

# THE CALDWELL TRIBUNE

Established December 7, 1883.  
Sworn Circulation Over 2500  
Published by  
THE CALDWELL PRINTING CO.  
(Limited)  
Tribune Building  
811 Main Street  
Subscription - - \$2.00 Per Annum  
Advertising Rates on Application.  
Entered the Postoffice at Caldwell, Idaho, as second class matter.

## THE NOMINATION OF HOLT

The Republicans of Idaho nominated Mr. B. M. Holt of this city for lieutenant governor. In making this nomination, under the circumstances, the Republicans exercised rare, good judgment. Mr. Holt is a man who will add strength to the Republican state ticket by inspiring confidence among the people of the state. He will fill the office with honor to himself and the state.

Captain L. V. Patch who was a candidate against Mr. Holt is a very good man and were it not for the fact that he is serving in the army would have had no oppositor at the primary election. The Republicans of the state were convinced that partisan friends of Captain Patch were placing him in an embarrassing position, and either depriving the country of his services on the border, or the state of a lieutenant governor. They did not feel that Captain Patch should be forced to make a choice under such circumstances.

The members of the state militia and the friends of the state militia should keep in mind that Mr. Holt is a friend of the organization. He has nothing against the militia and will do anything and everything to promote its welfare along legitimate lines. The militia should keep out of politics, however. Friends, rather than officers, can do a great deal for the militia organization, and will be glad to do so. The friends of the militia who supported Captain Patch can rest assured that the organization has a good and loyal friend in Mr. Holt.

Neither Captain Patch nor Mr. Holt made an active campaign. The matter was left in the hands of the voters. The decision of the voters of Idaho was registered at the primary election.

## THE PRIMARY ELECTION.

The primary election is over with the utmost satisfaction to the candidates who were nominated whatever the unsuccessful ones may think about it and however the people may feel. The cost to the people of Idaho has been several thousand dollars. A comparatively small percentage of the voters took the trouble to vote.

We presume that on the whole fairly good candidates were placed in nomination. The tickets will average up about the same as in years gone by. We do not believe that any one claims that the candidates this year are any better than were the candidates under the old convention system. We do not believe that any one will claim that we are today getting better, more economical, more efficient or even more representative government than we got ten years ago. If the direct primary system has not bettered conditions of government of what use is it? That is the question the next legislature should answer.

We have observed primary election after primary election in hopes that sooner or later the system would justify itself. The expense is a small item provided results accrue in some manner or other. When the results do not follow it is time that the taxpayers look to the cost. A burdensome, expensive system should not be retained year after year simply because somebody has said that that particular system safeguards the interests of the taxpayers when experiences show that the statement is not true.

## REPUBLICANS SHOULD FORGET DIFFERENCES.

Of course some little ill feeling was engendered at the primary election. No contest occurs without leaving a feeling of bitterness in spots. Now that the candidates have been nominated the Republicans of the county and state should forget their little differences. The differences at the primary election were only differences of judgment. All the candidates were Republicans, and we were all striving for the same ends—the ultimate success of the Republican ticket.

The conditions in the state are most favorable for Republican success. The Alexander administration must be defended throughout the campaign, and the governor is vulnerable at a hundred points. His ill-advised and reckless promises made two years ago were not fulfilled. The people today know Mr. Alexander and they will not be fooled again. The entire state ticket will go through without trouble.

In nation the outlook is just as bright. Mr. Hughes is making a wonderful campaign. Already assisting him are former Presidents Roosevelt and Taft and the great Republican and Progressive leaders of four years ago. Nationally the Republican party is re-united and in a position to win out all along the line. The last battle cry of the administration has dwindled to the snivel, "He kept us out of war." When, where and how President Wilson kept us out of war is not given. He certainly did not keep us out of war with Mexico and we never had a chance of getting into war elsewhere. The great compromise Mr. Wilson made when he again proved himself "too proud to fight" has shown the president to be little more than a politician, and the reaction has already set in. The failure of the economic policies of the administration are known of all men and are best illustrated by the present "war taxes" notwithstanding the fact that "he kept us out of war."

Locally everything looks favorable for Republican success. The county is normally Republican and will be found in line in November with an old time Republican majority.

