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## REPUBLICAN TICKET.

For President, William Evans Hughes.  
For Vice-President, Charles Warren Fairbanks.

## THE DISMISSAL OF HEBER Q. HALE.

We thought that when Mr. Heber Q. Hale was dismissed as an employee of the State Land Board that he was dismissed and that was all there was to it. Shortly after the action was taken Governor Alexander stated in a signed article in the Deseret News that the only reason for the discharge of Mr. Hale was politics. Within the last few days, according to the newspapers of Boise, certain members of the land board wish to reconsider their action. It may be that Mr. Hale will be reinstated.

The Tribune is convinced that the State Land Board had better stick by its action. If Mr. Hale is reinstated the cry will be raised at once that reinstatement was made in response to the demands of the Mormon church. The charge will be made that the board is subservient to Mormon influence. And, we must admit, that reinstatement will look very much like pressure had been applied at some point or other.

Mr. Hale may be a very capable man. He may be a most trustworthy man. He may be a most diligent man. He can hardly be indispensable. If he is, the state of Idaho is in a bad fix. The only excuse that could be made for his reinstatement would be that the affairs of the State Land Board cannot be handled properly without his help. We imagine that the board is not prepared to make such an admission.

It sometimes happens that the removal of an honest, capable and efficient man is demanded. It is hard to publicly state the exact reason why the removal is desirable. In fact the reasons are vague and intangible, but none the less real. We are convinced that such was the case with Mr. Hale. Perhaps he was no longer "in harmony" with his superior officers. A man can be quite disagreeable and still be honest and dutiful. The Tribune is never taken into the confidence of the politicians of the state, and consequently can only guess at motives. We do not know why Heber Q. Hale was removed from office but it was something more than "politics". The "politics" of the play could not have been, by the very nature of things, to the interests of both Governor Alexander and the other members of the Board, they being of opposite politics to each other. Good "politics" for Governor Alexander could not have been good "politics" for the Republican members of the board. The reason why Mr. Hale had to go was real, perhaps politic, but the word "politics" as used by Governor Alexander does not cover the ground.

Whatever the motive the State Land Board will do well to let her go as she looks. A bad mess was never made better by continuous stirring. Let it settle down.

## SYMBOL OF A MENTAL STATE

Stories are coming to Idaho of the action of an Idaho delegate to the Progressive convention, who as the saying is "went hog wild." This delegate at the first mention of the name of Col. Theodore Roosevelt went into action and kept in action for an hour and a half, howling, screeching, jumping up and down, waving his arms and otherwise conducting himself like a whirling dervish out on a spree. Under ordinary circumstances this Progressive is probably very much like the rest of us, perhaps a little more given to demonstration than others, but on the whole a sane, sensible citizen. What was it that made him wildly intoxicated if not the frenzy that seizes the dervish? There was no sense no reason to a man showing his admiration for another man in this way. Was this particular individual in a frame of mind for choosing a candidate for President of the United States? Was he sane at all?

Surcharged atmosphere, the psychology of the crowd, fanaticism, are terms that will be used to account for the actions of this Progressive. Whatever the cause the fact remains that under proper provocation the civilized man has nothing on Fuzzy Wuzzy himself. He is just as apt to take up with holy-rolling as the savage of the desert is to join the Maulawiyah.

## STATE PLATFORM CONVENTIONS

Platform conventions of the different political parties of the state will meet at Boise, Tuesday, June 27th. On that occasion the representatives of each party should outline the policies of government which will guide the officers of state in case its candidates are elected at the general election.

Of late years it has been customary for the state platform of all political parties to deal mostly in glittering generalities and harmless platitudes exposing at once ignorance of affairs and loose thinking. It is much easier to state in a general way that "we believe in honesty, economy and efficiency. The issues are not honesty, economy and efficiency. The issues are not honesty, economy and efficiency but means that will be employed to secure the ends. Each political party should state definitely how it will secure honesty, where it will practice economy and in what manner it will promote efficiency. Good government is desirable, the aim of all politicians and the desire of all citizens. The methods of accomplishment are the issues. Let there be an explicit statement of purpose.

