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GOOD BUSINESS NINTH DISTRICT

Trade in Ninth District Good, According to Report of Reserve Banks.

Minneapolis, Minn., April 1.—Business conditions in the Ninth federal reserve district, which embraces Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana, Northern Michigan and part of Wisconsin, are generally satisfactory and improving, the report of the Minneapolis office in its monthly report of the 1st instant shows.

Except that in a portion of the manufacturing districts of Wisconsin a condition below normal, conditions of trade is declared to be satisfactory and the outlook is bright. The largest wheat acreage record is said to be a possibility.

Production is made that the good seasonal outlook and the opening spring activity will soon be reflected in a retail trade stimulus, which will stimulate distribution.—Butte News.

To Replace House Burned Last Fall.

Mr. Stroud whose house about one mile this side of Junction was burned last fall is going to replace it with a larger and modern residence. Mr. J. Middlekauff, of Salmon, is the architect who has drawn the plans and who will do the construction. The residence is to be built for forty-two or four feet, four and a half. It will contain six rooms and will be a residence which when completed, will add to the improved conditions of an upper Lemhi.

Mr. Middlekauff, who drew the plans and who will do the construction work, thoroughly understands every phase of the business, and with in charge Mr. Stroud is assured an A. 1 job.

PLACE FOR SHEEP ON THE FARM

The department urges the desirability of maintaining a small flock of sheep upon the farm. With proper care and attention a flock of 25 or 30 sheep can be kept at very little expense, and they will prove of inestimable value in freeing the farm from weeds and adding something to the farm income. In addition to providing a considerable supply of wholesome food for the farm table, there will be a surplus for sale, and so additional items of revenue in the form of wool.

Many farmers make a practice of buying ewes in the fall, breeding them and selling the lambs the following summer. Such ewes can be carried through the winter on wheat and rye fields if not pastured too closely, or on clover hay with some roots and a little linseed meal. If the clover hay is not available, corn fodder may be used as roughage, in which case it should always be supplemented with bran or linseed meal. Lambs should come early and should be taught to eat as soon as they are old enough. Give lambs access to corn by providing a creep through which they can go without allowing the ewes to follow.

For farm purposes the black-faced ewes are more popular than the others although good results can frequently be obtained from the white-faced ones. In buying ewes, be sure that they stand well on their feet, have good straight backs and good udders. Ewes that have broken teeth or teeth that are badly worn down should not be bought. As a rule, a sheep has one pair of permanent incisor teeth when it is 1 year old, two pairs when it is 2 years old and three pairs, or a full mouth, when it is 3 years old. A full-mouthed ewe, if the teeth are in good condition, can be used for breeding with good results, although she may be as much as 5 years old. Never buy a ewe that has a broken mouth—this is, with teeth that have been broken off or lost.

None but a pure-bred ram should be used. It is not necessary to have a show animal, but a strong, vigorous buck is essential. Shropshire, Oxford, Southdown, and Hampshire

rams sire excellent mutton lambs, and these breeds are recommended for the farm states. A suitable ram can be bought for \$8 to \$20.

The two principal drawbacks to the sheep industry in the farm states are dogs and stomach worms. The dog nuisance can be obviated to a great extent by placing dog-proof fences around the pastures. The United States Forest Service has had excellent results in protecting sheep from coyotes and wolves by building fences constructed in the following manner: A barbed wire is first stapled to the posts right on the surface of the ground. Three inches above this is placed a panel of close-woven wire, 36 inches high, and above this two strands of ordinary barbed wire. Care should be taken to see that there are no openings between the ground and the lowest barbed wire. An inclosure made in this manner, into which sheep may be turned at night, is inexpensive, and dogs will not get through it. Most of the damage by dogs is done at night.

The presence of stomach worms is a very serious drawback. The young lambs become infested with them by eating grass to which the worms have attached themselves, the eggs being deposited by the mature sheep. It is therefore desirable to keep the lambs on land on which the mature sheep have not run, and if possible, in cases of bad infestations, to keep the lambs away from the mature sheep as much as possible.

In the farm states the farmers will find it to their best advantage to regard the wool from the sheep as a by-product, and direct their principal attention to the production of lambs and mutton for the table.

