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GIST OF PINCHOT CHARGES AGAINST SEC. BALLINGER

Mr. Pinchot's accusations against Secretary Ballinger are these, namely: That Ballinger entered his office with clear determination to reverse the policy devised by the Roosevelt Administration for protecting the water power sites on the public lands; that he did reserve the policy, and restored the power sites, or many of them, to entry, and lastly, that he deceived the President by giving him an explanation of the matter that was essentially false.

If these accusations are true, it should be possible to prove them. If they are true, undoubtedly it will be possible to prove them. Should they be proven, of course Mr. Ballinger will be a discredited man, and must be retired from office.

The first question is, how does Pinchot know and how will he prove, that Ballinger entered his present office with determination to reverse the policy of withdrawal of power sites, and to surrender them to monopolistic control? It would seem that as an interpreter of Mr. Ballinger's intention, Mr. Pinchot is very liable to error. Pinchot's own phrase discloses an animosity on his part towards Ballinger, conceived before the latter became Secretary of the Interior. How could Pinchot have known, or assumed to know, with what "determination" Ballinger entered his present office? Here is a revelation of animosity on Pinchot's side against Ballinger, preceding the latter's appointment to the office of Secretary. A short review will make the matter clear.

Garfield was Secretary of the Interior. Ballinger was Commissioner of the General Land Office. Pinchot was Chief of the Forest Service—a division of the Department of Agriculture. But Pinchot was continually intruding in the affairs of the General Land Office, and Garfield permitted him. In fact, Garfield was only in a nominal way the Secretary of the Interior. Pinchot's influence over him, in matters relating to lands and forests, was great. Friction, therefore, naturally occurred between Ballinger and Pinchot; since Pinchot insisted on "running" the business of the Land Office. Neither of the Secretaries (Garfield and Wilson) required

Pinchot to mind his own business, and Ballinger declined to take orders from him and resigned. Wilson was continued in the office of Secretary of Agriculture; but Garfield was not re-appointed Secretary of the Interior, though the Pinchot clique exerted itself to the utmost to that end. Taft, however, appointed Ballinger. To Pinchot this was the most distasteful of all things. Pinchot could not now intermeddle with the affairs of the Department of the Interior, or hector the officials of the General Land Office.

So now Pinchot by his line of insolent conduct, including his insubordinate letter read in the Senate—having brought about his own dismissal from office—asserts that Ballinger entered the office he now holds with intention of determination to sacrifice the water power sites owned by the people to monopolistic control; that he has done so by restoring former withdrawals to entry, and has lied to the President about what he has done.

It is true that since Ballinger became Secretary very considerable areas of public lands, withdrawn because of their adjacency to water power streams, have been restored; that is, the reservations have been partially withdrawn. But it is asserted in reply that only such lands as were not required for improvement and use of water powers have been so restored; that, on the contrary, an increased number of actual water power sites have been restored, and that the lands that have been restored to entry are not contiguous to power sites, but in most cases at distances from them. Diagrams of lands and streams, recently drawn and published, show that many townships, thousands of acres, were withdrawn from water power conservation, though miles away from the streams. The Owyhee river in Oregon presents a conspicuous example. The plats, printed in colors, show that the former reservations have been narrowed in many localities by many miles, by withdrawal of broad reservations, but that the stream and strips on either side are still reserved throughout. Secretary Ballinger has professed his readiness to show that, though he has released much land,

formerly reserved, yet all water powers in those reservations have been restrained, and more besides.

Recrimination by the parties or by their friends, in this matter, is useless. The issue must be decided on the plain facts; and the country will soon know them all. That Mr. Ballinger has taken lawful and reasonable care of the interests of the country all who know the man fully believe. He is not a theorist, riding a hobby, but a man of sense and judgment, who preserves a balance between an extreme sort of conservation on the one hand and waste of resources on the other. Conservation of late has become a much abused word. As employed by extremists, it represents a policy that would lock up most of the greater resources of the newer states and retard indefinitely the general development. One thing the people of the newer states would like to know is this, namely: How is it that the method of opening our part of the country to settlement, and to the development of an industrial activity that has been pursued elsewhere so long, and under which the country has made an unparalleled progress has now so recently been found iniquitous, unjust and destructive?