## MR. GRIFFITHS JIPPED BY DEMOCRATS

Mr. H. A. Griffiths is entitled to feel sore at his Democratic friends of Canyon county. He was jipped by the organization. He was lead to the slaughter like a lamb. He was played for a sucker and in his innocence of guile proved to be one. He trusted the Democrats of Caldwell and they handed him a package.

The Tribune offers Mr. Griffiths its sympathy. We know exactly how he feels. Base betrayal by one's friends is worse than ambush by one's enemies. However he must swallow the humiliation. Partisanship requires that he submit with as good grace as he can. He can show his true, blue Democracy by helping his opponent. We believe that he will do that very thing.

## POOR PAYETTE

Poor Payette traded itself out of its entire stock in trade. Starting out with the entire legislature and the lieutenant governor it wound up with absolutely nothing. Payette is a poor trader. It has the commercial instinct but not the ability to accumulate.

Payette should take to heart its lesson. The next time, if experience can teach, it will satisfy itself with a reasonable number of offices. There is nothing to be gained by trading with everybody who shows up.

## JUST FOLLOWING MR. TAFT

(Philadelphia Public Ledger.)  
The Republican orators in Maine will have little difficulty in riddling Democratic arguments if they are all as disingenuous as the statement made by Secretary Baker as to the nature

of the president's Mexican policy. Ignoring the fact that Mr. Taft did have been clearly set out by ex-Secretary of State Knox, Mr. Baker told his Waterville audience:

"President Taft declined to recognize the dissolute monster (Huerta). Secretary of State Knox withheld the approval of the United States from that sort of treachery. President Wilson withheld recognition from Huerta, and the long and troubled course of our dealings with Mexico has been, in part at least, because both President Taft and President Wilson believed that a nation loving justice—as I hope we love it—could not extend its favor to this mediæval despot."

What Mr. Taft was doing in the twelve days in which he had to act on Huerta before President Wilson took office is told in the succinct statement of the same situation made Mr. Knox in Pittsburgh this year:

"What Mr. Wilson inherited from Mr. Taft was an outstanding unanswered diplomatic request to the de facto government at Mexico City for definite assurances for the security of American rights and the adjustment of American claims as a preliminary to the consideration of the question of recognition. What Mr. Wilson did was to repudiate the policy of his predecessor, in this as in all other things, and create a situation that made the adjustment of American rights impossible."

But why, when the partisans of the administration tell you they are proud of the "Wilson policy," do they try to make out that it is merely the policy of President Taft logically continued by his innocent successor and imitator in the White House? And what is to be thought of the probity of cabinet members like Mr. Baker, who, for a glib partisan advantage, makes such statements when all the documents in the case, aside from ex-President Taft's recent utterances, put him out of court?

## HUGHES' THOROUGHNESS

(From New York Mail.)  
Mr. Hughes unconsciously revealed the dominant trait in his character when he declared in one of his speeches early in the campaign that when he was judge he was completely a judge, and now that he is candidate he is completely a candidate.

The Hughes trait is thoroughness. He moves slowly but surely. He searches for the fact, and acts only on that. He is always on sure ground. No one can drive him into a position he cannot defend. There is no campaign clap-trap about him. When Mr. Hughes declared that the head of the Geodetic Survey was a horse doctor he knew what he was talking about. Secretary of Commerce Redfield, who had appointed the horse doctor, lasted just one round in the ring with Mr. Hughes on this subject. Hughes knew what he was talking about; Redfield did not.

So it will be found as the campaign develops, and when Mr. Hughes begins his work in the White House. He will always be found standing on the facts in the case—not on theories and not on partisan prejudice. He will be master of the subject, whatever it may be, at the time of decision—in full command of every fact and figure. That was his habit while governor of Albany and while justice at Washington. It will be his habit as chief executive of the nation. He will be completely a president. That is what the country needs.

## LOCAL AID FOR ALLIES' BLIND

Mr. John C. Rice, president of the Caldwell Commercial Bank, has undertaken a humanitarian work which is exceptionally worthy of commendation. As local sub-treasurer of the B. F. B. Permanent Blind Relief War Fund, he is raising a substantial sum in this community to train the many blinded British, French and Belgian soldiers in trades not requiring sight so that they can support themselves and their families in spite of their terrible misfortune.

The blinded soldiers of the Allies are unusually deserving. Their lives have been permanently wrecked in the defense of their homes, families and countries. They can be rescued from their apparently hopeless fate by the establishment of a practical and businesslike system of training schools, employment agencies, work-shops and exchanges which will create a market for blind-made products.