WHEN TO USE THE DRAG

The following short article is taken from the Star-Mirror, of Moscow, Idaho, and tells of the benefits derived by that section thru the use of the road drag. It has some good suggestions which may interest Lemhi ranchers, hence we publish it:

Roads in the neighborhood of Moscow are better this spring than they have ever been before at this time of year. While the condition is partly due to the exceptionally fine spring we have had, no little credit is due to the road drag which is being more and more generally used. Whether the users of road drags have followed the best practice or not, every road on which the drag has been used at all shows its good effects, but there is still room for improvement.

"I may venture to assert," says one of our correspondents, "that every farmer in Latah county knows that if he works his fields when the ground is wet the soil will bake. Knowing that we might expect that our road overseers would have the roads dragged when they are wet and will bake hard, and when the ranchers cannot work in their fields. Dragging the roads after they are dry is a poor method. The ground being hard, little can be accomplished beyond knocking off the bigger bumps, and instead of having a smooth surface that will harden and shed the next rain, we have a soft porous that will be ground up into dust quickly in dry weather and will absorb water readily and make very muddy roads after the next rain. The drag must be used while the roads are still wet to get the best results."

Portland Market.

The receipts for the week have been cattle 2007, calves 14, hogs 1863, sheep 2599.

CATTLE.

Cattle situation remains steady after Monday's large run at slightly reduced quotations. One of the largest events of late was the Shorthorn sale Tuesday, one hundred splendidly bred animals being disposed of from the leading breeders of the west.

HOGS.

Good hogs found a ready market at advanced prices this week. Top jumped from \$7.40, last week's price, to \$7.55 the first part of this week. Market at close of week \$7.40.

SHEEP.

Lambs sprung the market a quarter this week, ewes and wethers duplicating. Several nice loads of Easter milk lambs brought \$12.50. Lambs are quoted at \$9.25; ewes at \$7.00 and wethers at \$8.00. Demand good.

W. H. Mulkey, who purchased the Jean Christensen ranch near T. D. Day some time ago has moved his family to their new home.

EMPLOYMENT GIVEN 1,200 MORE MINERS IN BUTTE

Raise in Copper Market Gives Big Boom to the Mining Industry in Butte. Now Has Estimated Monthly Payroll of \$1,074,250.

Two of among the largest and more important of the Anaconda Copper Mining company's properties—the High Ore and the Diamond mines—will reopen for work this morning after a suspension of nine months for the High Ore and seven months for the Diamond. The High Ore mine will employ a force of about 700 men and at the Diamond about 500 men will be put back to work. The two mines combined will have an outlay of about 1,200 tons of ore per day.

This is splendid news for Butte, coming on top of the story published in the Miner's mining page Thursday, which contained a list of the properties working, the men employed and the mines likely to reopen in the near future.

With the addition of the High Ore and the Diamond to the working mines of the district the payroll is increased \$4,200 daily or about \$125,000 a month.

The High Ore is the deepest mine in the Butte district. The shaft has been sunk 3,400 feet, but development work has not been pushed lower than the 2,800 level, the low level and the bottom working level for work of the larger Butte properties.

The Diamond mine has been sunk 2,800 feet. It is one of the brag mines of the company. In fact, these two mines are frequently spoken of as the leading properties of the Anaconda company.

At the High Ore mine the richest ore found by the Anaconda company in any of its mines in recent years has been discovered in a big lead at the bottom of the 3,400-foot shaft. This announcement was made by Chief Geologist Reno Sales at the meeting of the American Institute of Mining Engineers held here a year and a half ago. It means that Butte's mines are richer as the properties are worked down—an assurance of lasting prosperity and of permanency for the district.

Simultaneously with the announcement that the two big mines are to reopen comes the news from Great Falls that the company's smelter is to be blown in there this week, putting 600 men back at work at once and paving the way for a larger force in the near future.

Slowly but surely all the mines of the camp are opening up. The East Butte will start up in two weeks, according to present plans. The Butte-Alex Scott will probably start up this week. The Anaconda, it is said, expects to start up the Elia, the Tropic and other small mines it was working when suspension of work started, soon. The Mountain View is among the big mines of the company that may start up now at any time. If the price of copper holds well—it is now pressing the 16 cents mark—the Butte payroll will be \$3.75 per man in April, and if the red metal continues to advance summer may once more see the prosperous old payroll of \$4 per man per day.

In addition to the properties named the Butte & London and the Rainbow may decide to reopen at any time in the near future. Then there are the Neversweat, the Moonlight, the Mountain Con and the Belmont, of the larger non-operating mines of the A. C. M. company. Any or all of these may start work in the not far distant future.