The simple interpretation is that the theorist and the faddist, borrowing ideas from old countries, applicable to their political and social condition, and to the stages of development reached in the oldest of present civilizations, have brought their irrelevant bookishness to bear on a wholly unlike situation here. The lands and timber and water powers of the country can be used with advantage in our further development only on the general plan and system as heretofore. Our great natural resources cannot be retained in ownership or control of the general government and

yet developed and used with advantage to our states or their people. As to Alaska's resources of coal and timber and metals, whatever they may be—and their extent and what real profit may be in them are yet unknown—let the government put them all under lock and key, if it will; for that great territory is not an attractive place of residence, and nobody goes there except to get at the natural resources, which, however, never will be worth anything unless they are opened and used. Yet if it will satisfy "the bookish theoretic of conservation" to shut that country up, so be it. But we want a chance in these undeveloped states of our Union to use the resources for homes and families and industries, under the general policy thus far pursued in all the states.

That is, the Government should continue to dispose of the lands, and to give the people a chance to build up industrial communities, under the laws of the states. Has the policy thus far been ruinous to the country? On the contrary, has it not been the very source of its life and growth? Had this new policy of restriction and false conservation been introduced at the first and pursued till now, there would not today be twenty millions of people in the whole United States.

At the mere suggestion of the word monopoly, even in a connection where the thing cannot exist, a lot of blatherings pour out their torrent of rant, fudge and insanity. There is no more danger of a monopoly of the streams and water powers of America through monopoly of the air; and not a sign of movement or effect to create "a water power trust" has there ever been. Mr. Pinchot's persistence on this subject reminds one of the continual recurrence of that mildly demented gentleman, Mr. Dick, to his memorial on King Charles' head.—Portland Oregonian.

CALDWELL VISITED BY A MOST EXPENSIVE FLOOD

Caldwell was visited Monday and Tuesday night by a most disastrous and expensive flood. The property loss is estimated at from \$40,000.00 to \$125,000.00. The greatest damage was on Main, Arthur, Kimball streets and Seventh avenue. The water spread over the greater portion of the south side of town and did considerable damage to sidewalks, streets and yards. The water was three feet deep on Main street and about three and a half feet on Arthur, Kimball and Seventh avenues between Indian Creek were covered with water from two to three feet. Every basement in the business section of town was flooded. Some of the store buildings were flooded on the ground floor but in most cases the water was kept out by dams made of sacks of sand.

The property loss is estimated to be \$75,000.00 by Mayor Gowen. Other estimates vary from \$40,000.00 to \$125,000.00. The loss to the city by damage to bridges and the washing out of approaches to them; street crossings and street alleys and flooding the City Hall will easily total \$20,000.00. The Pioneer Irrigation District canals and laterals were injured to the extent of \$3,500.00. The loss to private citizens by the water is unknown and cannot be estimated. The garage building owned by Dr. Gue and located on Seventh avenue was damaged more than any other building. Among the chief sufferers from flooded basements are Caldwell Forwarding Co., The Tribune, Ballyntyne Mercantile Co., Schnabel & Maxey, W. R. Sebree, Saratoga Hotel, Commercial Bank, Boyes Hardware Co., Baker & Harris and Western National Bank. Other basements were also flooded more or less. Owing to the fact that the people had ample warning most of the merchandise was removed from the basements by the business men of the city.

Tuesday night, Wednesday and Wednesday night every place in town was busy pumping out water. By Wednesday noon practically all the basements were free from water and the real work of clearing up was well started. It will take several days to complete the work. All The Trib-

une presses were in the basement. They are now being cleaned up. At this time we cannot tell how badly they may be damaged. This issue of the paper is being printed at the other offices and will be cut short, as they are both more or less upset by the flood.

