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AFFAIRS AT WASHINGTON

Matters of General and Sectional Importance from the National Capital.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 16.—Statesmen and events of other days were recalled by the annual sale of old furniture of the senate at the capitol. Most of the articles brought only small sums. One of the most interesting and historic of the relics was a silver-plated pitcher, stand and goblet, formerly used in the vice president's room. This was sold after heated bidding for \$10.50. An old leather couch used in the senate reception room, originally costing \$500, was sold for \$9. A desk, book case and chair, said to have been once used by Henry Clay, were disposed of for a mere nothing. The silent, worn oak recalled memories of stirring anti-bellum days, and the heated debates which surrounded the Missouri compromise in 1820. They were all sold under the ten-dollar mark. The desk and table of the late Senator Arthur Pugh Gorman, of Maryland, were sold for \$30 and \$25, respectively.

The tariff board has practically completed its labors in securing data to be used in revising the schedules on wool, and one of the big battles that will come up early in congress will be directed against the famous Schedule K. Many republicans in the last house voted for the democratic wool bill, which would have become a law but for the president's veto. With the statistics furnished by the tariff board it seems altogether likely that a measure reducing the tariff items, especially as these apply to manufactured wools, will command not only the democratic support, but a large element on the republican side of the chamber.

Two-thirds of the offices of congressmen are again open and doing business although considerably less than half of the total number of representatives have returned to the capital, and their affairs are in the hands of their secretaries. Quite a few of the offices were kept going during the summer months. Senator La Follette is one of the men who never left the job.

A unique whitewash that has been used in Uruguay, which might be brought into service in parts of our own country where cactus is found, is described by United States Consul Frederic W. Godding, stationed at Montevideo. In his letter to the state department, the consul writes as follows: "When traveling through the rural districts of Uruguay one's attention is directed to the fine white color of the farm buildings, even during the wet season. To obtain this neat effect a whitewash is used which is made with the sliced white leaves of the common cactus, macerated in water for twenty-four hours, producing a solution of creamy consistency to this lime is added, and well mixed. When applied to any surface, be it of wood, brick, iron or other material, a beautiful pearly white appearance is produced, which will endure during storms and frosts for many years. In sections of the United States where the cactus is a nuisance the plant might be utilized in the manner suggested."

Another season of investigations is about to delight the capital with its daily round of sensations, and by the time the ordinary members get back here in

the early December, the happy fellows on investigating committees will have most all the red fire burned up.

Both Delegates Andrews of New Mexico and Cameron of Arizona have requested that new battleships when constructed be named after the new states, and it is understood that the navy department is eager to comply with the requests.

It is doubtful if there has been an election in recent years that has given more general satisfaction to Washington politicians than that recently held in a number of states. The capital is pretty well filled again with statesmen, and among the democrats there is real joy over the returns of Ohio, Kentucky and Massachusetts, and scattering results in Kansas, Nebraska, New Mexico and elsewhere. Regular republicans get their consolation principally from Maryland, which elected a republican governor, and from New York, Rhode Island and elsewhere, and in the maintaining of their party machinery in the Massachusetts and New York legislatures. The progressive republicans have captured the balance of power in the legislature of New Mexico and will have to be reckoned with in the choice of the two United States senators. They have taken a part in the elections in most of the states, and while an analysis of returns defining their gains is more or less of a conjecture, yet there are strong evidences that this branch of the republican organization has plenty of results to warrant enthusiasm. The sensational feature of all the results has been regarded here as the decapitation of machine rule in Philadelphia, where the forces of the powerful Senator Penrose were routed completely. The progressives are making the most of the Philadelphia matter, and assert that the wiping out of a majority of 100,000 and the election of an independent ruler of the city is strong evidence that the dependent or progressive movement is gaining great strength in the east, and that the supposition that their activities were confined mostly to the west will be disproven by victories in the eastern states next year. The socialists also remind their friends that they did quite a stroke of business in the recent elections—a claim proven by a perusal of the returns.

