

**THE IDAHO RECORDER**

N. J. PROST, Editor and Proprietor.

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**EYER WESTWARD.**

An anarchist plot against the life of an Austrian grand duke is generally mentioned as the cause for the present conflict in Europe. As the strife continues however, it is becoming increasingly more evident that deeper and more primitive forces made this outbreak inevitable, sooner or later.

To understand these forces one should consider the ethnological differences between the various nations inhabiting Europe today. Though all belong to the Caucasian group, (being offshoots generally from the Aryan stock,) the three or four migrations westward from beyond the Caucasians that led to the foundation of the present nations in Europe, were at such great intervals of time that ethnological characteristics had become so greatly modified as to make those of each migration distinct from those of any other. Environment, and other causes, has further tended to make the descendants of these original settlers grow unlike in the two or three thousand years that have passed since the movement began, until today the European nations are as much to be distinguished from one another in their physical, mental, and social metamorphosis in their language or political organizations.

In the present struggle between the nations forming these groups history is repeating itself, or rather the same forces that led to the first migration westward are evidencing themselves as being still active and powerful. The ancient Celtic races that formed the first group of European invaders found their final resting places in the islands on the west of Europe or in the mountainous regions washed by the Atlantic ocean, being forced to these remoter regions by those forming the second great migration. These in turn were pushed westward

by the warlike Hun invaders; behind whom are the Circassians, Comacks and other hordes from beyond the Dan river.

France and England, whose populations are almost at a standstill if not declining, are battling with their backs to the sea in resistance of the elemental force which is impelling more virile Germany to find westward an outlet for her increasing population and commerce, while close behind the disciplined German ranks are already heard the swarming and more ferocious tribes of Muscovy pushing towards the setting sun in obedience to the same irresistible law. The governments in France and England have been for many years concerned over the falling off in the birth rate and are attempting to determine the causes with a view to their correction. So far no desirable results have been achieved from the investigations, their native populations continue to decrease in number.

It is possible that civilization, as we today understand it, carries within itself a disease that leads inevitably to race extinction. If that is so it becomes only a matter of time until the effete and worn out nations of western Europe are replaced by more primitive and virile races from the east; there is only one alternative, a modification of the present standards of civilization to a conformity with natural law.

**The Zuyder Zee.**

The Zuyder Zee, or Southern sea, was formerly a lake surrounded by fens and marshes, its present extent being chiefly the result of floods which occurred in the thirteenth century. Its area is about two thousand square miles and the average depth from ten to nineteen feet. It has always been the work of the Hollanders to recover as much as possible of the land lost to them in this manner in past ages, and in the literal sense they can be said to have made half their country, having reclaimed over one million acres from sea, lake and river since the sixteenth century.

**Turning In His Grave.**

There was a clicking noise as the bones of Lindley Murray stirred uneasily in his grave. "Must my name in future be associated with lawn tennis instead of grammar?" murmured the old chap complacently. Realizing that he had just made a racquet he subsided.

**FOOLED THE PANTHER**

UNCLE BILL OBJECTED TO FURNISHING HER MEAL.

Old Frontiersman Naturally Delights Relating to His Grandchildren How Narrowly He Escaped From Hideous Death.

Uncle Bill Joyce lives down in southwestern Missouri, on the edge of the Ozark country. He has lived there a great many years, for he is an old man now, and he is full of entertaining reminiscence of the days when that corner of the state was still almost a wilderness. Among the stories he loves to tell the open-mouthed children of a more sheltered generation is this account of a lively adventure with the animal that all old frontiersmen used to call a "painter." Uncle Bill will begin:

One day in the summer of 1857, I shouldered my rifle and started for a day's hunt. I was bound for a small prairie some five or six miles from home. After hunting for deer a spell without seeing a sign, I turned into a small grove of walnut, oak and mulberry to hunt for squirrels. I got a good many of them during the morning. Once or twice I stopped to listen to a queer noise that I could hardly hear, it was so far away. It was a long, quavering cry that died away gradually, but it came no nearer, and finally stopped altogether.

When it came noon, I went to a spring I knew of and ate the lunch that I had brought with me. Then I thought I would go on to the prairie and hunt for wild bees—that was really what I had in mind when I started. But I felt sleepy, and thought I would take a nap first, and so I stretched myself in a shady place and fell asleep.

I woke a little later to find myself covered with leaves and small brush. I was puzzled sure enough, for I couldn't think what could have covered me up, but I decided to find out. First I got a dead log about six feet long, laid it where I had slept, and covered it with leaves and brush. I looked to see whether my gun was loaded, and then I hid in a clump of bushes some twenty or twenty-five yards away. After about twenty minutes I heard a noise. I peered out of the bushes, and saw a large she-pant her coming through the trees, followed by a quarter-grown cub. She circled round the mound of leaves a couple of times; the cub followed every action of its mother. After the second round, the old panther crouched as if for a spring. She crouched lower and lower, and kept drawing her feet closer together. She kept her eyes fastened on the mound of leaves, all the time, and swayed her tail from side to side with a slow, regular motion.

When she had gathered her feet as close together as she could, she sprang for the pile of leaves. She landed in the very middle of the pile, and gave several long, wicked rakes with her hind feet. Then she began to smell and scratch in the leaves. It didn't take her long to find out that there was nothing but an old log there, and she stopped scratching and began to look about. I thought that now was the time to settle matters. I was a little to her left and behind her; I caught a slight just at the base of her ear, and fired. She gave one leap and a shrill scream, and then lay still.

After making sure that she was dead, I looked for the cub. It was sitting near by on the side of a leaning tree, spitting and snarling angrily. I soon put an end to that with a rifle ball. I never knew a man so well hunted as I was without being hurt. She probably took me for dead, and covered me to keep other animals from finding me while she went after her cub—YOUTH'S COMPANION.

