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## STENOUS LIFE UP AGAINST IT

### President Roosevelt Talks on the Simple Life

On the 22d of this month at Washington, D. C., President Roosevelt introduced Rev. Charles Wagner, the author, to a large audience at the Lafayette opera house. The president presented Mr. Wagner to the audience in the following words:

"This is the first and will be the only time during my presidency that I shall ever introduce, and I am more than glad to do it, in this instance, because if there is one book which I should like to have read as a tract and also, which is not invariably true of tracts, as an interesting tract, by all our people, it is 'The Simple Life,' written by Mr. Wagner. There are other books which he has written of which we can gain great good, but I know of no other book written of recent years, whether here or abroad, which contains so much that we of America ought to take to our hearts as is contained in 'The Simple Life.' I like the book because it does not merely preach to the rich and does not merely preach to the poor. It is a very easy thing to address a section of the community in reprobation of the forms of vice to which it is not prone. What we need to have impressed upon us is that it is not usually the root principle of the vice that varies with variation in social conditions, but that it is the manifestation of the vice that varies; and Mr. Wagner has well brought out the great fundamental truth that the brutal arrogance of a rich man looks down upon a poor man because he is poor, and the brutal envy and hatred felt by a poor man toward a rich man merely because he is rich are at the bottom the manifestation of the same vice. The arrogance that looks down in one case, the envy that hates in another, are really exhibitions of the same base and unlovely spirit that happens to be in one case in different surroundings from what it is in another case. The same kind of man who would be arrogant in one, is precisely the kind of man who would be envious and filled with hatred in the other. The ideal should be just and generous, the broad-minded man who is incapable of arrogance if rich as he is of malignant envy and hatred if poor.

"No republic can permanently exist when it becomes a republic of classes, where the man feels not the interest of the whole people, but the interest of the particular class to which he belongs, or fancies that he belongs, as being of prime importance. In antiquity republics failed as they did because they tended to become either a republic of the few or exploited the many, or a republic of the many who plundered the few, and in either case the end of the republic was never in doubt, just so in one case as in the other and no more so in one than in the other. We can keep this republic true to the principles of those who founded and of those who afterwards preserved it; we can keep it a republic only by remembering that we must live up to the theory of its founders, to the theory of treating each man on his worth as a man, neither holding it for nor against him that he occu-

pies any particular station in life, so long as he does his duty fairly and well by his fellows and by the nation as a whole.

"So much for the general philosophy taught so admirably in Mr. Wagner's book—I might say, books; but I am thinking especially of 'The Simple Life,' because that has been the book that has appealed to me.

"Now, a word with special reference to his address to this audience, to the Young Men's Christian association: The profound regard which I have always felt for those responsible for the work of the Young Men's Christian associations and the Young Women's Christian associations is largely because they have practically realized or at least have striven practically to realize the ideal of adherence to the text which runs: 'Be ye doers of the word and not hearers only.' If you come here with only the idea of passing a pleasant afternoon and then go home and do not actually practice some of Mr. Wagner's preachings, then small is the use of your coming. It is not the slightest use to hear the word if you do not try to put it into effect afterwards. The Young Men's Christian associations have accomplished so much because those who have managed them have tried practically to do their best in bringing about what is expressed in the phrase, 'The Fatherhood of God and brotherhood of men.' We can act individually or by associations. I intend to illustrate by a couple of examples what I mean by a man acting individually, and what I mean by a man acting in associations with his fellows. I hesitated whether I would use, as I shall use, the names of the persons whom I meant, but I came to the conclusion that I would, because the worth of an example consists very largely in an understanding that the example is a real one.

"I have been interested for a number of years in the working of the Civic club in New York, which has been started and superintended by Norton Goddard. It is a club on the East Side of New York City, the range of whose membership includes a big district extending from Lexington avenue to the East river. Mr. Goddard realized that such work can be done to the best advantage only upon condition of there being hearty sympathy among those doing it. There are a great many people so made in this world (I think most of us come under the category) that they would resent being patronized about as much as being wronged. Great good can never be done if it is attempted in a patronizing spirit. Mr. Goddard realized that the work could be done efficiently only on condition of getting in close and hearty touch with the people through whom and with whom he was to work. In consequence this Civic club found, and it has gradually extended its operations until now the entire club membership of 3,000 or 4,000 men practically form a committee of betterment in social and civic life; a committee spread throughout that district, each member keeping a sharp lookout over the fortunes of all his immediate neighbors.

Therefore, any case of destitution or great suffering in the district comes to the attention of some member of the club, who then reports it at headquarters, so that steps can be taken to alleviate the misery, and I have reason to believe that there has been in consequence a very general uplifting, a general increase of happiness throughout the district. If we had a sufficient number of clubs of this kind throughout our great cities, while we would not by any means have solved all of the terrible problems that press upon us for solution in connection with municipal misgovernment and the overcrowding, misery, vice, disease and poverty of great cities, yet we would have taken a long stride forward in the right direction toward their solution. So much for the example that I use to illustrate what I mean by work in combination.

