

# The Idaho Recorder.

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## SITUATION UNCHANGED

The Balkan situation remains practically unchanged. Small detachments of the Serbian army that escaped from Monastir are uniting with the allies in southern Serbia. It is also reported that the Teuton allies are pushing the main Serbian army through Albanian territory. Bulgars and Germans are lined in battle with Anglo-French troops in southern Serbia.

Two German divisions have arrived at Strumitza and are co-operating with the Balkan allies. A large German army has been rushed through Bulgaria to oppose a Russian attempt to throw an army into Bulgaria. Large Russian forces mobilizing on the Bulgarian frontier led to this action. It is also reported that fresh British and French forces are being landed at Salonki.

The attitude of Greece remains the same in so far as her neutrality is concerned. But King Constantine and his cabinet are hopelessly divided in opinion upon the vital problems that confront the government. With the steady pressure of the allies on one side and the threats of the central powers on the other it is small wonder that the government finds it hard to make a decision. If the allies fail in the Balkan campaign and the Germans are victorious, the same fate awaits her that came to Belgium and later to Serbia in case she joins with the allies.

Great activity on the part of the German army lately engaged in the Serbian campaign would indicate that a concentrated attack is intended upon Mesopotamia which may culminate in a winter campaign having Persia for its objective. Field Marshal Von der Goltz has been appointed to command this army. Until very recently Von der Goltz has been commander of the first Turkish army. On the western front nothing of a decisive nature has been accomplished, and now that winter has settled in earnest upon the contending armies nothing of importance is likely to occur before next spring in this war zone.

### General Public Sale.

Since the two last public sales have been held considerable interest has been stirred up and it has been decided to hold a general public sale at which anybody who has anything that they wish to sell can bring it and have it auctioned off.

It is thought that there is considerable property owned by the people in this vicinity which they wish to dispose of and this opportunity is given them to do so.

The sale is to be held January 5, and is under the management of C. G. Mathewson. Advertisements are to be got ten out later and those in charge of the sale announce that those who wish to bring anything to be sold by listing them with Mr. Mathewson will have them advertised when the advertisements are issued. Both of the sales held this week brought prices which were very satisfactory.

### CALL FOR PUBLIC MEETING.

Those who favor better mail service for Salmon and Lemhi county are requested to attend a meeting at the Anderson Opera House on Saturday, December 18, at 7:30 p. m. The organization of a permanent association in the interest of all farmers, business men and laborers who believe they are not correctly represented by the Salmon Business Men's Association, which organization is on record in opposition to any effort or agitation at this time for any improved service. All those who signed the petition for better mail service and wish to withdraw their support are asked to appear at this meeting and publicly withdraw their names from the petition.

This call is made by many of the 600 signers of the petition for better mail service. This petition will be forwarded after endorsement at the public meeting.—Adv.

### City Council Doings.

The regular meeting of the city council was held Monday night with Mayor T. J. Atkins in the chair and all the members present.

Minutes of the previous meetings were read and approved.

The Lemhi Market's representative appeared and asked for a reduction

in their water bill from \$29.15 to \$7.65. This was done with the understanding that they should watch for leaks in the future. The difference being caused by water which was allowed to waste thru a new meter which had just been installed.

R. B. Herndon appeared before the council asking for a community rink to be supported by the city, this was not granted but the city agreed to donate the water, and license.

Prof. Casterlin requested that the city make a concession of the street corner where the Christmas program is to take place from six to nine o'clock Christmas eve, this was done.

An ordinance was passed, which will be found printed in full elsewhere in this issue.

The matter of putting more supports to the water main across the Salmon bridge was taken up and referred to the water superintendent, and the city and county engineers to examine and make a report.

J. T. Watkins was appointed by the Mayor as councilman of 1st ward to fill vacant term of F. W. Bellamy which position was made vacant by Mr. Bellamy's removing to another ward.

## SURVEYING CREW IN THE FIELD

If every railroad that has been built in the newspapers were actually operating today, there would be four times as many transcontinental lines as there are in operation. In telling of the supposed progress of the present owner of the Gilmore & Pittsburg railroad it is not the intention of the Tribune to mislead anyone or to draw impossible conclusions. The appearance of the latter part of last week of men with surveying instruments, who went immediately to the location of the old tracks of the G. & P. in the eastern portion of the city, gives rise to a new hope that may be more than a fond dream.

The present case differs from some paper-made railroads where there is no necessity for the beginning of railroad operations. The sale of the Gilmore & Pittsburg to the Northern Pacific railroad is an established fact, and there is no probability that this transcontinental railroad is buying a property, which they do not connect with, for the purpose of speculation with the hopes of disposing of it to some competitive road. The fact remains that with the purchase of the G. & P. the Northern Pacific expected to extend their line and there is not a doubt but that credit for the building of the connecting link should have been given the former road had not business conditions caused a suspension of railroad operations.

