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HAGENBARTH WOULD BE STRONG MAN TO HEAD REPUBLICAN TICKET

REPUBLICAN PRESS IS WELL PLEASED—FEAR THAT HE WONT ACCEPT.

One of Brains Men in State Says Elk River Sentinel—Idaho Review Thinks he Cannot be Utilized—New Freedom Says he Lives in Utah—Good, Strong, Able Man.

Two weeks ago The Tribune suggested Hon. Frank J. Hagenbarth as a candidate for the Republican nomination for governor. Mr. Hagenbarth has no use for the direct primary law. By becoming a candidate the issue of the direct primary, for the first time, would be presented to the people. In voting for Mr. Hagenbarth they would know that they were voting for the repeal of the obnoxious statute. A vote against him would be a vote for the continuance of the law.

As stated at the time Mr. Hagenbarth is a Republican. He is a business man of extensive interests. He is a broadminded citizen. He is qualified in every particular.

The suggestion made by The Tribune has met with a hearty endorsement by a number of the leading Republican newspapers of the state. These newspapers recognize in Mr. Hagenbarth a candidate of strength and a man of ability. Some newspapers are of the opinion that Mr. Hagenbarth would not accept. We are convinced that he will respond if response is demanded. He is not a politician and would not be disposed to get into politics. However he is a citizen good enough to lay aside his personal inclinations if the public seems to demand that he do so.

In speaking of Mr. Hagenbarth in connection with the Republican nomination of the Elk River Sentinel says: "The Caldwell Tribune asks: 'Why not Frank Hagenbarth for governor of Idaho?'"

"Why not? Only because he probably would not take it."

"Mr. Hagenbarth is and for years has been the ablest man in public life in this state, without any exception whatsoever. He has been a stalwart Republican but has always declined to have anything to do with officeholding or with any of the ordinary petty controversies of politics. He has devoted himself to the affairs of his own industry, the sheep business, and to building up the organizations of the wool-growers. In this he has gained the confidence and respect of others until now he is the strongest figure in the industry in this state, Wyoming, Utah or Montana."

"Frank Hagenbarth would make a splendid governor and would be even better as a United States senator. It is a misfortune of America that such men find public life unpleasant and their efforts so hampered that they leave it to the orators, the visionaries, the impractical, the fakers and the revenue patriots."

The Idaho Review is favorably impressed with Mr. Hagenbarth but is fearful that he would not consider the nomination. The Review says:

"Frank J. Hagenbarth, who took such strong grounds against the direct primary law at the recent meeting of the Republican state committee, is suggested for governor on that issue by The Caldwell Tribune."

"It is a one hundred to one bet that Mr. Hagenbarth would not consider for a minute a political office of any kind, but the suggestion of his candidacy for governor is interesting as showing the trend of thought. It would certainly bring the direct primary to a square test in the Republican primary election."

The New Freedom of Boise gives us thus early an inkling of the kind of a campaign that the Democrats would wage against Mr. Hagenbarth in case he were nominated. The Republicans can do no better than nominate the man who is most unpopular with the partisans of the opposition. Mr. Hagenbarth is unpopular with Democrats solely because they fear him.

The New Freedom offers the following interesting, but not wholly truthful comment:

"The Caldwell Tribune asserts that Republicans should name F. J. Hagenbarth for Governor and come out in the open on the platform suggested by Mr. Hagenbarth at the recent meeting of the State Central Committee. 'To hell with the direct primary!' 'The Tribune is right about it: the overwhelming sentiment of the Republican party of Idaho, judging by the expression of its papers and leaders is for the repeal of the direct primary and a return to the convention system and Mr. Hagenbarth gave most emphatic expression to this sentiment."

"Then there is another good reason why Mr. Hagenbarth should be the Republican standard-bearer. He lives in S-L L's. The only interest he has in Idaho is to use as large a part of the state as he can secure by purchase or lease for a sheep pasture. Holding the people of Idaho in the most utter contempt and having no use for the state excepting as a pasture for his sheep, Mr. Hagenbarth would be an ideal candidate of the old guard of Standard Republicanism. Surely The Tribune is on the right track. By all means nominate Hagenbarth and let the platform be as he suggests, 'To

G. W. SNODGRASS RETURNS FROM CALIFORNIA

Exposition is Great But Attendance is Disappointing.

