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THE CHARGES AGAINST ALLEN.

It has been charged that State Treasurer Allen, and associates, by reason of the fact that Allen was state treasurer, secured from the state of Idaho a loan of several thousand dollars, putting up as security a mortgage on certain real estate, which has since proved to be worth little, if any more than the amount of the loan.

The loans made by the state of Idaho should be at all times above reproach. The appraisements should be honestly made and the loans kept within the legal limits.

HAINES APPOINTS JUDGE TRUITT.

Governor Haines has appointed Judge Warren Truitt a member of the supreme court. Judge Truitt succeeds Judge Ailshie who resigned some time ago.

The appointment of Judge Truitt is only for a few months. Of course if the proposed constitutional amendments carry increasing the membership of the supreme court from three to five members Judge Truitt may be re-appointed.

CANYON COUNTY IN SPLENDID CONDITION

The board of county commissioners of Canyon County have fixed the state and county tax rate. The rate this year is eight mills on the dollar valuation.

The Republican party has re-nominated a majority of the county officials. In case of their success at the polls the people of the county are assured of continued honesty, economy and efficiency in the administration of the government of the county.

THE EXPECTED HAS HAPPENED.

Certain factors in Idaho politics, attempted and in a measure succeeded, in taking away from the people of Idaho an opportunity to express themselves on the prohibition question.

As long as public sentiment is as nearly evenly divided on the question of state-wide prohibition as it is in Idaho it is useless to attempt to force prohibition, in the manner indicated above.

THE REPEAL OF THE DIRECT PRIMARY LAW.

There is no question but that a strong effort will be put forth at the next session of the legislature to repeal the direct primary law. We have given the system a fair trial. The law has been upon the statute books six years and in that time the people have had all the experience they want.

The only question remaining is whether or not the nominees of the political parties are any better than they were under the convention system.

On the Republican ticket this year are two men who would never have received their nominations at the hands of a state convention. They would have been defeated because they weaken the ticket as a whole.

The Tribune trusts that the primary law will be repealed at the next session of the legislature. Public sentiment is certainly in favor of the repeal law.

THE PRIMARY LAW.

The following editorial from the Kimberly Call expresses very clearly and forcefully public sentiment on the direct primary law. The Call is in line with nearly every newspaper that comes to The Tribune office.

Almost without exception the newspapers of Idaho that have said anything about the primary election have condemned the practical workings of the primary law, mainly (so far as we can infer) on the ground that it tends to disintegrate the party organizations and that it is subversive of good service in public office.

There can be no doubt, in our mind, that the primary law does tend to disintegrate party organization. There will be those, perhaps, who will argue that this is a good thing. It may be—we do not know.

The primary does not bring out the popular vote. In this county there was but a small percentage of the farmers who took enough interest in the selection of candidates to get out and cast a ballot.

The great argument for the primary law was that it took the management of party affairs out of the hands of a few politicians and gave it to the people—where it belongs. But we venture the assertion (and we do not believe we can be disputed) that in any precinct in Twin Falls county the attendance at a gathering to select delegates to a county convention—as was done under the old system—would have called out as big a crowd as voted at the primary election.

There is one objection, too, to the law that cannot be overcome. It practically requires a declaration on the part of the voter that he will vote at the general election the ticket he calls for at the primary.

The operation of the law is both expensive and cumbersome. Neither of these are valid objections, however, if the primary accomplished what it was claimed it would do. But they are of considerable force when it fails in other respects.

The one thing certain is that the primary law needs a lot of overhauling—there are some holes in it that are badly in need of caulking. And it must either be repealed or radically amended. It is a failure as it stands.

THE SAFEST AND SUREST WAY.

It is with a feeling of satisfaction that the American Economist notes the public declaration by Mr. Underwood, chairman of the House Committee on Ways and Means, and presumably the most influential member of the present House majority, that he is in favor of the policy of discriminating duties as the surest and most effective method of restoring the American merchant marine.

"Let us hope that the sentiment of to-day in favor of rebuilding our merchant marine is not the mere idle promise of the hour, but has come to stay, and that future Congresses will respond to an enlightened sentiment of our people that will ultimately write on the statute books permanent legislation that will establish carriers of our own."

"The country should realize that the bill passed by Congress to admit foreign ships to American registry is only emergency legislation!

"Although it may relieve the needs of the hour, in the end it will not build up and maintain a permanent American merchant marine. Our ships were driven from the seas because our foreign rivals discriminated in favor of their ships and we neglected ours. No matter how many foreign bottoms may take the American flag, no matter how many ships we may build in our own shipyards, when the war in Europe is over and the world returns to normal conditions, if other nations of the world continue to pay their ships subsidies when they pass through the Suez and Panama canals, if they continue to discriminate in favor of them on their home railroads, if they continue to furnish the capital for building them, and in many other ways discriminate in their favor, our own ships will not be able to compete unless we adopt some methods of our own that will give the American ships an equal showing to carry the freights of the world."

