

THE FOREST CITY PRESS

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FOREST CITY, SOUTH DAKOTA

A most interesting recent gift to Harvard university is a letter written by Thomas Jefferson from Monticello in 1819, with advice on the diet of undergraduates. Jefferson's suggestions were the following: "For breakfast—Wheat or corn bread at the choice of each particular, with butter and milk or coffee au lait, at the choice of each. No meat. For dinner—A soup, a dish of salt meat, a dish of fresh meat, and as great a variety of vegetables, well cooked, as you please. For supper—Corn or wheat bread at their choice, milk or coffee au lait also at their choice, but no meat. Their drink at all times water, a young stomach needing no stimulating drinks and the habit of using them being dangerous. And I should recommend as late a dinner as the rules of their school will admit. No game of chance to be permitted in the house."

The city authorities of Antwerp, after discussing for 10 years a scheme of harbor improvement known as the "dock of concentration," finally decided to authorize the work, which was begun only a short time before the outbreak of hostilities, and now it has, of course, been indefinitely postponed. The plan, as proposed, is to concentrate in one great dock all the grain barges that serve as warehouses and the floating elevators that furnish the business to Antwerp's 300 grain houses. These elevators, with eight new ones last year, are 12 in number and are owned by the municipal body. They are mounted on a lift of 100 feet, and one carries for a cargo of 5,000 tons in about three days, which formerly, when hand labor was employed, detained a vessel there for 14 days.

It has been estimated that on the average each resident of this country annually consumes 80.3 pounds of beef; 7.5 of veal; 6.5 of mutton; 10 of lard and 67.5 of pork, a total of practically 172 pounds. In addition each of us eats, on the average, 17.5 pounds of butter; 3.8 pounds of cheese; 17 ounces of ice cream; 1.5 pounds of olomn-garine and about 475 pounds of milk.

There are 160 families of Camerons in Detroit, and these, with all who are of Cameron blood in the city, will combine to send a Christmas box to the British Camerons who are fighting in the trenches, or at least their representatives, the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders. Now for the Murphy, Jones and Smith tribes.

At an exhibition of articles made by the German prisoners of war at Kurume, Japan, the exhibits numbered more than 100, among them being a model fortress in section, miniature aeroplanes, musical instruments, models, paintings and embroideries. Theatrical, acrobatic and other performances were given, this camp being well supplied with talent.

Dr. Rudolph B. Teusler, who is at the head of the international hospital in Tokio, has a peculiar practice which brings him \$25,000 a year. Of this he keeps only \$1,500 as his salary as a medical missionary, and turns the rest over to the hospital, which is a missionary institution.

Persons applying for a lodging at the Detroit lockup are put in what is known as the "golden rule bull pen" and become thereby "golden rule drunks," a fact which did not deter one of them from "frisking" the pocket of 16 others on a recent night, winning a private cell by his escapade.

A first aid package is hereafter to be included in the equipment of every aeroplane belonging to the German army. It will be placed behind the seat of the pilot, and marked with a conspicuous red cross, so as to be readily found by the first person to reach the scene of an accident.

The small town of Pella, Ia., has fairly earned a place on the map by the report that practically every young man in the community sacrificed or offered skin from his body to be grafted in a motor accident. The victim is on the road to recovery.

Experts have estimated that there are more than 3,500,000,000 short tons of coal in the United States, exclusive of Alaska, more than in any other continent, and nearly twice as much as in Europe.

Over the operating table in a Michigan sanatorium a permanently focused camera has been mounted so that photographs can be made without losing time for adjustments.

One of the newer crops is automobile corn, characterized in brief as any field full of weeds that have grown up while the owner was dashing about in his new motor car.

According to the United States bureau of standards, cloth measuring tapes should not be relied on to possess an accuracy better than one part in 500 or 1,000.

The present week of seven days, without reference to solar or lunar cycles, was adopted by Egyptian astronomers more than 3,600 years ago.

There is an electric railway, 10 miles long, in the South Tyrol, which is operated entirely by adhesion, though the maximum gradient is 6.2 per 100.

Imports of France during the first half of 1915 were \$10,900,000, a decrease of \$11,000,000 from a year ago.

As president of the French republic M. Poincaré receives a salary of \$120,000 per annum.

People don't talk about the weather in Lima, because it never rains there.