G. W. Snodgrass returned to Caldwell from California Monday evening. Mr. Snodgrass went to California in January. He spent the time visiting his daughters, Mrs. Chas. Moore and Mrs. Ella Moore in Tulare county, and his son, Mr. Ben Snodgrass in Humboldt county. He had a most pleasant visit and returns feeling better than he has felt in six or seven years.

Mr. Snodgrass visited the fair at San Francisco. He stated that the fair is up to expectations in every particular except in point of attendance. It is undoubtedly the greatest fair ever held. Mr. Snodgrass is of the opinion that every one who can possibly do so should make it a point to see it. Crops are good in California but the prices are not. The expected prosperity, Mr. Snodgrass stated, "has not arrived. There is no demand for real estate. Business generally is quiet."

A. L. MURPHY WRITES HE IS DOING GOOD BUSINESS NOW

The many friends of A. L. Murphy will be pleased to learn that he is engaged in business and is prospering. Mr. Murphy is now located at Marshfield and North Bend, Oregon, and is engaged in the wholesale and retail confectionary business.

The following letter will be of interest to the readers of The Tribune:

North Bend and Marshfield, Ore., Aug. 5, 1915.
Editor Caldwell Tribune,
Caldwell, Idaho.

Dear Sir:—

It may be of interest to the Tribune and a number of my former friends to know where I am located and what I am doing.

I am now located at North Bend, one of the rival towns on Coos Bay. After leaving Caldwell I spent one year in the Willamette valley at the small town of Monroe, nineteen miles south of Corvallis, where I established a confectionery business manufacturing my own goods. Necessity being the mother of invention I acquired the art of candy making and built up a nice little trade with the view of making a living until business conditions improved, that I might get into a more remunerated business. With the purpose uppermost in my mind of getting able to take care of my obligations in Idaho and Montana, the respect and good wishes of my friends.

In July of last year I had the chance to sell the business for enough to start in a small way at Marshfield, where with a partner, we have built up about the leading establishment in our line. On the 8th of last month we took over the confectionery store known as the Palmetta in North Bend, and do all of our manufacturing of candies and ice cream here for the reason that we have more room here. We use about half a ton of sugar each month and getting a fine reputation for our delicious chocolate creams.

Everyone knows that the way business conditions have been the past two years no one of ordinary ability could make more than an even break, while conditions are very quiet here at the present time, I feel that there is a great future for this place with the return of normal business conditions, and I wish to say to my friends that if given a chance I will meet every obligation, but embarrassment at this time would kill the goose that is to lay the golden egg. I do not want to be compelled to go through bankruptcy proceedings and have to start all over again. I am in a position now to make good with the return of normal times. I will appreciate very much if you will print this letter or enough of it to convey the idea I wish to express.

A. L. MURPHY.

AN ERROR IN PLACE FOR HOLDING CONVENTION

The fourth annual convention of the Christian Endeavor Union will be held at Payette this year. On another page the program of the convention is published. In connection with the program is the statement that the convention will be held at Fruitland. This is an error. An error was made in the official program and continued in The Tribune.

Suits Filed in District Court.

Robert Farrar has brought suit against Delmore S. Dowington in the district court for foreclosure of mortgage given to secure the payment of a promissory note amounting to \$650. Costs of the suit and \$100 attorney's fees are also asked for in the complaint. John I. Plowhead is attorney for the plaintiff.

Anna Noble, executrix of the estate of the late Robert Noble, has filed in the district court against Celia A. Duval, George Duval, et al., for the foreclosure of a number of mortgages given to secure the payment of promissory notes amounting to approximately \$47,600. Attorney's fees, \$3,790, and costs of the suit are also asked for in the complaint filed. The asked for in the complaint because of Idaho is made defendant because of the fact that the property concerned figures in the affairs of the defunct Bank of Nampa in which the estate had a large deposit and which property the state through William C. Krull, trustee, has managed for a year or more. Plaintiff's attorney is I. L. Niday of Boise.

hell with the direct primary" and it might be added also, "To hell with the people of Idaho, we want a sheep pasture!"