The surveyors, after looking over the old stakes set by a former crew, started north overland towards the Point of Rocks and so far have not again reported in this locality. Just why the Northern Pacific company should be so inclined to secrecy as to their operations is not known.—Dillon Tribune.

### Lemhi Land Makes Good Returns.

Every section of the country is being advertised by detailed statements of the production of selected farms and tracts of land. Lemhi county has the most productive soil to be found anywhere.

The twenty-acre tract of land, two miles from Salmon, on the farm home of R. H. Riggs, has probably made the record production of the county.

This farm was purchased four years ago, and it has produced three crops for Mr. Riggs, each of which has paid 100 per cent of its purchase price. The land has not been forced to the possibilities of intensive farming results. It has been the policy of the owner to get the maximum value from the minimum of labor and expenditure.

The crop year of 1915 produced potatoes which sold for \$2100.00; cabbage the returns from which were \$246.00, and peas, the net returns from which were \$460.00. This crop returned more than \$100.00 an acre above wages and all other expenditures of household and farm for two years.

There are thousands of acres of land in Lemhi county which are equally productive, and it can be purchased for not to exceed \$50.00 an acre with fair improvements and perfect, free water rights. The lands which are boosted and advertised by statements of crop returns in other parts of the northwest are sold at from \$200.00 to \$300.00 an acre without free and ample water.

## BUSINESS MEN DO NOT ENDORSE PETITION

The regular meeting of the Lemhi Business Men's Association was held Wednesday evening at the city hall, President Greene presiding and most of the members and several visitors were present. The usual form of conducting the meeting was followed, the minutes of the previous session read and approved, bills allowed and reports of committees heard. The committee appointed to secure information on county fair matters was not ready to report. The name of E. E. Edwards of Gibbonsville for membership was presented and accepted.

Mayor Atkins talked upon the subject of the Community Christmas Tree and asked for a liberal donation from the association for this work. It was voted to subscribe the sum of \$30 to this cause. It was also voted to subscribe the sum of \$50 to be given to the Associated Charities committee for use during the coming winter.

It had been given out that the subject of a daily mail service would come up at this meeting. At the proper time Attorney Cherry brought up the subject and in order to get it before the assembly, offered a resolution and moved its adoption. The motion received a second and was as follows: "Resolved, that it is the sense of the Business Men's Association that we have a daily train and mail service."

Editor Abbott opened the discussion on the subject by saying that he considered it a very inopportune time for the Association to take up this question. That it had been clearly shown that under present conditions it would be quite impossible for the railroad company to comply with the request and that it would serve to antagonize the officials of the railroad to the extent that they would become discouraged and instead of trying to help Lemhi county to build up would give up what little they had here. That to adopt this resolution the association would be working against their own interests as well as the railroad; that we were getting better service than we ever had before; that the county had represented to the railroad company that if they would build into this territory they would be given a generous support and that this support had not come up to the expectations of the company, that it was the duty of the members as business men to consider this in a business like manner and not try to force the company to do something which they are not financially able to do. Editor Abbott cited many other reasons why the association should not adopt the resolution.

Attorney Cherry replied to Mr. Abbott and in substance said that it was not the object of the resolution to antagonize the railroad company, and that the request for a daily mail service was only a reasonable one and that to present a petition to the officials asking for such service should not be considered in the light of a demand for such. That so long as we were content with present conditions and did not ask for anything we would not get it. Mr. Cherry, with the consent of his second, then changed the form of the resolution to read: "It is the sense of the Lemhi Business Men's Association that we request the G. & P. to give us a daily train and mail service."

Mayor Atkins gave a short talk along the line of Mr. Abbott's remarks giving the estimated cost of such a service as about \$4000 per month over the present cost. He advised against the adoption of the resolution for these and other reasons which had been advanced.

Supt. Biehler, of the G. & P. being present, was invited to speak on behalf of the railroad company. He first replied to a complaint about the irregular train service by saying that the arriving time had been changed to 3:15 and that so far as he knew the train had not been more than thirty minutes late since the schedule was changed. That mixed trains could not be run over 22 miles per hour and that the loading and unloading of freight often caused these delays, which could not be avoided. That the road avoided having a deficit each month only by the practice of the most rigid economy. He then enumerated the force of employees used to maintain this service and the cost of it. He stated that the net earnings last month were \$600 above

expenses, but that it was due to the quantity of ore shipments from the Gilmore mines and the livestock shipments handled. That it was quite probable that the next month this would be reduced considerably as the mines would not be shipping much ore.

