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ON SAGE ELK, MAN IS OLY FROZEN

Wandering Three Without Food, to Wake Crazed by Great

Although was badly frozen and white out of the eyes, he was found Saturday on the ballgame ranch in a crazed condition and perished very soon but was thus given. He had not food and fire for several days.

It was ascertained McCole started out to visit a mine before his discovery he was down from sheer exhaustion, his head on his faithful horse, he awoke his feet and hands frozen, but he managed to get away from the place, to get where until found as he had twice seen a woman, once when a driver came in and again when a woman of asked assistance had really seen as he approached the case and left instructed to be brought to Salmon when just what surgery will be determined.

YOUNG GOES TO HOME IN OREGON

As an auctioneer sold property on the Dan arm last Tuesday. The allied were satisfactory to him. In fact they were good for \$125 for a cow and salt. In all the range of the sales were good. Mr. Young, who came to on country as a pioneer and sold his ranch property, all his interests here and take his home in the future, Oregon, where his brother is engaged in business, the retiring pioneer the go with him of all those guided with him in the up of this locality, as well as owners who have come to his sterling worth to the

Young recalled the fact that several thousand people in the Lamburg mining district had been more in this more than a few now left acquaintances here and none a Lamburg. In a reminiscent the old pioneer mentioned the latter the names of Mrs. L. Ship, widow of the former senator; M. M. McPherson, pioneer merchant; Barney G. James H. Hockensmith, Nell Manfull, Stephen Manfull, Muncab, Charles Patsky and Councilman Eli Minert. All good people and all the younger who have come since upon the of the early settlers with Mr. Young will wish him joy, good and prosperity in his new

NATIONAL TOPICS ARE DISCUSSED

(Special Correspondence.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 29.—The object of the building policy formulated in 1903 by the navy general board, it was disclosed today before the house naval committee, was to keep the United States ahead of Germany in the race for naval supremacy.

The statement was made by Rear Admiral Charles J. Badger, a member of the general board who explained that the policy had contemplated a fleet of forty-eight first line battleships by 1919 to accomplish its purpose.

The statement did not go into the records of the hearing and Admiral Badger did not amplify it to show why the board had thought such a course necessary. The admiral was relying to a suggestion that the object of the old policy, abandoned this year by the board, was to keep the American navy in second place. While that was the effect it had, he said, the real object was to keep ahead of Germany.

This year the board fixed as its policy the creation by 1925 of a fleet equal to the most powerful afloat at that time. The committee did not go into the board's reasons for changing its ideas beyond drawing out the explanation that the board believed a fleet 10 per cent superior to any fighting force that might be brought against it would be necessary to insure against the invasion of American soil by an enemy.

Under questioning by Representative Kelley Admiral Badger said the construction of three additional dreadnoughts and eight battle cruisers would place the navy on a par with the capital ships of the German fleet today. Germany now has twenty-two dreadnoughts and eight battle cruisers, he said, according to the best available information, while the United States has, all told, nineteen ships of the dreadnought class or building.

To equal Great Britain's probable fleet within two years, Admiral Badger said the United States would be obliged to have a total force of forty dreadnoughts, fifteen battle cruisers, twenty-five swift scouting craft, 200 submarines, and 250 destroyers. He was not favoring such a program, but merely answering questions by Representative Butler. Such a fleet could not be built in two years he added, though it might be constructed in four.

Representative Butler said construction experts of the navy had told the committee that the maximum number of capital ships that could be laid down at one time in the United States was twenty-two and that they could be completed in two years if the skilled labor could be found. Admiral Butler thought the armor output would not permit such rapid construction and Representative Butler agreed, saying he had been told "by the man who sells armor to the government," that the maximum possible output was 64,000 tons a year, or enough to equip eight or nine heavy ships.

Chairman Padgett remarked that the armor manufacturers had told the investigating commission last year that they could produce only 28,000 tons annually.

In urging a great increase in the fleet Admiral Badger said he did not wish to be understood as saying the present force was not a thoroughly efficient one.

"I did not want to give the impression," he said, "that our fleet is no good. The only trouble with it is that it's not big enough for possibilities. It's a good fleet, well drilled, well equipped, and well organized. We are now prepared just as far as our power will permit us to be. More power means more ships."

Regarding the present place of the United States fleet among the navies of the world, Admiral Badger said he classed it as third in fighting power with France a close fourth.

