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**A WEAK GOVERNMENT**

Business is disorganized. New enterprises are not begun; old enterprises are curtailing their business; willing workers are laid off; every morning newspaper reports the cry of the unemployed; dividends are reduced or passed altogether. The crops are promising; conditions demand prosperity. But business is not good; prosperity is conspicuously absent.

Why? Mexico does not want war; the United States does not want war; and yet we are in a state of a restrained war with Mexico. American property has been looted; scores of American citizens have been killed. The American flag has furnished no protection; for protection Americans have fled to the English and German flags. The hostility of the Mexicans to the United States is increased; their respect for the courage and efficiency of the United States is diminished. That our relations with England, Germany, and Spain are not more seriously strained is due to their unparalleled patience. That we are not embroiled in actual warfare with Mexico is due to the kindly offices of our South American neighbors. No one wants war, and yet we are on the edge of war.

Why? We have had the responsibilities and duties of sovereignty thrust upon us in the Philippines. We have fulfilled those responsibilities and performed those duties with notable success. We have substituted law for anarchy, and a domestic government partially representative for a foreign government wholly despotic. We have subdued hostile tribes, made life and property safe, banished epidemics, established a public school system, built good roads, promoted commerce and industry, and furnished protection to a helpless people from foreign aggression. It is now proposed to acknowledge ourselves unable to continue that protection without aid, and to invite Japan and Great Britain to share with us in furnishing

it; to abandon the attempt to protect the peaceful citizens from the ignorance of the many and the misgovernment of the few, and to leave this people unaided to struggle their way as best they can from childhood to maturity. Why?

The answer is simple. The democratic administration does not believe in a strong government. It is afraid of a strong government. It fears that the strong government will be a despotic government. It seeks refuge from that peril in weakness. It confronts great industrial organizations. It does not believe in making the government strong enough to regulate such organizations and to compel them to deal justly with the people. It therefore endeavors to disorganize these business organizations and convert each one of them into two or more competing rivals. Business is disorganized because it is the avowed policy of the present democratic administration to disorganize business.

Mexico is torn by contending factions neither of which recognizes the necessary conditions of peace or the modern laws of war. This democratic administration does not believe in maintaining a government strong enough to say to both factions: The laws of war toward non-combatants must and shall be obeyed. So it looks on appalled but inert while bandits plunder and assassins murder. It will persuade, but not enforce; it will intermeddle, but not intervene.

It looks across the ocean and sees an island people under the protection of the American flag, learning under American tuition the lesson of self-government. But it does not believe that the United States government is or should be strong enough to protect and instruct a people on the other side of the globe. It believes that this nation neither has nor ought to have the power to complete the task which it has begun. It therefore proposes that the United States enter into one of those entangling alliances with foreign nations against which Washington warned his countrymen, pay for this alliance by disavowing the right of the United States to control the canal built by the money of the United States through territory of the United States, and then pull down our flag in the Philippines and retire, with confession of weakness, from our uncompleted undertaking.

It is sometimes said that it makes little difference what men believe if their characters

are good. No one questions the character of President Wilson and his advisers. Their intentions are excellent; their spirit is patriotic. But they believe that a strong government is perilous to individual liberty, that in weakness is safety. It is this belief which has invited disaster at home, brought dishonor in Mexico, and now summons us to retreat from the Philippines. Consistency applied, it would withdraw our flag from Hawaii and Porto Rico, abandon our protectorate in Cuba, and transform the Panama canal into an international highway, owned, regulated, and policed by an international commission.

The American people have the opportunity this fall to elect a house of representatives which believes in a strong government—able to control the great industrial organizations at home, able to protect persons and property in Mexico, and able to carry to a splendid consummation the national work so splendidly commenced in the Philippines. It is for them to decide whether the policy which in fifteen months has brought us to the present conditions, at home and abroad, shall be continued or halted now and in 1916 reversed.

The Outlook believes with Alexander Hamilton that "an energetic government is necessary to the safety of the Union."—The Outlook.

**MONKEY A VICTIM OF RABIES**

Case in Philippines Proves Fact Hitherto Matter of Speculation Among Medical Men.

That monkeys may have hydrophobia is proved by an interesting case reported to the Journal of the American Medical Association by Dr. Ferdinand Schmitter, captain in the medical corps, U. S. A.

A native brought to the laboratory for the study of tropical diseases at Manila a monkey he had caught the previous day in Laguna province. It appeared unusually excited; the following day it became savage and frothed at the mouth; the third day it died with paralysis of the hind legs and the muscles involved in swallowing.

Microscopic examination of the brain showed Negri bodies, the usual proof of hydrophobia. A rabbit inoculated with an emulsion of the brain tissue had paralysis and died on the sixtieth day. Negri bodies were found in the rabbit's brain.

He (teasing)—You married women are great matchmakers.  
She (demurely)—Yes. "Misery loves company."

**Graduating Exercises at the Indian School**

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lent a confidence the others did not possess.