"As an example of what can be done and should be done by the individual I shall mention something that recently occurred in this city of Washington, a thing that doubtless many of you know about, but which was unknown to me until recently. A few weeks ago when I was walking back from church one Sunday, I noticed a great fire, and found that it was Downey's livery stable—you recollect it—three or four weeks ago. Through a train of circumstances that I will not mention my attention was particularly called to the case and I looked into it. I had long known of the very admirable work done with singular modesty and self-effacement by Mr. Downey in trying to give alms and to be himself a friend to those in a sense friendless in this community, and, by accident, found out what happened in connection with this particular incident. It appears that last spring Mr. Downey started to build a new stable. His stable is next door to a colored Baptist church. Mr. Downey is a white man and a Catholic, and these neighbors of his are colored, and Baptists, and their kinship was simply the kinship of that broad humanity that should underlie all our feelings toward one another. Mr. Downey started to build his stable and naturally enough wanted to have as big a stable as possible and build it right up to the limits of his land. That brought the wall close up against the back of the colored Baptist church, cutting out the light and air.

"The preacher called upon him and told him that they would like to purchase a strip six feet broad of the ground of Mr. Downey upon which he was intending to build, as it would be a great inconvenience to them to lose the light and air; that they were aware it was asking a good deal of him to cramp the building out of which he intended to make his living, but that they hoped he would do it because of their need. After a good deal of thought Mr. Downey came to the conclusion that he ought to grant the request, and so he notified them that he would change his plans, make a somewhat smaller building and sell them the six feet of land in the strip adjoining their church. After a little while the preacher came around with the trustees of his church and said that they very much appreciated Mr. Downey's courtesy and were sorry they had bothered him as they had, because on looking into the affairs of the church they found that, as they were already in debt, they did not feel warranted in incurring any further obligations, and so they had to withdraw their request. They thanked him for his kindly purpose and said good-bye.

"But Mr. Downey felt he could not get to sleep that night until finally he made up his mind that as

they could not buy it he would give it to them anyway, which he did. But unfortunately, we know that the tower of Siloam often falls upon the just and unjust alike, and Mr. Downey's livery stable caught fire and burned down. It was said that that morning the Baptist church was in session next door to him, and the clergyman stopped and said: 'Now, you women stay here and pray, and you men, go straight out and help our benefactor, Mr. Downey.' And go out they did, and got his horses all out, so that none of them was burned, although they suffered otherwise a total loss. Now I call that a practical application of Mr. Wagner's teachings. Here in Washington we have a right to be proud of a citizen like Mr. Downey, and if only we can develop enough such citizens we shall turn out just the kind of community that does not need to, but will always be glad to study 'The Simple Life,' the author of which I now introduce to you."

#### KOHLHEPP-PLOWHEAD

#### A Very Pleasant Social Event at Middleton.

Middleton, Idaho, Nov. 25, 1904. [Special to THE TRIBUNE] A pretty wedding occurred yesterday morning when Miss Lizzie Kohlhepp, a popular young lady of Middleton became the happy bride of Wm. T. Plowhead, an industrious and highly respected young man of this place. M. I. Church, probate judge of Caldwell officiated.

None but the immediate relatives of both families were present and all passed over quietly.

Mr. and Mrs. Plowhead will make Middleton their home and we join their many friends in wishing them a life of success and happiness.

#### The Fireman's Dance

The Fireman's dance Thursday night was one of the pleasant events of the season and one long to be remembered. The dances given by the fire boys are the popular kind, and the young people are not chilled by any restraint of question of social prestige or dress suit, but all come in to have a jolly time, and they have it. The dance Thursday night was no exception, judged from this standard of success. Between 40 and 50 numbers were sold, and the fire boys, besides having a splendid time were nothing out.

So successful was the event that many of those present insisted that another dance be given soon. The dance was conducted in an orderly manner, the floor smooth, the music and the prompting good, and the welfare and happiness of the dancers were carefully looked after.

It was truly a most enjoyable affair. The Royal Neighbors served a splendid and appetizing supper at small charge, which was highly appreciated.

#### Please Return These

Sam Hartkopf out of the goodness of his heart has a habit of loaning his tools of which he has a splendid collection. And to some one he loaned a

Ratchet Pipe Die and a Large Stilson Wrench, and for the return of which he would be very thankful.

James Wright, proprietor of the ferry across Snake river known as Froman's ferry, died Thursday morning. Mr. Wright was kicked in the stomach by a horse Wednesday evening. A physician was immediately summoned, but could not save him. Mr. Wright was well known in Caldwell and was highly respected. He leaves a wife and several small children.

Mrs. J. T. Morrison spent Thanksgiving day in Caldwell.

