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That "pitiless publicity" of which Woodrow sang a little while ago is coming along all right and no mistake about it.

President Wilson has decided to stomp the country in his own defence. He needs much defence and a great deal of explaining.

The American people will hold the Wilson administration to "strict accountability" this fall. There will be no dodging nor escape nor sidestepping in this instance.

Pitiless publicity, watchful waiting, strict accountability all made way for wobbling warfare. Wobbling warfare will be with us to the end, which will occur the 4th of March.

The campaign has already commenced to look different to the Democrats. Ten days ago some of them actually thought President Wilson would win in a walk. No such opinion prevails now.

If the Wilson policies were right or expedient why don't the Democrats defend them? If they were wrong or ill-advised what sense is there in asking: What are you going to do about it? The Wilson administration has made the record. It must stand or fall on that record. Wilson, not Hughes, nor Roosevelt, nor Taft, is on trial.

WHIFFIN DID NOT LAND THE APPOINTMENT.

The friends of Mr. C. W. Whiffin are deeply chagrined that he was not appointed Surveyor General for Idaho. Mr. Whiffin was assured of the appointment a long time ago. In preparation for assuming charge of the office he took a special course in civil engineering. In fact Mr. Whiffin was ready in every way to move into the office.

The trouble with Mr. Whiffin is that his friends in Canyon county are without influence in state or national affairs. The state chairman and national committeeman pay no more attention to the representations of the Democratic organization of Canyon county than if they were so many sticks. The real power is Judge Will R. King and when Mr. King pulls the string the Democratic puppets jump. Speculation as to why and how Judge King acquired his power might be interesting but it is not highly profitable. He has it and will continue to exercise it during the balance of the Wilson administration. Judge King takes what he wants and the "deserving Democrats" of Idaho get what is left.

In this particular instance Judge King selected a very good man. That may or may not be comforting to the Democrats of the county and state.

DO YOU APPROVE OR DISAPPROVE OF THE RECORD?

The record of the present national administration has been made. The Democratic party is entitled to stand or fall on its record. The only question that any citizen should ask himself is: Do I approve or disapprove of the record as it is written? If he believes the record to be a creditable record he should support President Wilson for re-election. If he believes the record to be a discreditable record he should support Mr. Hughes. The argument that everybody makes mistakes and that Mr. Wilson's mistakes should be forgotten is flimsy and demonstrates that the record is not creditable. No man can successfully appeal for a verdict on the fact that somebody else might have done as bad or worse. The record is there for consideration. It is a worthy record or an unworthy record.

The Republican candidate for president, Mr. Charles E. Hughes, is touring the country. He has attacked the Wilson administration at a dozen points and finds it vulnerable everywhere. The friends of the administration are not attempting to answer Mr. Hughes but are contenting themselves with asking what he would have done, or what he will do, or if he never made mistakes. Mr. Hughes is not on trial in this campaign. He had nothing to do with the record. It was made by Mr. Wilson and if mistakes were made they are Mr. Wilson's mistakes. We do not believe that Mr. Wilson can be elected on the mistakes of his administration. It is a queer day if the mistakes, rather than the achievements, are to prove the strength of the administration.

THE CANDIDACY OF CAPTAIN PATCH.

We are of the opinion that Captain L. V. Patch, upon mature reflection, will not be half as excited over his candidacy for lieutenant governor, as some of his friends. He will realize that his candidacy will place him in an equivocal position in more ways than one, and propriety, at least, will urge him to advance his political fortunes with care and circumspection, lest there be a reaction that will be to his disadvantage. A number of Captain Patch's Payette

friends have gone so far as to state that the Captain's candidacy is the whole issue in the present campaign, and that they are willing to subserve the interests and welfare of the Republican party to the interests of this particular candidacy. Such statements are ill-advised to say the least and will not accomplish much toward the ends desired. In propriety, in tradition and in law there is much that would lead a careful man to curb his political ambitions while in the service of the army of the United States. At least sound judgment dictates that political ambition be cultivated modestly. The assiduous pursuit of civil office is not becoming to a man fighting for his country on the frontier. There are those who will say that the luxuries of civil life are more attractive than the hardships of the soldier. The emoluments of peace may be greater, in the estimation of some, than the honors of war, but this can never be said of the true soldier, whose patriotism is never diluted with anything less worthy than the love of martial honor.