The State Land board has caused the Republican party more grief than any other factor in government. The last three registers of that board were yanked out by the hair of the head; the last man who performed the duties of the office was summarily dismissed; and there exists today a suspicion that another officer in the department should be ousted from office. Why not make a definite and straightforward pledge to the people of the state that the land board will be differently handled in the future? And state what change will be made. Another criticism that has arisen is that officers of state and their friends have secured desirable loans from the state. Why not pledge every candidate on the Republican ticket to keep his hands out of the funds of the board?

There is talk of reducing the cost of government and the number of employees of state. Why not state definitely how the cost is to be reduced and what offices are to be done away with?

There is talk of converting the unproductive resources

of the state to productive purposes. Why not pledge the new administration to provide the means of doing this very thing?

There is talk of putting the affairs of state on a businesslike basis. This is certainly desirable, but there should be something more definite than that pledged. How and wherein is that highly desirable end to be attained?

Every citizen of the state has an idea or two as to what should be done, and some of them think that they know how. The Tribune has no particular idea to promulgate but men of knowledge of state affairs should be able to suggest practical, definite plans of procedure. If the candidates for state office are men of the right kind they must know, or at least think they know how they are going about the accomplishment of their ends. Let us have the plan.

If the Republican party has no idea, or no idea with a plan, it had better confine its utterance to this plank: "We want the offices and the perquisites." Such a statement would be honest and would serve every bit as good a purpose as a long statement about efficiency, honesty, faithfulness, economy, etc., etc., which would deceive no one. We imagine that the platform makers will be a little hazy in their ideas, and very indefinite in their recommendations. This will apply to the Democrats as well.

## THE SITUATION IN MEXICO

The mobilization of the national guard of every state brought home to the people the fact that the Mexican situation is a real problem and one with which this country has to deal. The people of the country will stand behind the President in his efforts to solve the problem whatever steps he may take. While they are in this frame of mind, which is the only frame of mind patriotic citizens can be in, the thought naturally arises that the steps now being taken are rather belated. The President has had provocation and justification for action at any time during the past three years so far as can be seen at this distance there is nothing happening in Mexico that has not happened before. Be that as it may be the people of the country will trust in the judgment and sound sense of the President.

At no time during the past three years has any sensible man thought that affairs in Mexico could be composed without physical help of the United States. Mexico has not produced a man, since Huerta, who gave promise of acquiring the mastery of the situation. Villa, Carranza, Obregon and the rest of the bandit chieftains have never been able to agree upon a course of action for any considerable length of time. They are jealous of each other and the welfare of their country seems to be the last of their concerns.

The present movement of troops does not necessarily mean that this country is ready to intervene. At most it means that we are getting ready for intervention should it become necessary or expedient. Preparedness for the eventuality of intervention is a wise and necessary step at this time or at any other time during the past three years.

## THE NATIONAL GUARD RESPONDS

The spirit of the national guard is all that it should be. The boys responded to the call of President Wilson promptly and cheerfully. They were ready, in heart, when the call came. If they are unready in any particular it is due to the carelessness, and thoughtless of a beneficent but short sighted government. The unreadiness was caused by the fact that the administration, and the people, were convinced that a mobilization of the troops would never take place. A foolish optimism always prevails in this country. Somehow or other we have always gotten out of our troubles and dependence on luck has taken the place of prudence in our affairs.

The present activity will, undoubtedly, strengthen the sentiment already prevailing that the country should be prepared to resist invasion and defend its rights. The sentiment for full military preparedness will grow rapidly. There is no sense in the country being in the state it finds itself, and if nothing else is accomplished than to bring the people to a realization of their needs, the present movement of the national guard will have served a good and useful purpose.

The boys who went out at the call of the President are to be congratulated and commended. They have shown themselves to be worthy citizens of the great republic.