"I have favored in the past discriminations in favor of our shipping and believe that is the safest and most economical and surest way to accomplish the result. But I am so anxious to build up a merchant marine that, if others are not willing to travel on my road, I am willing to go with them on any reasonable road that will lead us to the desired result, and I have the faith to believe that the accomplishment of our purpose is near at hand."

Progress toward the creation and maintenance of an American merchant marine will have been made when the sound principle of discriminating duties as a means to that end shall have been established. For his firm stand on that sound principle, Mr. Underwood is to be commended. The enforcement of that policy, beginning with the law of 1790 and continuing for 25 years, gave to American ships 93 per cent. of American overseas carrying trade. The law of 1790 added 10 per cent. of tariff duties to all merchandise imported in other than American ships. That made it cheaper to ship in American than in foreign vessels. The same law would produce the same results. It would create and maintain an American merchant marine.

Day, Pence and Gipson must have given satisfaction to their respective political parties. They were re-elected as state chairman without opposition.

THE FAMOUS IRON CROSS.

(From the New York Times.) Shortly after the opening of hostilities the German Kaiser, following the precedent established by William I, reinstated the famous Order of the Iron Cross. The New Yorker Staats-Zeitung furnishes an interesting history of this coveted mark of distinction with its award solely for the performance of deeds of the highest valor on the field of battle.

King Frederick William III of Prussia founded the order on March 10, 1813, as a reward for services rendered to the Fatherland in the Napoleonic wars. The plainness of the iron insignia was intended to remind its wearers of the hard times that had brought it into being. It was a small iron maltese cross inlaid with a narrow silver band just inside the beveled edge. The only other marks upon it were three oak leaves in the center the royal initials F. W. surmounted by a small crown, and the date 1813. As is customary in the case of royal orders, there were two classes and a grand cross, the latter twice the regular size. In 1841 a permanent endowment was added paying fixed annual sums to the wearers of the decoration.

On July 19, 1870, the day that France again declared war on Prussia the order was revived by King William I on the same conditions as originally instituted. At that time the three oak leaves were dropped, and the letter W, the crown, and the date 1870 were substituted for the original marks, but the three leaves were restored by an order of the Imperial Council in 1895. The decoration as revised in 1870 has been bestowed on 48,574 German warriors of all classes, including those coming from German states outside of Prussia.

The Grand Cross is conferred only on commanding officers who have won a decisive battle followed by the forced retirement of an enemy, for the capture of important fort, or for successfully defending a fort against the enemy's capture. In addition to the soldiers who have won the cross for individual acts of distinction, it has been granted to all the members of regiments that have performed especially meritorious service. There is no decoration for a German military man that carries with it greater glory than the Iron Cross, and it is significant that the thousands of veterans who possess this priceless decoration have always been looked upon with the most profound respect by the entire German public.

PROVERBS AND PHRASES

My Lord Jupiter knows how to gild the pill.—Moliere.

There is a period of life when we go back as we advance.—Rousseau.

Care is taken that trees do not grow into the sky.—Gothe.

Exclusive property is a theft in nature.—Brissot.

STORIES OF THE DAY

Enough is Enough.

When Thomas R. Marshall, the vice president, was governor of Indiana, the city authorities of Indianapolis opened up a grand young bathhouse and swimming pool. The first thing the men in charge did was to send the governor a card entitling him to a free admission to the establishment.

A few days after receiving the first pass, he found a second in his mail. Thereupon he dictated the following letter:

"Gentlemen: Your first pass I received as a courtesy. Your second I regard as a suggestion. If you send me a third, I shall take it as a personal insult."

Too Speedy.

A German farmer was in search of a horse.

"I've got just the horse for you," said a dealer. "He's five years old, sound as a nut, and goes ten miles without stopping."

"Nodt for me," said the farmer solemnly, "nodt for me. I lif eight miles from town, and mit dot horse I should haf to walk back doo miles."

Tender-Hearted.

One day I was in a country store when a sweet little four-year-old girl came toddling in and bought a nickel's worth of candy. A little kitten rubbed against her leg and purred. She laid her candy down on a box to play with the kitten. When she tired of play she went to get her candy again. But it was gone. Some one had stolen it. Her little face became sad. Something seemed to choke her. Big tears welled up her eyes and rolled down her cheeks. Poor little thing! I felt so sorry for her that I gave half a stick of it back to her!—Lippincott's.

WHAT OTHER CO-OPERATIVE COMMUNITIES ARE DOING

A co-operative of Toncah, Wis., has 435 patrons. The creamery paid them 1 1/2 million dollars in the last 12 years for butter fat. During 1913 reports show an average net price at creamery of 30.3 cents a pound for butter. The Elgin price for same period was 30.9 cents.

The farmers were paid for butter fat delivered at the creamery 35.1 cents. It cost 1.2 cents to make a pound of butter. The average overrun was 18.76 per cent.