Their own governments, being overburdened with many more immediate and vital problems, cannot either at present or for years to come establish such a system of institutions as adequately or completely as is desirable from a humanitarian standpoint.

If America will help, almost all the many unfortunate blinded soldiers of the Allies can, within a very few years, be restored to a real usefulness and at least to a comparative prosperity and happiness.

If America, on the other hand, ignores this noble world-duty, many of our fellow-human beings, though exceptionally deserving of aid, may be condemned to a slow and miserable death of poverty and despair as public charges upon their communities.

The B. F. B. Permanent Blind Relief War Fund, which is already organized in practically every state and in several hundred cities, has been founded by leading American bankers, philanthropists and business men. Among its American organizers are the Hon. Elihu Root, Vincent Astor, August Belmont, the Hon. Lyman J. Gage, U. S. Senator Thomas P. Gore, the Hon. Myron T. Herrick, the Hon. Robert Bacon, Otto H. Kahn, Whitney Warren, Joseph Widener, and George Alexander Kessler.

Its honorary treasurers are Frank A. Vanderlip, president of the National City Bank; Sir Edward Holden, chairman of the London City and Midland Bank; and M. Georges Pallain, governor general of the Bank of France. The patronage of the king and queen of England, the king and queen of Belgium and the president of France has been obtained for the distribution of the fund in their respective countries.

Mr. Rice, we think, deserves general and generous support in his public spirited local leadership of this press.

## THE OBSERVATORY

I suppose many of my readers have heard of the writer Harold Bell Wright, and such books as "The Shepherd of the Hills" and "The Winning of Barbara Worth," not to mention his others; I had been in the Ozark region where the scene of the first named is laid, which gave an added interest, and the descriptions of Imperial Valley, scenes and works, were intelligible to one living in a Reclamation District with its dams, canals, financial and social problems. These two books left most pleasant mental pictures which have been a pleasure to recall. And now comes another which appeals to us who live in an arid country. This is named "When a Man's a Man," and its title reminds one that Mr. Wright admires the real manliness that makes a man an approved and winsome man; young fellows whom it would be a pleasure to know.

The scene of this story is laid in the higher altitudes of central Arizona, in the big cattle region near Prescott, and the sentiment of the story is as clear and healthy as the atmosphere of those uplands; the movement and physical prowess, the skill and courage, remind me of the cattle range stories I used to hear around Cheyenne thirty years ago; a few years more and such range life will be a thing of the past, and for one I am grateful to Mr. Wright for picturing it so faithfully and vividly, getting the tone and color from those who really participated in such life.

The plot is not very "wicked," but just like what is common enough in real life, the cattle country life; a good specimen of physical manhood, educated, refined, with all the manly instincts of a "good fellow," had the misfortune to be born into one of the richest of eastern families, and the life in which he was reared palling to him, with failure to win the noble woman he desired because he seemed to have no real purpose in life except to "kill time" and spend his millions, made him disgusted with himself and set him roving; and by a combination of circumstances he brings up at Prescott at time of a county fair, which results in his taking a new turn. Noble self-made fellows, bright, ambitious, clean, who have aspired to get more than the animal satisfaction of eating, sleeping and showing off, come on the scene; mostly inspired by a large-minded, big hearted cattleman and his motherly wife, who have struggled together from small things, "roughed it" in earlier days, and now "won out;" and here in the wide basin, surrounded by mountains with rich grass valleys, great herds, cattle men, cow-punchers, life-like boys at the home ranch, and also an attractive girl, born and raised here, with a few years of eastern schooling, we have pictured exciting incidents of such life, with side-lights of some of the grossness and baseness of the evildoer who may be found in any cattle country, as well as the opposite.

In the working out of the plot a certain "famous professor of aesthetics" is introduced as one of the characters and made to perform his part in working up the crisis. I have had some experience with life from the Atlantic to the Great Basin, and I have never met such a character; but Mr. Wright was born in central New York educated in Ohio, was a popular preacher in Kansas and Missouri, and so may have run across this "specter."

Greenlund has the book on sale, and I am surprised to learn that the demand is large. In Greenlund's window is a picture of the Arizona camp where the author wrote the book, which is also made a part of the country in which the scene of the story is laid.