WATER RAISES SATURDAY

Saturday morning the water in Indian Creek started to raise and high-water was threatened, but along towards evening it receded without overflowing the banks of the stream. This high water was caused by a break in the New York canal, which caused the reclamation service officials to turn the water from the canal into Indian Creek. Sunday morning the water was still high but not dangerous. Sunday evening Mayor Gowen and others were notified by telephone from Nampa and Greenhurst that the canal was broken and to look out for a flood. About 3 o'clock Monday morning word was received that the flood was on in earnest. A fire alarm was sounded and the business men started at once removing the goods from their basements. It was not until 10 o'clock that the water overflowed the banks of the stream, but at noon water was breaking over onto Main street. At 12:29 the Tribune basement started to fill, and was chock full in twelve minutes. By 1 o'clock Main street was a raging torrent. The water first overflowed the banks of Indian Creek at Ninth avenue then at Eighth. In an hour after the stream overflowed Arthur street was three feet under water between Ninth and Fifth avenues. The water continued to raise until 6 o'clock. It remained about the same for three hours and then began to go down. By Tuesday morning the water was off the streets.

CAUSE OF FLOOD.

The flood was caused by the warm weather thawing the ice dams that had gorged Indian Creek for miles above Nampa. The freeing of this immense body of water, together with the breaking of the New York canal, and the recent rains caused such an unusual flow of water that Indian Creek could not carry off the water.

THE FLOOD OF THE YEAR 1894

One citizen of this town dares to keep a diary. The following is found entered for March 14, 1894:

"A great disaster comes to town in the shape of a flood, the great reservoir at Orchard Farm, near the head of Indian Creek breaks, washes out Nampa, Caldwell, Railroad bridges and track. The dam was 50 feet high and 6 miles long, so the force was terrific. The water reached Caldwell at 7:30 p. m., reached its highest at 9 p. m., swept away all the foot bridges over Indian Creek, but does not take the wagon bridge. Filled all the cellars on Main street—Coffin's, Gwinn's, Myer's and Isham's. Destroyed a lot of goods, though most people had removed part of their goods out of danger. Indian Creek broke into its old channel above town and comes down along side the railroad, dams up at the road and flows down Main street full up on the side walks. Davis of the Tribune had his presses under water. Most of his paper stock was up stairs. Twenty bridges are out between here and Mountain Home. Will be several days before the trains are in."

COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.
Monday, February 28, 1910. Council met in regular session pursuant to adjournment, there being no quorum present council adjourned until Tuesday evening, March 1, 1910, at 7:30 p. m.

Tuesday, March 1, 1910. Council met in regular session pursuant to adjournment with Mayor Gowen presiding and Councilmen Clark, Farrar, Gartin, Paynter, present. Shorb, clerk.

The matter of whether or no the sewer contractor must bid on the sewer bonds in order to receive them on his contract was referred to the city attorney for his opinion.

Councilman Harris enters. A motion was made by Farrar that the street committee, together with the city engineer be instructed to make an extra span at the Seventh avenue and Kimball avenue bridges

and to repair all other bridges in such manner as deemed necessary by them. The roll being called on the motion, the vote resulted: Ayes—Clark, Farrar, Gartin, Harris, Paynter—5. Nays—0. Absent—Devers. So the motion prevailed.

In the matter of extending the sewer down Railroad alley from Sixth avenue to Third avenue and down the alley between Main and Arthur streets from Sixth avenue to Third avenue, the same was referred to the City Engineer for estimates of cost and to the City Attorney to prepare the proper ordinances and resolutions.

The City Attorney was asked to furnish opinion on the matter of whether or no the city had the power to remove an dkeep removed buildings from Indian creek, and if it had that power, what the proper proceedings were to remove the same.