BOARD OF EQUILIZATION HOLDS SOME LIVELY SESSIONS

GOVERNOR ALEXANDER HAS TILT WITH UTILITY REPRESENTATIVE

State Tax Commission Does Not Hamper Board—Governor Would Soak Railroads etc., in Matter of Taxes—Dun and Alexander in Collision on Resources of Former.

Boise, Aug. 11.—(Special to Caldwell Tribune)—The State board of equalization is in session this week, having convened to statute, on Monday of this week. As is usual on such occasions, the representatives of the big utility corporations are on hand to be heard, and as is also usual, they are asking for a reduction upon their assessments. Many of the assessors of the state are in attendance at the meeting to see that their respective counties are accorded a square deal.

The state board of equalization meets upon the old basis this year, being unhampered by a state tax commission, which acted in an advisory capacity the two previous years, but whose advice was seldom followed. The tax commission could propose, being of statutory creation, but the state board actually did the equalizing under constitutional requirement, and there early developed a conflict between the state board and the state tax commission, which was only ended when the legislature abolished the commission at its last session. The data gathered by the commission was, however, useful to the state board in arriving at conclusions, while this year the board is entirely without data as to the basis of assessment in the various counties, except as the members may be able to guess at it by comparing the figures with last year.

This guess work in the past has been productive of much inequality and great dissatisfaction. Whether the members of the present board prove to be better guessers than their predecessors remains to be seen. In any event, Idaho's State Board of Guessers is in session.

The board up to the present time has been holding hearing and has not taken any official action that would indicate what its policy would be. In a tilt with a representative of one of the large public utilities, Governor Alexander rather intimated that he favored soaking them, which caused the representative to become somewhat personal, and he produced the Governor's financial record as shown by Dun's commercial agency. Dun's report showed the governor's mercantile assets at \$32,364.62, while his assessment was \$25,800. The report also showed that the governor was carrying tangible assets, over and above the certificates of stock of his branch stores, amounting to \$58,664.06, upon which he paid no taxes. The farmer of Idaho has little or no tangible assets, but his property, always in sight, or tangible, never escapes, and must make up the deficiency for that which is not taxed, and he is therefore at a disadvantage.

The state board of equalization will complete its labors on Monday, August 23, and besides equalizing as between the counties, all their real and personal property, will make the original assessment of all railroads, telegraph and telephone lines of the state. It is a huge task to say the least.

GOOD SHOWING BY BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION

The Caldwell Building & Loan association have just issued a letter to their stockholders, enclosing a check for an extra 3 per cent dividend. The association in the past five years has paid a semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent and had enough left over for the extra dividend as above.

The holders of the monthly payment stock will be glad to hear that their stock will be paid up with the August payment—62 payments bringing the stock to maturity.

There are few associations showing as good a record and the hundreds of homes that have been built by this association are a lasting tribute to the enterprise and public spirit of those who have lent their money to the organization.

College Professor Returns.

Mr. and Mrs. Paul Murphy have returned from a year's visit at Chicago, where Mr. Murphy has been doing post graduate work at the Chicago University. He returns with the degree of A. M. from that institution and will resume his position with the College of Idaho this fall.

Canyon Court House Briefs.

William H. Van Meter and Evangelina O. Anderson, both of Boise, secured a marriage license August 10.

Treasurer Murray of Gem county and W. H. Tyler of Emmet were callers at the court house Wednesday afternoon.

Up until August 1 the total of all automobile and motorcycle license fees taken in through the assessor's office amounted to \$3,548.

Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert Shelby and son, Paul, returned from the Pavette lakes Wednesday.

FARMERS OF THE BOISE VALLEY ASSURED AMPLE WATER

BOISE WATER USERS AUTHORIZE SUPPLY OF ALL IRRIGATION COMPANIES.

