

DEWEY COUNTY ADVOCATE

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NEWS OF THE WEEK

CONDENSATIONS OF GREATER OR LESSER IMPORTANCE.

A BOILING DOWN OF EVENTS

National, Political, Personal and Other Matters in Brief Form for All Classes of Readers.

Washington.

The Clay Center Lyceum committee of Clay Center, Neb., asked Senator LaFollette to deliver a lecture at Clay Center some time during the winter. The senator wrote to the committee that he was not making lecture engagements of any kind, and that it will be impossible for him to accept the invitation.

A decision by the supreme court on the constitutionality of the so-called employers' liability law of 1908 is expected October 16. Several cases raising the constitutionality of the law were argued last spring and have been under consideration all summer. Another anticipated decision concerns the water supply in western streams. It is the case of Henry Schodde against the Twin Falls Land and Water company.

Attorney General Wickersham filed a brief in the supreme court of the United States and began his fight before the tribunal to have the principal coal-carrying railroads and coal-owning companies in the anthracite sections adjudged to be in violation of the Sherman anti-trust law. An entirely different attack was made on the corporations from that in Pennsylvania, where the government lost in nearly every point.

A discrepancy of over \$3,288,271 between the material on hand and that called for by the books of the Washington navy yard was shown by the inventory of that yard just completed, according to an announcement by Secretary of the Navy Meyer. This is the first inventory of record made at this yard in the last twenty-five years. The discrepancy is attributed to loose bookkeeping methods, which Secretary Meyer set out some time ago to correct. The Washington yard was the last to have the new accounting system established.

General.

The beer and cigar bill of Senator Stephenson was \$30,000.

Violence marked the arrival of strikebreakers at New Orleans. A proposal of arbitration may be advanced to Italy by Turkey.

Mr. Roosevelt says it needed a bold man to start the Panama canal.

Mexico may have a new revolution, aimed against Madero.

Funeral services for Admiral Schley will be held in St. John's church.

Five hundred thousand acres were disposed of in the Rosebud drawing.

Our trade movement is large despite war abroad and strikes at home.

President Taft was given a taste of wild west at Cheyenne by broncho busters.

Buffalo, N. Y., was chosen as next year's meeting place of the league of American municipalities.

In his estimates Postmaster General Hitchcock provides \$50,000 for mail carrying by aeroplane.

According to witnesses for Senator Stephenson, beer and whisky are a necessary adjunct of campaigns.

The committee of governors—Aldrich, Harmon and Hadley—made up their brief in the Minnesota rate case.

The German embassy is urging forbearance on the part of the Turkish government in the matter of the expulsion of Italians.

Six coal miners received broken legs and two others were probably fatally injured when the cage in a mine at Nokomis, Ill., fell eighty feet.

It will cost \$129,000,000 to maintain the United States navy and provide for suitable increase in the next fiscal year, according to the estimates.

The resignation of Captain Frank A. Cook, recently court-martialed at San Francisco for conduct unbecoming an officer has been accepted by the president.

The commerce court issued an order fixing October 16 as the date for hearing of the application of the transcontinental railroads for an injunction against the orders of the interstate commerce commission.

The federal government brought forfeiture suits against Nathan Allen, of Kenosha, Wis., and John R. Collins of Memphis, Tenn., to recover \$185,000, the value of smuggled jewels and wearing apparel.

Both the Southern Pacific and the Houston & Texas Central railroads practically declared an open shop when they made announcement that shopmen on strike can return to work any time before Monday noon, October 9.

At Mason City, Ia., Mrs. Aletha Rush was indicted by the Franklin county grand jury on a charge of murdering her husband.

The report of the statistician of a Texas railroad says that the money paid out for personal injury claims is about as much as the earnings on the capital invested.

Turkey realizes she has a hopeless task in fighting.

The finances of the country made a good showing in September.

The democratic state convention of New Mexico nominated W. C. McDonald of Carrizozo for governor.

Cornelius N. Bliss died at New York following a long illness.

The Turks were unsuccessful in their attempt to recapture Tripoli.

Railroads of the country are considering taking over express business.

The New York assembly passed the Ferris-Blauvelt direct nominations bill.

Seattle crowds were unusually cordial in their greetings to President Taft.

John D. Rockefeller has installed a telegraph line to his home near Tarrytown, N. Y.

Early returns indicated that the woman suffrage amendment had been defeated in California.

The funeral of General Manderson took place at Omaha in the presence of many mourners.