## GLYNN'S KEYNOTE SPEECH

Martin H. Glynn, who succeeded to the governorship of New York when William Sulzer, another eminent Democrat, was deposed by Tammany Hall, delivered the keynote address at the St. Louis convention. As befitted the occasion Mr. Glynn reviewed the record of the Wilson administration and compared it with others of the past. The address delivered by Mr. Glynn was very eloquent. He handled a difficult subject in a masterly manner, and reflected credit on his training and his eloquence. It is pronounced quite the best convention speech that has been delivered in many years.

It seems that in this day of iconoclasts that no one is to be permitted to wear his ironclads in peace. Critics of the former governor now state that his comparisons were unhappy. They point out that a vindication of the Wilson administration which finds its precedents in those events of history which every citizen has tried to forget and forgive is not the sort that will bring votes to the cause.

Mr. Glynn endeavored to show that in the early history of the country foreign nations had many times insulted the United States and killed its citizens, "but we did not go to war." For nearly an hour he made citations of incidents, which as one writer says, "most Americans today would like to forget." The position assumed by Mr. Glynn, undoubtedly inspired by Mr. Wilson, is that the United States has always been "too proud to fight," or as Mr. Glynn puts it, "Uncle Sam never strikes a man when he can strike a bargain." That the critics say is putting the honor of the country on a plane too mercenary—the murder of our people cannot be settled for in dollars and cents.

The critics should keep in mind that Mr. Glynn did the best he could with the subject at hand. Patriotic fervor cannot be wrung out of "watchful waiting" and "too proud to fight" no matter how eloquent the orator.

The Democratic convention renominated President Wilson and Vice President Marshall. The convention was a very tame affair as befitted what Col. Harvey designated a funeral.

The citizens of Caldwell trust that Mr. W. R. Cupp will be given a command, Captain Cupp is one of the best informed men in Idaho on military affairs. He is thorough and determined and would make a splendid man. The services of Mr. Cupp are need and should be utilized.

Boise will be at the front about 7 1/2 strong. Boise is maintaining its reputation.

## COUSINS BUSINESS REVIEW

Business and Financial Districts Fear No Eruption from This Year's Political Campaign—Motor Stocks Recede—More Gold Imports from Canada—Russia and Newfoundland Secure Loans in This Country.

New York, June 17.—Wall Street has taken a most favorable view of the political outlook, and expects a minimum of disturbance to general business in this year's presidential campaign. The principles and policies of the leading candidates are so nearly identical, and the decreasing prestige of the political demagogue so clearly emphasized that legitimate business has less and less to fear from that quarter. The financial district is therefore hopeful that the 1916 presidential campaign will be unattended by many of the evils that have marred the quadrennial feature in many times past. With railroad earnings at the highest levels, bank clearings at from 25 to 50 per cent above the average, industrial plants working overtime, and laborers employed full time at good wages, there is less disposition to worry over the diverging lines of political policy.

The past week has marked a general recession in the quotations of many stocks which have gained tremendously in recent trading. This is particularly true of the motor stocks, which, though representing extremely large valuable properties with great investment possibilities, have been somewhat overestimated. It was only natural, therefore, that they should in time find their proper level, and in the opinion of many good judges this level will be found still lower than today's quotations. The sudden collapse of the plans for the consolidation of four or more of the leading motor companies under the name of the American Motors Corporation had not added to the attractiveness of the motor stocks.

The reported large earnings of the various shipping companies again directs attention to this section of the security market. Some of the new companies have already justified the confidence of their sponsors, and their entrance into the carrying trade has been marked with a signal success. The United States Steamship Company has announced a dividend of one per cent and its directors have unofficially promised a monthly disbursement, presumably at that rate. Mr. C. W. Morse, the head of this company, is now in Europe on a special business trip.

The rehabilitation of the International Mercantile Marine, to which reference was made in this review a few weeks ago, is proceeding successfully and satisfactorily. The committees representing the various classes of security holders have come to an agreement with respect to the plan of reorganization, and official announcement to that effect will be made in the near future. This announcement will doubtless outline in detail the plan agreed upon. The market action of both classes of stock has reflected the general approval of the work of the reorganization committee—the common stock having moved up from \$15 to \$26, and the preferred from \$59 to \$100 during the past three weeks.