The candidacy of Captain Patch presents something unusual in politics. When Mr. Patch announced that he was a candidate for lieutenant governor there was no thought of interference in Mexico. The Republicans of Idaho looked upon Mr. Patch with great favor. In fact had there been no call for mobilization of the militia Mr. Patch would have had no opposition. The call came and Mr. Patch immediately responded. He secured a captaincy commission and left for the border where he will remain no man knows how long. It is assumed that his presence, in the judgment of Captain Patch, and in the judgment of the appointing authority, is needed on the border. It is assumed that Captain Patch will feel under obligation to remain on the border so long as his presence there is needed. In the interval the state of Idaho needs a lieutenant governor. The friends of Captain Patch are asking that he be called from his post of duty to serve their political ends. There are dozens of men who can fill the office of lieutenant governor. There are few men who can fill, with credit, the office of captain of a company on the field. Is it fair to Mr. Patch to put him up against a proposition where he must quit a position for which he is qualified, which is to his liking, and in which he can carve out a creditable career, in order that he may preside over a session of the Idaho legislature?

When Mr. Patch volunteered his services he exercised his choice. He plainly stated that he considered it his duty to go to the border. If he had preferred a political office at this time he would have remained in Idaho. At that time he knew that he could not fill two positions, one in the military and the other in the civil administration of the country.

What do the friends of Captain Patch require that he do? Will they force him to resign his commission in the army? or, will they let him refrain from serving, if elected, as lieutenant governor of Idaho? He cannot do both. He cannot leave the army temporarily. He must quit the service for good or not at all. The authorities will not accept the services of a man for a part of the time. The law, even if the authorities were willing, would not permit the same man to hold civil office and a military commission. We do not imagine that the friends of Captain Patch will say that he is ready to quit the army—throw up his commission, desert his post—in order to fill a political office in Idaho. Even his enemies, if he has enemies, will not accuse Captain Patch of a willingness to leave the border for such a purpose.

The traditions of this country, and those traditions have been enacted into law, attempt to keep the civil and military authority clearly separate. An officer of the army cannot hold a position in civil life. The wisdom of the provision of law has never been questioned and it is not likely to be seriously questioned in this instance. Captain Patch is ineligible to hold the office of lieutenant governor, without quitting the service of the country. There is absolutely no question about that. We are of the opinion that the friends of Captain Patch are not ready to say that he will quit the service. Then it follows that these friends, friends who are urging him for lieutenant governor, are of the mind that this office is of so little importance that it makes no difference whether it is filled or vacant. The people of the state prefer that the office be acceptably filled.

The Republicans of Idaho who think that the office of lieutenant governor is an important office; and with all due respect for Captain Patch; have prevailed upon Mr. B. M. Holt of Caldwell to become a candidate. In presenting Mr. Holt they present one of the biggest, broadest and most public spirited men in Idaho. Mr. Holt is a man of broad experience; of the right viewpoint on all relations of state; and of great force of character and brilliancy of mind. He is a man big enough to fill any position within the gift of the people of Idaho. If he should be elected lieutenant governor he will fill that position with distinction. If he should be called upon to act as governor he will not be found wanting in a single particular.

Mr. Holt's whole interest is in Idaho and he is as much concerned in good government and clean politics as any man in the state. He is also concerned and vitally interested in the healthy growth and development of the state. In short in every respect it is to Mr. Holt's interest to promote the welfare of every section of Idaho.

The Tribune urges its readers to keep in mind the disadvantages that would come should Mr. Patch be elected—the disadvantage to Mr. Patch personally and to the state as a whole. They should also keep in mind the standing, character and reputation of Mr. Holt. If they will do this and in even temper consider the question in all its ramifications The Tribune and the friends of Mr. Holt will be perfectly satisfied.