CARLOAD OF ELK ASKED FOR HERE

Natural Range for Them in Big Creek Country, Where Animals Used to Abound.

The local game protective association, through Dr. Hart, sent a night letter to the state game warden Sunday night asking upon what terms a carload of elk could be obtained for restocking the Big creek country with these animals. Tuesday evening Dr. Hart and all the other lovers of big game in Salmon were rejoicing over the report that had reached them, not, however, from Warden Jones, that carload of elk were to come on here from Aramstead on Wednesday's train. The report was mighty good news if true, but it was not true.

The sportsmen thought it a little funny that Jones would send the elk without even waiting for the formal order for them, but still expectations ran high until Wednesday noon when word came that the carload coming this way were in reality consigned somewhere else altogether. It is altogether probable that a consignment will be secured for Salmon. They are to come from the Tetons.

When they do get here it may be that they will be provided them and then they are to be turned out on the Big creek. In that country elk abounded until a few years ago when they were exterminated by methods of hunters that are now outlawed.

Leadore Improvement Club.

The Leadore Civic Improvement club continues to improve. With an enrolled membership of sixty-two, it carries as officers S. G. Watson president; A. F. Milham, vice president; Don C. Reed, treasurer; and F. E. Martin secretary. The club's motive is laudible, embracing as it does combined interests. The athletic branch with A. F. Milham as chairman, and R. J. Nicholson, as basketball manager, is one of its fine features, while the literary branch with Don C. Reed as chairman of program has given a number of programs quite well worthy of stronger words of praise and more detailed mention did space permit. More anon. Watch for basket ball news.

Concert Program March 13.

- PART 1.
Orchestra Military March
Male Quartet "The Midnight Fire Alarm"
Messrs. Watkins, Powers, Chapman, Atkins.
Vocal Solo "When Lovers Part."
Mrs. J. L. Clow.
Reading Selection from Lovey Mary
Miss Philpenny.
Piano Duet "The Dance of the Demon,"
Miss Ruth Pearson,
Miss Dorothy Johnson
Vocal Duet Selection
from "Il Trovatore,"
Mrs. F. W. Johnson,
J. T. Watkins.
Violin Duet Selected,
Marcia Whitwell,
Mrs. Clow.
Reading "Seven Times an Orphan"
Miss Carnes.
Vocal Solo, Selected, W. B. Hart.
Orchestra Selection
from "Little Boy Blue."
PART 2.
Ladies Quartet "Water Lilies,"
Miss Smith, Miss Carnes,
Mrs. Watkins,
Miss Philpenny.
Reading, Selected,
Miss Dorothy Johnson.
Vocal Duet
"Oh That We Two Were Maying,"
Miss Kadletz,
Mrs. M. McNicoll.
Vocal Solo, "When the Bell in the
Lighthouse Rings,"
T. J. Atkins.
Mandolin and Piano Duet
Mrs. R. White,
Mrs. A. White.
Vocal Solo "Cavatina" from Robert Le Diable,
Mrs. F. W. Johnson.
Reading, Selected,
Mrs. H. E. Casterlin.
Vocal Duet, Selected,
Miss Smith,
Miss Carnes.
Mixed Quartet,
"Goodnight Beloved."

the purpose of the state department to prevent consideration of any such legislation this session. Mr. Burnett said today he expected one of these measures would be reported next week. He hopes that either his bill or that of Representative Baker of California can be amended so as to cause the state department to withdraw opposition.

Secretary Daniels and his advisors decided today to inaugurate a system of civilian naval training similar in general outline to that in which military training camps have been established at Plattsburg and elsewhere. It is planned to use six battleships to take those who present themselves for training for a month's cruise, beginning about August 1st.

PROSPEROUS TIMES EVERYWHERE EAST

Murd McPherson, Salmon Mer- chant, Found Wonderful Boom Times in All Lines Manifest.

Mr. and Mrs. Murd McPherson returned from the East last Wednesday. Most of the time while away from Salmon Mr. McPherson employed in the wholesale dry goods markets making purchases for his business. "Prosperity in all the East is at full tide," said the merchant. "I found young men drawing wages there that would be considered high even here, not alone in the manufacturing plants where munitions of war are produced but in all lines. The wholesale houses cannot begin to keep up with their orders. I made a visit also to Canada where I found prosperity manifest, the young men in large numbers going to the assistance of the mother country in the war and others who are taking their places in the productive industries able to get whatever wages they want to ask for. That is war influence there in that country, but in our own eastern country the period of liquidation is over and times are just prosperous, wonderfully prosperous."