While the whole country apparently endorses the peace sentiment, yet it is very clear that the Taft plan will have rough sledding at the next session of congress, and his treaties, which were passed over by the last senate, may never be ratified. The American navy has grown to such proportions, and evidently the people of the nation are so proud of it—as was demonstrated during the recent spectacular show in New York harbor—that there is a sentiment one hears daily expressed in the capital, that the United States does not need to form any alliance or partnership with Great Britain in order to maintain peace on this side of the salted seas. The spirit of the peace situation appears to be that the American people are well satisfied because they are at peace with the world, and cherish contentment over the fact that if any other nation is inclined to interfere with the universal comfort we are enjoying in that respect, that we have a navy big enough to bluff them off without the necessity of trying out conclusions in real warfare.

The bodies of forty-three sailors who died in the wreck of



SENATOR JOSEPH L. BRISTOW, A KANSAS INSURGENT.

THE middle name of Senator Joseph L. Bristow is Little, but he is by no means a small man. When he was fourth assistant postmaster general, from 1897 to 1905, he showed executive ability of a high order. The fourth assistant really "executes"—he cuts off postmasters' official heads—and Bristow swung the ax frequently. He is now and for many years has been a newspaper man. At present he is owner of the Salina Daily Republican-Herald. He was elected to the senate in 1909. Prior to that he did yeoman service under the Roosevelt administration by conducting the postal investigation. He also investigated Cuban postal frauds and reorganized the island's postoffice system. Senator Bristow was born in Wolfe county, Ky., fifty years ago.

The Maine have been recovered since the work started in raising the ship. There are still twenty-four missing. The keel of the ship is now exposed, and the government board has been notified that the wreck can be inspected by November 20. There appears to be no longer any doubt in the minds of naval experts as to whether the explosion was internal or external, as every evidence clearly indicates that the Maine was blown up from the outside, confirming the theory which was the principal cause of our war with Spain.

Senator Jonathan Bourne denounces the present plan of apportionment of delegates to the republican national convention as "unjust and un-American." Mr. Bourne's contention is similar to that advocated by Henry C. Payne, who was a former chairman of the republican national committee and the originator of the movement to cut down southern representation. In the last national convention many old "stand-pat" states supported the very thing Mr. Bourne now contends for, and therefore what Mr. Bourne says can hardly be construed as factional. The fact that five states—Oregon, North Dakota, Nebraska, New Jersey and Wisconsin—have enacted a presidential preference law, providing for primaries and the instruction of national delegates will give them but one delegate for every 6,000 to 9,000 votes cast for Taft and Sherman at the last presidential election, while South Carolina will have one for every 220 votes cast. Mr. Bourne's contention is that state lines be eliminated, and that delegates be apportioned on a basis of equality, making a certain number of republican votes the unit.

A FATAL ACCIDENT

Six-Year-Old Robert Winter is Killed by a Gun in the Hands of His Older Brother.

Little Robert Winter, the six-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Winter, living two and one-half miles southeast of Sisseton, was the victim of an accidental shooting last Sunday morning November 12. The gun, which was a 22-calibre rifle, was in the hands of his fifteen-year-old brother, who was in the act of removing a cartridge from it, when it was accidentally discharged in some manner, the ball entering the little fellow's body, between the fifth and sixth ribs, just above the heart.

Dr. Glasier was called immediately but the boy had passed away before the doctor's arrival, who found that death must have been almost instant, as one of the main arteries leading from the heart had been severed by the bullet.

The accident occurred in the house, and the entire family was present and witnessed the unfortunate happening.

The victim of the accident was buried Tuesday afternoon, in the Sisseton cemetery, Rev. Christian, of the Presbyterian church, performing the funeral service.

The sorrowing relatives have the sympathy of the entire community in their bereavement.

Even if a girl doesn't care anything about a man she likes to show others that she can make him care for her.

Anyway, the professional reformer has no occasion to worry about a shortage of material.

Have the Standard print it.

Race for Contest Prizes Is Close And Exciting

Leading Candidates Travel Neck-and-Neck in the Race for the Standard-Posten Prizes—Different Candidates Leading Each Week.—Miss Tryphena Lewis of Effington is in the Lead, This Week.—Race Growing More Exciting and Interesting as it Progresses.—Other Candidates Getting Interested and Are Crawling Up on the Leaders.—Help Your Favorite.

The checking committee of the big Standard-Posten Voting Contest again met at this office on Wednesday afternoon, Nov. 15, and counted the votes cast during the previous week.

The count showed that all of the leading contestants had been doing good work, even in the face of the blizzard, and everything is moving along in a satisfactory manner.

