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WE PASS THE BUCK.

The genial philosopher who tried to lift himself by his bootstraps made little progress; and one of his descendants wanted to know what would happen in case an irresistible force should strike an immovable body. The line of descent remains unbroken to this day as there are those who for instance say: "we are not very strong for prohibition. We think the principle is un-American and that it is not within the province of the law to do more than regulate the abuse of the habit and not the use. But under present conditions we are advocating state-wide prohibition because we believe that only in that way can the situation be handled." They do not give a hoot for the principle in which they believe nor the "province of the law." This same descendant of our original philosopher says: "some of our contemporaries have jumped to the conclusion that a city manager is a part of the policy advocated by this paper. Such is not the case in toto..." We believe in the concentration of responsibility and therefore in the concentration of authority but have not yet decided whether or not the idea is popular. Again in approaching the problem of school expenses they say: "we are approaching it with an open mind," retaining the privilege of changing our base of operation at any moment, and "without specially advocating the elimination of the studies to which we are going to refer" as we may wish to dodge such advocacy later on. "No one wants to impair the efficiency of our school system," but if there are any frills which cost money and in which nobody in particular is interested, "they should be discovered and cut off;" bear in mind, however, that we do not commit ourselves to this as time may show the wisdom of retaining even these frills which have not been discovered or cut off.

Is our contemporary making any more progress in the solution of the problems than did his forebears. We can't see it.

THE WAY OF SUNNY SLOPE.

We are pleased to see that the spirit which made possible the reclamation and settlement of the great west, still prevails to a great extent. The settlers who have come upon the Boise project for the purpose of making homes for themselves have the same confidence in themselves and the same willingness to help their neighbors as did their fathers before them. This was illustrated at Sunny Slope the other day when the neighbors gathered in to assist a woman who had taken up a homestead. The pluck she exhibited in locating won the sympathy and good will of her neighbors. They wanted to assist and did so in a practical manner. This is not the first instance of the kind that has come to the attention of The Tribune. During the past few years, whenever a homesteader, through sickness or from any other causes was unable to prepare his ground, irrigate his land or harvest his crops, the neighbors have done it for him. The hardships and delays they have endured have bound them together with ropes of steel. The necessity for co-operation in the past will be of inestimable benefit in the future. They know how to co-operate. When the water system is turned over to them; when they decide to build creameries; stock their farms; and undertake other things in which the community as a whole is interested; they will be prepared. They have had their schooling.

The Tribune looks forward to a wonderful development on the Boise project during the next few years. Our settlers have shown courage, initiative and ability in all the things which go toward building up and developing a new country. Their progress during the next few years should be wonderful. This kindly spirit toward each other will not be one of the least factors in their progress.

THE PROOF OF THE CHARGES.

The Payette Lake Progress insists that the proof of certain charges against Senator Brady made by Governor Gooding and others be made in a "competent court," otherwise it refuses to believe them. The Tribune does not know who is to bring a suit that will establish the "proof in a competent court." Senator Brady might be ousted from the senate by the senate itself, in which case the senate would be the competent court. We are convinced that no one is going to so much trouble. The specific instance, in which money was used directly, is already a part of the records of the supreme court of Idaho and of several counties of this state. In the supreme court Senator Brady testified that he did not own or control any bonds of the Capital News. If he did own them he was ashamed of the fact. This testimony was offered on the 24th of December, 1912. On April 30, 1913, Senator Brady placed as security for a loan, Capital News bonds to the amount of \$60,000, which bonds Mr. Brady had held since February 5, 1910.

This loan which Senator Brady made to the Capital News may have been perfectly legitimate and in the ordinary course of business. The Tribune does not claim that it was otherwise. The New Freedom sees in the loan guilt of violation of the direct primary law; corruption of the press; and in the testimony of Mr. Brady in the supreme court, perjury. The Payette Progress sees nothing of the kind in the transaction. In commenting on the loan and

Senator Brady The Tribune simply called attention to two ways in which the two newspapers looked at a business transaction.

Whether or not Senator Brady is guilty of violating the direct primary depends upon Senator Brady's motive in advancing to the Capital News some \$60,000. If this were done in the course of ordinary business in case he were not a candidate, Senator Brady did no wrong. However we have the testimony of Senator Brady himself, given in the district court of the Third Judicial District, Judge Geo. H. Stewart, presiding, December 31, 1905, that he was not in the money lending business but was interested in the political affairs of Idaho and that he would not think of making a loan to the Capital News unless he could control the paper. Senator Brady afterwards sold his interests and did loan considerable money in different parts of the state. He may have changed his business and become a money lender. It all depends on the point of view. The Tribune has no quarrel with any one concerned, much less the Progress or Senator Brady. Every voter will decide in his own mind as the transaction appears to him.

