

BUSY, PROGRESSIVE STANLEY

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TEN LIVES THE TOLL OF TORNADOES

STORMS WHICH SWEEP OVER STATE CAUSED \$300,000 LOSS

Langdon Suffered Heaviest, Five Being Killed There by the Wrecking of Homes in Path of Cyclone—Ypsilanti the Scene of Three Casualties—Fargo, Wahpeton, Pyler, Devils Lake, Lakota and Jamestown Were in the Storm Belt

Langdon, N. D., May 31.—Five deaths and over a score injured, with a property loss estimated at between \$150,000 and \$200,000, is the terrible toll of the tornado which struck Langdon Saturday night at about 6 o'clock. Sweeping before it the homes of many of the most prominent people in Langdon, leaving death and desolation in its path, the cyclone was the worst one that has ever visited North Dakota.

The dead are: MRS. J. B. BOYD, aged 40 years. MRS. F. W. BLAKELEY, aged 45 years. MISS DONALDA SHEEHAN, aged 7 years. JOSEPH POWERS, JR., aged 12 years.

"BABY" BAIN, aged 5 weeks. The injured are: Mrs. John Lee, leg broken. Mrs. Ole J. Olson, back hurt. John Diamond, arm broken, body cut and bruised and internally injured. May die.

Richard Boyd, cut and bruised. Kate Diamond, cut and bruised. Mrs. Thos. Burke, cut and bruised. Back injured.

Mary Boyd, servant girl, leg broken. Mrs. J. H. Bain, slight bruised. John Sheehan, bruised. Mrs. John Sheehan, bad cuts and bruises and back injured.

John and McDonald Sheehan, sons of John Sheehan, aged 3 and 5 years, bruised.

servant girl at Sheehan home, collar bone and one leg broken. Mrs. W. B. Dickson, arm cut. Dorothy Dickson, cut and bruised. "Baby" Price, 4-month-old child. Geo. M. Price, bruised.

Storm's Force Terrible. A heavy rain storm of about a half hour's duration preceded the tornado, driving people indoors. Many of the residents would have been at their homes but for this fact, and the loss of life would undoubtedly be much larger.

The sweep of the storm was terrific. In two blocks of the residence portion of the city, only four houses are left standing, all the others being a complete wreck. The wind was so strong that it laid the buildings flat, even tearing away the debris in places, there being little or nothing left to show that some of the finest residences in Langdon grace the spots but a few hours ago.

The tornado first struck at a point about a half mile south of Langdon. It first struck the city in that section known as Fairview, two vacant houses belonging to Pat Kaiting and Lillian McGregor being destroyed. The storm then jumped to south Langdon where five residences were destroyed. Two of these, known as the Kaiser houses, were vacant. The other houses destroyed in this section were owned by John Lee, Anna Kelly and Ed. Kainna.

The storm then struck the Great Northern right-of-way, demolishing the National elevator, a structure of 50,000 capacity, and the Amenla elevator with a capacity of 30,000. The latter elevator had about 5,000 bushels of grain in it. The loss on the two elevators is about \$25,000 to \$30,000.

The Great Northern water tank was wiped away next, the force of the storm being so fierce that even the pump was torn out of the ground.

From the right-of-way the storm jumped several hundred feet, the next damage being done to the Andrew Bestrum house, valued at \$1,000. It was completely destroyed. Then the Methodist parsonage, occupied by Rev. Benjamin, was demolished, the loss being nearly \$2,000. The Methodist church followed with a loss of nearly \$2,000. This wreck is complete.

Jumped One Block. From this point the storm jumped an entire block, but in the finest residence section of Langdon eight houses were demolished. The first of these was the M. Sullivan home valued at \$8,000. This was followed by the homes of W. B. Gordon, valued at \$1,000; J. B. Boyd, valued at \$2,500; F. W. Blakeley, valued at \$1,000; Geo. M. Price, valued at \$1,500; John Sheehan, valued at \$3,500 and James Bain, valued at \$3,500.

Besides these buildings that were totally demolished the William Bolton residence was very badly damaged, as was the home of E. I. Donovan. The J. Woolner home was also very badly damaged, being nearly a complete wreck.

There was no damage of any consequence in the business district of the city, and the same condition prevailed in the rural districts. The storm only extended about five miles north of the city and there were no farm houses in its path. There is no damage to the crops.

Gruesome Finds Made. Immediately after the abatement of the tornado the work of rescue was taken up by the people of the stricken city. Gruesome indeed were the terrible finds that were made as the search progressed through the closing hours of the terrible day.

The body of Mrs. J. B. Boyd, one of Langdon's most prominent women, was found in the debris of her home. She was dead when found. Flying timbers had struck her, crushing in a portion of her face.

Mrs. F. W. Blakeley was found in the ruins of her home. She did not die till about 10 o'clock in the evening. She was also very badly cut up and bruised, while she also suffered internal injuries.

The Bain baby was picked up in the waters of a coulee near the home. Several other members of the family had been blown from their home clear across the coulee, a distance of nearly 300 feet.

Found in the Street. Joseph Powers, little boy was found in the middle of the street. He had made an effort to reach his home before the storm would strike, but was hit by flying timbers and killed. Half of his face was carried away by the force of one of the blows.

Little Donald Sheehan, the 7-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Sheehan, lived till 2 o'clock Sunday afternoon. The Sheehan family sought refuge in the basement when their home was carried away. Flying debris struck the various members of the family, Donald being so badly hurt that death resulted.

John Diamond, it was stated this afternoon, was in a very precarious condition. He was injured internally. Young Diamond, with John Lee, sought shelter from the tornado in the lee of one of the elevators. When they heard the big structure begin to give away before the wind, Lee threw himself into a puddle of mud while Diamond failed. He was struck by several of the heavy timbers.

Mrs. Mike Sullivan, who escaped without injury, sought refuge in a small clothes closet. The house was wrecked by the wind and she was thrown into the basement, thus escaping death or injury.

Relief Fund Started. Today the work of clearing up the debris of the terrible storm was taken up and it is progressing rapidly. A relief fund was also started this morning for the benefit of the few persons injured who are not in the very best of financial circumstances. The fund had reached the \$1,500 mark within a very short time.

Mrs. Boyd Very Prominent. The sad death of Mrs. J. B. Boyd removes one of the most prominent women in North Dakota. She was the wife of one of Langdon's oldest residents, they having resided there twenty years. He is engaged in the mercantile business.

Mrs. Boyd was president of the Langdon Women's club, the Langdon Civic Improvement league and was also prominent in the Degree of Honor and Lady Forester circles.

The widowed husband and two sons, Richard and John, survive her. Mrs. F. W. Blakeley was also a well known Langdon woman, having resided there the last eleven years. Mr. Blakeley is an abstractor and is well known over the entire state.

Joseph Powers, Jr., was the son of the well known former county auditor of Cavalier county. He is now engaged in the land and loan business. J. B. Bain, who was bereaved by the death of his 5-week-old child, is assistant cashier of the First National bank of Langdon.

John Sheehan, who was also bereaved, his 7-year-old daughter being killed, is cashier of the Cavalier County National bank.

First Funerals Today. The funeral of the infant child of Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Bain was held this afternoon from the home of George W. Price.

The funeral of Joseph Powers, Jr., was also held this afternoon, services being held in the Catholic church. The funeral of Mrs. F. W. Blakeley will take place Tuesday afternoon from the Episcopal church.

The funeral of Mrs. J. B. Boyd will

State Historical Society

take place Wednesday morning from the Catholic church. The arrangements for the funeral of Donald Sheehan had been completed this afternoon.

Stutsman County Tornado. Jamestown N. D., May 30.—A tornado which traveled over this section of Stutsman county Saturday afternoon resulted in the death of three persons at Ypsilanti, a small town nine miles south of here. The dead are:

MRS. GEORGE GRAVES, Ypsilanti, aged 36 years. BERTHA GRAVES, Ypsilanti, aged 4 years. FLORENCE GRAVES, Ypsilanti, aged 2 years.

The injured: Tobias Bedland, Jamestown. The property loss as a result of the tornado is the heaviest in Jamestown where the force of the elements

tore down and wrecked several light dwellings and all the buildings of the Stutsman County Fair association. Beside these the Northern Pacific round house was badly wrecked.

Ypsilanti's Fatalities. The fatalities at Ypsilanti are the only ones that resulted in this section. Mrs. Graves and her two children were at home alone when the storm came up, Mr. Graves being engaged in a nearby field in plowing. The wind took down the house, wrecking it completely.

Mrs. Graves was caught in the debris and her death was instantaneous. Bertha Graves, aged 4 years, was caught by the wind and hurled into the waters of the James river, where she was drowned. The other child was struck and killed by the debris.

During the time that the storm was in progress Mr. Graves could see his home wrecked, and when he reached there he found the members of his family dead.

Wreckage at Jamestown. The storm followed the James river as far as Jamestown. Here it caused a very large property loss but the citizens were very fortunate in escaping injury, Tobias Bedland, a Great Northern fireman being the

only person seriously hurt. He sought shelter in the cab of an engine when a timber was hurled through it, striking him.

The heaviest financial loss is at the grounds of the Stutsman County Fair association where every building was razed. The value of the buildings, which included two grand stands, horse barns machinery hall and exhibition halls, was about \$10,000.

The roof of the Northern Pacific round house and the roof of the store house were taken off, causing a property loss of about \$20,000.

Four small frame houses were completely destroyed by the force of the winds, while outhouses and barns over the entire city suffered damage.

A farm house of John Fried suffered damages of about \$500, while the Russell-Miller Milling company also sustains were controlled without any tained a loss of about \$500.

At the state hospital for the insane, a loss of about \$1,000 was meted out by the storm. Windows were broken, a chimney was toppled over and several of the lighter structures on the grounds were destroyed. The intricate.

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PATRIOTIC EXERCISES AT GETTYSBURG BATTLEFIELD

President Taft the Orator at the Unveiling of a Monument to the Soldiers of the Regular Army Who Fell on This Field During the Three Days' Bloody Carnage During Which the Nation's Destiny Hung on the Success of Arms

Gettysburg, Pa., May 31.—The monument erected on the battlefield of Gettysburg to commemorate the services of the regular army of the United States in the Gettysburg campaign in 1863, which will be unveiled this afternoon, is one of the most interesting, dignified and conspicuous memorials on the famous battlefield.

It is situated on Hancock avenue, just south of the bloody angle where Pickett's fearless men struck the union line with such disastrous results to the invading army. The memorial is a shaft 85 feet high from the ground and is made of light color granite from the quarries at Mount Airy, N. C.

The base plinth of the monument is 14 1-2 feet square and 17 feet high and is surrounded by a beautiful granite terrace 43 1-2 feet square with a two foot high fence or wall. Four entrances each 14 feet wide with three granite steps lead to the base of the monument. On each side of the second plinth, which is 12 1-2 feet high, is an eagle cut solidly on the face of the plinth. Each eagle is four feet high and all are said to be the finest modelled eagles ever cut in granite or cast in bronze in America. Upon the second plinth rests the plain shaft which is 53 feet tall.

On each side of the plinth is a large bronze panel, said to be the largest and finest memorial tablets ever cast in the United States or any other country. The tablet facing the east contains the following inscription:

"Erected by the Congress to Commemorate the Services of that Portion of the Army of the Potomac Composed of Cavalry, Artillery, Infantry and Engineers of the Regular Army of the United States in the Gettysburg Campaign, June-July 1863."

The tablet on the west side is inscribed as follows:

"The artillery consisting of 26 batteries was distributed over the field among the several Army Corps and placed in position where their services were most needed. Brig-General Henry J. Hunt, Chief of Artillery."

"Four Regiments of Cavalry under Brig-General Wesley Merritt took position on the right flank of the confederate line of battle."

"Eleven Regiments of Infantry were on the field. Ten with the Second Division, Fifth Corps, and one at Headquarters, Army of the Potomac. "Battalion of U. S. Engineers."

Captain George H. Hendell, Commandant.

"Casualties: Killed, 12 officers, 150 enlisted men; wounded, 62 officers, 861 enlisted men; missing, 6 officers, 267 enlisted men."

The north and south tablets contain the names of the 42 organizations and the names of their commanders.

Forty-two small monuments, one for each of the commands in the Gettysburg campaign, which were erected at the location each organization occupied during the battle, are of Jonesboro granite, 24 by 50 inches and seven feet high. Upon each is a descriptive bronze tablet and the coat of arms of the United States.

The central monument and the 42 regimental memorials were authorized by act of congress of February 18, 1903, and March 3, 1905, and cost altogether \$21,000. The Gettysburg National Park Commission was assisted in the selection of the site and adoption of designs for the memorials by a committee of nine from among the surviving officers of the commands that took part in the three days' battle.