MORE BUSINESS FOR THE LOCAL RAILROAD

The visit to Salmon of the officials of the Gilmore and Pittsburg railroad this week was regarded as a most friendly affair by the local business men who found Messrs. Bickler and Johnson anxious to talk over business conditions in a perfectly frank sort of way. The railroaders were told astonishing things about the possibilities of increasing their tonnage from Salmon in the way of livestock shipments, particularly in the line of sheep. They were well pleased with the promise of more business for them to handle.

MULLEN'S RICH STRIKE ON PITTSBURG-IDAHO

SALT LAKE, Feb. 29.—Lessees operating on the Pittsburg-Idaho property, located near Gilmore, Idaho, have made what the management is inclined to believe is a most important strike. They are at present sacking a high-grade gold ore. Some of the samples taken ran as high as \$1004 to the ton. Other samples ran \$470 to the ton. Grab samples taken from the product at different places along the ore body gave an average of about \$700 to the ton. It is too early to determine the average shipping value of the ore.

Some months ago, Daniel Mullen, a leasee, and his associates leased a block of ground from the company on what is known as the Silver Dollar claim. They began driving to the south from the main tunnel at about 500 feet from the portal. They did considerable work, but failed to locate any ore.

The company granted them a lease in the old workings of the property on an ore body, and they shipped two car loads of ore, after which they decided to dissolve their partnership, Mr. Mullen wishing to return to the Silver Dollar claim and his partner desiring to remain at work in the ore in the old workings. Mr. Mullen returned to the Silver Dollar claim and began driving ahead. Shortly afterward he encountered the gold ore and now has about fifteen tons sacked for shipment.

Bomer and Tweedy, lessees operating in the same workings, upon hearing of the strike made by Mr. Mullen, examined the new formation, shot into the wall behind a tail streak of their block of ground and opened the same character of gold ore. They are also sacking ore for shipment. They have opened a vein that varies in width from a few inches to seventeen inches.

Mr. Mullen has opened a face of ore all of which will ship at a good profit, in the opinion of Superintendent Fred A. Earis. One peculiar feature of the strike is that Mr. Mullen did not know that he had struck gold ore until told by the miners who were passing the tunnel where he was tunnelling the high-grade. Upon panning it he discovered that it contained considerable free gold. He had been looking for lead-silver ore. The new strike is a carbonate, carrying an excess of iron.

President A. S. Ross, who has returned from an inspection of the new strike, has a number of samples in his office.

GROWING FORAGE PEAS IN VALLEY

Methods Employed By Practical Man Based On Five Years Careful Testing of Varieties.

By Newton Hibbs.
I have been cultivating the wrinkled garden peas for forage crops for five years. The early varieties have given me the best results. By early planting the crop escapes frost danger, as the plants are not injured by frost while the pods are rather easily injured from the time the bloom falls off till they are ripe. This frost injury is as fatal to the field pea as to the garden variety, and all field peas are late in maturing their grain. There is no demand for pea hay in the economy of the farm where alfalfa grows to perfection. There is not one reason for planting field peas in the northwest.

The early garden peas as I grow them are at least equal to the best corn crop in the best corn belts in feed value as grain for hogs and perhaps other stock. Three pounds of peas in the field are equal to four pounds of corn for pork production, even after the corn is harvested and prepared in the best possible condition for feeding. I claim to equal the yield of corn in the corn belts with these garden peas in my district. My peas will not cost more than one-half the cost as it is usually prepared for feed. I can make pork with peas for three cents a pound with a greater degree of certainty than the corn man can make the same meat for five cents a pound. These figures are based on the most careful experiments.

My experiments have been under irrigation conditions. I have sown them broadcast, in drills and in hills, like corn. The condition of my field as to weeds and soil filth governs my methods of planting and after treatment as the individual case may demand. After a thorough test I would sow my seed and plough it under about three inches deep if my field were clear of bad weeds. I would make a perfect seed bed by the use of the harrow after the seed was covered by the plow.