Voted, on motion of Farrar that the city engineer check up and have prepared a list of all sidewalk destroyed in the paving district by flood.

Bill No. 37, by Farrar, entitled, "An Ordinance to provide for the issuing and selling of municipal coupon bonds of the City of Caldwell, Idaho, in the sum of Fifty Thousand Dollars, for the purpose of providing for the construction and maintenance of necessary additional waterworks for said city and supplying the same with water, and to provide for the payment thereon," was read the first time.

A motion was made by Farrar that the rules be suspended and the readings on three separate days be dispensed with and that Bill No. 37 be read the second time by title and third time in full and placed on its final passage. The roll being called on the motion, the vote resulted: Ayes—Clark, Farrar, Gartin, Harris, Paynter—5. Nays—0. Absent—Devers. So the motion prevailed.

Bill No. 37 read second time by title.
Bill No. 37 read third time in full, and placed on its final passage. The question being, "Shall Bill No. 37 pass." The roll being called, the vote resulted: Ayes—Clark, Farrar, Gartin, Harris, Paynter—5. Nays—0. Absent—Devers. So Bill No. 37 passed, becoming Ordinance No. 154.

Voted, on motion of Clark, that Council adjourn.

Evangelist Frank E. Jones will preach at the Christian church Sunday. In the morning the subject will be "The Triumphant Gospel." In the evening, "The Golden Chain of Salvation." All are invited.

BOND ISSUE BILL PASSES UNITED STATES SENATE

After a brief general discussion the senate Wednesday passed a bill authorizing the issuance of \$30,000,000 worth of certificates of indebtedness for the completion of irrigation projects already under way.

The bill is intended to supply enough money to finish these works and it is contemplated that the certificates will be retired by money derived from the sale of lands redeemed by the improvements.

Senator Clay of Georgia made a speech in opposition to the principle involved rather than against the bill itself. He predicted that the time would come when a direct annual appropriation of 50 or 60 million dollars

would be necessary to carry on the reclamation work. He entered into a general discussion of government expenditures, saying he considered as useless all the efforts made to reduce the vast sum.

"These investigations by commissions invariably cost more than they save," he asserted.

Mr. Clay then referred to Senator Aldrich's statement that if he were running the government he would reduce the expenditures \$300,000,000.

Messrs Bailey and Heyburn expressed the opinion that the public lands should be turned over to the several states. There was no division on the reclamation bill vote.

GREAT ALASKA TRIP AROUSES INTEREST

Notwithstanding the continued bad weather and the high water of the last few days the young ladies in The Tribune's Popularity Contest have materially added to their votes. Now that the weather has moderated the workers will forge ahead rapidly. Several new names have been entered this week and the young ladies nominated should align their friends at once.

Never in the history of Canyon county has so much interest been aroused in an event as in the free trip contest now being conducted by this paper. This is due to the popularity of The Tribune with the people and to the great value of the prizes offered. The enthusiasm is not confined to the contestants alone but to the readers as well, all of whom have their favorites already picked and are ready to help them win. This contest promises to be the closest and most exciting ever held in Canyon county.

To secure votes is an easy matter, everyone paying their subscription, either arrearages or in advance, at the regular rate, is entitled to vote. The young ladies who have already tried to secure votes are reporting the greatest possible success, beyond even their most sanguine expectations. Said one lady, in speaking of her success: "Why, I was never so surprised in my life, I hadn't the least idea that it would be so easy. When I left home I told mama that I would not get a vote, and I guess she thought so too, for she didn't disagree. I was pretty nervous for awhile, but after

I had seen a few friends and secured two subscriptions I became confident and before I quit I had a lot of votes and promises galore. Hardly a person of my acquaintance refused me; it costs them nothing and means so much to me. The new friends that I have made already is worth much to me. I am glad that I entered, win or lose, because I know that I am going to enjoy it." This is only a sample, if a young lady wants to win and exerts a little effort in her own behalf, she will find that her friends will aid her in every possible way. Devote as much of your time as possible to the work and you will find that at the end of the day you will have a large number of votes. You will never know how really successful you can be until you have tried. People will be glad to help you if they think you want the trip and are willing to work for it. Don't wait for others to get the votes in your locality, but start today and make up for any time you have lost in waiting for other people to get votes for you.