LET THE GALLED JADE WINCE

(Boston Transcript.)

Democrats are desperate. On no other theory can we explain their preposterous complaints against Mr. Hughes' destructive criticism of their blundering. They make no attempt to answer him. In that they display a discretion which is almost human; for he is unanswerable. The absolute truth of every count in his indictment of Wilsonian blundering is impregnable. Denial would be fantastic folly. Justification is impossible. But what says the old lawyer's rule? "No case. Abuse the opposing attorney!" But to follow that rule is to confess defeat.

Their complaints are based upon two grounds. One is that it is not good morals nor sound patriotism to criticize the president, particularly when he is confronted with grave problems. To that we must demur. There is nothing about Woodrow Wilson so sacrosanct as to exempt him from the common and otherwise universal fate of presidents. The rule of lese majeste has never prevailed in the United States to forbid legitimate and truthful criticism and condemnation of the acts of any public official, save on the judicial bench. Venomous personal abuse and criminal incitement, such as was directed against Washington, against Lincoln, and against McKinley, actually leading to the murder of the last-named, is of course detestable. But there is no such railing in Mr. Hughes' tremendous indictment of the Wilson administration. He is as coldly impersonal as ever he was in framing a judicial decision on the supreme bench. That, indeed, is why his criticisms so greatly hurt the Democrats and sting them to futile fury.

Nor does patriotism require men to hold their peace when an inept and impotent administration is involving the country in embarrassment and humiliation, and is exposing it to danger of something worse. To do so would be to compound a felony. The fundamental theory of party government is that the opposition shall be a critic of the government, for the good of the latter and of the country. The opposition would abdicate its legitimate functions and lose its very reason for existence if it did not offer such criticism. It would be guilty of moral treason to the nation if it saw grave evil being done and did not denounce it.

Equally flimsy and shallow is the other ground of complaint, that Mr. Hughes criticizes the errors of Mr. Wilson without telling what he himself would do, and without formulating a complete constructive policy such as his administration would pursue were it in office at that time. The demand that Mr. Hughes shall thus advise and coach the present administration is impertinent; and the demand that he shall thus inform the nation is superfluous. Indeed, it is disingenuous. Nobody who knows anything at all about national politics is today in the slightest doubt as to what Mr. Wilson's place, or as to what the policy of the Republican party would be if it were in control of the government. The party's record is perfectly well known and its platform is comprehensive and unequivocal; while Mr. Hughes' personal declarations, both in his despatch to the nominating convention and in his speech of acceptance, have been decidedly more detailed and positive than those of almost if not of any preceding presidential candidate.

The fact is that all this shrill and hysterical clamor for a "constructive policy" from Mr. Hughes is utterly insincere. It is simply the desperate device of beaten men to dodge the issue, and to get the country to discuss Mr. Hughes instead of Mr. Wilson's policies. Mr. Hughes is not on trial. It is the administration of Mr. Wilson that is under consideration. It is the Democratic party that is at the bar. "Let the galled jade wince; our withers are unwrung."

PRESIDENT'S REVERSALS.

(From the Chicago Examiner.)
President Wilson was in favor of a single presidential term. Now he is against it.

President Wilson was in favor of the Garrison Continental Army plan. Now he is against it.

President Wilson was opposed to increasing the navy. Now he demands that the navy be made the largest in the world.

President Wilson was opposed to young men spending time in military training. Now he demands that 400,000 be trained.

President Wilson was opposed to a tariff commission. Now he demands a tariff commission.

President Wilson favored intervention in Mexico, and did send the army to intervene. Now he declares that while he is president "nobody shall interfere in Mexico."

President Wilson demanded that all Mexican claimants get together in a conference to establish a de facto government, and threatened non-recognition of any who refused. President Wilson then recognized as the Mexican ruler the only claimant who did not, and would not, join in the conference.