**That Settled It.**

Mrs. Charles H. Anthony of Muncie, whose beautiful wardrobe, designed by herself, impressed Paris before the outbreak of the war, said to a New York reporter the other day:

"Now is the time to introduce modest, home-made fashions for the fall and winter. The European fashion market is idle now. Let the American designer, then, get to work.

"American women will welcome modest fashions, for few of them are as perverse as the American woman I heard about in Paris.

"A friend said at a ball to this woman's husband:

"How the men are flocking round your wife! I thought you said you'd never let her wear one of those shocking evening gowns without shoulder-straps!"

"I know," the other man answered, but she happened to hear me say it." —Buffalo Express.

**NOTICE.**

"Section 34. (a) The annual school meeting for the transaction of the school district business in districts other than Independent School Districts shall be held on the third Monday in April. The Clerk of the Board of Trustees shall cause notices to be posted, using blanks provided by the County Superintendent for that purpose, specifying the time and place of such meeting and what business shall be transacted at said meeting. Said notices shall be posted in three (3) public places in the district, one (1) of which shall be

the school house if there be one, at least ten (10) days previous to the time of meeting. If the clerk fail to give such notice, then any two legal voters residing in the district may give such notices over their own names, and such annual meeting may be held after the day fixed in this section for such annual meeting."

Mrs. CLARA DIGGLES, County Superintendent.

**NOTICE OF PUBLICATION OF TIME APPOINTED FOR PROVING WILL, ETC.**

Notice of time appointed for proving will and of hearing petition for probate thereof.

In the matter of the estate of George G. Wentz, deceased.

Pursuant to an order of court made on the 6th day of April, 1915. Notice is hereby given that Saturday, the 24th day of April, A. D. 1915, at ten o'clock A. M. of said day in the court room of said court, in the Lemhi county court house in the city of Salmon, in Lemhi county, Idaho, has been appointed as the time and place for proving the will of the said George G. Wentz, deceased, and for hearing the application of Jessie Kinsey, of Salmon, Lemhi county, Idaho, for the issuance to her of letters testamentary and for her appointment as Executrix of the said estate, when and where any person interested in said estate may appear and contest the same.

Dated at Salmon, Lemhi county, Idaho, on this the 6th day of April A. D. 1915.

FRANK P. McCracken, Clerk.

3 publications.

**PUBLIC NOTICE.**

LEMHI UNION COMPANY, ST. ANTHONY, IDAHO, LOCATION OF PRINCIPAL PLACE OF BUSINESS.

Notice is hereby given that at a meeting of the directors held on the 1st day of April, 1915, an assessment of one-half (1/2) cent per share was levied upon the capital stock of the corporation, payable to Thos. R. Hamer, Treasurer of said company, at his office in St. Anthony, Idaho, May 1, 1915. Any stock upon which this assessment remains unpaid on said May 1, 1915, will be delinquent, and advertised for sale at public auction, and unless payment is made before, will be sold on the 20th day of May, 1915, to pay the delinquent assessment together with cost of advertising and expenses of sale.

THOS. R. HAMER, Secretary, Apr. 29—Apr. 29 St. Anthony, Idaho.

**NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.**

Notice of Proof of Application of Water to Beneficial Use.

Notice is hereby given that at 10 a.m. on the 11th day of May 1915, at Yearian Ranch Junction County of Lemhi, State of Ida., before L. E. Giennon a N. P., proof will be submitted of the application to beneficial use of one cubic feet per second of the waters of Hawley Eighteen Mile creek, in accordance with the terms and conditions of Permit No. 8120 heretofore issued by the State Engineer of the State of Idaho.

1. The name and postoffice address of the person or corporation holding said permit are Lula M. Yearian, Junction, Idaho; present address Hollister, California.

2. The use to which said water has been applied is irrigation.

3. The amount applied to beneficial use is one cubic ft.

4. The place where said water is used is if used for irrigation, give full and accurate description of the lands irrigated. Thirty acres in Southeast quarter of Southwest-quarter, and Twenty acres in North West-quarter of Southwest quarter, all in Section 17, T. 16 N., R. 26 E., B. M.

5. The name of the canal or ditch or other works by which said water is conduct

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Offices in Brown St.  
 SALMON, IDAHO

**O'BRIEN & GLE**  
 ATTORNEYS AT LAW

Offices I. O. O. F. B.  
 SALMON, IDAHO

ed to such place of use is Yearian Ditch, constructed from a point on Hawley creek or Eighteen Mile creek, in SE 1/4 Sec. 28, Tp. 16 N., R. 26 E., above junction with Texas creek.

6. The right to take the water from such works is based upon Permit No. 8120.

7. The source of supply from which such water is diverted is Hawley creek, or Eighteen Mile creek, variously called, 4 mile above its junction with Texas creek.

8. The date of the priority which said user is prepared to establish is April 2, 1912.

J. H. SMITH,  
 State Engineer.

**NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.**

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Hailey, Idaho, March 26, 1915.

NOTICE is hereby given that Frank S. Harmon, of Baker, Idaho, who on May 9, 1910, made Homestead Entry, Serial No. 08363, for E 1/2 SE 1/4, Sec. 25, T. 21 N. R. 23 E., and on August 8, 1910, made Additional Homestead Entry 08847, for NW 1/4 SE 1/4, Section 25, Township 21 North, Range 23 East Boise Meridian has filed notice of intention to make Final Five Year Proof to establish claim to the land above described, before Allen C. Merritt, U. S. Commissioner, at Salmon, Idaho, on the 26th day of May, 1915.

Claimant names as witnesses:

George W. Cronkite, William Coon, Albert E. Richardson, Carl High, all of Baker Idaho.

J. E. WILLIAMS,  
 Register.

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