High water did great damage in Wisconsin, almost entirely destroying the town of Black River Falls.

Violation of the Sherman law in the Pennsylvania "hard coal cases" was charged in the supreme court.

In a speech at Bellingham, Wash., President Taft predicted the opening of the Panama canal in July, 1913.

Seventy proprietors of steel and iron foundries met at New York and discussed business matters behind closed doors.

An Abraham Lincoln memorial monument was unveiled at Council Bluffs in the presence of distinguished visitors from abroad.

The department of agriculture has prepared for confiscation of any shipments of unripe oranges or other unripe fruit from Florida.

A movement to raise a half million dollars to build a national monument in Washington to the memory of the women of the civil war was launched at New York.

Members of the St. Louis police department refused to permit "Packy" McFarland of Chicago and Grover Hayes of Philadelphia to box six rounds before the Mozart club.

The government crop report shows there was improvement in September.

Members of the senate committee arrived at Chicago to resume the investigation of Lorimer's election.

Captain John Bradie, giving exhibitions at the South Georgia fair at Tifton, was killed when he fell from his balloon and plunged 700 feet to the earth.

The body of William E. Curtis, the widely known writer of Washington, who died suddenly in Philadelphia, was taken to Washington and buried in Rock Creek cemetery.

Despite the advent of the postal savings banks, the savings deposits in the national banks are increasing.

From June 7 to September 1 these deposits grew from \$634,100,000 to \$654,300,000.

Edward Ellis and Walter Nowlan pleaded guilty in the United States district court at Davenport, Ia., to charges of being implicated in the operations of the Mabray gang of swindlers.

The Burnside shops of the Illinois Central railroad became open shops, a formal notice posted within the stockades informing the workers that hereafter the road will deal only with its individual employees.

The Ohio Federation of Labor has gone on record as favoring woman suffrage, a minimum wage scale for women and a law providing a penalty for parents who testify wrongly as to the age of children workers.

According to all reports the harvest of 1911 in Denmark will surpass all records since 1868. Not in forty-three years has weather, labor and other conditions proven so auspicious to the farmer.

Provision for establishment of a parcels post and transportation of mail by aeroplane has been made by Postmaster General Hitchcock in his annual estimates of Post Office department expenditures submitted to the Treasury department.

Plans for a \$2,000,000 system of freight terminals in Minneapolis were announced by the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad company. Two tracts of ground have been purchased, the larger comprising thirty acres.

The Germans of the United States as represented by the German-American national alliance now in convention in Washington, signified their wish that Germany enter into negotiations with the United States for a general arbitration treaty similar to those with Great Britain and France, now pending ratification by the United States senate.

The Italian authorities at Tripoli issued a proclamation suppressing slavery. Tripoli was the only remaining port on the coast of Africa where slavery still prevailed, notwithstanding the efforts of Great Britain and France to prevent the traffic.

Personal.

The Turkish ambassador at Washington puts all the blame for war on Italy.

President Taft promised Idaho settlers assistance in their troubles.

Chief Salago, of the once powerful Chippewa nation, died aged 108.

Hon. W. J. Bryan is now making a number of political speeches in Nebraska.

The female mayor of Hunnewell, Kansas, proposes that none but women be put on guard.

Lieutenant governor of Ohio will visit Nebraska in two weeks in interests of Harmon for president.

A Kansas man who fainted during his marriage ceremony recovered to find his bride had disappeared.

FLOODS RUIN WISCONSIN TOWN

IMMENSE POWER DAM AT HATFIELD, WIS., UNABLE TO HOLD WATER.

AT BLACK RIVER FALLS

Main Dam Withstands Pressure of the Floods, but Waters Rush Around the Ends in Small Breaks.

La Crosse.—More than half of the business section of Black River Falls is in ruins, the homes of scores of farmers have been swept away with probably loss of life and the main dam at Hatfield, Wis., momentarily is threatened with destruction which would release a flood that would carry death and destruction before it, as a result of the breaking of the west fluke of the upper Dells dam, following incessant rains which filled the immense reservoirs of the La Crosse Water company to overflowing.

The situation at Black River Falls, the prosperous little city of 2,000 people, is worse by far than was feared when the deluge burst upon the unfortunate city.

Half of the business section has been utterly destroyed, together with a considerable part of the residence district, and it is admitted by the townspeople who have taken refuge on the high lands, unable to make even an effort for the protection of their stores and homes, that the city will be utterly wiped off the map.