Plenty of Water in Arrowrock—No Late Drought This Year—Applications for Water Filed—Hubbard Wants to Celebrate the Completion of Arrowrock Reservoir.

The board of directors of the Boise Water Users' association Tuesday authorized Engineer Weymouth to sell from the surplus storage water in the Arrowrock reservoir to individuals and irrigation companies as much water as in his judgment and the judgment of President Brandt and Director Bradley as the association will spare. Each irrigation company will receive all the water for which it made application, he fear of a late drought in some sections is entirely allayed by the action.

Sell 25,000 Acre Feet.

Footed up the applications received from the various irrigation companies, the association directors Tuesday afternoon found that they aggregated 25,330 acre feet. On the assurance of Supervising Engineer Weymouth that considerably more than this amount would remain in the reservoirs at the end of the season, the directors promptly voted to sell the additional 13,330 acre feet needed to fill the applications. Twelve thousand feet were set aside for sale to the various needy systems at the July meeting, it will be remembered, and have since been allotted proportionately to half a dozen of the districts first feeling the shortage. Some of the districts have delivered only a part of this first allotment.

Figures presented by Mr. Weymouth show that on August 9 the Arrowrock reservoir contained 76,225 acre feet and the Deer Flat reservoir 55,150 acre feet, a total of 131,375 acre feet. Estimates of the needs of the homesteaders during the remainder of the season, based on the increased diversion from the reservoirs at the present time, place the amount at 97,300 acre feet. The difference of 34,000 acre feet represents the surplus from which the sales to private projects are made. Should the estimated needs prove correct, there would still remain a surplus above 25,330 acre feet sold of more than 8000 acre feet.

Applications filed.

Among the most needy of the private ditches are the New York, the Phyllis, Ridenbaugh and Farmers' Union. They will now receive a total of 9000, 5000 4300 and 2500 acre feet, respectively. It developed at the meeting that reports that the Ridenbaugh canal would be cut today to a 10 per cent flow were premature. It is still receiving, and would have received for several days, regardless of the relief extended by the association 40 per cent of its regular amount of water.

The report of the committee appointed to work on the matter of securing an extension in the time of payments by settlers was made, and was ordered forwarded to Secretary of the Interior Lane. One of the strongest arguments set up in favor of an extension is the fact that a great portion of the settlers took up their land under the understanding that their water right would cost them only from \$22 to \$28 per acre. Now that it develops that the cost, unless relief is given, will be more than double these amounts, more time in which to meet the payments is asked.

Must File Contracts.

It is important for ranchers under the private ditches who wish to secure extra water to know that application must be made to their company officers on contract blanks prepared for this purpose. Orchardists and others wishing to purchase some of the storage water now available should fill out a contract blank for the amount wanted and present it to their secretary, with full payment at the rate of 65 cents per acre foot. It is understood that most companies will limit the amount any one individual may have to six-tenths of an inch per acre for each acre of cultivated or pastured lands on his ranch.

D. R. Hubbard presented the matter of holding a formal opening and dedication of the Arrowrock works during the week of the fair at Boise. The directors voted to forward a formal invitation to Secretary Lane and members of the reclamation commission at Washington to attend such an event.

REAL ESTATE BUSINESS STILL MOVING MERRILLY

Several deals in real estate are reported this week. One firm sold a 40 acre tract in Black Canyon, belonging to Robert Farrar, and traded the W. P. Laws 80 in Sunny Slope for a farm near Bandon, Oregon. The value of the Laws 80, including house, crop and equipment, was \$11,000.00.

Miss Ellen Boulton left Monday for Flagstaff, Arizona, where she will attend school this winter. She went by way of Portland and San Francisco, where she will visit friends and relatives.

D. S. Brown was in town from Boise yesterday.

H. P. ASHBY TELLS HOW TO KILL GRASSHOPPERS

Arsenite Sodium Treatment Strongly Recommended.

