

THE HIRED MAN

"If you are in love with a 14 year old girl and want to write her some letters, would you start in by writing 'My dear so and so,' or just simply 'Dear Miss so and so.'" I think I should choose it, i. e. set it on the stove and separate the whey from the curd and season the curd and make a sort of Dutch cheese of it. You do not tell me your own age, and that point must be supplied before I can answer intelligently. If you are twenty, or more, let the little girl alone. If you are sixteen or eighteen, let me stagger a suggestion to you: Don't write very much. I heard of a man who came running home to his wife one day and asked her if she still had his love letters. He had just killed a man and was looking up evidence to show that he was insane, and his letters were wanted for that purpose. Don't spatter too much of your affection on the child, for its dollars to doughnuts that its wasted. There are no prettier beings on earth, however, than the nice girls between ten and twenty and if you admire half a dozen of them, you are just sensible and right, but don't go deeper than admiration just yet.

"Will you please print in your space the legend of Saint Neosho?" Answer: I would if I could find it. There is no record of this legend, but in order to satisfy you I will write it originally. We will say for instances, that in the seventh century there were two maiden ladies chummed together. They were virtuous and good, and one day Neosho's chum discovered that she herself would pick up every little article she found, i. e., snipe it. She did all this stealing with her right hand. To offset Neosho's chum's thieving propensities, Neosho herself could hardly ever tell the truth. The chum (whose name I do not recall) went to the priest and confessed her thieving proclivities. The priest told her to go to the ice cold fountain and hold her thieving arm down deep in the freezing fluid until the flesh was frozen to the bone. She did so and she never picked up another article that did not belong to her. The chum told her experience to Neosho. Neosho, recalling her own lying disposition, stole silently away from her chum and was never again seen alive.

She went to the freezing fountain and held her head in the freezing waters, until they found her stone dead. She never lied again. The 29th of February on every year but leap year is Saint Neosho's day, February 29th on leap years is already taken.

"There are two or three men in Caldwell, whose names I can give the authorities, who go out every evening and steal until near midnight. They never work. What ought to be done?" Answer: The police ought to shadow their houses, watch them sneak out, follow them and pinch them. I am not a detective of course and have my hands full of other matters or you might suppose I could become an old sleuth. All I can do is to turn your information over to the authorities and let them come to you to see how much you know about it. You are not the first one who has made this complaint to me and you have done just exactly proper in turning it into this channel if all the facts are as you report. I wish you success.

Here is a message for those whose names follow: Estaline Rose, Alma Deno, Lora Allison, Ruth Fuller, Beryl Traugher, Gertrude Skow, Irene Rose, Frances Traugher, Glencore Fisk, Lucile Keller, Ruth Hansen, Beryldine Gartin, Mildred Hodge, Bernice Hammer, Zella Ray, Ione Hansen, Velma Bess, Elsie Baker, Evon Seeley, Ethel Fugate. Your names have been turned over to me in order that The Hired Man may send you a message. In this message I tell you just the same that has been told me about you. They have told me that all of you are genuine, true blue, good workers, study hard, act modestly and quiet, and that it is difficult to find twenty nice girls in this part of the country. Now I tell you this, in order that you may know it. I want each of you to give me on a postal card at once, the names of as many real first class girls about five or six or seven years of age as you know. What message do you want to send them? I want fifty of these names. Then I want the names of fifty little boys who are making a record for respect and obedience to parents, clean lips, love for their little sisters and for work. Anybody in the region may turn in these names.

Business and Finances

By W. S. Cousins, Editor American Banker.

New York, October 7.—During the past few weeks no less than four important conferences of the financial leaders of the United States have been held in as many strategic centers, and while recognizing the tremendous increase in the wealth and producing capacity of this great country, commercial and investment bankers are of the opinion that the time is most opportune for sounding a note of warning that shall be heard in every corner of the land. Speculation in New York and many other of the largest exchanges is being carried on to an excessive degree by many who do not understand the first principles of the rules under which they are operating or appreciate the real worth of the securities for which they are bidding extremely high prices. The general dissatisfaction of labor, based upon an inaccurate conception of economic conditions, now threatens serious inconveniences not only to business and industry as a whole, but also to the general public and to those who are dependent upon the daily returns of labor for the necessities of life. Just at present old Father Knickerbocker is wrestling mightily with this huge problem, and upon its proper solution will depend the peace and comfort of the largest community in the United States.

