

# Lewiston Evening Teller

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 : : : : LEWISTON, IDAHO : : : :

### GROWTH OF MILLING INDUSTRY

A significant fact appears in a statement from Portland concerning the report of a committee from the chamber of commerce that fixes the grain standards of Washington, Oregon and Idaho.

The statement is that there is "No standard is fixed for Oregon valley wheat as there is no export business in this article. Not a pound of it unground went abroad last year." This speaks volumes for the development of the milling industry in Oregon.

Further than this it shows the possibilities of manufacturing in other localities where wheat is grown and sold now principally for export. Wherever cheap power is available, in cities adjacent to large wheat growing areas, the milling industry on a large scale can be taken up with profit to all concerned. The farmer is nearer to his market and the manufactured product will find ready sale for export.

### PROMISE OF RAILROAD BUILDING

News that the Lewiston-Owyhee railroad project has been successfully financed and that construction will begin in the spring brings added assurance that railroad activity will be opened up in the Lewiston valley next year.

The Lewiston & Owyhee road will form the connecting link between Huntington and Riparia. There is little doubt that other large railroad interests are behind the plan, probably the Harriman interests. Such a road will give a direct route to the coast by the way of easy river grades and open up a new territory rich with traffic possibilities.

Crop conditions have been favored by the weather bureau this fall. Early rains put the ground in good condition for seeding and the recent rainfall sprouted the grain making an exceptionally heavy stand for next season's crop. The early snowfall coming as it did before the ground has frozen will greatly protect the crop and insure an excellent showing for next spring.

Since it has been decided that there will be little or no opposition among the republicans who have heretofore opposed the Cuban treaty the special session is likely to dispose of the measure in short order. This was the president's idea in calling the special session to dispose of the treaty before the legislation could be embarrassed by the work of the regular session.

Senator Dubois is carrying out his campaign of fighting against the Mormons by leading in the senate the opposition against Reed Smooth, Utah's new senator. He will endeavor to inject his anti-Mormon antipathy into the next state campaign in Idaho but in this he will meet with serious opposition. As already indicated the democrats of the south and southeast are lukewarm toward the senator's pet idea.

It is evident that the proposition to build a new boat for the upper Snake is not languishing. The boat company

and the citizens of Lewiston are working in hearty co-operation. Traffic on the upper river has grown to be too valuable to the commercial interests of Lewiston to be given up and enterprise and energy will soon repair the damage done by the late accident.

Colombia went into the hold up business when she blocked the ratification of the Panama canal by her congress this summer. The present revolution in Panama is due to that decision. Colombia now promises to be good and will concede to Panama all that state asks and to the United States the right to build the canal. This change of heart comes too late. Panama is now a free republic and the United States will build and control the canal.

Ex-Senator Turner says he likes Gorman. Democrats generally feel that way, ever Mr. Bryan has symptoms of a change of heart since the November elections.

With hay \$15 a ton, butter 35 cents a pound, and eggs 30 cents a dozen, the farmers of Lewiston valley ought to be in good shape for a hard winter.

Lewiston weather during the storm was very bad but it will compare favorably with what the other fellow got.

The Montana mines have again started up and fully 10,000 laborers are now carrying full dinner pails.

### Gompers Discusses Reaction

The early announcement that President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor would sound the note of warning about a reaction in industrial activity lead unusual interest to his opening address at the federation meeting last week.

In his discussion of this point Mr. Gompers says:

There are indications that the era of industrial activity which we have enjoyed during the last few years has reached its floodtide, in that there is now somewhat of a reaction. Already we see some contraction of industries by which workmen have been rendered idle. It is true that the change is not pronounced, but it is sufficiently evident for notice and deserves our consideration. More especially should this receive our attention since quite recently, acting upon the cue given by our most pronounced antagonists, the capitalists, has the press endeavored to place upon our movement the responsibility for the industrial reaction.

Of course, to the thinking, observing men the insinuation or charge will have no effect. We understand, as every student and intelligent trade unionist understands, that under our present economic system periods of industrial activity and stagnation are equally natural. That a reaction did not set in sooner, or that it has not become acute is due more than to other causes to the organized labor movement.