The erection and dedication of the monuments to the regular soldiers enriches a battlefield that already contains hundreds of beautiful memorials. There are now on the field about 500 monuments and the number of tablets erected exceeds 500. The number of guns mounted on the field, union and confederate, is about 375. Pennsylvania will next year erect a state monument at a cost of \$150,000 and the states of Alabama and Virginia will also place monuments on the famous field in the near future to commemorate the valorous services of their sons in that night struggle.

President Taft's Address. President Taft was the principal orator of the day. He said:

"We are gathered at this historic spot today to dedicate a monument to the memory of the officers and the enlisted men of the regular army who gave up their lives for their country in the three days' battle. It is but a tardy recognition of the nation's debt to its brave defenders whose allegiance was purely to the nation, without local color or the strengthening of state or municipal pride."

"The danger of the standing army entertained by our ancestors is seen in the constitutional restrictions and complaints registered in the declaration of independence. It has always been easy to awaken prejudice against possible aggressions of the regular army as a professional soldiers and correspondingly difficult to create among the people that love and pride in the army which we find today and frequently in the history of the country aroused on behalf of the navy. This has led to a varied and changeable policy in respect to the regular army. At times it has been reduced to almost nothing. In 1784 there was but eighty men who constituted the regular army of the United States and of these battery P. O. Forth artillery, were fifty-five of them. But generally the absolute necessities in the defense of the country against small wars which embrace so large a part of our history, have induced the maintenance of a regular force, small to be sure, but one so well trained and effective as always to reflect credit upon the nation. In the year of 1812 had we had a regular army of 10,000 men trained as such, we would have been spared the humiliation of the numerous levies of untrained troops and the enormous expense of raising an army on paper of 400,000 or 500,000 men, because with an effective force of 10,000 we might have promptly captured Canada and ended the war."

"To the little army of men who survived the civil war, we owe the opening up of the entire western country. The hardships and trials of frontier Indian campaigns, which made possible the construction of Pacific railroad, have never been fully recognized by our people. And the bravery and courage and economy of the force compared with the task performed, shown by our regular troops, have never been adequately commemorated by congress or the nation."

"Today as the result of the Spanish war, the added responsibilities of our new dependencies in the Philippines, Porto Rico, and for some time in Cuba, together with the sense of importance of our position as a world power, have led to an increase in our regular army to a larger force than ever before in the history of the country, but not larger in proportion to the increased population and wealth than the early years of the republic. It should not be reduced."

"The profession of arms has always been an honorable one and under the conditions of modern warfare, it has become highly technical and requires years of experience and study to adapt officers and men to its requirements. The general purpose of congress and the American people, if one can say there is a plan or purpose, is to have such a nucleus, as the regular army, that it may furnish a skeleton for rapid enlargement in times of war to a force ten or twenty times its size, and at the same time have an appropriate instrument for accomplishing the purposes of the government increases likely to arise other than war."

STATUE OF LINCOLN. Hodgenville Unveiled Statue With Simple Ceremonies.

Hodgenville, Ky., May 31.—In this quaint little town today, there was unveiled the statue of Abraham Lincoln. Three miles away is the farm on which the emancipator was born. The ceremonies were simple. Mrs. Ben Hardin, Helma of Louisville, a close relative of Mrs. Lincoln, pulled the cord that dropped the draperies and showed the martyred president, sitting in a chair, his face bearing the old, careworn, kindly expression familiar to the people of the entire world. Special trains from Louisville and other points nearby began arriving early and by the time the ceremonies began at 11 o'clock several thousand people were crowded about the platform surrounding the statue.

AT ARLINGTON. Impressive Ceremonies at the National Cemetery at Washington.

Washington, May 31.—Memorial day was generally observed here today. All the government departments and practically all of the business houses were closed that tribute might be paid the nation's dead. The principal exercises were conducted at Arlington under the auspices of the G. A. R. Every grave was marked with an American flag. Flowers were strewn about every where. The ceremonies at the monument, which marks the resting place of over two thousands soldiers, were particularly impressive.

THE WEATHER. North Dakota: Partly cloudy and colder tonight with showers in east portion. Tuesday generally fair.

HONOR THE FLAG AND OUR HEROES OF OLD