The contest, of course, is yet but in its beginning, and there is plenty of time for any young lady who desires a splendid vacation trip absolutely free this summer to enter. Everyone has her friends who will be more than glad to aid her in her effort to visit Alaska. Never again will the young ladies of this county have such an opportunity. Think of it! A month of pleasure and recreation with but very little effort on the part of the winner. It is not necessary for

(Continued on page 6.)

THE DEATH OF WELL KNOWN MAN

Word was received in this city of the death of John McMahon, one of Idaho's pioneers at Oakland, California on February 28. He was born in Nova Scotia, April 29, 1841. At the age of nine years he moved with his parents to Pennsylvania, and later to Guadalupe mines at San Jose, California. He was married at San Jose in 1869, to Ellen McDonald, moving a year later to Silver City, Idaho, where he operated the first dredge. In 1890 he moved to Boise, residing there ten years, since then making his home at San Francisco and Oakland. Mr. McMahon's death was caused by diabetes, from which he has suffered for several years. He is survived by his widow, three sons and five daughters, two of whom reside in Idaho, Mrs. Adolph Schreiber of Boise, and Mrs. E. P. Junor of Caldwell.

DEFENDANTS WIN.

In the case of the State vs. Tom Dayton and Roy Anderson charged by N. S. Kibble with stealing coal, a verdict was brought in for the defendants after being out about ten minutes. The complaint alleges that about 1000 pounds of coal was stolen in January. Mr. M. A. Bates was the principal witness for the defence. He stated that he was sick and his children were sick and he hired the boys to get the coal which he afterwards paid for.

One of the defendants, Tom Dayton was arrested Wednesday night on a charge of threatening to burn out Mr. Kibble. He will be placed under bonds to keep the peace.

CHANGE AT DRUG STORE.

This week Mr. L. A. Harmon purchased the interests of Mr. H. C. Blake in the Botkin & Blake drug store. The firm name hereafter will be Botkin & Harmon. Mr. Botkin has been in business in Caldwell for a number of years. He is well known

as an enterprising business man and a first class druggist. Mr. Harmon has lived in Caldwell for a number of years. He has been associated with Messrs. Botkin & Blake for the past two years. He is well known and greatly esteemed in the community. The new firm should be highly successful.

CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATION. CLERK—CARRIER

An examination for clerk and carrier will be held at the postoffice in this city on March 23, 1910.

Age limits, 18 to 45 years, on the date of the examination.

Married women will not be admitted to the examination. Unmarried women will be admitted to the examination, but are eligible for appointment only as clerk.

Applicants must be physically sound, and male applicants must not be less than 5 feet 4 inches in height without boots or shoes, and weigh not less than 125 pounds without overcoat or hat.

For application blanks and for full information relative to the examination, qualifications, duties, salaries, vacations, promotions, etc., address immediately,

CHAS. S. NORTON,
Secretary Board of Civil Service Examiners. Postoffice, Caldwell, Idaho.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Francis E. Springer, Minister. 10.30 Sunday School, Prof. Paul Murphy, Supt., 11.30 Sermon by the minister. Special Music. 6.30, C. E., J. O. Baun, Pres., 7.30 Sermon by minister. Special music. 7.30 Choir practice at Manse. All the regular Sunday services will be held in the church as the heating plant has been repaired.

BETTER NEXT WEEK.

This issue of the Tribune is issued under difficulties and we apologize to our readers for this edition. Next week we will get out a bigger and better paper than ever.

POSTPONED.

The meeting of the Lucern Creamerymen has been postponed till Saturday at 2 p. m., at the city hall.