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ABOUT 25 PER CENT EFFICIENT

We presume that when government is about 25 per cent efficient that is about all that can be expected. Greater efficiency would excite alarm, and possibly derision. We have no hopes of government speeding itself up.

We note that the public schools of Caldwell, after their habit, are crowded this year. It is with difficulty and inconvenience to teachers and pupils that all the children will be schooled. This condition is not peculiar to Caldwell. It is generally the case throughout the country.

Caldwell has invested in a public school plant perhaps \$150,000. This plant remains absolutely idle three months in the year. The other nine months it is used less than 50 per cent of the time. Some genius may arise in time and show the public that it is not absolutely necessary that the plant be allowed to rest up 6 1/2 per cent of the time.

Charles Lamb in his Dissertation on Roast Pig states that it took the Chinese hundreds of years to learn that it was not necessary to burn the house down in order to roast the pig. We move faster than the Chinese and perhaps in a couple of hundred years we will learn that a school house can be used ten hours a day for 12 months in the year without great harm to the building.

THE RESULT IN MAINE.

Naturally the Republicans feel highly gratified over the results at the state election in Maine Monday. The Republicans made a clean sweep. In many instances Democratic county officials were swept out of office. The tide set in against the Democrats and extended down to the counties and into the hamlets.

For 60 days Maine has occupied a very prominent position in the public eye. Both parties sent their best campaigners into the state for the purpose of influencing the sentiment of the voters. The issues in the national campaign now on were presented to the voters of Maine. The results of the election are the verdict of the people of that commonwealth. The Maine election is a clear-cut, decisive verdict on the Wilson administration. Nothing explains the vote except the one fact that the people of Maine are dissatisfied with the national administration.

The Republicans will feel encouraged. They will go about gathering in other states with renewed courage and determination. They will feel that all it takes now is thorough organization, systematic work and clear forceful presentation of the issues of the campaign. The Maine election not only indicates the probable result of the general election in November but also the course that the Republicans must follow. If the road to success is clearly pointed out there can be no excuse for failure. This applies to elections as well as to the ordinary affairs of life. The course to be followed is simply thorough, systematic and forceful presentation of the questions and issues before the people of this country to be settled at the coming election.

Every Republican throughout the country should go to work in earnest. Success for the party is within reach. Intelligent application to the work at hand is all that is needed.

JUDGE AILSHIE SHOULD SPEAK UP.

A little while ago Judge James F. Ailshie took occasion to warn the people of Idaho that large, powerful, and evidently corrupt, interests were trying to gain control of the state government. Judge Ailshie's warning was rather vague and indefinite. He did not give the people of the state that information which would guide them at the polls, but contented himself with the warning that thieves were abroad in the land, and that it behooved the people of Idaho to be on their guard. At the time, through the public press, a desire for more definite information was expressed. In response to this expressed desire Judge Ailshie simply reiterated his warning.

The primary election has been held. The candidates for state and county offices are now before the people. Judge Ailshie could indicate whether the designs of the predatory interests have carried or not. He might go a step farther and point out where they carried and where they failed. If Judge Ailshie has the information

which justifies his fears he most certainly can be a little more definite now. If one or the other of the political parties, or if one or the other of the candidates for governor, or for other positions of high responsibility, is the servant of looters the people of Idaho want to know it. They cannot know it too soon.

Following close upon the debt Judge Ailshie owes the people of Idaho, in such matters, is an obligation he owes himself. He unquestionably feels an obligation to his own good name to clear his reputation of any tincture of falsity or misrepresentation. We will state frankly that today thousands of people in Idaho look upon Judge Ailshie with something akin to contempt. They are convinced that he is either a false alarm or else has not the courage of his convictions. The man who bears false witness is little better in public opinion than the corruptor. The coward occupies a lower scale than either. Judge Ailshie's position in the public mind may not be just to the man but it is such as we have indicated and just or unjust it will remain until Judge Ailshie, himself, changes it. If it should happen that looters are abroad, and should succeed to office, because the voters of Idaho are ignorant of them, their resentment will be greater than ever. They will feel that Judge Ailshie, who presumes to know, failed his people in their hour of danger. There is little difference between giving aid and comfort to the enemies of the state and failing to expose and attack them. He who flees the enemy is a traitor and a coward to boot. He who joins them may at least be courageous.