The total value of fish caught in Canadian waters in 1914 was \$23,207,748.

Ninety bricks a year are made use of in England for each inhabitant.

Canada has a vast reserve of sugar in the sap of the sugar maple.

Potatoes are more wholesome baked than in any other form.

India has 24,500,000 acres in cotton.

SUPREME COURT SAYS BANKS CAN TRANSACT THEIR OWN BUSINESS

No Legal Warrant For Trying to Fix Depositories Through Arbitrary Order.

Pierre, S. D., Jan. 3.—The supreme court, in granting the writ of prohibition, asked by the St. Charles State bank against enforcement of the provision that 50 per cent of the legal reserve of state banks should be deposited in South Dakota state banks, and thus going out the rule, considers the case on two grounds. One is that such a provision is in conflict with the banking statute, (section 31, article 2), and the other that part of the order in conflict with the constitution, (section 1, article 3).

The court says: "A careful consideration and analysis of the entire order leads us to the conclusion that it is the place of the deposit and not the amount of the reserve, which the order of the public examiner seeks to control. Section 31 of the banking act vests in the boards of directors of all state banks, both reserve banks and others, the right to determine in their absolute discretion whether their legal reserves shall be deposited, in whole or in part, in other banks."

"The public examiner is not given authority to require such reserves or any part thereof, to be kept in the vaults of state banks, or to be deposited in other banks, nor does the statute give him any authority, in case boards of directors elect to deposit their reserves or some portion thereof in other banks, to select or direct the particular bank or banks in which such deposits shall be made. Nowhere in the act do we find anything indicating that the legislature intended to deprive state banks of the right heretofore exercised, or selecting their own banks of deposit, either within or without the state. The exercise of this right is subject by the banking act itself, to a single limitation, namely, the power of the public examiner to decline to approve the reserve bank selected. The statute by implication requires such approval before reserve deposits are made."

"We are clearly of the opinion that the legislature is enacting the banking act did not intend to take away or limit the right of state banks to transact their business in the usual and ordinary way, except where particular acts or things are required to safeguard the funds of such banks."

The court says further, in relation to the powers conferred upon the public examiner by the banking act: "The banking act does not provide that when the public examiner shall find and declare certain facts or conditions to exist, the whole or some portion of the reserves of state banks shall be kept within the state. Neither does it attempt to confer upon the public examiner authority to ascertain and declare facts or conditions as to cities within the state, whereupon certain cities shall become 'reserve cities,' and banks within such cities shall become 'reserve banks.' Whether under the state constitution, the legislature itself could have declared that certain cities should be 'reserve cities' and banks in those cities should be given rights, privileges, or immunities different from those conferred upon all other state banks, we find it unnecessary to determine in this case. But we are clearly of the view that an order of the public examiner which directly declares that bank reserves in whole or in part, shall be kept within the state, and designates certain cities as 'reserve cities' and confers special rights, privileges and immunities upon banks within those cities, does involve an exercise of legislative power and discretion which cannot be delegated."

In conclusion the court says: "In holding this particular rule promulgated by the public examiner to be void, we are not to be understood as denying the public examiner full authority to adopt and promulgate any rule or regulation necessary or proper in the discharge of particular administrative duties imposed by the statute. In all such matters he may properly exercise reasonable discretion in the adoption of administrative rules within the purview of the particular provision of the state which imposes the duty. We are forced to the conclusion that the order of the public examiner is void for the reason that it is an exercise of legislative and not administrative discretion."

COMMISSION TO DECIDE ON MITCHELL-PLATTE PROJECTS

Pierre, S. D., Jan. 3.—The railroad commissioners have a hearing in the offices here on January 13, to pass upon the issues of the South Dakota and Western railway. The Dakota and Western proposed to build a railroad between Mitchell and Platte, and shortly after filing its application, the South Dakota and Western filed a similar application for the same proposition. It is rumored that the Milwaukee road is behind the latter movement, and that it is just trying to keep the Dakota and Western from building its line, and that the Milwaukee does not expect to build. This rumor is not substantiated, but is quite widely discussed and the railroad hearing will have some bearing upon that contention.

TRIP COUNTY INDIAN GETS SLICE OF WASHINGTON "PORK"

Winner, S. D., Jan. 3.—Frank Janis, a well known Sioux Indian, who lives a few miles north of Winner, was notified this week that he had been appointed a member of the police force guarding the United States capitol and office building of the House of Representatives at Washington, D. C. The position pays a good salary and lasts during the entire session of congress. The position was secured through the intercession of friends of Mr. Janis at Winner and Congressman Gandy, of this district.