Whether or not lives have been lost is not yet certain, as the people have been scattered.

Business Houses Destroyed. Between 25 and 30 business houses, comprising all the stores on both sides of two streets in Black River Falls, have been destroyed, together with an equal number of residences. The waters are still rising rapidly and the destruction of the stores on the other two business streets is predicted.

The water, flowing with resistless current and in tremendous volume, undermined one big building after another and as it collapsed and crumbled to pieces the debris was largely carried away. The Tremont hotel, a substantial three-story structure, was the first to go, and many others followed.

No precautions could be taken to stop the wrecking of the town, the residents finding it a difficult problem to secure safety for themselves, their families and their more valuable possessions. None of the stocks in the stores were saved and little of the heavier furniture in the houses; the people, although they knew of the overflowing of the Hatfield dam, showing little fear of its effects until the waters burst upon them.

The city is in darkness, the electric light plant being one of the first agencies to be put out of commission, adding to the excitement and confusion of the hour.

The disaster was caused by the sudden rise of the Black River behind the two dams of the La Crosse Water Power company, following rains which lasted almost a week. The dams withstood the pressure, but in each case the river washed around the side, taking out a big section of the river bank and coming down upon the country below in almost as great volume as though the dam had been swept away.

The \$5,000,000 property of the water power company is not believed to be greatly damaged, the breaks on the side relieving the pressure, and the main dam, which is a concrete structure 100 feet thick at the base and 50 feet at the top, will probably stand all the force which may be directed against it.

Besides the damage at Black River Falls, a great tract of surrounding country was overrun. Effort was made to send warning to farmers, but the telephone wires were the first to go down and the fate of many settlers, who knew nothing of the flood until it struck their immediate vicinity, is the cause of apprehension.

Villages in Path of Flood.

Below Black River Falls are a number of villages, including Roaring Creek, Irving, North Bend, Melrose Holmen, Lyles, Midway and Onalaska, and the high waters are due to strike them. Forces of men have been sent out to strengthen the bridges in the three counties along the river.

Cut off by telephone, the news from Black River Falls was sent to La Crosse by the Wisconsin Telephone company, which stationed a man on the top of a telephone pole who cut in and sent in his report as well as the flooded lines permitted.

In a final desperate effort to save the big dam, which is still intact and

holds back millions of gallons of water, workmen dynamited the bank of the canal leading from the Hatfield reservoir to the power house, releasing the water into the bed of the river below and thus relieving slightly the strain on the main dam.

If the main Hatfield dam gives way, the flood which will follow probably will carry death and destruction down the Black River valley. Officials of the company, however, say the dam is one of the strongest in the country and they expect it to withstand the strain. The structure is two feet wider at its base than its total height and is built of reinforced concrete.

Eleven Feet of Water Over Dam. Eleven feet of water is pouring over the crest and sweeping down on the stricken city of Black River Falls and the intermediate farms and settlements. The village of Hatfield is under water and the cottages of employees constituting a small village near the powerhouse, two miles below, were abandoned, in fear that the dynamiting of the canal would be insufficient to ward off the destructive flood which threatens to engulf the powerhouse and settlement.

The water power company has had 300 men fighting to prevent the disaster for nearly a week. Farmers had been warned in advance to expect the break at any moment, and many of them had fled with their families to safety before the dyke gave way.

During the night, when the real danger was apparent, a general alarm was sent out. Residents of the valley were warned to flee for their lives. In an effort to save those who could not be reached by telephone. Caretaker True of the Dells Dam, mounted a horse and rode at breakneck speed during the remainder of the night, warning farmers to escape. Wagons were loaded with household goods and started for high ground, but as the country is flat for many miles, it is not known whether all escaped.

Span of Bridge Torn Out. The flood traveled from Hatfield to Black River Falls in one hour. Farm houses, fences, barns and other debris filled the waters and the strain of this debris, pressed against the wagon bridge at that city by the rising torrent, tore out one span of this structure. Residents of Black River Falls were warned just after the break occurred and the contents of the business blocks were rushed to higher ground.

Upper Lake is Emptied. The Hatfield water power consists of two great lakes or reservoirs, each covering several miles. The first, or upper reservoir, has been retained by the Dells Dam, a concrete structure embedded in solid rock on one side and with a core wall running to the west. It was this wall which gave way, emptying the great lake into the lower reservoir.