The general outline of the scheme of rehabilitation contemplates the payment of interest on defaulted bonds. The large surplus accumulated since the receivership will not be used for the payment of back dividends upon the preferred stock, but the interests of the common stockholders will be protected and their equity in the company will not be wiped out. The receivership will not be lifted until about August 1. There will be no difficulty about securing from Great Britain all the Marine company's cash necessary in rounding out the plan of readjustment, according to those connected with the negotiations. The funds needed will be declared as company assets of the subsidiary companies and that money will be readily transferred from British jurisdiction. While the cash position of the company as of June 1, has not yet been tabulated and reported to the New York interests, it will probably exceed \$67,500,000. Of that amount close to \$20,000,000 is in New York.

The movements of the money market are now of the most absorbing interest. The continued exportation of gold from Canada to New York is interpreted as being a preparatory plan of the British treasury to help make this market ready for another heavy absorption of American securities. It is estimated that in the current movement over fifty million dollars in gold has been sent over, with immediate cessation in sight. Were there nothing to offset these importations, the sterling situation would not in any way be improved, while at the same time a heavy addition would be made to our excess money supply.

Meanwhile, the new burdens imposed upon the British owners of American securities are having the desired effect of bringing to light stocks which have been in stong boxes for twenty years or more. It is therefore to be assumed that the British Chancellor will in the near future have a large amount of these securities for sale, and their sale in this market will to a large extent offset the gold shipments from the Canadian capital.

Money rates in the West and South are showing a firmer tendency, influenced to some extent by the advances in New York. Industrial and manufacturing lines in the western district are showing considerable expansion, and deposits at most of the larger banks indicate some depreciation, with the demand for funds somewhat stronger. At the same time, it must be noted, that even with the depreciation in surplus reserve in the larger banks in the east, interior banks are holding twice the amount of reserve in respect to the law requirements, and the results to be obtained from the Federal reserve are not yet fully realized. Country banks up to the present have not felt the necessity of drawing down their balances at the larger centers, to any extent, but within a short period the necessities for crop moving purposes will be in evidence and this will naturally have considerable effect on the money situation. In the northwest, St. Paul, and Minneapolis, banks are anticipating some stiffening in money rates, but up to the present time there has not

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## ..A Good Place to Eat..

been such appreciable demand for loans as to occasion any advance. Farming communities have had sufficient funds to meet their requirements thus far, and with respect to manufacturing lines cash returns are fully commensurate with meeting present needs. St. Louis and Kansas City banks report a good volume of clearings for the first week of the month, deposits are fairly well maintained, but requirements for loans are of moderate proportion, whereby rates remain unchanged on time loans at 4 to 4 1/2 per cent.

A marked improvement is also to be noted in business conditions in the Southern states, due to many causes, but chiefly to the high price of farm products and the excellent recovery in the cotton situation. The reaction from the serious depression following the opening of the great European conflict has been complete, and heavy demands are coming both for the products of the soil and for those of the mills and the factories, so that there is plenty of employment for all.

The better demand for cotton at higher prices has had the natural effect of encouraging the expansion of the cotton acre. Due, however, to the reduction in the supply of fertilizers, it is doubtful if the yield will be very much larger. Need for diversification of crops has been a lesson from the European war which is quickly being learned. In many sections of the south there has been a notable increase in the production of grain and other food products, and the conversion of these into bacon and beef. A greater variety of output, the most progressive farmers believe, will forestall a recurrence of the acute depression following the beginning of the war, when cotton fell below the cost of production.

**Foreign Loans in New York.**  
The past week also saw the consummation of the negotiations with Newfoundland and Russia for new loans in this market, and a public offering has already been made of the Newfoundland loan.