President Wilson was in favor of free Panama Canal tolls. After his election he compelled the Democratic majority to repeal the free tolls law.

President Wilson wanted to "knock Bryan into a cocked hat," and when elected made him his chief adviser.

President Wilson was opposed to the initiative and referendum. Then he declared in favor of it. Since then he has forgotten it.

President Wilson was out and out in favor of free trade on theoretical grounds. Now he says he doesn't care anything about free trade theories.

President Wilson is for woman suffrage in New Jersey and against woman suffrage in Washington.

President Wilson was opposed to preparedness as late as last year. Now he is preaching preparedness fer-

vently. President Wilson was pledged to protect American lives and property in any foreign country, Mexico included. Now he says it is none of our business what happens in Mexico.

We leave to President Wilson's apologists the task of reconciling so many contradictions. To us it seems that President Wilson has no fixed principles or convictions upon any subject under the sun, and that he is consistent only in advocating anything that promises to promote re-election and his personal ambitions.

A BLACK CANYON PROPOSAL.

Ninety thousand acres of good land on the North Side.

If we put water two feet deep on 90,000 acres it makes 180,000 acre feet. Two feet deep of water will raise the crops of this region. Payette lake easily has five square miles of water 100 feet deep. Run a tunnel two miles long 10 by 30 feet at a cost of one hundred dollars per foot, which will take \$1,056,000.00. Give the tunnel 20 feet fall to the mile and move the water in it 10 feet a second and this delivers 67,500 inches at the mouth of the tunnel. That will water the North Side.

Remember that we can not run water up hill in canals, but we can run electric power lines up hill or down, just as we most need.

Go to some rock point on the Payette river and blow the mountain off into the river there. There take out 150,000 inches of water and hold it up along a good region for making canals, until we gain 150 feet, and there drop it onto turbines connected with other machinery and make enough power to raise 100,000 inches of water 100 feet. Put this power on wires and carry it to the Gem District and use the water from Snake river that now goes on down to the sea.

Go a few miles further down on the Payette and pick this same power water up at some other rock point, hold it up in a canal until 150 foot fall has been gained, and there drop it and make power that will raise 100,000 inches of water a hundred feet somewhere in this region. Go another 10 miles down Payette river and there put in a similar power plant and put it on the wires and take out of Payette river down at the correct point for crossing Boise river valley to the south side, cut the dam of Lake Lowell and farm that 9100 acres of good land, using this Payette water that has been caught up at some economical point over above Sweet.

Put in another power plant similar to those already mentioned, and put the force on the wires and pick up Payette river water at just the proper engineering point to be best distributed on the North Side through canals. I presume it may be safely stated that 150,000 inches of water falling 140 feet will lift 100,000 inches of water 100 feet anywhere within a hundred miles of the drop. Electric energy ought not to leak more than 7 per cent in that distance and pump and mechanical friction should not use up more than 30 per cent.

Since Arrow Rock is now able to amply care for all the south side, this article may be confined more especially to the north side.

These drops can be put in at an expense of \$300,000.00 each and five of them will revolutionize power matters in all Idaho. Two of them will pick up 100,000 inches of water a few miles above Emmett and from that point canals may be economically built. At a cost of \$4,000,000.00 the entire 90,000 acres on the North side can be irrigated, power enough to spare to water Gem District at a cost of one dollar per acre per year, every village and town lighted in this whole region, every electric car spent speeding its way the Short Line may quit using coal, and every mill and elevator and moving shaft and wheel be hitched on to the main electric line.

Recall that three or four electric wires made of copper or aluminum, three-quarters of an inch in diameter, will carry enough water to irrigate three hundred thousand acres of land if that land is within one hundred feet elevation of that water.

