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RE-ORGANIZATION STEPS TAKEN BY STATE LAND BOARD

(Special to Caldwell Tribune.)
Boise, September 8.—Further changes in the state land department are in contemplation, if the action taken by the state land board at a meeting held today may be taken as foreshadowing events to come. The board today gave further consideration to the question of economizing in that department. A committee consisting of Auditor Huston, Acting Register Hale and Assistant Attorney General Wing was appointed to carefully look into the situation with a view to further reducing the number of appointees. This is in line with a suggestion coming from Governor Taylor and warmly supported by other members of the board.

A member of the board stated to a Tribune representative today that the position of register would not be filled which would seem to indicate that former Secretary of State Gifford was not to be appointed to the position. By leaving the position vacant, and by having Chief Clerk Hale act as register without additional salary, a saving of \$2,500 per annum can be accomplished.

The board will hold another meeting tomorrow when it will decide whether the securities recently transferred from the land office to the state treasurer's office shall remain in the latter office or be returned to the land office. At present there are four employees, drawing a total of \$250 per month, working on these records in the treasurer's office whose services were not required were the change made. It has developed however that delinquencies on some of the loans and the sale of contracts may justify additional assistance to efficiently take care of this business.

SENATOR JOHN W. HART WAS A BOISE VISITOR

Holds Important Conference With Senator Borah but Refuses To Talk.

Boise, September 8.—Senator John W. Hart was a capital visitor this week, and when the Senator comes to town, there is always something doing. As usual the Senator refused to be interviewed, and his mission here can only be surmised. As the Senator transacted no "visible business" while here, it may safely be assumed that his mission was a political one. It is known that he conferred with Senator Borah and Lieutenant Governor Taylor, now acting governor. Senator Hart is one of Senator Borah's chief lieutenants in this state, and he is also a close political friend of Governor Taylor. It is not at all likely, however, that the presence of the Southeastern leader here had any further significance than many other conferences that Senator Borah has had with leaders throughout the state relative to the future welfare of the party in this state, but it may be taken as additional evidence that Senator Borah intends to take a lively interest in the next state campaign. Borah's activities are looked upon with a great deal of concern, especially by those Republicans who have political aspirations and are not friendly to the Senator. They profess to fear that the Senator may undertake to dictate the ticket, resulting in party discord. Others close to Borah and presumably in his confidence ridicule this suggestion, pointing out that that has never been the Senator's way of doing things, but they are not slow to declare that the Senator is the actual leader of the Republican party in the Idaho, and that suggestions from him are entirely proper. There are a good many who would like to know what Senator Hart thinks of the situation, but he appears to have taken very few into his confidence and they are not talking.

Candidates Come to Boise.

By a peculiar coincidence four aspirants for Governor were in Boise on Wednesday. They were Col. E. H. Dewey of Nampa; former Senator Fred Gooding of Shoshone; Capt. F. G. Davis, and Acting Governor Taylor.

HIGH SCHOOL ENROLLMENT IS HIGHEST THIS YEAR

Indications are that enrollment in the local high school will be considerably larger this year than last. At noon Wednesday the total has reached 225 and this will be quite materially increased in the next few days. Enrollment in the grades throughout the city seems to be but normal.

Glen E. Smith, elected to the position of teacher of science in the high school, was expected to arrive here Wednesday evening from Oklahoma. Though elevated to the position of principal, Professor Neal will have charge of athletic activities, for which work he was originally selected. With all but one of the members of last year's football team in school this year, prospects for that game are particularly bright.

The Black Box, running at the Bungalow, is proving the most popular serial ever presented. The pictures are intensely interesting and the interest is sustained in a remarkable degree. The 10th Episode is shown tomorrow.



News Snapshots Of the Week

The German troops and the allies continued to fight over territory reaching from Belgium to Alsace-Lorraine. There was little beside them. Zeppelin airships dropped bombs into the city of Antwerp, doing considerable damage. Russia made a vicious attack on the eastern side of Germany, reports showing that the czar's troops were making rapid advances toward Berlin. The hospitals in Brussels, Antwerp and nearby cities were crowded with the wounded of all armies. The cardinals

PROMINENT CITIZENS ARRESTED FOR VIOLATING LAW

Five Dollars Each for Going Without Tail Light.

Owing to the fact that drivers of automobiles had become negligent and careless and indifferent to the ordinances made and provided, Chief Baker and Night Marshal Shuce Sunday night arrested nine drivers who were on the streets without a light at the rear of their machines. The ordinances provide that there shall be two lights in front and one behind. The rear light shall shine directly upon the license number of the automobile.