A syndicate of international bankers headed by Lee, Higginson & Co., and Wm. A. Reed & Co., has purchased from the Newfoundland government \$5,000,000 of three-year 5 per cent gold bonds, dated July 1, 1916, and due July 1, 1919. This is the first time this territory has sought financial accommodation outside the British Empire, and in fact these bonds are the only direct funded obligation of the government of Newfoundland, outside of the Dominion. While not a part of the Dominion of Canada, its territory is contiguous thereto, and it is the oldest of the English colonies.

A powerful banking group in New York has also closed negotiations with the Russian government whereby a credit of \$50,000,000 will be supplied for the purpose of purchasing supplies for this country. The terms of this credit, according to official announcement, is as follows: The Russian government will immediately establish in Petrograd a credit of 150,000,000 rubles in favor of the American bankers, the fixed rate of exchange being three rubles to one dollar. The Russian government will pay 6 1/2 per cent interest, both the principal and interest being payable in New York in dollars. The American bankers have also the option to purchase within three years 5 1/2 per cent Imperial Russian government bonds at 94 3/4, less a commission, the bonds to run for five years from date of purchase, the principal and interest being payable in New York in dollars.

The plan contemplates that the Russian government shall receive one-half of the profits arising from the possible exchange profit in the ruble credit.—W. S. Cousins, Editor The American Banker.

## ROAD DISTRICT NO. 13.

Editor Caldwell Tribune:  
In a recent issue of your paper I noticed an article concerning the road overseer in said district, and also a piece from a non-resident of the district, and I wish to state that all statements made against Hickok are true and can be proven, but the tax payer failed to tell enough. The non-resident that was worked on the road all spring was paid by Hickok and the county paying two dollars a day for the same. Hickey drawing the money in his own name, paying the man by the month, keeping the difference as a rake-off. Of course, this is only a small graft, his narrow mind not being capable of anything greater, this is only one instance. He has many more to his credit, which will be shown later. He has also worked his son on the road in strict violation to the law. The penalty for same is removal from office, disqualified to hold office for one year and a fine of not less than \$10.00, nor more than \$1,000.00, but Hickey's excuse is that he is ignorant of the law. If that is the case, he is too ignorant to hold the position and squander the tax payers' money, and had better resign before the courts compel him to do so.

Now comes the petition for a special road tax, Hickey says he will get it regardless of the wish of the property owners. Now Mr. Commissioners, you should only allow the names of real estate owners on the petition and strike off all renters and hired men's names from the list; and now, Mr. Financial Censurer, the only conclusion we can come to from your writing is that you must, in the near past, shed a cheap county job where graft was practiced too freely, and being caught in the act. Your sore spot from the effect has not yet healed up and the mention of graft in others touches your sympathetic nerve. Now this special tax is unjust and unfair, and uncalled for; the tax payer should not be burdened at this time as the late freeze killed all the fruit damaged the gardens and shortened the alfalfa crop. If it cost as much to keep the road in repairs as it did to build it we had better take the road overseer to the poor farm or Blackfoot, and care for him till we need him. Mr. Financial Censurer, you say you don't live in District 13 nor don't know Hickok, then you don't know what you are talking about and don't know how to sympathize with us who do know him.

## ANOTHER TAX PAYER.

At last there is a standard proportion for the American flag and twelve standard sizes for the use of executive departments of the government. President Wilson has just fixed this by executive order. These sizes will take the places of the thirty-six sizes and many designs of varying proportions. The new standard design is 1 1/2 times as long as it is wide, with the square blue field extending the width of seven of the thirteen stripes. Position and sizes of the forty-eight stars are also fixed by the order. The twelve flag sizes indicated for government use vary in width from 1.31 feet to 20 feet, and where the Union Jack is used it is to conform to the flag with which it is flown.

W. F. Schnabel is writing a series of articles reminiscent of early days in Jordan Valley. We know of no one better qualified for this pleasant task than Mr. Schnabel. His family was one of the earliest settlers and Mr. Schnabel has carefully preserved the records. His stories are interesting and authentic. The articles appearing in the Jordan Valley Express.

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