The lower and larger dam at Hatfield is built in the same way and the water, rising swiftly, washed out the several feet of earth covering the west core wall here, and tore down the canal and surrounding country. Eleven feet of water poured over the crest of the main dam. These breaks brought about the present flood, but the main body of water is still retained in the lower lake by the big dam at Hatfield.

The present flood is the worst in the history of Black River. Torrential rains above the reservoir sent the water up repeatedly and the efforts of 300 laborers who worked to prevent the disaster, were of no avail. The workmen have been called off, as nothing more can be done, and practically all depends upon the strength of the big dam, and the elements.

The flood reached Melrose carrying away roads and bridges, but the people had been forewarned and escaped to safety.

MEETS SAD DEATH

TWELVE-YEAR-OLD FARMER BOY

PIERCED IN BRAIN BY TINE OF PITCHFORK.

HAPPENINGS OVER THE STATE

What is Going On Here and There That is of Interest to the Readers Throughout South Dakota and Vicinity.

Eureka.—Albert Frey, the 12-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Gott Frey of near Herried, in Campbell county, met death in an unusual manner. While his parents were trading in Herried, the boy was engaged with a younger brother and sister in hauling hay from the field. The children finished putting a load of hay on the wagon and were ready to drive to the barn, when the horses gave a sudden start and Albert was thrown from the seat upon the tines of a pitchfork. One tine of the fork penetrated his head, piercing the brain. The frightened younger brother and sister removed the fork and tried to restore their brother to consciousness, but in vain. When an older brother returned home later in the day he found Albert lying lifeless and the younger children watching over him. He died in a few hours.

Held by Officer. Gregory.—Frank Lee of Dallas was arrested by United States Marshal Chapman of Sioux Falls on a warrant charging him with violating that section of the white slave laws which forbids the transportation of any woman from one state to another for immoral purposes. The original complaint was filed in Omaha by the United States district attorney there, on information furnished by Mrs. Lee's father, but as Lee had left Nebraska the warrant was turned over to the United States authorities in this state.

It is alleged that Lee enticed the girl to leave home and live with him as his wife, but after coming here they were married, and the situation is very complicated. The hearing was held before United States Commissioner Mullen, and on the request of the government a ten day continuance was granted. The defendant was placed under \$2,500 bonds, which were furnished. His wife was subpoenaed to appear before the United States grand jury, now in session in Omaha, and she left for that city this morning. This is the first arrest ever made in this section of the country for a violation of the white slave law. Lee is employed by the Western Union Telegraph company at Dallas and is regarded as a very efficient employee.

Dedicate Fine Parochial School. Lead.—The new parochial school building of St. Patrick's parish in this city, which school is located on the grounds of the cathedral of Bishop Busch, of the diocese of the Black Hills, was dedicated with ceremonies appropriate. Judge Willis of St. Paul, prominent in the west as a member of the Knights of Columbus, made the dedicatory address. A very large audience from Lead and Deadwood and other points in the diocese was present. Incidentally Bishop Busch announced the receipt of a gift of \$1,000 from the Homestake Mining company as a token of the wishes of the company for the continued prosperity of St. Patrick's parish and for the benefit of the new school.

Must Pay Full Rate. Huron.—In the circuit court here Judge Alva E. Taylor directed the jury in the case of Jackson vs. Beadle county, to return a verdict in favor of the plaintiff. The case grew out of the reduction of a bill presented to the county commissioners by Mr. Jackson for the publication of election notices for the last general election. The original bill was reduced \$174.50, and for the recovery of this amount Mr. Jackson brought suit, with the result that the court, after hearing the evidence, allowed the plaintiff the rate prescribed by law for such publication.

Fire Prevention Day. Huron.—Fire prevention day was observed here, and the fire department gave a street parade. The city school practiced fire drills, and in various parts of the city attention was given to the destruction of rubbish and inflammable matter. The high school was emptied of its 350 pupils in less than one and a half minutes, and other buildings of the city made similar records.

Loses Portion of a Haud. Aberdeen.—J. A. Stull, a Great Northern conductor, running between Aberdeen and Breckinridge, Minn., was out hunting when his gun was accidentally discharged and a portion of his right hand was shot away.

Woman Hangs Herself. Mitchell.—The second suicide in the southwestern part of the county within the past two weeks occurred when Mrs. Reinhold Metzger ended her life by hanging. She had used a rope that her little daughters had played with. A brief note was left by the unfortunate woman, which gave an insight into the cause for her act. The note said: "I cannot longer live. I will go crazy." The woman was 34 years of age and had five children, the eldest being 12 years old.