Turning to the field of speculation we find a distinctly outlined policy on the part of the banking institutions and the important brokerage houses to advise caution on the part of the public. It is singular that while professional traders are selling, the public is buying on a very large scale, and advancing prices fail to exercise any restraining influence upon them. The world is now thinking and acting in billions, and the conservatism of the old countries is swamped by necessity, while in this country it is swept aside by the sudden influx of great riches and the almost insatiable desire to "get rich quick" while there is opportunity. Many people believe that these harvest days will not be of very long duration, and this may account to some extent at least for the evident rush and hurry of speculators to "get theirs," and "get it NOW."

Prosperity has been so sudden, so huge and so widespread that it appalls the timid by its magnitude, and has swept away for the time the conservative methods employed by men attached to sound business ideas and careful seekers of definite results. On the other hand, prices of many commodities have so risen that what has brought prosperity in some directions has had the opposite effect for others and has in reality made them poorer than before. This is especially the case in the newspaper industry, where the rising cost of paper and chemicals has proved a heavy handicap to prof-

its and progress.

Railroad Problems.
To the bankers and investors of the United States, the problems of the railroads are of increasing concern. It is more and more recognized that upon the prosperity of the railroads depends to a large extent the prosperity of the whole country.

At Kansas City last week and at Cincinnati this week, leading bankers urged by reports, addresses and resolution the standardizing of railroad supervision through Federal agencies, as a substitute for the conflicting system of state supervision which exists at present. Only by such a method, they say, can railroad securities be ultimately protected, and prove satisfactory as a form of permanent investment.

Building Up Our Foreign Trade.
Business men in the United States should be interested in the present and future action of the National Foreign Trade Council, which has taken upon itself the huge task of defining, or even shaping and influencing, world-wide commercial conditions after the war. It is very important to note just how the trade experts of this country view what is likely to happen across the sea when the conflict of arms ceases. Attention is first called to the possibility that the European economic alliances among both the entente and central powers, by creating preferences between the Nations now allied in arms, may impose discriminations upon the foreign trade of the United States.

Congress and the Tariff Commission and the President of the United States are reminded of the necessity "that the American tariff system, whatever be its underlying principle, shall possess adequate resources for the encouragement of the foreign trade by commercial treaties or agreements or executive concessions within defined limits, and its protection from undue discrimination in the markets of the world."

It is also pointed out that the prospect of keener competition as well as foreign economic alliances after the war make doubly necessary legislation permitting American exporters to combine, exclusively for foreign trade, as do their foreign rivals. This is an endorsement of the principle of the Webb bill, which passed the House, but will not come before the Senate until the session beginning December.

It is absolutely essential to American interests to maintain the equality of this country with other Nations in foreign markets, and particularly in China, where the "open door" policy must be jealously upheld.

The Council is alive to the economic alliance which will be established abroad and their bearing upon American interests. It has decided, therefore, that this whole subject shall be investigated by a committee of experts. A necessary sequel of this inquiry will be the placing of full information at the disposal of the Federal Trade Commission, United States Shipping Board, Tariff Commission and Federal Reserve Board.

James A. Ferrell, head of the United States Steel Corporation and president of the Council, has emphasized the fact that after the war this country will have the largest gold reserve of any Nation of the world. The United States would be the largest customer and the greatest competitor of Europe, which will be divided into two hostile groups of powers, each struggling against each other as sharply as during the Napoleonic era.

Since the foreign trade of the United States is about one-twelfth of that of the entire world, and since both exports and imports serve the interest of our international neighbors and ourselves, it would seem that some method should be devised of arriving at a friendly adjustment of commercial relations without resort to extreme discrimination, possibly leading to trade wars.

Retail Business Satisfactory.
Merchandise sales for the month of September have shown a steady increase, and it is plain from the returns made that abnormal prices in force have failed to restrict consumption. Commission merchants and selling agents express surprise over the actual amount of business put through, where they have had an opportunity to check up their sales and make comparisons with previous months. With marked prosperity in evidence throughout many sections of the country, the buying power of consumers has increased to a certain extent. This has given buyers confidence in their ability to market merchandise, in spite of the high prices they must ask.

Continued advances in the cotton goods branch of the textile markets would give the impression to the ordinary consumer that cottons were the only goods on which steady advances are being made. Cotton goods were about the last textile fabrics to feel the sharp increase in production costs so far as selling prices were concerned. Even at new levels named, many lines of finished goods are not as yet on a parity with the initial production costs. Competition is always keen on staple cottons and manufacturers, as well as selling agents, have been forced to move cautiously in advancing their prices. As a result, the increasing prices have failed in many instances to keep pace with production costs.