Butte's payroll, from this day henceforth, passes the million dollar a month mark and the production can be freely made that the million and a half a month mining payroll will be reached by June.

The steel industry, the best and safest barometer of business conditions, continues to expand. The Bethlehem Steel works are literally deluged with orders for structural steel as well as orders for war munitions and the stock of this company has had a sensational rise of domestic demand for the metal has daily become stronger during March.

The spelter market about the same. The producing companies are receiving exceptionally high prices

for their product and the Butte & Superior and the Timber-Butte mills are turning out concentrates to their full capacity. In fact so rosy is the spelter and zinc outlook that the old Alice mine is to be reopened by the Anaconda company and will be marked for its large zinc deposits. Also the Emma mine, it is said, will be taken over by an eastern syndicate—the American Zinc Company—and mined for the known bodies of zinc ores it possesses.

The price of silver, while fluctuating slightly, is inclined to be stronger than for many months. Bar silver was quoted at 50 1/2¢ yesterday. Should silver climb up toward the 60 cents an ounce mark it will be a big boom for properties throughout all the west. Montana has scores of idle mines that would reopen then and so has Colorado, Nevada and other western states. As it is the improvement in the price of silver has encouraged many small properties to reopen under lease in the Butte district. Now that the larger mines are back at work and the payroll is again operating some of the small leasers will quit and go back to work for wages, but on the other hand a number are finding their leases so valuable they will continue to work them.

There is every indication that prosperity is returning throughout the country. The broadening stock market is a certain indication. A day's trade now often shows a half million shares dealt in. A month ago trading sometimes fell under the 100,000 mark in New York and Boston. Along with this increased market activity there is an advance in security prices. Amalgamated hung for a long time around \$50, but finally got to moving and is now selling upwards of \$62. Butte & Superior is again an active issue on the exchange. North Butte is another stock that is coming to life and the entire list, including the railroad shares, are advancing.

Speaking of railroads one of the best evidences of returning prosperity is the tendency of the roads to come into the market for equipment. The returning to its own and all that is needed now—and this applies to Butte as well as to every other community in the land—is to strike an optimistic note, assume a cheerful attitude, believe in the future and—dig!—Butte Miner.

A LETTER ON HOME INDUSTRY

Mrs. Pennybacker, president of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, says:

"We need nothing at this time more than information as to what goods and what quality of goods are made in the United States. I suggest that the Manufacturers' Association enter upon an educational campaign and tell the women of the country exactly what the different factories are turning out.

"Since we women are the spenders of 85 per cent of the income of the nation, does it not logically follow that we must patronize American industries if the United States is to reach the zenith of prosperity?"

The Women's clubs of the western states—Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Montana, Utah and Nevada—will bring this sentiment closer home and in order that the consumer may become familiar with the brands of western manufactured goods, the week of April 12 to 18 has been set aside as "Western Club Women Consumers' Week"—this being the regular date of Idaho Home Industry Week.

This is the first time such a movement has been initiated by the consumer, showing the spirit of loyalty in the Western club women to their home stated in the purchase of west-

ern-manufactured products, thereby adding materially to the upbuilding of the industries nearest home.

From past experience this magazine favors the exhibition of goods in the stores where they are sold, for the retailer will sell more goods that week if he advertises by special display in the windows and inside the store where the housewife may see them when shopping. Then the retailer, to get ready for this week, will order ahead from the wholesaler. Knowing the club women of his town will ask for western products that week, he wants to be alive and have a good display to show his loyalty to home institutions. The wholesaler will also have to get busy and see that the western goods he handles are in the retail stores that week. The manufacturer must advertise his brands and see that his goods are on display.

When the goods are brought to the front just as everybody is talking "support home industry," results are in evidence, and the home manufacturer is shown that the women are really doing practical work by giving him real support—the kind that builds larger factories.

Appoint a committee from the women's club to meet with a committee from the commercial club to arrange plans for the observance of the week.

Ask the editor of the local newspaper to issue a special Home Industry number that week, and get as much publicity as possible.

Suggest to the merchants to advertise advocating "Buy at Home" and telling what western goods they have on sale.

Ask the manufacturers in your town to make a window display in one of the retail stores down town.

Ask the grocers to display western food products—coffee, macaroni, cured meats, canned goods—peas, tomatoes, prunes, etc.

Ask the druggist to serve western cocoa and coffee.

Ask the hardware merchant to display western paints or any articles they have from the western manufacturers and jobbers.