Miss Tryphena Lewis recovered first place again this week, and leads the contest with 35,675 votes to her credit. John S. Swanson is in second place with 33,475 votes, and Miss Minnie D. Wilbur is third with 32,800. W. E. Stevenson is still in fourth place with 21,100 votes, and Miss Hazel Gleason is a good fifth with 17,725.

Owing to the inclemency of the weather, the latter part of the week, and the bad condition of the roads, we have decided to extend the exceptional offer made last week, in connection with the big Standard-Posten Voting Contest, six more days, and the offer will now positively close on Wednesday afternoon, Nov. 22, at 3 o'clock. This offer is extended in order that all the candidates may have an opportunity to take advantage of it.

Candidates are urgently requested to make their report to this office at least once a week, either in person or by mail, and votes will be cast in accordance with their directions. This is asked in order that we may keep our books corrected to date and avoid confusion in our accounts.

From now till the close of the contest on Dec. 20, 1911, we are issuing, for every dollar spent with the Standard or Posten in advertising or job work, one hundred votes, and the votes will be issued at the time the order is taken, instead of at the time of payment. A good plan for the candidates to pursue in this connection would be to solicit and take orders for advertising and job work and secure the coupons at the time of the delivery of the order to the Standard or Posten. A good many votes may be secured in this manner, and the first one on the ground usually gets the business. Get busy. Call at the Standard-Posten office for instructions and get out and get some of these easy votes.

This is anybody's contest, yet,

and there is ample time for the candidate with the smallest amount of votes to carry off the first prize.

No favoritism is practiced in this contest; all candidates are treated alike.

Any assistance or instructions desired will be given on application at this office.

The checking committee will meet every week hereafter, until the close of the contest, and will count the votes each Wednesday afternoon at 4 o'clock. All voting must be done at least an hour previous to that time, in order to insure getting your votes counted during the current week.

Following is the result of the count made by the committee on Wednesday afternoon:

Miss Tryphena Lewis, Effington	35,675
John S. Swanson, Sisseton	33,475
Miss Minnie D. Wilbur, One Road	32,800
W. E. Stevenson, Good Will Mission	21,100
Miss Hazel Gleason, Eddy	17,725
Miss Fleeta Renville, Peever	16,350
Miss Kate Eagen, Sisseton	14,400
Miss Irene Gamm, Sisseton	13,900
Miss Eva Grover, Sisseton	6,650
Jelmar Bergstrom, Crawford	4,175
Miss Agnes Olson, Vernon	3,950
Miss Mary Gosline, Peever	3,825
Miss Jennie Eggen, Effington	3,825
Miss Adah Streeter, Sisseton	3,825
G. C. Allen, Wilmot	3,675
Miss Anna Steele, Ortley	3,675
Miss Amanda Brown, Agency	3,625
Miss Lola Minder, Wilmot	3,550
Benard Nelson, Sisseton	3,375
Dolph DeArment, Sisseton	3,325
Miss Mollie Erickson, Sisseton	3,125
Miss Anna Kelley, Peever	2,925
Miss Clara Hegna, Peever	2,925
Mrs. A. A. Rockstad, Dry Wood Lake	2,725
Miss Margaret Carroll, Wilmot	1,725
Mrs. Art McDowell, Peever	1,625
Miss May McGee, Wilmot	925

SUICIDE AT MITCHELL.

The Struggle for Living Proves Too Much for Workingman.

Mitchell, Nov. 16.—August Groeber took the suicide route to end his troubles in this city Sunday. In the presence of several friends he took a dose of carbolic acid, and when he drank it he said, "Well, I am going to die." Before aid could be summoned the man was dead.

A day or two before the suicide Groeber was talking to a friend about the hard time a workingman had to get along with a family, and how difficult it was to get ahead, and added that he did not believe he would continue the struggle much longer. Groeber leaves a wife and several small children who were dependent on him for their living

He was a stone mason and cement worker, and always had plenty of that kind of work to do.

Drinking Cups Must Go.

Pierre, Nov. 16.—At the regular meeting of the state board of health held in this city the drinking cup order was one for discussion, and the superintendent was instructed to push test cases with prosecutions for failure to comply with the board order. The superintendent was also instructed to publish a quarterly health bulletin after the first of January next.

Bring in Your Fur Coats.

And let me put them in shape for the coming winter. Don't wait until winter sets in—do it now.

OTTO GLEERUP, The Tailor.