There has recently been published a "History of the New York Public Library" in which a queer fact is recorded. A few weeks after it was opened in 1854 a prominent man of that day, who was responsible for the founding of the Astor Library, writing to another prominent man of Boston tells of the large number of people patronizing the library, but mourns over the fact that the "young fry" who come there to read desire the "trashy, such as Scott, Cooper, Dickens, Punch and the (London) Illustrated News."

But he says that to his mind it is better for them to be reading such books rather than spinning street yarns, and as long as they are orderly and quiet, as they now are, I shall not object to their amusing themselves with poor books." Well, well. Think of that! "Scott, Cooper and Dickens" classed as "poor books." Those men faithfully portrayed for us the manners, customs and scenes of which they wrote. And such a book as "When a Man's a Man" is preserving for us a faithful picture of the cattle country, its men and women and life.

Many books I just read in passing and let them drift out of my mind and memory; others leave an impression, and when I am tired I love to re-read passages from them; there are chapters in this book that I shall enjoy re-reading.

Every humane and large hearted person deserving to assist this good work should address their contributions to Mr. Rice at the Caldwell Commercial Bank, and he, in turn, will forward them to Mr. Frank A. Vanderlip at the Fund's American headquarters, 590 Fifth Avenue, New York.

## A SELF-INFLICTED BLOW

(From the New York Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin.)  
It is unfortunate for the administration at Washington that, at this critical time, when it is burdened with exceptional responsibilities of wide significance, the confidence of the public in its clear vision and its firm adherence to sound policy should be so shaken by the attitude assumed by the president toward an internal menace by a lawless combination of men in the railway service. He has delivered a staggering blow to confidence in his own direction of governmental action. When the heads of the unions of men

## BOYCOTTED

We, the people of this United States of America, are supposed to be governed by laws: One of these laws known as the Sherman Anti-Trust Law with which most of you are familiar is being violated.

Should Tom Jones violate a national or state law he would be looked down upon as a criminal.

Some of our competitors here in Caldwell together with a long string of Boise jobbers, brokers and middlemen have formed a conspiracy which is against your and our interests. (They have always prospered at your expense.)

If this financially strong bunch do what they intend to do it will only be a short time till they put the Co-operative store on the hum.

Every consumer in this entire valley is being benefitted directly or indirectly by the presence of our store.

Do you want Monopoly? Throw your patronage our way and we will attempt to give you the best of service together with quality at the very lowest figures, giving you that positive assurance that every purchase is as represented or your money gladly refunded.

With your sincere support and our combined ability to buy for cash in large quantities will enable us to stay in business a few weeks longer. We desire to thank you one and all for the past favors and wish to remain at your command.

## THE CO-OPERATIVE STORE

in the service of operating the essential agencies of interstate commerce made their demand for higher pay, refused to have the question submitted to an impartial tribunal of arbitration, and threatened to suspend that service if the demand was not complied with, with all the direful consequences that might follow, not only to the railroad companies, but to the industries and business of the whole country and the comfort of its people, they put themselves conspicuously in the wrong. Whether or not their conduct violated any technical requirement or restriction of statutory or common law, it was in defiance of every principle of reason and justice and humanity, as much so as the "stand and deliver" command of the highwayman. There was but one position for the authority of government and the law-abiding sense of the public to take in the face of such a menace. That position the head of the government failed to take. It does not follow that it will not be taken by the public on which he must rely for support.

## A Depressing Document.

The appeal which the president has made to the two houses of congress, gathered at his request in joint session, is a depressing document. The representatives of the railroad companies, which had so much at stake for their investors and for the shippers of merchandise over their lines, felt it to be their duty to resist the demand in the face of the threat which was intended to intimidate them into surrendering, but they were willing to submit the question to a judicial examination and the decision of an impartial tribunal. President Wilson yielded to the threatening party on the ground that the essential demand was for the eight-hour day in the railroad service, which he believed should be accepted while everything else was reserved for arbitration. In his address to congress he said that "the whole spirit of the time and the preponderant evidence of economic experience spoke for the eight-hour day," "in the interest of health, efficiency, contentment and the general increase of economic vigor." It had been made perfectly plain that that was not the issue in this case. There was no proposal to fix the limit of service to that daily period of time, which is impracticable in operating the railroad trains. The term was used only as a basis for reckoning the compensation for whatever time was occupied each day in that service. That time was not to be changed, but changing the time basis of reckoning wages that was demanded, would involve a large increase in the amount to be paid. That was the real question; and, considering the increase in expenses if the demand was granted and the consequent loss when income could not be correspondingly increased, it was obviously a question for judicial inquiry and decision, and not for surrender to an imperative demand accompanied by a threat.