H. P. Ashby, a member of the staff of the state agricultural department, was in Caldwell on Wednesday, after a three day visit to the rural districts of Canyon county. He has been working in conjunction with H. A. Ireland, agriculturalist for the Boise-Payette project, and W. T. McCall, county agriculturalist, for the abatement of the grasshopper trouble in the vicinity of Greenleaf. He reports a considerable abatement of the ravages of the grasshopper and that where the spray treatment is being applied it is having the desired effect. There appears to be from 5000 to 8000 acres more or less infested, and the spray has been applied to about 2000 acres.

The treatment recommended is to apply a spray composed of one pound of sodium arsenite to 50 gallons of water, to which is added two quarts of molasses. A fruit tree sprayer is made use of in applying the poison. Sodium arsenite costs from 20 cents to 25 cents per pound, and the total cost per acre ranges from 75 cents to \$1.25 but it does the work. This treatment was first tried out in Minnesota, with successful results. There is not sufficient poison in the mixture to damage the crop to which it is applied, but there is sufficient to kill the grasshoppers. Mr. McCall states that he has seen irrigation corrugations in the fields level full with dead grasshoppers after the spray had been applied.

The grasshoppers that have affected parts of Idaho this year are not of the migratory species and therefore do not travel very fast, making it possible to destroy them in the manner stated. Alfalfa and clover fields have suffered most, as they prefer to feed upon green products.

SCHOOL BOARD MAKES OUT LIST OF TEACHERS

The school board has made the last appointments and the teaching staff for the coming year will be as follows:

Superintendent—H. H. Clifford.
High School: Principal, E. W. Hills; history, Marguerite Scott; mathematics, Ida White; German, Alice Reed; Latin, Marjorie Steelman; English, Anna Burns; science and athletics, Otto Neil; domestic science, Louise Riddle; manual training, J. M. Toothman.
Lincoln—Principal, R. E. English; 1st grade, Cordelia Farrer; 2nd, Rose Harris; 3rd, Verna Horn; 4th, Laura Patton; 5th, Daisy Beatty; 6th, Gertrude Kerby; 7th, Mertis Riddle.
Washington—Principal, R. E. Rockwell; 1st grade, Lillian Nicholson; 2nd, Edith Engle; 3rd, Carrie Brush; 4th, Juanita Stewart; 5th, Agnes Bicknell; 6th, Florence Tenney; 7th, Athelia Gates.
Van Buren—Principal and 2nd grade, Georgia McFarland; 1st grade, Margaret Gipson; 3rd, Georgia Foote; 4th, Edna J. Boone.

Shipping New Potatoes Out.

Secretary-Manager H. D. Blatchley reports that thus far eight cars of potatoes have been shipped through the local branch of the Southeastern Idaho Potato Growers' association. Half of the shipments went forward from Caldwell and the others originated at Nottus and one or two from their nearby points.

Mr. Blatchley states that while the potato yield this year is a little below that of last year the quality is better. There is also an increased acreage so the total of shipments is expected to be larger than in any previous year. Most of the cars loaded are sent to Denver markets.

Anticipating larger shipments of apples than were sent out through the Caldwell local last year, this branch of the Distributor's association has ordered a little more than 5000 boxes for the use of the local orchardists. Mr. Blatchley is manager of the local organization of apple growers and in order to properly carry on his duties has opened an office in a downtown building.

Caldwell Loses Championship Game.

Caldwell lost the third game of the series with Twin Falls Monday. The local team lost the first game, won the second and lost the third. The loss said about the last game the better.

Potato Shipments.

J. C. Jacobsen leaves for Caldwell tonight from which point he will begin the shipment of the 1915 crop of potatoes. The first consignment, consisting of five cars, will be shipped to Butte, Salt Lake and Denver firms this week. The Caldwell section is about three weeks earlier than the local market in potato movements.—Idaho Falls Register.

Misses Juanita and Opal Stewart are building an attractive residence at the corner of Dearborn and Twelfth. Messrs. Schenk & Cox have the contract.

Mr. A. A. Binford returned last week from a five weeks' visit in California and during his absence she attended the Panama-Pacific exposition.