CONGRESSMAN SMITH ON RIGHT TRACK.

Congressman Addison T. Smith is attempting to do something for boys who have not reached their majority. He has introduced a bill to extend the privilege of making an entry under the public land laws to young men when they reach the age of 18 years instead of requiring them to wait until they are 21 years old. Of his proposed amendment to our land laws Congressman Smith says:

"In order to encourage the settlement of the public lands the laws applicable to them must be made more liberal. There is no good reason for making a young man ineligible to entering a homestead until he reaches the age of 21 years. We gladly accept his services at the age of 18 for duty in the army or navy and yet the present laws withhold from him the right extended to men over 21 years of age to enter a homestead on the public domain. The great majority of our young men when they reach the age of 18 are planning to settle down to some business or permanent occupation, and if they were able to enter a homestead and improve the same they would, by the time they are 21 years of age, have established themselves and be in a position to settle down in life, where if they are required to wait until they are 21 they may have concluded to seek their fortunes in some other direction than by agriculture. It seems to me that the enactment of a law of this character would be a great benefit to those young men who are anxious to secure a home and take advantage of the opportunities offered under the public land laws."

In case privileges of this kind are to be arbitrarily limited by age the age limit should be low enough. If a young man of 18 is willing and able to comply with the requirements of other entrymen there is no reason why he should not be permitted to secure a home from the public domain. Many a boy of 18 is older in experience and wisdom than are others of 30. Many of them are doing a man's work and are under a man's responsibilities. They should take a man's place in the world.

AILSHIE ANNOUNCES HIS CANDIDACY.

Judge James F. Ailshie has announced in letters written to Lewiston and Grangeville friends that he will be a candidate for the United States senate. If anything were needed to encourage Judge Ailshie in his candidacy it was the apathy with which the announcement of Congressman French was received. Whatever may be his worth the people of north Idaho will not support Mr. French. They favor Ailshie above any other candidate that has announced himself. Just how far sectional support will go is a question. The friends of Judge Ailshie think that it will give him the support of north Idaho.

Judge Ailshie has served the people of Idaho with honor and fidelity. He has been a member of the supreme court for nearly twelve years and undoubtedly the ablest man we have ever had on the bench with possibly the exception of one man. He is a clear thinker; forceful speaker; and a man progressive in thought and action.

In his letters announcing his candidacy and the fact that he will resign from the supreme court before the primary campaign Judge Ailshie says:

"I feel that it is due my friends and the people generally that I make it known whether I expect to be a candidate to succeed myself on the supreme bench or enter the race for the United States senate. That there may be no misapprehension about the matter, I desire to make it plain at this time that I will be a candidate for the senate and that when the time arrives I will pursue such course and make such a campaign as I feel the conditions demand. In the meanwhile it is fair to the people and to aspirants for the supreme judgeship that they know certainly what my real intentions are in the matter."

"I have had the honor to serve the people of Idaho almost 12 years in the supreme court, and in reaching the determination to retire from that office and run for the senate, I may add that I believe the manhood and womanhood of Idaho are going to take deliberate account of the merit and qualifications of the respective candidates, candidly selecting that one who most nearly approaches their ideal of worth and fitness for that high office. For this purpose they should have time to consider the standing of all candidates."

"It is also my intention to tender my resignation as chief justice prior to the primary election, to be held next September."

THE OBSERVATORY.

Yesterday was Abraham Lincoln's birthday; as the 12th and 22nd are so near together it is a pity that the Father and Savior of our Country could not have had the same day; it seems remarkable how the country, and the world almost universally, class them together. Englishmen whom Washington fought to defeat have been foremost in honoring him; and today Lincoln has no more sincere admirers than our Southern people; but what a contrast the two men present in ancestry, social status and personal characteristics so far as social manners and personal dignity; and going back into the past, one was from the gentry and Cavalier and the other from the Puritan and Roundhead stock; but in the last analysis both are of true English stock, and earlier still Teutonic; true lovers of liberty, and willing to fight for it. I was a mere lad when Lincoln was nominated; all through our region it was considered the proper thing to advocate William H. Seward for President; and in all the talk in my home I do not recall that I had heard Lincoln's name spoken till news came of his nomination; and I remember that one neighbor who took his Republican politics very earnestly came over to our farm and asked my father "Who is this Lincoln of Illinois? they say he is Kentucky born, so a Southerner by pedigree? if he was of the old Gov. Levi Lincoln stock of our state he would be all right; but this Kentucky-illinois man;—who is he?" During his life and long after his death it was a puzzle how to account for Abraham Lincoln on hereditary principles; but Ida Tarbell has settled that question, and she discovered that he really was of the same stock as old, honored Gov. Levi Lincoln of Massachusetts, of which our neighbor spoke; and so was of Puritan degree, so many of whose traits showed themselves in him.

