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PRINZ EITEL IS INTERNED

of Assistance to arrive uses Commander to Intern Ship.

News, Va., April 7.—Com-
mander Thierichens of the Ger-
man auxiliary cruiser Prinz Eitel
Ludwig, which the United States
government through port authorities
has permitted to enter this port
and to be kept up to the appear-
ance of being ready for a dash to
sea when the time for decision
comes, has explained that failure
to expect relief to arrive had
it necessary to intern rather
than to deliver crew and ship to fruit-
less destruction by British
warships waiting off the
Cape. Tomorrow the
cruiser will make her last
voyage northward, across
the North Atlantic, to
the coast of Norway, where she
will be taken to the
naval yard at
Oslo, where she has been since im-
ported March 10 after the re-
gular commerce destroying voyage
of the vessel in which she sank
the American ship William P. Frye.

Director of Customs Hamilton
and the Eitel shortly after
dark tonight with an imperative
order from the Washington govern-
ment that the time for his stay in
port would expire at midnight
and that he must leave
before 4 o'clock on the
morning of April 8. Before the cus-
tomer could deliver the mes-
sage, the written announcement
of the decision.

was operated to lift the American
flag against merchant ships of
European nations leaving this
port which had been in force since
1914. More than a score of
merchant vessels were im-
mediately permitted to leave port,
but the customs house at Newport News
Norfolk were kept open until
1 o'clock tonight issuing clear-

ances for actual intern-
ment. The Eitel was made at a
conference between Rear-Admiral
Helm, commander of the Norfolk
yard; Rear-Admiral Helm of
the Alabama and Collector
Hamilton. On being taken to the
yard tomorrow the breech locks
of the guns will be removed and con-
sidering the condition of her engines,
it is probable that the announcement
of Collector Hamilton by the
commander.

I inform you I intend to intern
the Eitel Friedrich. The relief
expected did not appear, so the
bar and force of the enemy cru-
iser watching the entrance of the bay
made it impossible the dash for
the open sea with any hope of suc-
cess. I have decided not to deliver
the ship to the British and certain
destruction. Being obliged for the
reason shown by all United States
authorities to intern the vessel, I have
the same information to Rear-
Admiral Helm, U. S. S. Alabama.

"Respectfully,
"THERICHENS."
—Butte Miner.

P. TO TAKE OVER OTHER SIX LINES

Louisville, Ky., April 12.—A stock-
holders' meeting of the Southern
Railroad company was held
today to elect 15 directors and to
authorize the purchase outright of the
properties of six railroad and steam-
ship companies the Southern Pacific
has been operating. Nearly \$300,000
of the company's common
stock was represented.

The companies to be taken over are
the Cook Bay, Roseburg & Eastern
Railroad and Navigation company;
the Corvallis & Eastern Railroad and
Navigation company; Portland, Eu-
salem & Eastern Railway company;
Salmon, Falls City & Western Rail-
road, and the Willamette Pacific
Railroad company. It was indicated
there would be no change made in
the directorship of the Southern Pa-
cific.—Butte Miner.

PROHIBITION IN RUSSIA TO STAY

Because of certain claims sent out
in publicity material of the National
Wholesale Liquor Dealers' Associa-
tion of America to the effect that
prohibition in Russia is a very limited
and ineffectual policy, the Christian
Science Monitor has just pub-
lished information secured from A.
Scherbatsky, chamberlain to the
Emperor and counselor of the Rus-
sian embassy at Washington. It ap-
pears from what Mr. Scherbatsky
has said that prohibition prevails in
Russia, legally and actually.

At the opening of the war the Tsar
issued an edict of license prohibiting
throughout the empire the sale of
vodka, strong wines and other intox-
icating liquors, during mobilization.
The beneficial effects were so pro-
nounced that the prohibition was later
extended to the end of the war.

The question of the sale of light
wines and light beers was left to local
option in the cities, but not in
rural communities, and practically
all the cities, Mr. Scherbatsky says,
soon passed laws prohibiting the sale
of all alcoholic liquors.

Officials of the embassy were of the
opinion that prohibition has come to
Russia to stay, "because its benefits
have exceeded even the most sanguine
expectations." Mr. Scherbatsky
declared that the benefits from the
policy were great enough to com-
pletely compensate for the loss of the
revenue many times over.

"Prohibition is increasing the
producing power of our people," said
Mr. Scherbatsky. "They are spend-
ing their money for other things
than liquor now, wearing better
clothes and taking better care of
their families. One interesting thing
is that Monday, which heretofore has
been regarded as a holiday on which
the men recuperated from their Sun-
day indulgences, will now be a pro-
ductive working day. Monday has
not been regarded as a working day
in Russia; it has just been counted
out of the week for this reason.

"The postal savings banks show
encouraging indications as a result of
prohibition. In war time people
usually draw their savings out of
the banks, and at the beginning of
the present war our postal banks
showed a slight decrease, but soon
after the prohibition edict the sav-
ings began to return to the banks
and there has been a marked increase
over previous years.

"One incident serves to illustrate
the effect on other industries of pro-
hibiting the sale of liquor. Early in
the war when there was a scare that
the Germans were about to advance
on Petrograd from the north through
Finland there was a frenzied haste to
throw up fortifications in the vicinity
of the capital. Large crews of
men were employed on the earth-
works at good pay. One group of
men, having accumulated a little
money thought they would go down
to Petrograd for a week-end celebra-
tion. They were told that they
could not get a drop of liquor, but
they said they would try. They
went to the city and tried but could
not get liquor, and the next day they
returned to their work, every man of
them wearing a new suit of clothes.

"A friend of mine recently came
here from Russia. He is a man who
drank wine, but he told me one could
not get a drink of liquor in the Pe-
trograd or Moscow cafes 'for love or
money,' as he expressed it."—Ex.

Salmon Bay Talks Second.

In the Essay Contest held under
the auspices of the Idaho Society of
"Sons of American Revolution,"
which was open to all high school
pupils of the state, Leslie K. Pollard,
a senior in the Salmon high school
carried off second. His subject was
entitled "The Christ of the Anires."
Dean A. Wilson, a junior in the
Nampa high school was given first
place. His essay was entitled, "Front-
ier Days of America." Neta Lucille
Crater, a junior in the high school at
Twin Falls gained third place with a
paper entitled "The Effect of Heroes
Upon the Life of the Nation."

The magazine entitled, "See Idaho
First," which has been published at
Twin Falls by Robert W. Spangler,
with the March-April changed its
name to "The New West." The rea-
son given by the editor for this
change is that the magazine has
grown so during the five years that
it has been in existence that it is no
longer confined to Idaho in its in-
fluence but embraces the entire north-
west, and from now on will be pub-
lished with that fact in mind.

CONSTRUCTION ON GAME LAWS

Court Holds License is not Nec- essary to Shoot Jack Rabbits.

A decision of considerable interest
to sportsmen was rendered in justice
court last evening by Judge Willard
White in the case of the state
against H. M. Hammer, who was
made defendant in a complaint charg-
ing him with hunting game without
a license. The prosecuting witness
was Deputy Game Warden Taylor,
who gave the only testimony that the
defendant went hunting and killed a
jack rabbit without a license. The
decision in the case depended wholly
upon the construction to be given to
that part of the game law which pro-
vides that "It shall be unlawful for
any person or persons to hunt for any
game whatever, or to fish in the pub-
lic waters until a license is first pro-
cured as provided herein," etc. The
defendant's attorney, J. Nat Hudson,
claimed that the words "any game
whatever" referred only to the ani-
mals and birds specifically mentioned
in the game laws and that rabbits,
coyotes, wild cat, bears and other
wild animals not mentioned in the
act were not included in that desig-
nation, more especially as the same
section provided that the person pro-
curing a license should receive a "rod
and gun license which shall permit
such person to pursue, hunt and kill
any of the game animals or birds
mentioned in this act," during the
time when it should be lawful to kill
them, and therefore the license itself
gave no permission to hunt or kill
any game animals which were not
mentioned in the act. There is no
other provision of the act which
reads, "It shall be unlawful for any
person to kill more than 24 birds in
one day, or to have in his possession
more than 24 birds of any one kind
at any one time," a strict construc-
tion of which Attorney Hudson as-
serted would seriously restrict the
operations of turkey raisers or the ef-
forts of farmers to protect their crops
against destruction by crows or other
non-game birds. Judge White was
of the opinion that the intent of the
law was to require a license only for
the hunting of game mentioned in
the act, which view was concurred
in by Attorney Parrish for the state,
and so the complaint was dismissed.
—Capital News.

The state game department is in-
dignant over the action taken by As-
sistant Prosecuting Attorney Jay
Parrish in moving dismissal of the
complaint in the case of H. M. Ham-
mer, arrested by Deputy State Game
Warden W. H. Taylor on the charge
of hunting without a license. This
was the original charge filed before
Judge Willard White by Deputy Tay-
lor. Later the charge was changed
to hunting rabbits without a license,
according to Mr. Taylor, but he says
he had nothing to do with making
the change nor had he authorized it.

The facts in the case seem to be
simply that Hammer was arrested
Sunday while hunting without a li-
cense. On his own recognition he
was allowed his freedom with the un-
derstanding he would appear in the
justice court yesterday. This he did.
When arraigned he entered a plea of
guilty. He was notified he would
have time to consult an attorney by
the court, but replied he had con-
sulted legal counsel and would enter
the plea. Owing to the fact the pre-
siding justice was in some doubt as
to the minimum fine he postponed
imposing it until last night, in the
meantime he consulted Assistant
County Attorney Parrish. When the
case was called again the assistant
prosecutor recommended that the
complaint be dismissed. He held
that rabbits are predatory animals
and the defendant had a right to
shoot them.

"I cannot understand the attitude
of the assistant prosecuting attor-
ney," said Deputy Taylor. "In the
first place the law provides that it
shall be unlawful for any person to
hunt any game whatever without a
license. That certainly covers the
case. It appears to me to have been
the duty of the prosecutor to have
forced the law and prosecuted the
case especially after the defendant
entered a plea of guilty."—Capital
News.

CORN EXPERT TALKS TO FARMERS

Charles C. Tobias addressed the
farmers meeting here Saturday, says
the Kuna Herald. He said there are
four essential things in growing corn,
they are: Good soil good seed, prop-
er cultivation and sufficient irriga-
tion. "The soil must be rich and
properly prepared, not so the horses
feet sink into it like muck, but just
so they leave nice prints of their
hoofs. The depth to plant is just in
to the moisture and not too deep.
No matter how good the soil is, you
cannot raise good corn without good
seed, proper cultivation and suffi-
cient irrigation. What we want is
corn that will mature in this country
and produce the most bushels. The
seed should be acclimated and should
be saved from more than one ear and
mixed together so that it will not in-
breed."

Mr. Tobias plants in April and cul-
tivates as long as possible and often.
He puts off irrigation until the tassels
form in embryo, unless it abso-
lutely needs water before that time.
To tell when corn really needs water,
it will be curled at 8 or 9 o'clock in
the evening. The sun will curl corn
when it is not in need of water dur-
ing a hot day. He says two or four
irrigations during the season are suf-
ficient. He usually irrigates twice,
but his soil holds moisture fairly
well.

Mr. J. S. Welch, superintendent
of Gooding Experiment Farm; For
this region variety tests show that
the Blue Prussian is our best field
pea, followed by the Kaiser. Aicher's
tests show that at Aberdeen the
Kaiser is the best. They are
both good peas and the White Cana-
dian is also good. Peas should be
planted the first of all our crops in
the spring as soon as the ground can
be worked into shape. We have tried
different methods of planting and
find that by drilling with an ordi-
nary grain drill to be the best. On
good irrigated land about 90 to 100
pounds of seed should be used to the
acre. It is not desirable to begin ir-
rigating peas too early. We never ir-
rigate them before the first of June,
even though they come up as early as
the middle of April.

Prof. Alfred Atkinson, Montana
Agricultural College: Peas are rather
extensively grown in the Gallatin
Valley around Bozeman. The method
of handling these is as follows:
The crop is planted rather early in
spring, at least during April on land
that has been well prepared, and
with an ordinary grain drill. A few
farmers attempted planting peas in
rows 18 to 20 inches apart and then
cultivating them, while small to de-
stroy the weeds. However, this
practice has been almost wholly
abandoned.

Dean Chas. Knight, Nevada Agricul-
tural College: "We have used the
green Canada field pea to a consid-
erable extent as a hog pasture. The
hogging off of field peas has not
proven to be the most desirable way
of handling field peas in Nevada, al-
though experiments have not been
conducted on a large enough scale to
make any definite assertions one way
or the other."

Dr. Frank Harris, Utah Agricul-
tural College: A mixture of 1/2 bushels
of Canada field peas and 1 bushel
of oats to the acre makes a fine crop
for hogging off purposes. They
should be planted as early in the
spring as possible as they do better
during the cold weather of the
spring. We have had experience
with others than the Canada field
peas for this purpose and do not
know the general value of other var-
ieties, although I believe there are
a number of other varieties that will
do equally as well.

Further inquiries show that this
year it is very difficult to secure seed
peas. Mr. Aicher states that he
could have disposed of 25 tons of
seed.

"Because of the difficulty of securing
definite and reliable information and
owing to the fact that the crop
specialists, whose experiences appear
above, have not yet published the re-
sults of their experiments, it is sug-
gested that all those interested save
this copy of the paper for future re-
ference."—E. F. Rinehart, U. S. Dept.
of Agriculture, Rupert, Idaho.—Gem
State Rural.

Capt. Guiske made another trip
down the river Tuesday with a cargo
of supplies destined for the settlers
in the vicinity of Shoup.

PROTEST AGAINST QUARANTINE

Idaho Sheepmen Watching Con- troversy Between Utah and Wyoming.

Governor Alexander has officially
protested to Governor J. B. Kendrick
of Wyoming against the placing of a
strict quarantine against Idaho live-
stock, refusing to permit their feed-
ing and watering at Wyoming points
while in transit to eastern markets,
claiming such a quarantine is viola-
tion of the agreement reached by
western states at the recent San
Francisco conference.

This quarantine was temporarily
lifted on the request of Governor
Alexander to permit their feeding
and watering at Idaho points of 10
cans of fat sheep shipped by Scott
Anderson of Boise, in charge of W.
B. Slick, of Glenns Ferry yesterday to
Chicago for slaughter. The release
to permit the shipment was secured
in two hours by Governor Alexander.
He is insisting that all Idaho stock
be treated in Wyoming as Wyoming
stock is treated in Idaho and the
quarantine be lifted.

Idaho sheepmen are watching with
interest the conflict that has devel-
oped between Utah and Wyoming and
the refusal of the latter state to mod-
ify the quarantine on livestock which
it placed against Idaho, Utah and
other western states. On Wyoming's
refusal to modify the quarantine,
Governor Spry of Utah sent the gov-
ernor of Wyoming a statement to the
effect that if Wyoming persists in its
unprecedented discrimination Utah
would have to take retaliatory meas-
ures and the same thing may be said
of Idaho, according to local stock-
men.

S. W. McClure, secretary of the
Nevada Woolgrowers' association,
declares that if such rigid state quar-
antine prevail the whole livestock
sanitary problem will be placed under
the United States bureau of animal
industry, where he believes it be-
long. He says:

"The quarantine regulations issued
by Wyoming are certainly unreason-
able and if persisted in will do irre-
parable injury to the flockmasters of
Utah, Idaho and Wyoming. Under
the new regulations no sheep can be
taken into the state of Wyoming.
About 200,000 head of sheep from
Utah and Idaho go into the national
forests of Wyoming every summer.
This regulation, of course if per-
sisted in, would prevent these sheep
from going to their range and as
there are no other ranges for them,
they would have to be shipped to
market."

"The Wyoming regulation will also
seriously cripple many Wyoming
woolgrowers, for some of them have
purchased breeding sheep and rams
in nearby states and they will now be
unable to obtain these. If Wyoming
has a right to exclude all outside
sheep, then other states have a simi-
lar right. Many thousand Wyoming
sheep go into the forests of Colorado
and a lesser number come into Utah
and Idaho. If Wyoming is going to
exclude outside sheep, it is only nat-
ural for surrounding states to retali-
ate by excluding Wyoming sheep."—
Capital News.

Woodman Sanitarium.

The residents of this city had an
opportunity Monday evening of see-
ing the celebrated resort for the cure
of tuberculosis which is situated
near Colorado Springs, a moving pic-
ture was put on the screen at the
Grand Theatre showing the buildings
and methods of handling the pa-
tients.

This resort was conceived and put
into operation by the society of Modern
Woodmen of America several years
ago, the purpose of which was to de-
crease the death rate of their mem-
bers which was caused by the white
plague. The resort has passed the
experimental stage and has proven
one of the great-st beneficial institu-
tions in the world.

The picture put on Monday even-
ing was one entitled, "The Man Who
Came Back," and pictures the man
from the time he leaves home a
wreck with this dread disease, thru
every stage of the cure until within
a few months he is again restored to
his family a well man. In the brief
time the institution has been in op-
eration it had turned out several
thousand cases of this kind.

NEW LIFE GIVEN BUTTE-BOISE

That there is a big deal pending
which, if successfully closed this
week or in the very immediate future
means nothing more or less than that
the money necessary has been raised
for construction of the Boise-Butte-
San Francisco railroad its entire
length from Butte, via Boise, to tide-
water at San Francisco, was the au-
thentic information secured Saturday
night. While negotiations have not
been closed conferences with finan-
ciers of prominence in this country
and foreign representatives of big
financial institutions have been in
progress for the past several weeks at
San Francisco and Los Angeles and
a definite understanding as to the
financing of the road will be reached
if all goes well. The prospects are
said to look very bright.

It is given out on the same excel-
lent authority that several of the
larger transcontinental railroads of
the northwest are lending aid and
encouragement to construction of
the road. They are said to include
the Great Northern, Northern Pa-
cific, the Burlington and the Chi-
cago, Milwaukee & Puget Sound.
While three of these roads have
northwestern Pacific coast terminals,
a cutoff to San Francisco to tap the
south Pacific coast will do much to-
wards meeting the waterway competi-
tion of the Panama canal, which
already had resulted in transconti-
ental railroads reversing the stand
they have taken for 20 years on the
long and short haul and which have
given and promises to continue to
give such keen competition that
every available route for steam trans-
portation facilities must be made use
of. The proposed Boise-Butte-San
Francisco road is classed as one of
the routes.

Well posted railroad men of the
city are silent as to the prospects for
the construction of this road. They
admit, however, that there is a big
deal in the wind and that its suc-
cessful consummation means much to
the interior territories of the states
of Montana, Idaho, Oregon, Nevada
and California.

T. E. Halveston, who for a number
of years has been interested in the
building of this road, was re-
ported Saturday, in receipt of a tele-
gram from L. O. Leonard, also or
years interested in the raising of cap-
ital for its construction, now in Cali-
fornia in its interest, stating the
financial backing for the road had
been secured. When interviewed,
however, Mr. Halveston stated he
had not received a telegram to that
effect. He admitted he had re-
ceived a telegram Friday from Mr.
Leonard to the effect the prospects of
the road looked good. Mr. Halveston
said he expected definite information
soon but did not like to make a state-
ment at this time in connection with
the plans under way, but would be
glad to when he receives definite
word. Mr. Halveston is United
States commissioner for this district.

It is known that the conferences in
connection with the financing of the
proposed road have been in progress
in California for some time and that
at these conferences capitalists with
millions at their backing have been
in attendance. Mr. Leonard is un-
derstood to have the matter of pre-
sents the proposition to them in
hand.

The proposed route of the Boise-
Butte-San Francisco is to cut diagon-
ally across central Idaho from Butte
via Salmon, down the Salmon river
into the Stanley basin country to-
wards Boise, reaching this city via
the Boise river canyon, crossing three
divides in its progress southwest to
this city. This route constitutes the
most difficult engineering problems
confronting the proposed road. Travers-
ing the Boise valley west the
route leads, via Caldwell, across the
Snake river into eastern Oregon,
south to Nevada, where a connec-
tion is made with the Western Pacific
and over that road entrance is
gained to San Francisco.

The survey, the maps and profiles,
the tonnage per mile, the necessary
equipment needed to build and all of
the other data it has taken years to
compile on which to base estimates
for the building of the road have
been secured and today the prospects
of actual building of the line are re-
solutely said to have never looked bet-
ter.—Capital News.

L. A. Boyd, of Missoula, the agent
for the Reunion Typewriter out of
Butte is in Salmon this week looking
after his line of business.