Frank Janis is an industrious Indian citizen with large farming and stock interests, which has been built up mostly through his own efforts. This is the first occasion whereby recognition has been given a representative of the Sioux in Tripp county. A 14-year-old daughter of Mr. Janis won a gold medal a couple of years ago at Carleton, in an efficiency contest wherein all the Indian colleges in the United States were represented.

MAN SUPPOSED TO BE RUDOLPH EXTRUM MAY HAVE BEEN DRUGGED

Officers Think He Was 'Doped' at Sioux City and Put on Garretson Train.

Garretson, S. D., Jan. 1.—Mystery surrounds the identity and place of residence of a man who is believed to have left a train in Garretson and then wandered to the Minnesota side of the border, and who may be being held in the Rock county jail pending the securing of information as to who he is and where he came from.

The unknown appears to be about 32 years of age. When found wandering on the prairie and taken into custody by the Rock county authorities he was believed to be demented, but his mental condition now is believed to have been due to his being drugged by unknown persons. From incoherent statements it is believed his name is Rudolph Extrum.

His condition was noted after he had put in an entire afternoon pacing back and forth in a highway near the Rock county farm of John Kahler. From his rambling remarks he evidently had been in Sioux City, and falling in with bad company may have become intoxicated, and while in that condition was placed aboard a train, which he left in Garretson or Jasper and commenced wandering over the country. If his mental condition does not improve it will be necessary to send him to an insane asylum.

HAS TWO DAUGHTERS IN GOLDEN WEDDING CLASS

Dell Rapids, S. D., Jan. 1.—Mrs. John Hart, aged 93, of Dell Rapids, enjoys the distinction of having lived to see two of her children celebrate their golden wedding anniversary. The two children who have celebrated the 50th anniversary of their wedded life are James Hart, of Dell Rapids, and Mrs. Robert Hart, of Waupun, Wis. On the occasion of her son celebrating his golden wedding anniversary, the aged mother was able to walk the six blocks or more between her home and that of her son, Mrs. Hart, who is well past 93 years of age, is enjoying good health for one of her years, and is as active as many persons 20 years younger.

SHERIFF CALLED TO CHASE MEMBERS OF CHARIVARI PARTY

Strandburg, S. D., Jan. 1.—The refusal of a bridegroom to yield to what he considered exorbitant demands on the part of members of a charivari party, necessitated Sheriff Manley, of Grant county journeying from Mitchell to Strandburg to quell the ensuing disturbance. The charivari party began making matters unpleasant for the newly wedded pair, but offered to desist if the bridegroom would "put up" a certain sum to treat the crowd. The bridegroom refused on the ground that the sum asked was too large, and when the disturbance continued he summoned the sheriff who dispersed the crowd about midnight.

PROGRAM ISSUED FOR ANNUAL PRESS MEETING

Huron, S. D., Jan. 1.—J. F. Halliday, of Iroquois, secretary of the South Dakota Press association, today gave out the following program for the mid-winter meeting of the association to be held at Huron, January 12 and 13:

"The Publisher's Business Relations With His Competitor," A. L. Davenport, Vermillion Plain Talk.

"Is the Country Newspaper Field Overworked?" F. W. Wright, DeSmet Independent.

"Newspaper Legislation," John Widlon, Viborg Enterprise.

President's address, R. O. Schaber, Hudson Hudsonite.

"Cash in Advance Subscription Plan," D. C. Trippler, Canova Herald.

"Personal Observations of the Foreign War," illustrated, A. N. Brace, professor of Journalism at the South Dakota University; formerly war correspondent of Associated Press.

"Has the Membership and Influence of the South Dakota Press Association Be Increased?" P. F. Nolan, Plankinton Herald.

"The Country Newspaper and Rural News," A. T. Horton, Volga Tribune.

"Newspaper Organization," Hon. G. L. Caswell, editor of Denison, Ia., Bulletin, and field secretary of Iowa Press association.

"Are Christmas or Special Editions at Prevailing Advertising Rates Profitable?" L. J. Bates, Lake Preston Times.

"Type Setting Machines in Country Offices," C. F. Hackett, Parker New Era.