In the scrap-book which I made in 1860, which I mentioned two weeks ago, I find many references to Lincoln; one was by a man who was traveling in the west and made it his way to visit Springfield, Ill. and seek out Mr. Lincoln; he says: "I had two opportunities of gratifying my desire to meet him, and on both occasions the satisfaction of the visit was complete. Thus far the American mania for torturing distinguished people has not invaded Springfield; Mr. Lincoln enjoys a gratifying degree of peace, moving every day about among his neighbors, undisturbed except by a friendly recognition or a cordial greeting by the hand. Few men could be more popular than he, for his whole life has been an unswerving record of fidelity to principle."

As I was rambling around Springfield, in the vicinity of Mr. Lincoln's home, I accosted a good-natured looking lady, surrounded with a bevy of children, and gathering flowers in a garden close by; I inquired for Mr. Lincoln's residence. The lady turned around at the salutation, pointed out the house, and with a singular naivete said: "Wont you walk in? You'll be welcome there!" I could not but be impressed with this unstudied revelation of the true republican simplicity of Mr. Lincoln's character, and the neighborly cordiality which that character has naturally evoked." Then followed a description of his unpretentious house and furnishings. Then he continued: "Mr. Lincoln's manner is in perfect keeping with these homestead surroundings, as I found on personal experience. Having been specially invited to his room at the state-house, to "assist," as the French say, at the taking of his physiognomy by a Boston artist, I had a capital chance of studying his appearance and judging of his character. The pictures which have been already published are but a slight remove from broad caricatures. When Mr. Lincoln is engaged in animated conversation the play of the features in instinct with intelligence; the eyes dilate with a general radiance; the cheek-bones cease to have any noticeable prominence, and the mouth, which in the prints has been made a distressing feature, is full of character and expression. Happening to ask Mr. Lincoln how it was that none of the artists had done him justice, he replied, with a gracious smile: "It is impossible to get my graceful motions in—that's the reason why none of the pictures are like me."

In his conversational language Mr. Lincoln gives abundant evidence of thorough sound sense and a ripened experience. On public questions he expressed himself with unreserved frankness. On European politics, he talked with a familiarity which only close observation of passing events could have imparted. The impression which he creates in the minds of all who come in contact with him is that of a self-made, independent, honest thinker. He rises far above the politician; he is a stranger to all the intrigues which have cursed party politics; he is thoroughly imbued with the true elements of statesmanship; and, in the highest and noblest sense, he is a man. And come to think of it that last remark is just what Macaulay said of Cromwell, as I quoted him last week. And is looking back it is interesting to note that the qualities which this man thought he found in Lincoln are just those which history is now ascribing to him.

And when we read the records made during the war by Seward, Cameron of Pennsylvania or Salmon P. Chase, who were the other leading candidates for nomination when Abraham Lincoln was chosen, able and good men although Seward and Chase were, each of whom made a noble record in his place, we ought to be profoundly thankful that God gave us Lincoln. Seward would have plunged us into a war with Great Britain over Mason and Slidell if it had not been for the shrewd sense of Lincoln; and Chase would have precipitated the emancipation question. I think the war period produced no man before the public eye who even approached the wisdom of Lincoln. While he lived he had the faculty of winning and keeping the confidence of the common people; just the same class that

believed in and followed Oliver Cromwell; but at that time none of us suspected his real greatness; since his death that has been steadily growing on, not only America, but the whole world; the greatest man of his century as Washington was of his, and Cromwell of his.

OBSERVER.

BEAUTY OF THE SUPERNATURAL.

There is a transcendent mood of the spirit wherein the meaneast flower that blows awakens thoughts too deep for tears; when the grass blade is oracular and the common bush seems afire with God, and when the splendors of closing day repeat the flash of jasper and beryl. It is when the soul is keenly conscious of relations to systems surpassing sense, and to a creative personal spirit by whom all things are interlarded. Aside from that the yellow primrose is nothing more, and the glory of the sunset—seen from Sorrento or seen from Cambridge—falls from the hues of lucid gold or glowing ruby, because there fall no more suggestions from all their splendors of realms beyond the fading vision. —Richard Salter Storrs.

STORIES OF THE DAY

Do Not Jump at Conclusions.

"Do not jump at conclusions and do not be hasty in judgment," said Strickland W. Gillilan. "To illustrate my point I will tell a story of August, my pet dog, August was always jumping at conclusions. "He would run out into the street to jump at them. "When a horse went by August would jump at his conclusion. "When a cow went by August would jump at her conclusion. "One day a mule went by and August jumped at the mule's conclusion and the mule kicked. "That was the last of August. "And the next day was the first of September.