## A Misrepresentation.

The president's appeal is vitiated by a misrepresentation, conscious or unconscious, of the very elements of the situation. He speaks of his offer of "friendly services of the administration" to see that justice was done, which was accepted by the brotherhoods, but declined by the representatives of the railroads. The reason for that result is plain enough. The offer was based upon granting at once the chief demand of the brotherhoods, the one thing they insisted upon and based their threat upon, and settling everything else afterwards. That would determine the issue for the time being in favor of the party making the de-

mand and the threat, with its certainty of effect if granted, and would leave the rest in uncertainty. The other party could not be expected in reason to assent to that, and now it is proposed that congress settle the question in a hurry to avert the catastrophe, by legislation one feature of which is "the establishment of the eight-hour day as the legal basis alike of work and wages in the employment of all railway employees, who are actually engaged in the work of operating trains in interstate transportation."

## President Is Responsible.

This would amount to a statutory compulsion of compliance with the one essential demand of those threatening to suspend the railway service of the country. The other five proposals are virtually subsidiary to this; but whatever their merits, apart from carrying support for it, they are too important and too uncertain in their effect to be hurried through the processes of enactment into law. They need careful consideration, and the catastrophe to be averted is threatened for next Monday. The brotherhoods and the president are putting congress and the people of the country in an absurd position of craven surrender to an arrogant dictation. Is that to be submitted to? It depends now upon congress. The president has put it up to that body, but he cannot escape responsibility. Will congress repeat or support his blunder? If the proper stand had been taken at the first we do not believe there would have been a strike. If it is taken now the strike may be averted or at least made futile for its object, for we believe the public sentiment of the country would rally to the support of a sound policy presented with unwavering courage. But if the strike is inevitable, let it come, and rally the country to the vindication of the right and the maintenance of public order and justice. Like other forms of warfare for the right, the result may be worth the cost and is greatly to be preferred to yielding to wrong, which always brings its penalty.

Little Helen, the tot who went through the long ordeal in the Canyon hospital last winter and spring, underwent another operation four weeks ago today, is sound and well and will never again feel ill effects from her terrible burns of two years ago. Dr. Cole did several delicate operations on the tiny body, transplanted human skin, removed scared tissues, repaired drawn places, put nature to work in a different way, aided nature over difficult place in her work on the little girl, brought his keen skill to bear on conditions, used the knife cautiously and sympathetically as the little form lay before him, and worked out the final recovery and absolute healing of an almost hopeless case and the Hired Man on behalf of the friends and acquaintances gives Cole the heartiest kind of thanks, and to Mrs. Spurgeon for her care we give thanks, and to all the children and older folks who handed in the dimes and quarters and dollars for expenses for Helen, we give the thanks of the Associated Charities and its friends. Hurrah for Helen.

Johnstown (Pa.) Leader—Imports from Canada increased \$40,000,000 in 1914 over 1913 and we lost \$71,000,000 in exports. Underwood was worth \$111,000,000 to Canada. For 1915 the difference was \$155,000,000.

Some day a Republican congress will be courageous enough to take up this question of southern representation and deal with it as the constitution authorizes.

## Cement Work of All Kinds

We are contractors and builders of all manner of buildings and structures made of cement. We specialize in Cement and by years of study, use and experience with this great building material have come to know it thoroughly—much better than the average man. We know its good points. We also know where it cannot be used to the best advantage. We never advise the use of Cement unless Cement is the Best Material to use.

We cannot afford to advise you wrong. We will not do it. We respect the material we use. Consult.

## Terry & McGee

ALL THINGS CEMENT CALDWELL, IDAHO

# WILLIAM FOX

PRESENTS

## WILLIAM FARNUM

The Star With the \$100,000 Face

IN

# "A Man of Sorrow"

A Play of Tremendous Situations  
Based on the Celebrated State Triumph  
"HOODMAN BLIND"

Tonight, Friday, Sept. 8th  
BUNGALOW THEATRE