DISPUTES STORIES ABOUT CONSCRIPTION IN CANADA

Maddison, S. D., Jan. 1.—Persons bringing stories to this country to the effect that they left Canada to escape being drafted for army service or that before leaving the Dominion they were compelled to choose between declaring their intention of returning soon and crossing the international boundary under cover of darkness, do so with malicious intent or because of a desire to impress friends here with the idea that they have learned to calmly look tragedy in the face, in the opinion of Lodie McGillivray, who is visiting friends and relatives in the city.

Mr. McGillivray was raised in Madison. He has spent several years in the engineering department of a railway in northwestern Canada and he has traveled pretty much over the western half of the country.

When shown a clipping today from a metropolitan daily paper, which stated that Americans in Canada were leaving their farms and walking through miles of snow to escape conscription, Mr. McGillivray smilingly said that the Canadian government is evincing far less interest in who leaves the country than in people who apply for entrance into the Dominion. He told that of all the persons in the coach with him when he crossed into the United States last week, he is sure that not one man was questioned by Canadian agents as to where he was going, whether he was coming back or even as to his nationality. He told that most of the small amount of interrogating that takes place is done by United States customs officers and immigration agents, whose business it is to learn if the newcomer is a desirable citizen and if he is carrying undeclared dutiable goods.

BRITISH SHIP PERSIA WITH MOST OF HER CREW AND 231 PASSENGERS LOST, REPORT

Steamer Is Sunk By Submarine While Approaching Alexandria—Total Casualties Unknown, as Some of Passengers Had Disembarked at Gibraltar and Others Had Been Picked Up at French Ports—London-Bombay Line Vessel Destroyed and Only Four Boats Got Away.

AMERICAN CONSUL MAY BE AMONG THOSE LOST

Robert Ney McNeely, Recently Appointed, on Way to His Post at Aden, Arabia, on Board Ill Fated Craft—Nationality of Plunger Not Known—Washington Receives News With Gravity—Delicate Submarine Situation Likely to Be Complicated By Latest Disaster.

London, Jan. 1.—The British liner Persia, of the Peninsular & Oriental line, was torpedoed and sunk Thursday in the eastern Mediterranean off the island of Crete, as she was approaching Alexandria, Egypt. Apparently, there has been great loss of life, as it is stated nearly all of the passengers and crew were lost.

It is not certain how many passengers the Persia carried. Unofficial reports state that 231 passengers, including 87 women and 25 children, embarked on the Persia at London and Marseilles. Some of the passengers are reported to have left the ship at Gibraltar.

Among the passengers was Robert McNeely, of Monroe, S. C., recently appointed American consular agent, en route to assume his duties at his post, Aden, Arabia. Whether Dr. McNeely escaped or not, no word has been received.

Two other Americans are known to have been aboard the Persia. Charles H. Grant, of Boston, and Edward Rose, a school boy, of Denver, Colo., were aboard the Persia. Young Rose is thought to have left the Persia at Gibraltar.

Four Boats Get Away.

According to a report received by Lloyd's, most of the passengers and men of the crew were lost. Only four boats, it is reported, got away before the steamer found by Alexandria.

The message to Lloyd's says that the liner, which was on her way from London to Bombay, was torpedoed at 1 o'clock on Thursday afternoon.

No official figures of the number of passengers on board the Persia can be obtained. Some of the passengers who sailed from London disembarked at Gibraltar, at Marseilles and Malta. The officials of the P. & O. line stated that 160, or 161, passengers left London on the Persia.

Circumstances Unknown.

Officials of the Peninsular & Oriental line say they have received no details concerning the sinking of the Persia, and do not know whether she received warning.

These officials say they are unable to give any information concerning American citizens on the Persia. They say the steamer carried a large number of persons, but that no official figures are available as yet. Passenger lists have not been published since the beginning of the war.

On Way to His Post.

Mr. McNeely sailed from New York for England on November 27 on the Holland American liner Ryndam. A fellow passenger was Robert P. Skinner, American consul general at London. Mr. McNeely was on his way to take his first consular post. Mr. Skinner advised him to sail for the east by the Dutch line but the young man had already engaged passage on the Persia. The Persia was last reported at Malta on December 20.