In regard to carrying the mails he said that when the company took hold of the mails they were paid for 200 pounds of mail and until July of last year could not charge for more than that amount. He said that this matter was governed by an act of congress and could not be changed by the railroad or any commission. In regard to presenting our wants to the I. C. C. or the public utilities commission that they had no jurisdiction over this matter and could only pass upon rates, regulations, train inspection, terminal sites and such matters.

Mr. Biehler then went on to explain the expenses which they would be required to meet soon in the way of repairs on the road, putting in new ties, installing new safety appliances required by the commission and the keeping up the rolling stock of the company. He said it was a rank discrimination for us to expect some other branch or part of the system to contribute toward the expense of maintaining this road. He admitted that it was much cheaper for the company to pay the fine required by the government for not delivering a daily mail than it was to deliver the mail.

Mr. Biehler said that he had authority from his superior officers to say that just as soon as the company could afford to do so that they would be glad to give us a daily train and mail, but at present it was out of the question and would not be granted. He read an excerpt from a letter from Mr. Johnson who stated that during the past year no complaint against the N. P. road had been filed with the commissions, and it was their purpose to try and please the people they served.

Dr. Stratton spoke very briefly upon the subject and the attitude of the people of this valley toward the railroad company. The question was then called for and President Greene called for a rising vote and the motion was lost almost unanimously.

The name of Supt. Biehler was then presented for membership and accepted. Mayor Atkins then moved that a vote of thanks be given to Mr. Biehler for the manner in which he had presented the matter to the association, which carried. Upon motion meeting then adjourned.

## LEMHI RECEIVES FAVORABLE MENTION

Through the courtesy of Supt. Biehler this office is in receipt of a copy of the advertising booklet gotten out by the Northern Pacific railroad. Lemhi county receives a very favorable notice in this book, but it is necessarily brief for the reason that this county is one of many and a lengthy article on each section would make too large a book. The booklet also gives a picture of the display which this county furnished a few years ago in St. Paul. The article follows:

Lemhi county is in the northeastern part of Idaho, adjoining the state of Montana. It has an area of 5,000 square miles being greater in extent than the entire state of Connecticut.

Within its borders are found a wonderful diversity of resources, scenery and climate. In these respects the county is as varied as the entire state, which is as varied as Great Britain or Japan. In the lower valleys the vegetable products are almost sub-tropical. Peaches, grapes, melons, sweet potatoes and all the more tender vegetables and fruits grow to perfection. About Salmon City, which is near the geographical center of the county, are produced the finest of apples, pears, plums, prunes, cherries, grapes and all fruits, and all the farm and garden products of the temperate zone.

In 1910 the population of the county was only 4,786. Its growth before this time was retarded on account of lack of transportation facilities. But in that year the Gilmore & Pittsburg line was built from Arnsstead, Mont., on the Oregon Short Line, to Salmon

City, the county seat, a distance of 100 miles, with a branch line about 20 miles in length to Gilmore, and since then the development of the county, especially in the eastern part, has been rapid.

Considerable irrigation is carried on in the county, and the Lemhi Irrigation & Orchard Co. has constructed a canal with which to irrigate a 6,000 acre tract just east of Salmon City. Other irrigation projects are being promoted, and still there is a large amount of good land to be reclaimed, on which men with capital can find opportunity for safe investment. Irrigation is practically only begun, and thousands and thousands of acres are yet to be touched with plow and harrow. There is water in abundance, with two great rivers to draw from, and properly and economically utilized there will be no such thing as a crop failure.

Lemhi county is one of the richest mining districts in the state. Gold, silver, lead, copper and other minerals are found in paying quantities, and the development of these mines is one of the leading industries in the county.

Salmon, the county seat, has a population of about 1,500, and is the present terminus of the Gilmore & Pittsburg. This is the largest town in the county. Baker, Maler, Leadore, Craik and Gilmore are other points having good possibilities for future growth.

## PASSES OPINION ON SEARCH CLAUSE

Attorney General J. H. Peterson has recently issued a statement regarding his construction of the meaning of that part of the prohibition bill passed by the last legislature regarding the rights of officers to search private residences. As this is a subject of great interest at this time we print a part of his statement as follows:

"Senate bill 50 makes the possession of intoxicating liquor in the state of Idaho a misdemeanor, and there is no question but what this possession extends to private residence as well as place of business.