Let us quit selling everything to some old rich skinflint in the east who looks upon the west as a soft snap and upon its people as soft heads. If we could corral all the power in Payette river at Payette lakes and use it where we need it, the people of this state would soon be relieved of half of their useless labor and two-thirds of their useless worries. Recall that

Payette lake is four thousand feet above our valleys where we use the irrigation water. One inch of water leaving Payette lake therefore has within it enough power to lift water enough from Snake river to irrigate just forty acres of that splendid land in the Gem District.

Just as soon as a man gets to be worth a million dollars, he likes him out for the east and there begins to talk about the money making facilities in the west. His daughters begin to fall in love with those eastern dyspeptics and thanks God that she got out of the west in time to escape the red blooded pintoos who are just fools enough to go on working and worrying and voting to sell everything Idaho has, at half price to rich old scoundrels who plan to squeeze us out of whatever little comfort and ease we have left in us.

Of course we must have rich men in the world, but we have just about enough of them now. A few coming on each year will keep up the supply. Let's have a great number of men in Idaho who are able to take a little jaunt at even tide with the children of his bosom, and the wife of his youth.

God has done his best to make this country a desirable place in which men can live, but we get in a haste and sell out.

Let us start in to divide our time up with eight hours for work, eight hours for rest and recreation and eight hours for rendering service to any distressed worthy brother, and after a while there will be few distressed worthy brothers among us.

I do not know how God could have made it any clearer that he meant well by the people who would one day live in Idaho, unless he had cut some great big signs in the rocks in our mountains and put angels there to draw our attention to them, and at that, some shrewd financial interests would have bought up the angels and gotten control of the rock signs and charged us four bits a look.

A READER.

Decision Given on Nitrate Locations in Southeastern Oregon.

On my return from Portland, I have been asked by several of my friends which would be the proper location to make in the nitrate beds of southern Oregon in Malheur county.

As Judge Wolverton decided in the circuit court in this case, the lode location, and not the placer, would be the proper location to make. The case was brought to determine this question, therefore I advise my friends in making a location to locate as lode, if wanted for actual mining, but if wanted for a stock company anything is good enough.

R. H. Johnson was my attorney in this case.

The case of which the American Nitrate company spoke in the States. man of August 3rd is to quiet title of the ground that Judge Wolverton decided was to be located as lode location. If there is any more litigation, without a doubt it will be decided as the first case was.

They claim this case will not be tried until fall; I ask the public why they should put it off that long. I will buy some of this stock if they will guarantee me a title to the ground in dispute.

We also have the judgment of the most prominent men in the state as to the value of the nitrate deposit. I hope they are right, I myself have no stock to sell.

D. J. SULLIVAN.

LAKE LOWELL

Rev. Mills of Greenleaf preached a very interesting sermon at the Appleton M. E. church Sunday morning.

Mr. Harrington and little girl of Vale, Oregon, is here visiting her brother and wife, Mr. and Mrs. Slaght and family.

Mr. and Mrs. Leitritz and children made a trip to Payette lakes in their auto last week. They came home Sunday, reporting a fine time.

Mr. and Mrs. Earl Zeal and father and mother of Lakeview spent Sunday afternoon at the Gragg home.

Mrs. J. W. McAdams is nursing in Caldwell for a few weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. Claire Sower of Nampa spent a few days last week at the B. W. Sower home.

Rev. Mills and family of Greenleaf took Sunday dinner with Mr. and Mrs. Weeks and family.

Rev. Kelley of Riverside will preach at the Appleton M. E. church Sunday morning at 11:30.

Mr. and Mrs. Coy Matlock have moved to Meridian.

Cement Has Advanced

Cement has advanced in price. Our price is still the same. Cement will probably continue to increase in cost. Sooner or later we will be forced to raise our price proportionately. If you contemplate improvements of any kind make them now. Take advantage of the present price.

Cement is the building material of the day. It is becoming more popular as it becomes better known and more generally used.

Cement must be thoroughly understood and rightly handled to give the best satisfaction. We understand Cement. We guarantee our Cement Work. Consult us about Cement and its Uses. We cannot afford to mislead you.

Terry & McGee

ALL THINGS CEMENT CALDWELL, IDAHO