Robert Ney McNeely was making his first trip to a consular post for the United States government, having been

appointed October 18, last, and assigned to Aden. His home is at Monroe, S. C., and he was a member of the North Carolina legislature from 1908 to 1910. He is 32 years old.

The Persia was a steamer of 7,974 tons gross. She was owned by the Peninsula & Oriental Steamer Navigation company, of London. She sailed from Bombay, November 14, for London, and was last reported as leaving Gibraltar on December 2.

The Persia was one of several vessels recently sunk by submarines in the eastern Mediterranean through which her course to the Suez canal would take her to Malta.

On December 24, the French liner Ville De La Cloat was sent to the bottom off the island of Crete by a submarine, which, according to unofficial advices, flew the Austrian flag.

Sailing Date Not Known.

No advices have been received in New York as to the day on which the Persia sailed from London. She departed some time in advance of her advertised date of sailing, which was January 15. The voyage from London to Malta ordinarily requires nine days.

The Persia was built in 1900 at Greenock. She has been in the Bombay service since that time.

On account of the danger from submarines to vessels which pass through the Suez canal and Mediterranean this route has been abandoned by the Japan Mail Steamship company, which is dispatching its steamships around the Cape of Good Hope. Insurance rates for vessels passing through the Suez canal have been increased by English underwriters to three or four times the normal figure.

Lord Charles Montague, who booked passage on the Persia, is a London stock broker. He was born in 1860, and served with the Yeomanry cavalry.

Sinking of Persia Forces New Diplomatic Crisis in America

Washington, Jan. 1.—Destruction of the British liner Persia with possible loss of American lives throw relations between the United States and the Teutonic powers into a new danger.

Coming almost at the hour when a satisfactory adjustment of the delicate situation was at hand by Austria's diplomatic reply of the cardinal points of the American demands in the Ancona case, this new element threatens to complicate affairs with Austria as thoroughly as the destruction of the Arabic following so closely the Lusitania exchanges, brought on a renewed crisis with Germany.

Parallel Situations.

From such incomplete information as was at hand today the two situations are regarded as almost parallel. It was generally presumed in official circles that as was the case in the crisis with Germany, the Austrian admiralty and the Vienna foreign office are working at cross purposes.

It was regarded as a strong possibility that while the foreign office is ready to accede to the contentions of the United States the admiralty bent on the success of its submarine policy has not yet been brought into line.

There is, however, the added possibility that the submarine which sunk the Persia, being far from home, had not been instructed in the new policy of the Austrian government.

The destruction of the Persia, coupled with the sinking of the Japanese liner, Yasaka Maru, and the French liner, Ville De La Cloat, lends strength in official quarters to both these possibilities.

All agencies of the American government have been set in motion to gather facts on the newest disaster.

DR. AKED IS ILL.

London, Jan. 1.—A dispatch to the Daily Express from Copenhagen says that Dr. Charles F. Aked, one of the Ford peace delegates, is at Stockholm suffering from a nervous collapse. The other special dispatches, however, do not mention Dr. Aked.

quarters was that the position of the United States was sufficiently well known to Austria, and the Ancona negotiations have been under way a sufficient length of time to permit instructions to reach the submarine fleet. On every hand the news was received with astonishment.

Want Full Reports.

Consul General Skinner, at London, forwarded what information was available at the British admiralty, and his dispatch, with unofficial reports of the disaster, was forwarded to President Wilson at Hot Springs.

As in similar cases, the policy of the American government will be to await full and complete information before moving. There is little room to doubt that the incident will mean new diplomatic action, in which the United States will present to Austria in the same forceful manner its unalterable policy that the laws of nations and humanity must be regarded by the belligerents in their warfare at sea.

Severance of diplomatic relations with all its possibilities looms up as one of the eventualities, the same as it did in the case of the Lusitania, the Arabic and the Ancona.

Although the nationality of the submarine which sunk the Persia remains unestablished definitely as was the case with the Yasaka Maru, and the Ville De La Cloat, the assumption generally is that it was an Austrian boat because Count Von Bernstorff, the German ambassador, recently declared that no German or Turkish submarines were operating in the Mediterranean.

The attack on the Persia, as she was approaching Alexandria, renews attention to the fact that a submarine campaign against allied shipping is being carried on off the entrance to the Suez canal.

Arthur Garrels, American consul at Alexandria, Egypt, was instructed by the state department to gather all available information about the sinking of the Persia and forward it at once to Washington.