Mrs. H. E. Story of Wichita, Kas., is in the city for a short visit with her sister, Mrs. C. J. Shorb. Mrs. Story has not been in Caldwell for seventeen years.

The Caldwell Fire Department has named John Hollich, foreman; O. Royce, assistant foreman and Anderson Cox, secretary-treasurer.

POTASH INDUSTRY IS A PROTECTED MONOPOLY IN GERMANY

PRICE AND OUTPUT STRICTLY REGULATED BY THE GOVERNMENT

Protective Tariff Needed to Build up and Maintain Industry in United States—Discovery in Owyhee County Makes Subject More Than of Passing Interest.

The discovery of immense deposits in the neighboring county of Owyhee makes the potash industry of interest to the people of this section of the state. Potash is used in making soft soap and is the basis ingredient in commercial fertilizers. As a writer expresses it also strikes your match, helps cure meat and blasts rock. There are unlimited potash deposits in Germany and for a long while that country has monopolized the industry and trade.

According to the Homedale correspondent of The Tribune the company which is operating in Owyhee county is amply financed and proposes to develop its holdings. As there is a prospect of an immense industry being built up in this immediate section of Idaho, the methods of controlling the trade in Germany become of something more than academic interest.

The following Washington correspondent gives the reader an idea of the way in which the industry and trade of Germany in potash has been built up and is maintained. The suggestions for an American industry are pertinent.

The German control of the world-market in potash is a classic example of the manner in which foreign "cartels," "syndicates," or "get-together" organizations operate. At one time it was overproduced, and profits were cut off. The Prussian government owned several mines, other German states were interested and some mining was carried on by private enterprises. Finally they all got together and organized a five year selling syndicate, which has been several times renewed, and which has formed an export branch, a domestic distribution bureau, and carries on an educational advertising propaganda spending \$1,500,000 annually to boost foreign sales. It is headed by a government official. At the time of its organization the syndicate put prices on a profitable basis, where they have since remained.

Occasionally an independent producer would sell outside the syndicate and then go in it. American manufacturers who availed themselves of such sales were punished by being charged five per cent more for bagged potash than other American buyers. They had to have the potash, the supply was controlled by the syndicate, and there was no alternative.

In June, 1909, a new syndicate was to be formed. There was a little squabble before they got together, and for two hours American buyers took advantage of the confusion and booked contracts for from two and seven years at a 35 per cent reduction in price. At the end of the two hours the Prime Minister of Commerce had stopped further sales. The Reichstag then passed a law declaring potash to be a monopoly and each producer entitled to a fixed per centage of the total; if he sold more, the over-sale was heavily taxed. Since that date American buyers have been utterly at the mercy of the German syndicate in purchasing potash.

If, at the termination of the European war, Germany finds that this country is manufacturing its own potash, every tactic known to the commercial genius of that nation will be directed toward killing off our industry. Under free trade, there would be a period of price-cutting which might temporarily benefit the farmer in the price he paid for his fertilizer but, with the destruction of our domestic industry, Germany would again adopt the old price, or doubtless increase it in order to make up for the losses of the price-cutting campaign. And an industry which gave promise of freeing us from German monopoly, reducing the price of fertilizer, and employing American labor at wages that would insure a large purchasing power of the farmers' products, would, as have many others, be stifled by the Democratic pet theory of free trade. Domestic potash is a possibility—under the Republican policy of protection to home industries, and not otherwise.

Walters Will Address Picnic.

The picnic which will be held at Curtis Park this afternoon will be addressed by Judge T. A. Walters. This picnic is being given by the W. C. T. U. and L. T. L. of the city.

Surprise Party for Mr. Latimer.

A surprise party was given in honor of Mrs. N. P. Latimer at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Swain Beatty Friday evening. Those present were Mesdames Hayman, Eouthworth, Roberts, Andrews, Dorman, Mavey Hedden, R. Beatty and Mrs. Laverne of Twin Falls.

Mr. and Mrs. J. K. Roddy and children left for the mountains this week to be away a couple of weeks.