Our movement has increased wages, shortened the hours of labor and otherwise improved the condition of the toilers; in other words, has made the workers greater consumers of the things that have been produced, and to this factor, supplemented by some organized method among intelligent employers, is due entirely the credit rather than the censure or blame.

It is the height of economic unwise-

dom to curtail the consuming power of the masses as a means to industrial revival or prosperity. No industry, no country has ever become great or ever can become great, founded upon the poverty of its workmen. The working people should resist any attempt to reduce their wages or to increase their hours of labor.

We are better organized and better prepared to resist encroachments upon our condition than ever before. In former periods of industrial stagnation employers often accompanied their wage reductions with discharges of some workmen, and then, as an inducement to those retained, suggested that they increase their hours of labor to, as they put it, "make up the loss." In other words, those discharged, being a menace both to the conditions of employment as well as the employment itself, were utilized as a means to further reduce wages and impose more onerous conditions, while the increased hours of labor of those employed further accentuated and made acute the industrial situation.

### Roosevelt's Strenuous Fight for Cuba

(Salt Lake Telegram.)

President Roosevelt's long fight in behalf of Cuban reciprocity will probably come to an end during the extra session which convened yesterday.

Everybody will hear a great deal about the treaty within the next week. The popular view has been, and is, that congress will approve the treaty.

It is just two years since President Roosevelt started his strenuous campaign in favor of reciprocity with the island of Cuba. He inherited the subject from his predecessor, and he took it up with that persistence so characteristic of him. He tried to impress the first session of the last congress with its duty in the premises, but the legislators turned a deaf ear. That first plan proposed a straight amendment to the Dingley tariff law.

With the opening of the short session last December the president was prepared to take a new tack. While congress was out of town he sent Gen. Tasker Bliss to Cuba for the purpose of negotiating a reciprocity treaty with the new republic. And so it was that he was able to say to congress in his regular message:

"I hope soon to submit to the senate a reciprocity treaty with Cuba. On May 20th last the United States kept its promise to the island by formally vacating Cuban soil and turning Cuba over to those whom her own people had chosen as the first officials of the new republic."

The fact that the president submit the treaty to the senate shows that, at that time, he did not anticipate that the house of representatives would wish to have something to say about the new trade relations. The treaty went in December 16th. January 15th it was reported with amendments; March 5th it was recommitted to the committee, and on March 12th (in special session of the senate) was reported a second time with amendments. Seven days later it was ratified by the senate, but with the proviso that "this treaty shall not take effect until the same shall have been approved by congress." That was one of the amendments agreed to after the treaty had been recommitted.

So it is that since March 19th, or rather since March 28th, the day on which the Cuban senate ratified the treaty it has stood as a thing without life. It lacked the spark of life which the approval of the congress of the United States—approval by the senate and house—could give.

The subject might have waited until the regular session of congress except that the Cubans want the benefit of the reduction in duty for this year's sugar crop, now almost ready for the market. It is perhaps true, too, that the president felt that the subject might get a fuller hearing if divorced from all other business before congress. Every indication now points to the fact that congress will ratify the treaty, thereby crowning President Roosevelt's long fight with victory. At least on the surface of things that appears to be the correct view.

### To Whom It May Concern

I have now authorized by brother, Mr. Cary A. Coryell, to take charge of my business, he being the only authorized agent.

I am the sole owner of the land known as the Thompson additions, and publish this for the benefit of intending purchasers, as there has been considerable misapprehension in regard to whom the land actually belongs. Mr. Coryell may be found at Potvin & Howe's office, 314 Main street, where he will transact my business, and also at my residence, 838 Main street. Potvin & Howe are my authorized real estate agents.

MRS. SARAH C. THOMPSON.  
 Lewiston, Idaho, Nov. 10, 1903.

### Notice.

To whom it may concern:  
 Notice is hereby given that on and after November 1, 1903, all coal will be sold for cash only. This rule will apply to all alike.  
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### Teachers' Examination

The next regular examination will be held November 19, 20 and 21. These dates are chosen instead of a week later on account of Thanksgiving vacation.

Questions will be issued for first, second and third grade county certificates and those in school law and state constitution will be taken from entire pamphlet. No special chapter will be assigned.  
 BERNICE MCCOY,  
 Superintendent.



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