The grain markets have shown considerable activity, but the predictions of higher prices for wheat and corn so generally made one month ago have not yet been fulfilled. The general tendency of the wheat trade at the present time seems to be toward lower prices. This feeling is due in a great measure to the belief that present available supplies are too big to permit any great advance in values, and that the shortage in the world's supplies must become more apparent before the market will attract general buying.

The ever-present fear that the war in Europe will come to a sudden halt or that something will occur to release the vast stocks of Russian wheat is doing much to prevent general participation in the grain speculative markets; furthermore, it is not

improbable that sufficient agitation may finally induce Congress to place an embargo on exports, and thus suddenly depress the price of wheat.

MILKING CONTEST.

In the milking contest held at the 1916 Idaho State Fair, Caldwell, Idaho, there were 12 entries including Red Pools, Guedneys, Jerseys and Grades.

The contest resulted as follows: Lincoln Paine, of Caldwell, won first on a grade cow, three years old, which made 78.3 points, and second with a grade cow, two years old with 73.3 points. C. F. Long, of Buhl, won third place with a Jersey cow 2 years old making 70.3 point, and fourth with a Jersey cow two years old making 69.8 points.

The following handicaps were allowed:

One point for each 10 days the cow has been in milk after 40 days, up to 1 5 points and 4 points for each six months the cow was under 5 years of age.

Cow under 2½ years of age 24 points
Cow under 3 years of age 20 points
Cow under 3½ years of age 16 points
Cow under 4 years of age 12 points
Cow under 4½ years of age 8 points
Cow under 5 years of age 4 points.

Boys' Stock-judging Contest.
The boys' stock-judging contest held on Friday afternoon open to all boys of the state, in which there were 34 entries resulted as follows:

Horses—Alva Peters, of Caldwell, 1st; Theodore Holbrook, of Star, 2nd; Dewey Holrich of Caldwell, 3rd.

Hogs—Edwin Holbrook of Star, 1st; Elmer Holbrook of Star, 2nd, and Paul Casey of Star, 3rd.

Beef Cattle—Elmer Holbrook of Star, 1st; Edwin Holbrook of Star, 2nd; and Paul Casey of Star, 3rd.

Dairy Cattle—Frank Fowler of Star, 1st; Lee Wohlsoegel, of Roswell, 2nd; Raymond Haworth of Star, 3rd.

Sweepstakes—Edwin Holbrook of Star, 1st; Elmer Holbrook, of Star, 2nd; Raymond Parke of Star, 3rd; Paul Casey of Star 4th.

H. A. IRELAND.

Mrs. C. E. Burton was in the city from Wilder Friday last. Mrs. Burton has the postoffice at Wilder. She states that the name has been changed to Wilder and that it will so remain.

A. E. LAUGHLIN
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CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS

Certificate of certified copy, State of Idaho, Department of State, I. George R. Barker, Secretary of State of the State of Idaho, do hereby certify that the annexed is a full, true and complete transcript of Senate Joint Resolution No. 1, by Hart. Passed the senate January 20, 1915, passed the house January 21, 1915. Filed in this office January 26, 1915.

Also House Joint Resolution No. 3, by Shattuck. Passed the House January 29, 1915, passed the Senate February 13, 1915. Filed in this office February 27, 1915, and admitted to record.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the Great Seal of the State. Done at Boise City, the Capital of Idaho, this eleventh day of September in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and sixteen and of the Independence of the United States of America the One Hundred and Forty-first.

GEORGE R. BARKER,
Secretary of State.

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 1.
By Hart.

A JOINT RESOLUTION PROPOSING AN AMENDMENT OF THE CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE OF IDAHO BY ADDING A NEW SECTION TO ARTICLE 3 THEREOF, THE SAID SECTION TO BE KNOWN AS SECTION 26 OF ARTICLE 3, PROHIBITING THE MANUFACTURE, SALE, KEEPING FOR SALE OR TRANSPORTATION FOR SALE OF INTOXICATING LIQUORS FOR BEVERAGE PURPOSES, AND DIRECTING THE LEGISLATURE TO ENFORCE THE SAID ADDED SECTION BY ALL NEEDFUL LEGISLATION.

BE IT RESOLVED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF IDAHO:

Section 1. That a section be added to Article 3 of the Constitution of the State of Idaho, the same to be known and designated as Section 26 of Article 3 and to read as follows:

Section 26. From and after the first day of May in the year 1917, the manufacture, sale, keeping for sale, and transportation for sale of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes are forever prohibited. The Legislature shall enforce this section by all needful legislation.