There are a great many people who have noted that Judge Ailshie is about as artful a dodger as Idaho has ever had in high office. Those people are wondering if he will attempt to dodge again. We suspect that he will continue in the course that has distinguished him for many years.

PLAYING POLITICS.

Politics are the great American game. Politics are endemic, epidemic and epineic, in this country today. Under such conditions do not take the person too seriously who happens to be afflicted, and beyond all else do not become too serious yourself. As a game politics are all right and should be indulged in biennially by every citizen of the country. It really don't make much difference, except to the candidates, who is elected constable of precinct No. 69. Some day perhaps, the people will insist upon having good, efficient, economical government. When that happy day arises politics will become something more than a game. It will be a real study, a life work. In that day we will elect a man to office because he is qualified for that particular office and not because in 1898 he thought that prohibition as practiced in Maine was a good thing for the people of that commonwealth.

In the meantime politics are a game to be played according to the rules in force at the present time. The present rules for success are to convince the people that you have always thought as the people are thinking now, or that you are a reformed gambler. If, unfortunately, you can do neither, it is advisable for you to keep out of politics. You are disqualified at the start.

A DISTINCTION WITHOUT A DIFFERENCE.

An interview with Judge Will R. King, chief counsel of the United States Reclamation Service, appears elsewhere in this issue of The Tribune. Judge King, as the legal adviser of the Reclamation Service, is expected to present the viewpoint of the service; to justify the actions of the service; and vindicate its methods. No one should take offence at Judge King for presenting his ideas and for making out as good a case for the government as possible.

Judge King is an excellent man and is doing what he can for the country. No one should take umbrage at Judge King because his ideas are not the ideas of all. We admonish our readers to admire Judge King, respect Judge King, use Judge King and then finally to continue in their efforts to get as much as possible from the government for as little as possible.

Judge King holds that there is a difference between river and harbor expenditures and irrigation expenditures. He says in effect that when the government spends money on rivers and harbors it is spending money on public property and for the benefit of the public; and that when the government spends money on reclamation private persons are the beneficiaries; consequently there is no return of the river and harbor money but there should be a return of the reclamation money. We suspect that when a million dollars is wasted on making Squedunk creek navigable when nature never intended it to be navigable and refuses to supply water sufficient to float a birch canoe that private persons are the beneficiaries and that the public interest has not been promoted to any great extent.

When Honeyville draws a quarter million dollar postoffice building any citizen of the country can get his mail at that particular postoffice, by moving to Honeyville, but comparatively few can avail themselves of the privilege. In every public improvement, the people living in the vicinity are the immediate and greatest beneficiaries. The benefit to the general public is remote and negligible and no more than it is benefitted by the fact that reclamation brings into cultivation millions of acres of land, and helps to supply the needs of the nation.

A PRIVATE SNAP.

Charles Edward Russell, former Socialist candidate for governor of New York, well known throughout the country as a publicist and author, and at present a representative of one of the great press associations of the country, applied to the American embassy at Paris for a note to the Belgian government establishing his identity and standing as a journalist. The application was denied Mr. Russell, not because there was any question of his identity, reputation or standing as a journalist, but simply and solely because Mr. Russell had commented unfavorably upon the administration of President Wilson. In some of his newspaper writings, Mr. Bliss, the first secretary of the Paris embassy wrote Mr. Russell: "In view of your criticism of the president I do not feel justified in giving you a letter of commendation to the Belgian legation."

This instance is an illustration of intolerance that shames the administration. President Wilson says in effect: Unless you approve me and mine you are not a good American citizen, and I shall not extend to you the courtesies of the government. Mr. Russell was guilty of lese majeste and was punished accordingly. It is well that the people of the country make a note of this instance. It illustrates the attitude of the government at Washington toward the citizens of the country. Never before was such a partisan, narrow, bigoted and intolerant administration in charge of the government.

The United States is not a private snap for Mr. Wilson let us hope. The government is still supposed to be maintained to promote the peace, happiness, security and welfare of all the people irrespective of the opinion in which they hold the present administration.

THE COUNTY CHAIRMAN.

The Republican County Central Committee will meet today. The committee will select a man to conduct the campaign. The purpose of a campaign is to elect the ticket. The only thing that the committee should consider in selecting its chairman is the man's ability as an organizer and as a fighter. He must be a man who can get others interested and at work; who will work himself; who will not antagonize any considerable number of Republicans.