New Steel Merger is Planned. Baltimore, Md.—A \$30,000,000 consolidation of iron and steel and coal interests in Alabama now is materializing rapidly through plans which have been worked out for the final completion of the merger of the Alabama Consolidated Coal and Iron Co., and the Southern Iron and Steel Co. The committee which has this consolidation in hand represents some of the strongest institutions in New York and has been identified in any way with iron and steel.

FLIGHT IS STARTED

HUGH ROBINSON LEAVES LAKE CALHOUN, MINNEAPOLIS, FOR JOURNEY SOUTH.

FOLLOWS THE MISSISSIPPI

Aeronaut Will Carry Twenty-five Pounds of Letters for Down-River Towns on His Route.

Minneapolis.—Rising from the surface of Lake Calhoun at 8 a. m., Hugh Robinson began the first attempt ever made to span the United States, north and south, in an aeroplane. Twenty thousand people saw the start. There was a successful beginning to his journey and, barring the unforeseen, every indication is for a successful ending.

Robinson's determination to make his goal is shown by the thoroughness of the preparations made. Enough machine parts are assembled at different points along the route to rebuild the aeroplane three times, and six expert repairmen have been directed to points along the river within convenient reach of any point at which a mishap might occur.

The route which Robinson followed within Minneapolis was the most perilous of the entire flight, and when he left the city in safety, one of the greatest hazards of the attempt was overcome. On rising from Lake Calhoun, at the foot of Lake street, Robinson sought an altitude of 2,000 feet, and then flew first to Lake Harriet, thence to Lake Nokomis, by way of Minnehaha creek, and thence by the most direct route to the river. He took this route because it was the safest for the hydro-aeroplane type of machine, with which the flight is made. This type, not being equipped with the landing wheels of the ordinary aeroplane, can only alight safely in the water.

Will Carry Mail. An interesting feature of the flight will be the transportation of United States mail aggregating 25 pounds in weight. Letters, aggregating 25 pounds in weight were delivered to Robinson by the postoffice department, for delivery at 21 points along the route.

"VOTES FOR WOMEN" WINS. In California Shows Majority in Favor of Equal Suffrage.

San Francisco, Calif.—Woman-suffrage has triumphed in California, straggling returns wiping out the majority previously recorded against the amendment and since this turn the margin in favor of amendment has increased steadily. Returns show the result:

For suffrage amendment—119,830; against—117,779; majority for the amendment—2,051.

The figures represent the returns from 2,877 precincts out of a total of 3,121 in the state. Virtually all of the remaining precincts are in counties which have given suffrage majorities.

So overwhelming was the vote in favor of the other amendments—the initiative and referendum and the recall, including the judiciary—that tabulation of the returns was suspended with nearly a third of the precincts remaining unreported. The final count taken showed the following results:

For the initiative and referendum—138,181; against—44,850.

For the recall—148,572; against—46,290.

ORDER COMBINE DISSOLVED. Electric Trust Must Separate Its Constituents.

Toledo, Ohio.—Declaring that their desire was to comply with all of the provisions of the statutes and that they did not think their acts had been unlawful, the General Electric company, the Westinghouse Electric company, and thirty-four other electrical companies, engaged in the manufacture and sale of incandescent lamps and lamp machinery, threw themselves upon the mercy of Judge Killits in the federal courts when they withdrew their answers to the government suit charging a monopoly in restraint of trade.

The government's suit was filed six months ago in Cleveland. It charged that all the defendant companies, through contracts, agreements and conspiracies were restraining trade and asked the dissolution of the combine. Judge Killits ruled that the concealment of the interest of the General Electric in the National Electric company was unlawful, in that it had been pretending to be a separate and competing company. The court ordered that the National company and all its subsidiaries be dissolved and that the General Electric be enjoined from conducting business except in its own name. Judge Killits' ruling was a complete breaking up of the trust providing that:

All factories, plants and selling departments shall be made known to the public as the property and business of the General Electric company.

MAY BUY WINNIPEG LINES. Traction System May Not Pass Into Hands of City.

Winnipeg, Man.—R. J. McKenzie is authority for the statement that local capitalists allied with New York capital have made a bid of \$300 a share for the purchase of the plant of the Winnipeg Electric Street Railway company. This is \$50 a share more than Sir William McKenzie offered the property to Winnipeg city, to whom he would have preferred to sell.