has been in Seattle.

WARNS SOUTH DAKOTA THAT ITS ARTESIAN BASIN MAY RUN DRY

Special to The Journal.

Vermillion, S. D., Dec. 15.—Professor J. E. Todd of this city, former state geologist, is again pushing his campaign for conservation of the waters of the artesian basin.

A decided decline in pressure and volume of wells has appeared in most places where many wells have been made, and this decline is approximately proportional to the age of the wells. Often the decline may be referred to the failure of casing, choking or underground leakage, but it is now generally conceded that new, perfectly constructed wells fall far short of wells made fifteen or twenty years ago in the same locality.

In a city where more than a dozen wells have been made, some of them of large size, where the original pressure was 180 pounds, now only sixty or seventy can be obtained from that strata. In another the pressure which was 160 at first fell to 90 in about nine years. Another with only two or three wells fell from 125 to 75 pounds in two years. Several which once had fair flows now have the water standing several feet below the surface and new wells do not give relief. Quite extensive areas also outside of town fail now to give flows where once they were quite satisfactory.

RELIEF MAP OF SOUTH DAKOTA AND ADJACENT AREAS.

History Repeating Itself.

The history of smaller artesian basins has shown that extravagant use may rapidly exhaust a copious supply, that even when the source of supply is constant, like annual rainfall or seepage from mountain streams, it may yet be overdrawn so that flowing wells become impossible.

The Denver basin, supplied from the mountains like the Dakota, was discovered in 1884. In a few years it had 400 wells in a strip forty miles long and five miles wide along the South Platte. Most of the wells were in the city itself. Many of them had a strong flow and good pressure when constructed. In 1886 it was not thought any general decrease could be detected. Between 1888 and 1890, however, a continuous decrease in the flow of the city wells took place, and by the end of the latter year all but six of the city wells had to be pumped, while numerous wells in the basin were permanently abandoned. An able student of the case estimated in 1890 that if all the wells in Denver were plugged, it would be forty years before the water-bearing rocks would be again in the condition of saturation existing when the first well was sunk.

Wells in Chicago sunk in 1864, by 1902 showed a decline of the water head of 100 feet. At first there was a very copious flow with a head of about thirty feet above the surface. Later no flows could be obtained, for the water stood about seventy feet below the surface.

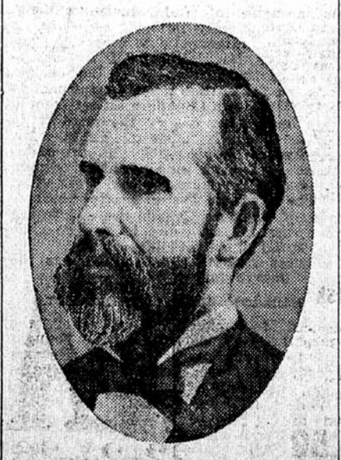
Similar cases from Europe and this country might be cited. Our experience is clearly tending in the same direction, but the vastness of our "basin" is a source of hope.

What Should Be Done.

Answering the question what ought to be done Professor Todd says:

First—All wild or wasteful wells should be stopped. There are several wells from which the casing has disappeared and there is no way of confining or directing their waters. The Springfield 8-inch, Tourgeon 8-inch, Brown 8-inch, Greenwood 6-inch, are a few of this numerous class, many of them running almost directly into the Missouri and therefore not even increasing the surface of evaporation. Others like the new 8-inch railroad well at Yankton have been imperfectly constructed so that they are neither good for power nor can they be closed. All such should be closed as soon as possible.

Second—The construction of wells for power alone should be strongly discouraged if not prohibited. In many cases small feed mills or other light machinery may be run by the water necessary for other purposes, but wells for mills and even for electric light power may well be discouraged. An exception might perhaps be made for water too much mineralized for stock and domestic use, but it should first be settled that it is not closely connected with waters which are useful in such ways lest the latter be wasted.



PROFESSOR J. E. TODD,

Who Discusses Methods of Prolonging Life of the Artesian System.

Some have the idea that great changes in the climate may be wrought by evaporation from artesian wells, but that may be as much or more from numerous small wells distributed to the farms than by large wells. Besides it is by no means yet proved that the multiplication of wells distributed to the farms than by large wells. Besides it is by no means yet proved that the multiplication of wells has affected the rainfall or to any perceptible extent the humidity of the atmosphere.

Flow Limited; Then a Tax.

Third—A flow of a certain number of gallons a minute, fifteen is thought advisable, should be allowed free to each quarter section, and all excess above that should be discouraged by a tax. So that it would be unprofitable except in special cases, like towns or factories, where temptation to waste would be small.

Fourth—A careful register should be kept of all wells in the state. Their location, depth, size, method of construction, flow, pressure and other instructive facts concerning them should be put down for reference. The cost of this may be met by a registration fee or tax of $1 for each well now running and hereafter constructed and by annual taxes for excess as before mentioned, and possibly occasional special appropriations.

Fifth—The law making it a misdemeanor to waste water, neglect valves and proper control of wells, or any interference with proper investigation of wells should be revived and strengthened.

Sixth—The state engineer and his assistants should have strict oversight over all artesian wells of the state, with power to enforce all regulations concerning them. They should also be required to keep careful record of the pressures and flows of at least three representative wells in every county where that number exist, and conduct such other investigations as may seem profitable to ascertain the adequacy of the artesian supply and the laws covering it, and the best method of rendering it most lasting and useful.

In any new plan it is not to be expected that unanimity of opinion will be readily reached where there are quite different interests involved.

Some may object that 15 gallons a minute is too little to allow for a quarter section, particularly in regions where two or three times that is readily gained from a small well. But that means about 675 barrels a day, certainly as much as often used on that amount of land except it stands in pools or marshes.

Besides, more than one quarter section may be credited and registered to one well. Towns and large factories may object to the tax for excess of water, and nearly every well in a town would be subject to a tax under the proposed plan, for the free water should be credited to the oldest flowing well. Yet it is the towns and cities which will first feel the failure of the artesian flow and consequently they will be most profited by any measures which will prolong the life and usefulness of the basin. Moreover, the water is of more use to them per gallon than to the farmer, just as the land is.

If every citizen will take the broad and far-seeing view and subordinate his apparent immediate advantage to the general good, each and all will in the end gain the most.

Defective Page