There are dozens of men in every community in the county who could fill the bill. There are comparatively few men in the whole county who will take the time and trouble. If one of those few men is offered he should be grabbed up, but insist upon him pledging his time to the cause. More fights have been lost through inefficient leadership than through disaffection on the part of the voters. Usually disaffection arises on account of unwise or weak leadership.

If we were going to pick a campaign winner we would pick the busiest business or professional man whose services could be had. There are no secrets about campaigning. The thing to do is to keep on campaigning whether you are winning or losing until the very end.

SECRET OF POPULARITY.

In order to be popular you must be held in respect. In order to be held in respect you must be a person of firm convictions. Of course a pleasing address and a certain sense of propriety are essential. However, all men of firm convictions, pleasing address, sense of propriety and of respect in the community, are not popular. Your convictions must be firm on those subjects in which nobody in particular is interested enough in to differ from you.

We suppose that more buncombe has been written about success, and means of attaining it than about anything else. If popularity is necessary to your success the more artful you

are as a dodger the better your chance. Nobody really likes a man who does not see things as he sees them; and nobody really respects a man who is so pig-headed that he cannot recognize the truth when it is brought before him.

Choose your firm convictions with great care. If you select an unusual conviction or even two you cannot offend anybody except perhaps another nut.

MISSISSIPPI AND THE PHILIPPINES

Just bore the senate passed the Philippine bill there was an interesting exchange of opinions in the course of which Senator John Sharp Williams of Mississippi, voiced his conviction that one race has no right to hold another in subjection and said that he had done everything in his power to let the Filipino people go.

Nobody asked the Mississippi Senator how he would apply this doctrine to the colored people in his own state, where the white race has put the negro in absolute political subjection.

The white Democrats of Mississippi—whom Mr. Williams represents exclusively in the senate—hold and for a long time have held the negro population of that state in a condition of subjection far worse than anything which has ever been attempted in the Philippines. In Mississippi, in 1910, there was a white population of 786,000 and a negro population a little over a million. Yet, in 1912, the total vote of Mississippi was only a little more than 64,000—almost exclusively white and almost exclusively Democratic because of the political bondage in which Senator Williams and his party held the Mississippi negro. In the Philippines there are some 200,000 voters—who are represented in congress by two delegates who cannot vote. Yet Mississippi has two senators and eight representatives in congress—all of whom can vote, three of whom hold important chairmanships, and others of whom are upon such great committees as those on ways and means, military affairs, agriculture and appropriations.

This representation and this power are secured by Mississippi Democrats because they continue to count the negroes of their state for the purpose of making up their quota on congressmen and electoral votes, while refusing to permit them to vote or to have their votes counted. Senator Williams expresses large solicitude for the brown man in the Philippines, but he has no word of sympathy for the black man in Mississippi. He wants the hand of domination removed from the Filipino in Manila, but he maintains a political strangle-hold on the throat of the black man in Mississippi. He wants to let go of the grown race in the Pacific, but he insists that we shall hold on to the black race on the Gulf in order to swell his own political importance and that of his state.

It becomes increasingly evident that the tariff commission which the new Democratic revenue bill establishes and which Democratic boosters are hailing as a great exploit, is merely a campaign dodge. The senate caucus, on the Democratic side, refused to sanction adequate salaries for the members of the commission; and the board is expressly forbidden to make arrangements for office quarters for more than two years. In other words, the Democratic tariff commission is only temporary makeshift, designed to furnish a theme for campaign oratory this year. In fact, it is not a tariff commission at all. It is a mere temporary shelter for some "deserving Democrats," who will be given the office and who will draw the pay for the two years allowed, but who will do nothing to aid either congress or the country to determine a proper course to be pursued in framing tariff schedules.

TODAY AND TOMORROW.

The charm of love is its telling, the telling that goes with the giving; The charm of a deed is its doing; the charm of life is its living; The soul of the thing is the thought; the charm of the act is the actor; The soul of the fact is its truth, and the now is its principal factor.

The world loves the Now and the Nowist, and toasts all assumptions with rigor, It looks not behind it to failing, but forward to ardor and vigor; It cares not for heroes who faltered, for martyrs who hushed and recanted, For pictures that never were painted, for harvests that never were planted.