The next number on the program was a novel Sunflower March given by twelve boys. The costumes were decorated with sunflowers which covered the entire suits, faces and hands in such a manner that it was not easy to tell whether the boys were coming or going. Albert Keeble then sang a fine baritone solo, "Wrecked" and was awarded with a generous applause. The orchestra played a spirited intermezzo which was so lively that few listeners kept their feet still on the ground, following which Major Allen, the retiring superintendent of the Indian Agency, after a few well chosen words, presented the diplomas to the members of the graduating class. Major Allen first addressed the Indians of the audience, saying that they have one of the very best schools in the service and that traveling men from all parts of the country bear out the statement. There are over a hundred Indian child-

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ren who ought to be in this school who are not there because the buildings are not adequate for their accommodation. He advised the Indians to send a petition to the commissioners and urge that they provide more room for these children who are being deprived of the education they ought to have. During the last three years, said the speaker, a wonderful progress has been made in these schools and they stand second to no reservation school. Indian children ought to be educated on this reservation and get the advantage of this institution. To the graduates the Major said a few words of congratulation and praise as he presented the diplomas. The program of the evening closed with a medley of national airs sung by the school.

**FACTS ABOUT THE SCHOOL.**

This institution has been running for over forty years. At the present time there are in the school one hundred and seventy pupils. These pupils stay at the institution during the entire school year of nine months, where they are in care of very competent instructors and are given such training as will make them good, intelligent citizens. There are eight grades in the school, the same as in the white schools, and the work done in the grades is based on the same course of study and averages up very well with the work in the city schools. Besides the regular work, the students receive training in music and painting, in practical agriculture, manual training and dairying, in cooking, sewing and caring for the home. The faculty consists of Supt. E. D. Mossman, Miss Mollin of Ohio, principal, Miss Tucker, intermediate department, and Miss Hine of Kansas who has charge of the primary department and music throughout the school. There are several employees who aid in the various departments and kinds of work carried on by the school. The industrial and art work of the school is of such a nature that any school might be proud of it. All the clothing for the pupils is made at the institution and is of good quality and in good taste.

**THE GRADUATES.**

This is the first time in the history of the school that there has been a graduating class. The class this year consisted of three members, Frances DeMarrias, Alcesta Barse, and Edward La Belle. The girls wore neat,

dainty, white gowns every bit of which had been made by themselves. These pupils have passed the regular eighth grade examinations given by the county superintendent, Miss Andrews, and their diplomas entitle them to enter any high school in the state of South Dakota. Their orations showed a mental development and power of thought beyond that of the average eighth grade students.

**SUPT. MOSSMAN'S WORK.**

Supt. E. D. Mossman has been in charge of the school during the past four years and under his efficient management the school has attained its present high status. He has carefully looked after every department and every activity of the school and it is due to his tireless energy, his forceful and at the same time winning personality, that a higher standard of scholarship, efficiency, law, order and decency now exists among the Indians under his supervision. Many of the Indian children come from what does not deserve the name of a home and have no knowledge of the English language nor of the principles of morality and right conduct, and Supt. Mossman and his able teachers have made a hard fight to train these children of nature and to make respectable, law abiding, industrious citizens of them. Mr. Mossman's successor has not yet been appointed. It is earnestly hoped he will be one able to carry on the work which is now in such an excellent condition.

In the Citizenship Essay contest, in competition with all of the Indian schools of this state, North Dakota, Minnesota and Nebraska, this school carried off every silver medal and all but two of the bronze medals. The winners of the silver medals were: Violet DeMarrias, Blossom Robertson and Ellen Marlow.

Winners of the bronze medals: Mabel Spider, Peter Enoch, Lucy Nelson, Peter LaBlanc, Mary Sheppard, and Frances DeMarrias.

With such a successful administration of the affairs of the agency, it must be a satisfaction to Major Allen to know that he is to be permitted to be succeeded by so competent a man as Mr. Mossman and who is so much in harmony with the policies he has been carrying out.

The photographs for the pictures in this article were taken by Mr. R. F. Dauron who is employed at the school.

**Address By J. O. Andrews**

"Immortality" was the subject of a deeply interesting and scholarly address delivered by Judge Andrews at the Presbyterian church last Sunday morning. The Judge brought out three important facts in the consideration of this subject. 1. It is doubtful whether man could consider the subject of the immortality of the soul if immortality did not exist. He stands in the midst of decay and ruin; plants and animals die and crumble to dust, the rocks disintegrate, and flowers fade, the works of man perish, and yet he is able to say "I am immortal." Could a man think of virtue if virtue did not exist? 2. Scientific proof of immortality is impossible and yet immortality is a transcendent fact, self-existent. Love cannot be proven by any amount of scientific research and examination and yet we know that the strongest ties of human love exist. God, love, the soul, virtue are indisputable facts. 3. The idea of immortality is and always has been so far as we have any record of the human race, bound up with theism. Then again, belief in immortality is well nigh universal. If the idea were the belief of a particular people at a particular time in the world's history as the belief of witchcraft in New England or the denial of a supreme being as in the French revolutionary days, this argument would lose its power. But when the idea grows clearer with the progress of mankind then its universality takes on a high evidential value. Other arguments brought forward were the nature of man's mind and the power of man's thought. In comparison with the universe, man is but a mote, but he draws all its forces to his use. The universe shrinks into insignificance compared with himself; he finds as little bar to his mind as he does in space. Man's ability to develop and maintain an ideal for himself, his culture, his capacity for love all seem to make it the more evident that his life is not confined to a brief cycle of years on this earth. The last argument brought forward for immortality was the revelation as it is given in the Bible, as it is brought out by the Hebrew prophets, and again most beautifully portrayed by the words of Jesus.

The music rendered by a quartet composed of Misses Berkin and Davis, Messrs Freeman and Dyke; the Bible reading and prayer by Prof. W. S. Rupe completed a very enjoyable service.

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**A. O. Testenson**  
Sisseton, S. D.