Monday morning at ten o'clock nine of our prominent citizens appeared before Judge Dunlap charged with driving their autos without a rear lamp burning. The unfortunate ones were: Earl Boyes, F. H. Bowen, C. E. Silbaugh, C. J. Westcott, John J. Flynn, A. R. Sutton, H. C. Wahl, Martin Jensen and John Smeade. The gentlemen paid their fine cheerfully and promised to be more careful in the future.

The police of Caldwell are determined to enforce the ordinances regulating the use of automobiles on the streets. The traffic regulations both as to speed and handling will be enforced. Lights as required by law must be provided.

One Escapes.

Alfred F. Stone escaped a fine. He stated that the man from whom he had purchased his auto had told him that the lights were in working order. Judge Dunlap considered the excuse sufficient and Mr. Stone escaped.

FIFTY-FIVE FORDS SOLD IN CALDWELL THIS YEAR

Fifty-five Ford automobiles have been sold in Caldwell this season, so we are informed by Agent Idleman. Mr. Idleman states that this year over 500,000 Fords will be turned out of the factories. He was about this week giving purchasers their \$50.00 rebate.

NUMEROUS SUITS OVER TITLE

At a brief session of the district court Wednesday morning, Judge Bryan granted the plea of Fred J. Burke and quieted title to land in this county in his name. J. F. Swanson was named as defendant in the suit. Two other new suits were filed in district court Wednesday. They are: Nancy Boyd vs. David Gorrie, and William C. Carleton vs. Charles Carleton, et al.

In the suit of C. R. Emmett vs. School District No. 69, in Canyon and Ada counties, an agreement has been filed under which the dispute as to compensation of the plaintiff is to receive for erecting a new schoolhouse is to be submitted to three arbitrators. Dan Murphy and N. A. Messenger are named as two of the arbitrators and they will select a third.

P. E. Johnson and J. O. Johnson vs. W. F. Lanfair and D. C. Kesler, is the title of a suit to collect on a promissory note for \$172.

FEDERAL EXPERT THINKS NITRATE DEPOSIT IN VEINS

Opinion Not Popular With Homedale Nitrate Workers.

The United States Geological Survey just published a bulletin on the nitrate deposits on Succor Creek, near Homedale, Ida., based upon the report of an examination made in the fall of 1914 by G. R. Mansfield. The bulletin is anything but flattering to the nitrate fields and is not confirmed by the results of development work performed in the district since Mr. Mansfield's examination was made.

The departmental reference to the report says:

Discovered by Boys.

"Two boys at play in a cave were the means of discovering deposits of nitrate near Homedale, Ida. In the spring of 1914 the young sons of George D. Huntley, whose ranch lies in the canyon of Succor creek, were playing in a small cave at the base of a cliff in the canyon about half a mile below their home. Having started a fire in the cave, they were surprised to find that some of the white material at the back of the cave and in the crevices of the rock took fire and burned vigorously. About

CUPP RETURNS FROM WASHINGTON OPTIMISTIC OVER BLACK CANYON

Reclamation Service Authorizes Engineers to Make Investigation in Co-Operation With Local Men--Something may be Done.

Decidedly optimistic regarding the affairs of the Black Canyon Irrigation District, W. R. Cupp returned Wednesday evening from Washington, where he had gone in the interests of the settlers of that district.

Mr. Cupp received assurances of help from the Department of the Interior in the proper presentation of the claims of the district to Congress next winter. The two letters following show that the department is sufficiently interested to detail two engineers to help in the surveys and detail work necessary to put the plans of the district in such a form as to be intelligible to Congress.

August 31, 1915.

Dear Mr. Davis:
In accordance with our talk over the telephone, I have told Mr. Cupp that you were authorized, without further action on my part, to assign two engineers to assist the local engineers on the Black Canyon enterprise, for a thirty-day period.

It is to be distinctly understood that these engineers are carrying on investigations within the law under which we hold this appropriation, and which authorizes us simply to make investigations, and that our action in putting these engineers on this work in no way is intended to bind the government to any further action whatever in connection with this enterprise. This should be distinctly understood by the people of the Black Canyon district, so that they may have no false hopes of our action by regarding it as a basis for speculation in land values. Mr. Cupp says that he will undertake to see that his people have a clear understanding of this matter. They are attempting to gather the necessary data with which to go to Congress and ask them for an appropriation. They think that it will help them if two of our engineers were associated for a time in this work. This is the full significance of the step taken.

Very truly yours,
FRANKLIN K. LANE.

Hon. A. P. Davis,
Director and Chief Engineer,
Reclamation Service.

(copy)
August 31, 1915.

From: Director and Chief Engineer.
To: Chief of Construction,
Denver, Colo.

Subject: Investigations of Black Canyon Project.