The world does not care for a fragrance that never is lost in perfuming, The world does not care for the blossoms, that wither away before blooming, The world does not care for the chimes remaining unringed by the ringer, The world does not care for the songs, unsung in the soul of the singer.

What use to mankind is a purpose that never shone forth in a doer? What use has the world for a lover that never had winner nor wooer? The motives, the hopes and the schemes that have ended in idle conclusions Are hurried along with the failures that come in a life of illusions.

Away with the flimsy idea that life with a past is attended, There's Now—only Now and no Past; there's never a past; it has ended, Away with its obsolete story and all of its yesterday sorrow; There's only today, almost gone, and in front of today stands tomorrow.

And hopes that are quenchless are sent us like loans from a generous lender, Enriching us all in our efforts, yet making not poorer the sender; Lightening all of our labors, and thrilling us ever and ever With the ecstasy of success and the raptures of present endeavor. —Author Unknown.

There's a Reason

The cement work of Caldwell and vicinity is being done by us. The only reasons are superior workmanship and right prices, the two items which are of immediate and direct interest to every person who has in mind improvements of any kind.

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ALL THINGS CEMENT CALDWELL, IDAHO

THINKS IDAHO REGIMENT WILL BE SENT HOME SOON

Corporal Jennings of Company B Is Home on a Three Weeks Furlough.

(Nampa Leader-Herald.) Corporal Charles Jennings, Company B, Second Idaho Infantry, is the first of the Nampa boys to return from Nogales. He arrived Friday night on a three week's furlough on account of the serious illness of his father, Rev. J. S. Jennings.

All of the Nampa boys are in excellent health, Corporal Jennings says, and while they are all more or less anxious to get home, none of them wants to come until the whole regiment is sent back. The general opinion among the soldiers is that the Idaho regiment will be sent home and mustered out within the next 30 days. Some of the boys are willing to bet 5 to 1 on the proposition and there are numerous indications that the stay on the border would not be long.

Methodist Church.

Sunday school at 10:15 a. m. Epworth League at 7:30 p. m. Owing to the absence of the pastor, Rev. Ewing, who is attending the conference at Gooding, there will be no preaching service either morning or evening.

The ladies aid of the church met in the basement Wednesday afternoon and spent a most profitable and enjoyable time together perfecting plans for their annual bazaar, the date fixed upon being Saturday, December 9.

MAPLE GROVE

Misses Georget and Electa Gartin gave a lawn party at Andrews last Saturday evening. Those present were Misses Anne, Charlotte and Edith Clemens of Caldwell, Bessie and Jessie Rowland, Olivia Meador, Aldine Gartin, Bernice Weymouth, and Messrs. Charles Pons, Ellis Meador, Howard Biggs, Earl Whiteberg, George Judd, Clyde Rowland, Milo and Ora Hampson, Emmett Collins, Bill Underkofler, Bill Gartin, Marvin Northrup. Misses Bess and Bertha Beeson of Payette spent last week with Mrs. John Beeson. Jay Lonkey called at Judd's one day last week. George and Ike Judd went over last

Monday to start work on George's homestead.

Miss Laurene Thomas of Boise, the teacher here in this district, came down Saturday to board at Jay Lonkey's.

Miss Viola Nickle of Caldwell spent last Thursday night at Rowland's. Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Rowland and family called at Mrs. L. A. Smith's in Caldwell, Sunday evening.

BRIER ROSE

Miss Anne Clemens was a dinner guest at the Allen home in Caldwell Sunday.

Mrs. Collop returned to her home the first of the week, after spending several weeks in Hailey and visiting Yellowstone Park.

Miss Audrey Robinson spent the week end in Eagle.

Rev. and Mrs. D. A. Clemens returned from Lakeview Saturday.

Miss Vera Heiler of Boise will spend the winter with Mrs. Livingston and attend the College of Idaho.

Mr. and Mrs. Leavitt and family have moved to Caldwell.

Tom Allen spent Wednesday night at the Clemens home.

Mrs. Christopher's brother, Merton Kennedy, leaves this week for the University of Pennsylvania. He was the recipient of an honor scholarship.

The little son of Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Baum has been quite sick the past week but is little better now.

Mr. and Mrs. Otto Fry of Eagle were guests at the Kay Robinson home, Sunday.

Mrs. Ewing returned Wednesday from Gooding where the Methodist conference is in session.

Frank Mumford is a lodge attendant at Twin Falls this week.

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