"The question naturally recurs, therefore, whether an officer in the preparation of a case might apply to a magistrate to issue a search warrant for the purpose of searching a private residence to procure evidence of the illegal possession of liquor, in the absence of any showing of the illegal sale of such liquor in or from such residence.

"Senate bill 50 provides (Sec. 23) that the provisions of chapter 15, session laws of 1911, are hereby specifically extended to and made applicable in the enforcement of this act. Chapter 15, referred to, is what is known in this state as the 'search and seizure act', and was intended to make effective the liquor law of the state as enacted at that time.

"This act provided, among other things, for the issuance of search warrants, but solely for the purpose of searching premises where evidence was at hand showing that intoxicating liquor was being illegally disposed of therein, and had no reference to the question of the possession of intoxicating liquor in a private residence which was not being sold or illegally disposed of.

"It would seem, therefore, that specifically re-enacting this portion of the 1911 law, and making no direct provision for the issuance of search warrants for searching residences where no evidence is at hand tending to show the illegal sale of liquor, that the legislature had no intention of authorizing search of private residences under these circumstances, and by a specific reference to this chapter of the 1911 laws it would seem it was the intention of the legislature to limit public officers to the searches authorized by said chapter.

"I have no hesitancy in saying that the searching of private residences for the purpose of ascertaining whether intoxicating liquor is there, without evidence of its being sold or illegally disposed of, is such a wide departure from what has heretofore been considered a citizen's inalienable rights that to authorize such search and to justify an officer in making such search and issuing such warrant the legislature would be compelled to be explicit and certain in all its directions to such officers.

"Our constitution provides that the citizens of the state shall be protected against unreasonable searches and seizures. The provision of the constitution referred to is as follows:

"The right of the people to be secure in their persons, papers, and effects against unreasonable searches and seizures shall not be violated; and no warrant shall issue without probable cause shown by affidavit

## SUMMARY OF ADDRESS

Every recommendation in the address relates to stronger national defenses. The topics to which the president refers include army and navy plans, legislation for government-owned merchant ships, a rural credit law, affairs in the Philippines and Porto Rico, conscription, federal aid to industrial and vocational education and the creation of a commission to study transportation problems.

The message proclaims the doctrine of Pan-Americanism and of full partnership between the nations of the western hemisphere in world affairs. It advocates preparedness by the United States to defend not only its own independence but right of those with whom it should make common cause.

The United States has remained neutral, the message says, because it has no interest in Europe's troubles and because it is the duty of the powers of the western hemisphere to prevent collective economic ruin.

The president points to the attitude of the United States toward Mexico as proving that this country has no selfish motive wherein it is related to countries in Central and South America.

Internal taxation is proposed as the means of providing money necessary to add to the naval and military establishments.

Sources of taxation suggested are incomes, gasoline, naphtha, automobiles, some forms of fabricated iron and steel and stamp tax on bank checks. The sale of bonds is opposed.

War, the president declares, is regarded by the United States merely as the means of asserting the rights of the people against aggression. "We are as fiercely jealous," he said, "of coercive or dictatorial power within our own nation as from aggression from without."

The message commends plans of the war department for strengthening the army, these including the increase of the force to 141,843 men in all services and the establishment of the supplementary force of 400,000 disciplined citizens. Respecting this plan the message says that its success will depend upon the patriotic feeling of the younger men and also upon the patriotic spirit of employers who will be asked to make it possible for the young men to engage in training.

Outlining details for the navy, the message remarks that the plan advocated by secretary Daniels involves only a shortening of the time within which plans long matured shall be carried out.

Naturalized and native-born Americans who, sympathizing with belligerents abroad, have plotted and conspired to violate their own country's neutrality are severely denounced by the president, and congress is urged to provide adequate federal laws to deal with such offenders.—Butte Post

particularly describing the place to be searched.

"This provision of the constitution has been almost uniformly construed to prevent violation of a man's home, except under most extraordinary circumstances and under specific and direct legislative direction. This provision would have the effect, I am satisfied, of causing our court to look strictly into the right of an officer to search the home of a citizen or resident of this state and, as stated above, no specific authority or direction is given, but on the contrary, the enactment of chapter 15, session law of 1911 would seem to imply beyond question that the legislature intended searches to be had only in cases involving other than private residences. It must be understood that what is here said has reference to private residences only, and would not apply to a dwelling house that had been converted into a saloon or was being used for that purpose.

"I conclude, therefore, first, that no magistrate or officer in the state has authority, under senate bill 50, so-called, to issue a search warrant for the purpose of searching a private residence in the absence of evidence that liquor is being sold or illegally disposed of therein; and secondly, that any search warrant attempted to be issued under these circumstances would be a legal nullity and would afford no protection to an officer acting thereunder."