1. Mr. Cupp of Caldwell, Idaho, is

in Washington and has had an interview with Secretary Lane, who has written me a letter, copy of which is enclosed.

2. Mr. Cupp is anxious that a couple of government engineers or survey men shall accompany a party which is about to make a survey for the Black Canyon Irrigation Project, in the Payette-Boise Valley, for which an effort will be made the coming winter to obtain an appropriation. The local organization believes that the presence and cognizance of the government engineers in connection with these surveys will have a beneficial effect upon their efforts to obtain an appropriation.

3. As you will see by the letter, this is authorized and your are requested to issue appropriate instructions to the Project Manager.

A. P. DAVIS.

In his report of 1912 Project Engineer Weymouth thought that the irrigation of the lands of the district would cost between \$80 and \$100 an acre. In his report of this year, Mr. Weymouth estimated the cost at near \$80.00, adding that this cost would not, in his opinion, be excessive. He declared that the watering of these lands at \$80.00 an acre would be fully as worthy or commendation as the watering of the Minidoka lands at \$55 or \$60 an acre, as the season was so much longer as to insure crops sufficient to more than recompense for the difference.

Surveys to Begin Soon.

As soon as President Newport returns it is probable that the directors will at once make the necessary plans to begin the survey. The plans for the work are already in rough form and no time is to be lost if the surveys be completed in time to prepare the necessary report for use before Congress.

Carey Act Settlers Protected.

Mr. Cupp was successful in protecting the Carey Act settlers that are sufficiently interested to make formal application to the department. The department is willing to hold the lands in abeyance, and should Congress take favorable action, those settlers that have made proper application at this time for extension, will be included in the district and suffer no loss.

Early in the winter the representatives of the district will meet with the department and formulate plans for the presentation of the matter to Congress.

associated salts form a small percentage of the rock mass. It is not practicable to leach the rock and remove the soluble salts without handling the rock itself, something might be done commercially with the niter. From the continuation of the country rock, however, it seems that little could be done without removing a relatively large amount of the rock, the cost of which would discourage commercial development.

No Commercial Value.

"The Homedale deposits are similar to other deposits in sections all the way from Oregon to Texas that have been examined by the geological survey. The niter occurs on the surface and in cracks, forming in places rich veins in considerable quantity, but at no place yet examined has the superficial material seemed to lead to deposits extensive enough to have commercial value. Future investigations, may, however, disclose a commercially valuable deposit, although the outlook at present is not promising."

Tests Show Different.

The American Nitrate company, which has acquired about 60 claims

in the nitrate fields, has performed a considerable amount of development work since the material for the Mansfield report was obtained. The rock formation has been penetrated to the extent of from 25 to 30 feet in a number of places from which samples have been taken out for test. A crusher is being operated, leaching vats are in use and a chemist is constantly engaged in testing samples.

Merely an Indication.

"I do not know who Mr. Mansfield is or what experience he has had in work of this character," said an experienced mining man who recently visited the field, "and I have no desire to question his report, but he is certainly mistaken regarding the so-called 'veinlets.' These 'veinlets' are merely cracks, crevices or fissures in the rock into which the nitrate deposits have been leached by the elements. Tests have shown that the further the rock is penetrated, the higher is found the percentage of nitrate. This would seem to prove that the deposits in the crevices were placed there by nature and came from the rock adjoining.

Improves With Depth.

"The American Nitrate company is working quietly and expending large sums in the development. It has found that the nitrate deposit extends for a distance of two miles back from the creek on the west side and about half a mile on the east side. The rock in which the nitrate is found might be described as a variety of rhyolite of eruptive nature. The fact that the nitrate has been found in about equal percentage wherever test holes or tunnels have been driven would indicate that it pertains to the entire field. It is not confined to veins or fissures, but was plainly leached into them from the rock by the elements. This has been demonstrated by tests of rock samples secured at some distance from the fissures. The company is not relying upon the fissure or vein deposits. It looks to the rock from which the fissures were filled. There is an enormous quantity of nitrate bearing rock in the fields and while the entire field has not been thoroughly tested as yet, the results thus far obtained indicate the existence of a vast deposit of nitrate."

GRAIN CROP APPEARS INCREASE OVER 1914

Government Estimate Places Hay and Alfalfa Lower.

Grains, according to the September forecast of the federal bureau of crop estimates co-operating with the weather bureau, will yield better this year than in 1914 in the state of Idaho. This probably will not be true of other products of the soil however, according to the bureau, and it is believed also that the number of stock hogs will be only 96 per cent of those raised a year ago.