Kansas now leads all states in co-operative organizations, being more than 200 organized since first of this year, such as stores, elevators, creameries, telephones, lumber yards, coal yards, city lighting plants. The town of Olathe leads in the state, having had a co-operative store for 35 years. at 4 cents per kilowatt hour, of course. The consumers of electricity get same we can afford to pay as much as we are making, twice as much?

Caldwell Lumber Co.

These cold mornings make you think of putting up the heating stove, and that brings to your mind the trouble you had last year in getting a satisfactory coal.

REMEMBER—

We handle the best, Kemmerer and Hiawatha. We also fork all our coal. We do not send you any slack or slate. We know our coal is the best we can get.

Phone 237 Just Once and You Will Again.

Loop the Loop! Every Sunday \$1 Every Sunday

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One stop-over at any point (town or country stop) on the Loop in addition to either Boise of Caldwell will be allowed on every ticket. Tickets good on date of sale only.

In Boise, visit the White City and the New Natatorium. Most unique Natural Hot Water Bathing Resort in the States.

In Caldwell, go to Lake Lowell. Fine boating and fishing. Special Sunday round-trip rate on the Caldwell Traction Company for 25c

IDAHO TRACTION COMPANY

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ANALGESIA A SPECIALTY By the use of Nitrous Oxide and Oxygen I can prepare the most sensitive cavity for filling, without any pain to patient whatever.

I CURE PYORRHEA Special care given to children. Lady Assistant

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FRANCE—THE MARSELLAISE.

Ye sons of freedom, wake to glory! Hark! hark! what myriads bid you rise! Your children, wives and grandsires hoary, Behold their tears and hear their cries. Shall hateful tyrants, mischief breeding, With hireling hosts, a ruffian band, Affright and desolate the land, While peace and liberty lie bleeding?

To arms, to arms, ye brave! The avenging sword unsheathe; March on! march on! all hearts resolved On victory or death.

Now, now the dangerous storm is rolling, Which treacherous kings, confederate, raise; The dogs of war, let loose, are howling, And lo! our fields and cities blaze; And shall we basely view the ruin, While lawless force, with guilty stride, Spreads desolation far and wide, With crimes and blood his hands imbruing?

With luxury and pride surrounded, The vile, insatiate despots dare, Their thirst of power and gold unbounded, To meet and vend the light and air; Like beasts of burden they would load us, Like gods would bid their slaves adore; But man is man, and who is more? Then, shall they longer lash and goad us?

O Liberty! can man resign thee free, Once having felt thy generous flame? Can dungeons, bolts or bars confine thee? Or whips thy noble spirit tame? Too long the world has wept, bewailing That falsehood's dagger tyrants wield, But freedom is our sword and shield, And all their arts are unavailing.

To arms! to arms, ye brave! The avenging sword unsheathe; March on! march on! all hearts resolved, On victory or death.

What are the farm Co-ops doing at Twin Falls, American Falls, Pocatello, Nampa, Payette, Eastern Ore., and numerous other places? We will all work together, why hesitate in joining your own enterprise? Say 75 per cent of all producers join, and they will, then there will be no further dues or assessments. But you will pay a small per cent on everything you buy or sell through the different associations making it self supporting without a doubt. Let the per cent be small from the vast amount of business transacted and the per cent will have to be decreased as the business increases, as the profits would soon exceed the wage and expenses. We already have assurance from some of the manufacturers and wholesale houses that we can secure factory and wholesale prices in quantities for cash. Motto: "Don't walk in your own light."

W. P. BALES, Caldwell, Idaho.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that there will be a meeting of the members of the Seventh Day Adventist Church of Caldwell, Idaho, at said church on the Fifth Day of October, 1914, at the hour of 2:30 p. m., for the purpose of voting on the question as to whether or not the trustees of said corporation shall be authorized and directed to sell and transfer the fol-

lowing described real estate, to-wit: Lots 4, 5, 6, Block 39, of Washington Heights, Steuneger and Hand's Addition to the City of Caldwell, Idaho. C. H. FOWLER, A. C. BIRD, ROBERT TORANCE, Trustees.

BAPTIST CHURCH.

Two sermons will be begun by the pastor next Sunday that will be of general interest to the community. Sept. 20—a. m.: "Is the World Getting Worse?" p. m.: "The Queen of the Home." Sept. 27—a. m.: "How Long Will the Church Live?" p. m.: "The King of the Home." Oct. 4—a. m.: "Ought the Church to Concern Itself with Economic and Social Conditions?" p. m.: "The Children of the Home." Oct. 11—a. m.: "Is Christ Coming Soon?" p. m.: "The Enemies of the Home." The morning sermons deal with some of the big questions that concern every intelligent man, which the evening sermons will deal with practical problems that lie at our very door. The public is cordially invited to share these services with us. Geo. R. Varney, minister.

THANKS.

Caldwell, Ida., Sept. 14, 1914. I wish to take this means of thanking the public for the assistance given me in the Tribune Piano Contest just closed. I also wish to especially thank Mrs. E. S. Moss for her untiring efforts in my behalf. MYRTLE REID.