## TELEPHONE IS A SURE GO

### Good Meeting Held at the Council Chambers

Tuesday evening a number of the business men of Caldwell met at the city hall for the purpose of meeting Messrs. J. H. Beggs and — Sincel of the Independent Telephone Co., and discussing a proposition with them for putting in a telephone line between Caldwell and Jordan Valley, Ore. A proposition was submitted by the Independent people which received the earnest consideration of the business men of Caldwell.

The meeting was called to order by Mr. W. R. Sebree, president of the Business Men's Association of Caldwell. Mr. J. F. Herr acted as secretary. In calling the meeting to order Mr. Sebree briefly stated the object of the meeting and called on Mr. Beggs for further information. Mr. Beggs stated that his company would put in a first class line between the two points provided the people along the line would subscribe for \$1,500 in the stock of the company and purchase \$1,500 worth of coupons. As no one pres-

ent could assure the Independent people that the stock and coupons could be sold the proposition was taken under consideration. However Messrs. Finley McKenzie and John Bruce assured them that their part of the line would more than put up their share of the money.

Later the Bell Telephone company submitted a proposition which was practically as follows: The company would build a line from Caldwell to Rockville provided the people along the proposed line purchase coupons to the amount of \$1,800. The coupons to be good on the entire system and transferable. Actual work to commence immediately.

Thursday morning a meeting of the Board of Governor's of the Business Men's Association met at the First National Bank and the two propositions were considered.

As a little more information was wanted no action was taken at that time. However telephone connections are assured.

#### Rich Strike.

The new mining district at the head of Bull Dog creek on the divide between the latter and Deadwood river promises to attract a great deal of attention.

J. W. Brooks, Sam and H. J. Ballantyne, who own a group of claims there having finished their assessment work recently brought out some samples that they had assayed yesterday. The results when it is known that the samples are practically from the surface, no depth other than 10-foot holes having been attained, is certainly very flattering.

On the apex claim No. 1, where a six foot vein was opened, the assay returns show a gold value of \$9.57 taken clear across the ledge. On the same vein, taken at a point 2,000 feet distant, the return was \$9.55, showing a remarkable similarity. On the Pearl No. 2 a five foot vein with a 12-inch pay streak shows returns of \$51.88. On the Pearl No. 1 the ledge matter was of about the same width, but the pay streak sampled was only seven inches wide. It assayed \$44.40. The widest ledge was found on the J. A. B. It is 35 feet between walls, and from an eight foot face across part of it the assay showed \$5 in gold. On two other claims, the Mammoth and Victor, both wide ledges, the returns were \$4.27 and \$5.

The returns have proved so satisfactory that Mr. Brooks, H. J. and Alex Ballantyne will return to the camp about January 1, and will inaugurate development work. They have a good cabin on the ground well stored with provisions and will be able to do effective work. They will drift on the six foot ledge from which they secured the \$57 assay.

The slope of the mountain is such that by driving 100 feet they will attain a vertical depth of about the same distance. They will also open up the 36 foot ledge on the J. A. B. with an open cut. It is thought these two veins can be thoroughly explored during the winter, and the spring work will depend upon the results obtained. Bell & Reeves, who join this group on the north, Mr. Brooks

said, had a six foot ledge opened that showed very-high grade ore. They had also opened a 35 foot ledge from which \$24 assays had been secured. As Bell & Reeves have no supplies or cabin for winter, they will not do any further work until spring.—Capital News.

Profs. Gordon, Graves and Christiansen went to Nampa last evening to play for a dance that evening to be given at the Dewey Palace hotel. It was a splendid event.

Misses Maybel and Dolly Dement came over from Emmett Wednesday to spend Thanksgiving. Miss Maybel returns to Emmett tomorrow.

John A. Clayton and Miss Delia Robertson, two prominent young people of Middleton were married at Boise Wednesday evening.

Mrs. Bradley, mother of Mrs. H. H. Jones has returned to Caldwell after a few months visit in the east.

Mrs. C. S. Doan spent a few days this week at Nampa, the guest of Mrs. S. J. Jennings.

Mrs. Gossi of Wallace, Idaho, is in Caldwell visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. S. Calkins.

Mr. L. A. Goldsmith, the popular sheepman, is in the city from his sheep ranch.

Messrs. Finley McKenzie and John Bruce transacted business at Weiser Tuesday.

H. N. Maxey came down from Boise to spend Thanksgiving day.

Miss Anabel Little returned Wednesday evening from the east.

Deputy Sheriff Payne attended to business at Pearl Wednesday.

R. S. Madden is building an addition to his residence.

Miss Amy Madden was down from Boise Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Oakes visited Boise Thursday.

Assessor Hamill has moved his family to Nampa.

J. H. Soule visited Boise Wednesday.

S. L. Ball visited Boise Thursday.

E. P. Junor is in town this week.