The preliminary estimate for winter wheat is 10,395,000 bushels as against a crop of 9,322,000 last year. Spring wheat at this time indicates a total yield of 6,280,000 bushels with a final production in 1914 amounting to 5,040,000 bushels. Oats on the first of September evinces an estimated yield of 15,300,000 bushels, while, a year ago, that product only reached a total of 14,608,000 bushels. Barley shows about the same increase from 7,030,000 bushels in 1914 to an estimated 1915 yield of 8,030,000 bushels this year. Potatoes will make a slight increase this year, the bureau believes, amounting to 170,000 bushels over the limit of 5,270,000 raised last year.

The present outlook indicates a slight decrease in the production of hay and there is a similar one in alfalfa. Hay last year totaled 1,868,000 tons, while the estimate this year is 1,790,000 tons. Ninety-one per cent of a full crop of alfalfa was produced in 1915.

The September forecast puts apples slightly below the production a year ago, setting the limit this year at 1,680,000 while the 1914 crop totaled one million, seven hundred thousand bushels.

Sugar beets indicate a yield of 96 per cent of a full crop, a slight increase over the nine-year average.

The same conditions obtain generally throughout the entire United States.

DEMOCRAT POLITICIANS WILL FIGHT THE PRESIDENT

While the president, in conference with the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy, is formulating his military program for submission to Congress, not a few Democrats of prominence are taking occasion, in Washington, to declare against large increases in the military service, and thus far not a single Democratic Senator or Representative who has visited Washington has declared in favor of what is believed to be the Administration's program.

The most that has been advocated by Democrats who have had business in Washington, is an increase in the number of submarines. No Democratic Senator or Representative has here declared for an adequate army, or for an adequate navy, as naval officers understand the term.

Battleships May Be Opposed.

It is quite evident that when the military program goes to Congress, an effort will be made to confine the naval increase to submarines, cutting out battleships and dreadnaughts, partially because of their enormous cost, and partially because of a popular belief that submarines are more effective than battleships.

Naval officers, however, are disposed to look upon the submarine as a failure, in a way, and point to the European war as justifying their conclusion. Their view was well expressed by a member of the General Board of the Navy, who has given much time to studying the naval aspects of the war in Europe.

"The European war," said this officer, "developed ideal conditions for use of the submarine as a war engine. The German fleet has been bottled up behind the Kiel canal, and no one has expected it to come forth to meet the superior British navy."

U-Boats Attack Commerce Mostly.

"But there was no reason why German submarines could not come out, and in fact they have come out in large numbers, but they have confined their attacks almost exclusively to merchant vessels. There has been no attack by submarines on the British battleship fleet; there has been no effective German blockade of British ports, and what is still more remarkable, not a single British troop ship or supply ship, plying between England and the French coast, across the English Channel, has been sent to the bottom by a submarine.

"In the Dardanelles it is reported that submarines have been somewhat effective, but even there they have not come up to expectations. The great work done by warships at the Dardanelles has been done by the battleships.

Big Ships Are Fighters.

"There can be little doubt but that at the outset of the war, the German plan was to whittle down the British navy by the use of submarines, until the number of British battleships was no greater than that of the German navy. Could that have been accomplished, we undoubtedly would have heard of the greatest naval battle in the world's history.

As commerce destroyers, it is admitted submarines have great value, and the United States, beyond a doubt is lacking in submarines. But when it comes to effective fighting ships, the European war teaches most certainly that battleships, dreadnaughts and battle-cruisers determine the main strength of a navy, and the navy best equipped with these heavy and speedy ships is superior to all others."

TEMPORARY CONTRACT MADE BETWEEN TWO DISTRICTS

Succor Creek and Gem Districts Can Be of Mutual Help and Benefit.

Tuesday a temporary contract was closed between the Gem Irrigation District and the Succor Creek Irrigation District, according to the terms of which the two districts will combine and build the works of the latter.

By turning part of the waters of Succor creek to the Gem District at the proper time each year it is estimated that a saving of at least \$18,000.00 will be effected. The Gem District pays for power at the rate reached at the highest "peak" that is, it pays for the entire season at the rate used during the half-hour in which they consume the greatest amount of power. By turning in Succor creek water when the Gem volume begins to raise will tend to equalize the power load and keep the season's bill down to the amount of \$18,000.00. This will be a clear saving annually of this amount to the Gem District and makes the contract most advantageous to both districts.

The Succor Creek District.

Tuesday evening State Field Engineer of Oregon, H. K. Donnelly, and Engineer Guy McGehee returned from an inspection of the Succor Creek district, looking to a report to the state engineer.

Mr. Donnelly said the Succor creek proposition was one of the finest he had ever examined, both because of the cheap cost of construction and the fine sites for dams and reservoirs, as well as the fact that the land laid so close to the water supply.

FOR SALE: A tip-top Short Horn bull, 2 years old. Ralph Hinshaw, Greenleaf, Idaho. 910-17