Ask the dry goods stores to show their western woollens and knit goods. Ask the men's furnishing stores to show overalls, blankets, etc., made in the west.

Serve a home products dinner during the week. Ask the domestic science class of the school to do the serving, and have the girls dress in costumes made up of the labels of various home industries.

Have a bread baking contest, using home flour. One contest may be held or the domestic science class of the schools and one for the rural women on Saturday.

Ask every family to end the week with a home products Sunday dinner. Ask the club members to contribute menus and recipes to the local paper as suggestions for the Sunday dinner. Have a special day to visit Home Industries. You must have the co-operation of the local paper to make the week a success, and the paper must have the advertisements of the home merchants to issue a good number for that week.

A talk on the home industries of the town, telling of their growth, amount of business done, number of employes and payroll.

What other industries are needed in your town.

Topics for discussion:

The industries of your state.

The industries of the west.

How many western advertised brands, trade marks or labels can you name?

Do you ask for canned goods by the name?

Do you read the label on the can?

Close the afternoon by visiting industries.

For further information regarding the observance of this week, write to Mrs. MARTHA SPANGLER, Editor Idaho Club Woman, Twin Falls, Idaho.

Siners Found Not Guilty.

Thursday evening at the police court was held the trial of Art Siners, who was arrested the 31st of March by Police Campbell on the charge of drunkenness.

The case was called about eight o'clock and was witnessed by all who could crowd into the building and several crowding the doors to hear the evidence.

The city was represented by Attorney Cherry and the defendant by Attorney Whitcomb. After taking testimony and arguing the points for about an hour and a half the case was turned over to the jury who were out but a few minutes and brought in a verdict of not guilty.

OBJECTS TO JAPAN'S DEMANDS

U. S. Objects to Demands made by Japan on the Government of China.

Tokio, March 27.—(Delayed in transmission)—The American government's note recently forwarded to Tokio concerning negotiations now in progress between the Japanese and Chinese governments, dwelt in particular, according to reliable information, on three points in the demands made by Japan on China.

Of these three points the first concerned the selection of foreign advisers by China; the second was in regard to the purchase of munitions of war by the Chinese government, and the third dealt with the question of foreign loans.

The Washington government, it is understood, submitted that if Japan insisted on the right to be consulted by China in the selection of foreign advisers it might be a violation of the sovereignty of China.

It is further contended that if Japan insisted on the purchase by China of munitions of war in Japan and insist that she be consulted with regard to certain foreign loans in the province of Fukien, in south Manchuria and in eastern Mongolia, this course might be a violation of the principle of equal opportunity stipulated in the agreement reached between Baron Takahira when he was minister to the United States and Elihu Root, at that time secretary of state. That agreement provides for maintaining the independence and integrity of China and the equality of commercial opportunity in that country.—Capital News.

APRIL 12-17 CLEAN UP WEEK

J. K. White, state lady, food and sanitary inspector, is the moving spirit in a crusade against filth and disorder that bids fair to extend to every corner of the state. State, county and city officials, commercial clubs, women's clubs and good citizens in general are called upon to assist in the work.

The week of April 12-17 has been set apart as "clean-up week." Governor Alexander has issued a proclamation calling for a proper observance of the week, and Inspector White is appealing to all officials and civic organizations to get busy and push the enterprise along. Already there is assurance that the week is to be fitly observed from end to end of the state.

The following letter sent by Inspector White to all mayors and city councils gives a good outline of the plans:

"I would call your attention to the proclamation issued by Governor Alexander designating the week of April 12th to 17th as 'Annual Clean-up Week' in this state.

"In every community attention should be called to this proclamation in order that civic pride may be aroused and attention directed to the necessity of carefully cleaning our homes, our yards and premises, our streets and alleys and our water supplies.

"Perhaps no better system of obtaining sanitary reform has yet been devised than the 'clean-up day' inaugurated in this state. It was wonderfully successful last year as nearly every city, town and village proclaimed a general 'clean-up day' when all business was suspended and every man, woman and child joined in the clean-up crusade.

"This department recommends that all cities, towns and villages in Idaho designate a day during 'clean-up week' and ask the co-operation of the citizens, schools, clubs, etc., in making your town the cleanest in the state.

"I am making a special appeal to city councils to take this matter up and officially announce a 'clean-up day' during the week designated by the governor. If out city officials will but co-operate with us in this work we are assured of success in our endeavor to improve sanitary

(Continued on Page Eight.)