Not in Good Standing.

It was several days after the New Year's resolutions had all been made and broken that an acquaintance of ours met another acquaintance of some other fellow's on the street. This second person was in a deplorable condition mentally, physically and morally, etc. Why, my dear fellow," said the acquaintance, "it really shocks me to see you like this. I thought you joined a total abstinence society on January 1!" "I did," wept the other with feeling. "I did! But whadda y' think? I forgot to pay my dues this month!"

A Proverb Revised.

The courts might have much less work to do if everybody followed this advice of the Rev. Dr. Floyd Tompkins, rector of Holy Trinity: "Do right and fear no man." "Don't write and fear no woman." —"Girard," in Philadelphia Ledger.

Far Away.

"What are you thinking of, Beatrice?" inquired Mr. Hainer of his wife one morning while they were at breakfast. "I am dreaming of my youth," replied the woman. "Well, replied the brute, "I thought you had a far-away look in your eyes." —From Lippincott's Magazine.

O, That This, Etc., Etc.

Maud—Whenever Mr. Staylate calls he makes me think of Hamlet. Ethel—Why so? Maud—Like Hamlet, he "cannot resolve himself into adieu."—Ex.

Suggests the Midway.

He—Have you read about this fight over the Hetch Hetchy? She—No, but I think all those im-

moral dances ought to be stopped.—Exchange.

In the Era of "Social" Justice.

Judge—Yours is a very serious charge, my man. Fifty years ago it was a hanging matter. Horse Thief—Well, your honor, fifty years hence it mayn't be a crime at all.—Tit-Bits.

The Splendid Paupers.

First Turkish Official, presented with a photograph of the new Turkish navy in lieu of six months' deferred pay)—So we've got a Dreadnought, have we?

Second, Turkish Official—I don't know who got the dread, but I know we've got the nought.—Punch.

"So Wobbler is dead." "Yes, and it's the first time he ever arrived at a definite conclusion."—Boston Transcript.

"I understand that your wealthy uncle has entirely given up hope?" "Don't you believe it, that man has never given up anything."—Houston Post.

Old Roxleigh—Marry my daughter? Why, you are supported by your father.

Suitor—Yes, sir; but m gov'nor is tired of supporting me, he says, and I thought I'd get into another family. —Boston Transcript.

"Miss Butt, how do people in our house ever know what time it is?" "Why, Willie dear, what a question! By the clocks, of course."

"But I heard ma tell pa the other evening that your face would stop a clock."—Baltimore American.

HAS YOUR TAILOR LOWERED HIS PRICES?

Ships are arriving at this port almost daily with consignments of wool, which now enters free. It sells naturally at a low price and domestic wools have come down to this basis. This city is a great consumer of wool, and naturally at this time the manufacturers are buying where prices are cheapest. But have you noticed in a single instance where the price of any article containing wool is lower? Are your suits cheaper? Is there a tailor in this town who has made important reductions due to the Tariff? Yet one of the great arguments of Mr. Underwood in advocating his Tariff bill was that the people should have cheaper clothing. Nothing is cheaper since the passage of that bill, and the average cost of living is higher. What's the answer?—Philadelphia Inquirer.

IT CONCERNS FARMERS.

More than 1,000,000 bushels of corn from Argentina have been received in the United States since the new Tariff became a law. Six million bushels more of that cereal are under contract for the American market, and this foreign product has forced a decline in cash values of corn in the American market. Argentine corn is selling in New York at 5 cents under the price at which Chicago shipments to that market can be rated.—Bay City (Mich.) National Farmer.

U. S. POPULATION 113,475,000 in 1920!

The population of the United States has increased for the last 50 years at an average rate of 23.5 per cent. per decade, from 31,443,000 in 1860 to 91,972,000 in 1910. At that rate of increase the population will be 113,475,000 in 1920. The demand for bituminous coal has increased at an average rate of 62 per cent. per capita per decade, from 0.262 ton per capita in 1860 to 4.54 tons per capita in 1910. If this rate of increase in demand is maintained during this decade a production of 835,176,000 tons will be necessary to satisfy it in 1920.—Coal Age.

OUR BALANCE IN THE BANK GROWS BIGGER EVERY WEEK IT WILL COME IN HANDY SOME DAY THIS IS THE WAY THE FORTUNE STARTED The man who made the above drawing made it from his own experience. He learned early that BANKING his money was the proper thing to do. You can do the same and before you know it, it will become a habit and a joy. You will take more pleasure ADDING to that bank account than you will in spending those driblets and drabs of money that keep so many poor-ALL OF THEIR LIVES. Make OUR bank YOUR bank We pay 5 per cent interest on savings The Western National Bank UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY