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MAN OPPOSES ADMINISTRATION

for Enlarging National

se Meets Strong Disapproval of Bryan.

Washington, Nov. 5.—Former Sec. Bryan came out squarely President Wilson's national plan today in a formal statement which he took issue with President's views as expressed at before the Manhattan club in New York. "A departure from the policy of our peace policy; a menace to our peace policy; and a challenge to the Christianity which teaches influence others by example, than by exciting fear," is Mr. Bryan's view of the national defense plan. The former secretary of state's statement, which reiterates views previously expressed on the subject of preparedness for war, was the opening gun in the which administration leaders in congress against adoption of the plan.

When he read the president's speech in New York with sorrow and concern. He is doing what he believes is his duty, and so long as a man's conscience and judgment do not criticize his motives, but he is compelled to dissent from conclusions. I feel it my duty to do so, and as he has given his views with clearness and emphasis, those who differ from him are under a like obligation to express themselves with clearness.

It is his position is different from that of the private individual that the individual is free to his own thoughts and risk his opinion. This sentence is a litmus test. Insofar as he expresses an opinion, he does not differ from the private citizen except that he takes under a sense of official responsibility, but where a nation's policy is involved in a policy, every man who loves his country and who serves it is conscious of responsibility.

The president will not assume the more deeply interested in the welfare of his country than the man who elected him to be for him being their spokesman. And he evidently believes, he is the voice to the opinions of his countrymen, he is, of course, anxious to be frank with him as he has been with them; how otherwise can he know whether he represents the views of the people?

He has announced a policy which has never before been adopted in this country and never endorsed by any man in the country, and he has no right to know, until he hears from the people, whether he has correctly interpreted the will of the public. Appeal is not to any party, but, says, to men of 'all shades of opinion.'

He asks for the hearty support of the country, meaning, of course, that he wants the support, provided that it favors the policy which he has announced. He could not, of course, expect them to support a policy which he did not endorse, especially if he considered the policy dangerous to the country.

From my view of the subject, the which he proposed is not only a departure from our traditions, but a challenge to our peace policy. It is only a menace to our peace and stability, but a challenge to the spirit of Christianity which teaches us to influence others by example rather than by exciting fear.

The president says that we should be prepared 'not for aggression, but for defense.' That is the ground upon which all preparation is made. The nation has ever prepared for war on the theory that it was preparing for aggression. It is only fair to assume that the European rulers are involved in the present war effort that they were contributing toward the maintenance of peace in they were making elaborate preparations for defense. It is a philosophy, and being false, it inevitably leads to defies. The fact that makes the individual carry a revolver—and whoever carries a revolver except for defense leads not only to use it on slight provocation but to use language which makes trouble.

'Speak softly, but carry a big stick,' is one of the delusive maxims employed by those who put the burden on others. There are two an-

wers to it—first, the man who speaks softly has not the disposition to carry a club, and if a man with soft voice is persuaded to carry a club his voice changes as soon as he begins to rely upon the club.

"If there is any truth in our religion, a nation must win respect as an individual does, not by carrying arms, but by an upright, honorable course that invites confidence and insures good will. This nation has won its position in the world without resorting to the habit of toting a pistol or carrying a club. Why reverse our policy at this time? The president himself admits that there is no reason for a change. He says:

"The country is not threatened from any quarter. She stands in friendly relations with all the world. Her resources and her self-respect and capacity to care for her own citizens and rights are well known." and to make the statement more emphatic he adds: "There is no fear among us."

"If we're not threatened by any nation, if our relations with all nations are friendly, if everybody knows that we're able to defend ourselves if necessary, and if there is no fear among us, why is this time chosen to revolutionize our national theories and to exchange our policy for the policy of Europe?"

"Why abandon the hope that we have so long entertained of setting an example to Europe? Why encourage the nations of Europe in their fatal folly by imitating them? Why impose upon the western hemisphere a policy so disastrous? May we not expect all Latin-America to be stimulated to preparation if we enter upon a new era of preparation? And will not such policy make conflicts between these republics more possible? We shall do indefinite harm to the neighboring nations as well as to ourselves if we are drawn into this policy which provokes war by a preparation which is impossible without a large increase in taxation and the arousing of military system which sets up false standards of honor. We are now spending more than \$250,000,000 a year on preparedness—10 times as much as we are spending on agriculture—and I feel sure that the taxpayers are not in favor of increasing this sum at this time when a change is not only unnecessary, but a menace to our national ideals.

"There has not been a time in 50 years when there was less reason to add to the expenses of the army and navy, for we are not only without an enemy, but our preparedness is increasing relatively as other nations exhaust themselves. And there never was a time and there never has been a time in our whole history when our duty to the world more imperatively demanded self-restraint and the counsels of peace.

"I hope the president will not be deceived by the atmosphere of the Manhattan club. That is the one place in the United States where the Mammon-worshipping portion of the democratic party meets to exchange compliments—there is no group further removed from the sentiment of the masses, whether you measure that sentiment by economical, social or religious standards."

Receives Sad News.

Mrs. E. B. Randolph received a message Sunday which announced the death of her father at Cambridge, Idaho. The news came as a great shock as she had not heard of the illness of her father and as yet has had no particulars except that he died Saturday evening. D. B. Webber was a man about 66 years old and has been engaged the greater part of his life in farming. For the past five years he has been devoting his time to fruit.

He leaves a widow and six children four of whom reside near here, Mrs. Randolph, of Salmon, Mrs. Anker Amosson, of Lemhi, Burr Webber, of Leadore and George Webber of Jackson Mont.

Mrs. Amosson left Monday for Cambridge to attend the funeral services and be with the mother in her trouble. These ladies have the sympathy of their many friends in their sorrow.

NOTICE—We wish to advise all who desire to have picture framing done for the holidays to bring it in early before the rush so as to be able to get it on time. The Variety Store

Harry Pearce has been out on a hunting trip up the Salmon river the greater part of this week.

Rev. Clow, Will Shearin and W. C. Dobler returned Thursday from their hunting trip, having secured a deer for their pleasure.

FRENCH AFTER MATERIAL

Representatives of France here to Purchase Building Material for After War.

New York, Nov. 9.—Five members of the French industrial and commercial commission landed here today from the steamship Lafayette and said they came to arrange for the purchase, at the conclusion of the war, of at least \$160,000,000 worth of structural iron and steel, machinery and industrial supplies. All supplies of this character, the commissioners said, formerly were imported from Germany.

The commissioners said that while they are here primarily to purchase supplies necessary to re-construct and modernize French industries when the war is over, they will endeavor to establish reciprocal trade relations between the United States and France. The commission is headed by Maurice Damour, formerly French consul general at New Orleans.

Although the commission is not a government organization, it is backed by the French industrial and commercial organizations of France, and a majority of the bankers.

"Before the war France imported a large portion of all structural iron and steel, industrial machinery and all manner of supplies from Germany," said Mr. Damour. "But now it is conceded in France that the great friendship shown by the United States will bring about close trade relations between the two republics at the conclusion of the war.

"The purchases we will arrange for will be necessary to rehabilitate France's various industries after the war, but we will also take opportunity to modernize many of the plants. Before the war we were spending at least \$160,000,000 a year for German machinery and industrial supplies."

MRS. MARY STEPHENSON

Mrs. Mary Stephenson died at the home of her daughter, Mrs. A. C. Waugh, in Junction, at 6:15 o'clock, Thursday morning, Nov. 4th 1915. She leaves one son, Edward McRae and one daughter Mrs. Mary Waugh, who both live at Junction.

Grandma Stephenson, as she was familiarly and lovingly called, was an old settler of the upper valley. She was born in Ireland in 1847, coming to New York when but twelve years old. After a brief residence in New York, she moved to California where she was later married, two children were born, and the father died there. Afterward she again moved to Nevada, engaging in the hotel business; from there going to Montana, and coming to Nicholas, Idaho, in 1882, and from there to the old town of Junction, that she has since called home. Thrifty, energetic, active up until almost the hour of her death, not a year of the entire sixty-eight of her life was spent in idleness.

After her coming to Junction, she was married to A. M. Stephenson, who died before her. It is useless for one to try to give but a brief resume of the wonderful life of this wandering pioneer woman. Such lives are history in themselves. Grandma Stephenson will be greatly missed and mourned by a multitude of friends. As near as a human life can be reckoned a landmark on the face of time, her life can be so considered, by the entire people of the country in which she has spent so many years.

The funeral took place from the M. E. church, Junction, Idaho, Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock, Rev. E. N. Quist, of Salmon, officiated. A number of people were unable to gain entrance to the church because of the large number of friends that had gathered to pay their last tribute of respect to the departed.

May her memory live long in the hearts of her many friends, and inspire them to high and noble ideals.

Georgia senate has passed a bill prohibiting the advertisement in any form of intoxicating liquors.

SOUTH AMERICAN TRADE GOOD

Trade Between United States and South America is Increasing Rapidly.

Washington, Nov. 8.—Success of the campaign to secure for the United States the trade of South America is indicated by foreign commerce figures for September made public today.

In both imports and exports the United States has about doubled its business with South American countries during the past year. Imports in September were \$30,052,765, compared with \$15,858,234 for September, 1914. Exports amounted to \$16,936,717, against \$8,288,881 for the same month a year ago.

Today's statement also shows improvement in trade with Mexico. Exports to Mexico showed an increase of about \$1,000,000 in September over the same month last year, and imports an increase of nearly \$3,000,000.

America's export trade with almost the entire world has grown, only one country, Japan, showing a slight decrease. Continued increase in shipments to the allied countries is indicated. Although no American goods reached Austria in September, 1914, exports to that country, amounting to \$60,167, were recorded for September this year, and exports to Germany, which were only \$2,378 in September, 1914, increased to \$96,797.

METHODIST CHURCH.

Friday evening, Nov. 12, 7:30 o'clock meeting of the Sunday school board at the parsonage. Sunday, 10 a. m. Sunday school. Classes for all. The Men's class meets in the parsonage. 11:00 a. m. morning worship, sermon topic: "The Secret of the Ages," Ebn. 31-12. 6:30 p. m. Epworth League, subject: "The Promise of Spiritual Certainty." 7:30 p. m. evening service, special music by the choir. Sermon topic: "Pre-Occupation." Wednesday 7:30 mid-week prayer meeting. 8:30 choir practice. You are always welcome at the Methodist church.

JAY CLOW, Pastor.

In Honor of Mrs. Langsdorf.

Thursday afternoon the regular meeting of the Woman's Club met at the home of Mrs. Meitzler and Mrs. Vaughn. Besides the members of this organization a number of their friends had been invited in honor of Mrs. Jesse Langsdorf, one of the club members who is soon to leave Salmon for a new home on the western coast.

The regular business of the Club was transacted and a very interesting and entertaining paper was read by Mrs. Pearson. An hour or more was spent with needlework and social converse and a very unique guessing game on books afforded a pleasant change. A delicious two course luncheon was the happy ending of a very pleasant afternoon and the guests reluctantly departed for their homes wishing Mrs. Langsdorf health and contentment in her new home.

The Prevention of Typhoid.

Anti-typhoid vaccination in healthy persons is a harmless procedure. It confers almost absolute immunity against infection.

It was stated, the principal cause of the immunity of our troops against typhoid in the recent Texas maneuvers.

Very little typhoid fever has occurred in the present European war because of the immunization of most of the armies.

The duration of the immunity is not yet determined, but is assuredly two and one-half years, and probably longer.

It apparently protects against the chronic bacillus carrier, and is, at present, the only known means by which a person can be protected against typhoid under all conditions.

All persons whose profession or duty involves contact with the sick should be immunized.

The general vaccination of an entire community is feasible and could be done without interfering with general sanitary improvements.

Anti-typhoid vaccine is destined to play an important part in the treatment of typhoid fever.

The State Board of Health supplies typhoid vaccine without charge.

JAMES HORTON CALLED HOME

Just as The Recorder is going to press we learn of the death of James T. Horton, which occurred about noon today.

The funeral services will be held from the Methodist Church Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

Teachers' Examination.

The county superintendent requests us to announce that the teachers examination will be held November 18, 19 and 20.

How to Avoid Pneumonia.

Pneumonia is a germ disease and is usually brought on by the lodgment of the pneumococcus germs in the membranous tissues of the throat or lungs. If a person is well and strong the germs are not likely to hurt him seriously. A slight cold may be the result. But if he is run down, dissipated, or if he in any way has a weak constitution, his chances are not so slight.

It is not difficult to guard against pneumonia if one will avoid unreasonable exposure and at the same time will practice the rules of personal hygiene or right living.

Working too hard or excessive exercise with extreme exposure is a common factor in preparing the way for pneumonia.

Overeating, particularly if there is an excess of meat in the diet, is another thing which often injures the body and lowers its vital resistance to disease.

Alcohol, in whisky, patent medicine or otherwise, is one of the most powerful allies of the pneumonia germ and even moderate drinkers show a much higher death rate from this disease than abstainers do.

But bad air, is of all bad influences, perhaps the most important in its effect on colds and pneumonia. People who live much in the open air, who never close the windows of their sleeping rooms in the winter, and who bathe daily, almost never catch colds, or if they do, the colds are light ones and do not run into pneumonia.

BREWERY WORKERS WOULD BAR DRYS

San Francisco, Nov. 8.—The American Federation of Labor at the close of the first session of the thirty fifth annual convention today faced the question of ousting from the floors of future conventions fraternal delegates of religious organizations. A sharp conflict was promised at tomorrow's session when Milwaukee delegates of brewery workers, would, it was announced, introduce on the convention floor a resolution to oust such delegates.

Fraternal delegates of several religious organizations, including the federal council of the Churches of Christ in America, were seated at the opening session today, by a unanimous approval in the report of the committee on credentials, which failed to recommend at the time seating of two Japanese labor delegates from Japan.

The brewery workers from Milwaukee would make their fight to oust the religious delegates, it was said, upon well informed authority, upon the antagonism of religious organizations to the liquor production and traffic, and their professed alliance with the prohibition movement.

Chief in interest in today's opening session was the perfunctory recognition given to B. Suzuki and S. Yoshimatsu, representatives of the Laborer's Friendly Society of Japan in the convention's failure to accord them recognition as fraternal delegates.

It had been expected that they would be seated. They sat alone in the gallery of the convention hall until they had been extended the "courtesies of the convention."

No comment was made by the credentials committee upon its unexpected recommendation.

Today's session was adjourned to permit the delegates to celebrate American Federation of Labor day at the Panama Pacific exposition. Samuel Gompers, president, received a bronze plaque.

Rev. Parker, superintendent of this conference, came in on Friday's train and conducted services at the Methodist church that evening, leaving on the Saturday train.

SERBIANS NOT CONQUERED

Serbians are Optimistic in Spite of the Defeats Received.

Paris, Nov. 8. (5:15 p. m.)—In a statement yesterday to a correspondent of the Temps at the small town of Rachiha, in which the Serbian government is ordered temporarily, Premier Pachtich said:

"The hopes and moral forces of the entire Serbian people and army remain undisturbed, notwithstanding the present aspect as a result of the Austro-German and Bulgarian invasions. Our enemies have not attained the purpose they are seeking. Although they have been fighting for a month, German success has not yet been marked.

"Army headquarters, the government and the people are persuaded that as soon as allied troops arrive in sufficient numbers and begin action success will be rapid and constant. Moreover, we are convinced that this success will mark the beginning of the end of the general war."

New York, Nov. 8.—Cholera has added its terror to the burden of Armenian refugees who fled the Tigris and Euphrates valley to Tabriz, according to meagre advices received here today by the Presbyterian board of foreign missions. One hundred a day is now the average mortality from the scourge in Tabriz alone, the advices states.

Urmiyah, the recent fighting ground of Kurds and native Christians, also is afflicted, the board announced.

Tiflis, Russia, is similarly in the grip of an epidemic which has already caused 700 deaths. It is thought likely that these deaths were due to cholera, although the nature of the disease is not designated in advices.

Berlin, Nov. 8. (via London).—The small German cruiser Udine has been torpedoed and sunk by a submarine off the Swedish coast, it was officially announced today.

"The small cruiser Udine," says the official announcement, "was sunk by two torpedoes from a submarine on the afternoon of Nov. 7 while patrolling the south Swedish coast. Nearly the entire crew was saved."

HENSLEY-DUNAWAY.

A very quiet wedding took place at the Methodist parsonage last Saturday evening, November 6th, at 6 o'clock, by Rev. Clow, who united in the holy bonds of matrimony Cyrus F. Hensley and Miss Edith Dunaway. The beautiful ring ceremony was used.

The ceremony was witnessed by the mother of the bride, Mrs. Grace Dunaway, and Alfred Erickson and a few friends.

The groom is an industrious young man of Baker and the bride a charming young lady of the same place. They will reside at Baker. Their many friends extend hearty congratulations to them.

W. H. O'Brien and wife returned Thursday from a visit to the upper end of the valley. Mr. O'Brien was attending to business matters and Mrs. O'Brien was visiting the schools of that part of the county.

Company M. Second regiment Idaho National Guards was organized last week at Emmett, when 48 men were sworn in. They expect to have at least 75 before another week rolls around. Target practice will be the first work taken up by this new organization.

The Western Union Telegraph company has issued a statement announcing that members of the National Guards who are in their employ may attend the summer encampments of their respective regiments and at the same time receive full pay for the time that they are absent from their work.

COMING AGAIN.—Dr. O. M. Drake the well known Eye and Ear specialist will be in Salmon at Hotel Anderson, Nov. 16, 17, 18, 19. Dr. Drake has come here for years, regularly, and treats all his patients by the year, thus insuring the best results. He is the only Eye Specialist that has ever continued coming, for any length of time, and the people have learned to rely upon him. If you have eye trouble, see him!