Section 2. That the question to be submitted to the electors of the state of Idaho at the next general election shall be as follows:

"Shall the Constitution of the State of Idaho be amended by adding to Article 3 thereof a new section forbidding the manufacture, sale keeping for sale, and transportation for sale of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes from and after the first day of May, 1917, and requiring the Legislature to enforce such amendment by all needful legislation?"

Section 3. That the Secretary of State shall cause publication of this proposed constitutional amendment to be made once a week for six consecutive weeks prior to the next general election in one newspaper of general circulation published in each county in this State.

This Joint Resolution passed the Senate on the 20th day of January, 1915.

HERMAN H. TAYLOR,
President of the Senate.
This Joint Resolution passed the House of Representatives on the 21st

day of January, 1915.

A. H. CONNER,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
922-1027

HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 3.
By Shattuck.
AN ACT

A JOINT RESOLUTION PROPOSING AMENDMENT OF SECTION 8, ARTICLE 9 OF THE CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE OF IDAHO; SUBMITTING TO THE ELECTORS OF SAID STATE FOR THEIR REJECTION OR APPROVAL THE QUESTION OF WHETHER SAID SECTION SHOULD BE SO AMENDED AS TO PROVIDE FOR THE SALE OF ONE HUNDRED (100) SECTIONS OF SCHOOL LANDS INSTEAD OF TWENTY-FIVE (25) SECTIONS AS NOW PROVIDED FOR, TO BE SOLD IN SUBDIVISIONS OF THREE HUNDRED AND TWENTY (320) ACRES OF LAND TO ANY ONE INDIVIDUAL, COMPANY OR CORPORATION.

BE IT RESOLVED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF IDAHO:

Section 1. That Section Eight (8) of Article Nine (9) of the Constitution of the State of Idaho be amended to read as follows:

Section 8. It shall be the duty of the State Board of Land Commissioners to provide for the location, protection, sale or rental of all the lands heretofore, or which may hereafter be granted to the State by the general government, under such regulations as may be prescribed by law, and in such manner as will secure the maximum possible amount therefor; Provided, That no school lands shall be sold for less than ten (10) dollars per acre. No law shall ever be passed by the legislature granting any privileges to persons who may have settled upon any such public lands, subsequent to the survey thereof by the general government, by which the amount derived by the sale, or other disposition of such lands, shall be diminished, di-

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rectly or indirectly. The legislature shall, at the earliest practicable period, provide a law that the general grants of land made by Congress to the State shall be judiciously located and carefully preserved and held in trust, subject to disposal at public auction for the use and benefit of the respective objects for which said grants of lands were made, and the legislature shall provide for the sale of said lands from time to time and for the sale of timber on all State lands and for the faithful application of the proceeds thereof in accordance with the terms of said grants; Provided, That not to exceed One Hundred (100) sections of school lands shall be sold in any one year and to be sold in subdivisions of not to exceed Three Hundred and Twenty (320) acres of land to any one individual, company or corporation.

Section 2. The question to be submitted to the electors of the State of Idaho at the next general election shall be as follows, to-wit: That Section Eight (8) of Article Nine (9) of the Constitution of Idaho be amended so as to permit the sale of One Hundred (100) sections of school land in place of Twenty-five (25) sections, to be sold in subdivisions of not to exceed Three Hundred and Twenty (320) acres of land to any one individual, company or corporation.

Section 3. The Secretary of State is hereby authorized to make publica-

Sam Judd

COX & JUDD

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tion of this Constitutional Amendment in each county for at least six (6) consecutive weeks prior to the next general election in not less than one newspaper of general circulation published in each county.

This Joint Resolution passed the House of Representatives on the 29th day of January, 1915.

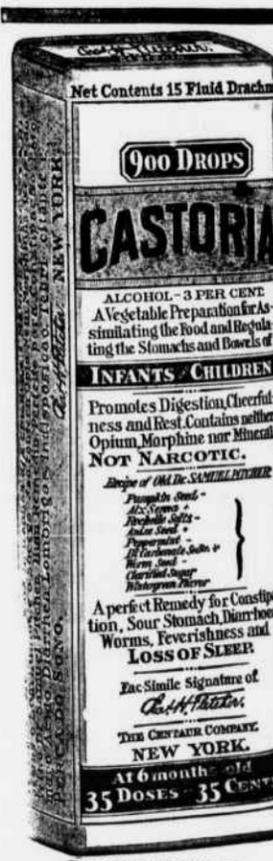
A. H. CONNER,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

This Joint Resolution passed the Senate on the 13th day of February, 1915.

HERMAN H. TAYLOR,
President of the Senate.

922-1027

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