If my field is foul with common weeds I plough deep and make a fine surface by the use of the drag harrow and leveler. Then I list the field with deep corrugations twenty-four inches apart. I sow the seed broadcast and drag it with a harrow across the trenches. This method covers the seed well in the corrugations and before the trenches are completely filled level. I wait then till the weeds start, which is before the peas show above the surface. I harrow the life out of the weeds just before the peas show through the crust on the cultivated surface. This second use of the narrow fills the trenches completely. Just as soon as the peas show green in the rows I harrow the field the third time to catch the weeds while they are frail. The peas will resist injury about as much as potatoes will withstand the scratching of the harrow. The weeds will have been well delayed and the peas will be advanced by the cultivation. When the peas have grown to two inches high the weeds will be getting green again. Then I run a cultivator between the narrow rows turning only as much soil as the sturdy pea stocks will resist and stand up. Peas grow very slowly for two weeks after they first come through the ground. They may be cultivated for three weeks after they come up. After that time they will hold their own with the weeds. They grow and mature quicker than any other crop after they get rooted. The late weeds do not cut down the yield very much.

I never harvest any peas for feed. In my district they are never deteriorated in feed value by climatic conditions. I pasture them all winter and till it is time to plant the next crop. My hogs are now growing two per cent of their weight every day with the snow a foot deep in my field.

My method of harvesting peas for feed seed, I believe is a new method. I wait until the vines are thoroughly ripe when they release their hold on the ground like the tumble weed does when it is ready to distribute its seed. I select the cleanest sections of my field and go on with a two-horse rake in the morning while the vines are damp and tough. The rake pulls the vines up and places them in windrows ready to be hauled and threshed. I can do a clean job by this method, but if some seed is left it is winnowed without loss by the hogs.

I have grown 4,400 pounds of peas

GOVERNOR WILL VISIT SALMON

Will Come at Time of Year When He May See Also Custer County on Trip.

In response to the telegram of leading business men of Salmon inviting Governor Alexander to visit this city on the occasion of his visit to Idaho Falls, the state's chief executive writes that a little later when weather conditions will permit he expects to come here at a time when he may include also Challis in his journey. He says he will hope to go from Salmon to Challis via Patsburg.

"I confess," he says in his letter, "that your county and Custer have not received the consideration from the state that they should have received and for that reason I want to visit the people of both Lemhi and Custer at the same time. It is too early in the season to make the contemplated trip right now. I will notify you when the date is set so that you can arrange for the visit."

COUNCILMAN MAXFIELD IS TO LEAVE SALMON

J. P. Maxfield and wife leave Salmon to remove their home to Rexburg, where Mr. Maxfield will engage in his business of stone contracting. Their fine Salmon property will be taken by Mr. and Mrs. D. H. Jenkins. Mr. Maxfield is now a member of the city council and has given intelligent public service in that office. A large portion of the street improvements made on the Bar within the last half dozen years is credited to his efforts, both before and after his advent into office. Many of the best built dwellings in the city represent his skill and taste as an architect and worker in his line. He expects to resign from the office he so creditably fills, although his absence from Salmon may not be permanent.

Mayor Atkins, speaking of the expected resignation of Mr. Maxfield, said the council would very much regret losing the retiring official, who has given intelligent service for the town's improvement. The improvement of Fulton street largely represents his efforts, and he said and it would not be easy to find his equal on the street and alley committee of which he has been chairman. The town will more and more appreciate his work.

Holstein-Friesian.

The herd of cattle brought in from the Deer Lodge valley by A. W. Pipes arrived here Wednesday, fully meeting the high expectations of those looking for them. The herd as it appears on the ground, in the corral of the Mathewson barn, is good to look upon and the picture of the cattle as published in the advertisement of the sale is by no means overdrawn.

Rural Carriers Feed the Birds.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—Rural mail carriers in the northern and western states are carrying an extra burden in their trips over the snow-cold country. Aside from the letters and packages destined to farm houses, there is a sack of grain on each of these mail sleighs, and each precious kernel is destined for game birds who have been suffering for want of food, on account of the heavy snows. State organizations are cooperating with the government officials, and all that was needed to bring relief was the sanction of the post-office department. This was promptly given and carriers who travel the snow routes are carrying out the distribution of food to the birds.

To the acre. These garden peas as they are left in the field are eaten by the hogs without waste. They are a most perfect food in the field condition. They are a balanced ration when gathered by the hogs with the minerals and the growths of the field. Three pounds of the sweet, wrinkled garden peas will produce a pound of pork, gross. These peas can be grown for one cent a pound with more certainty than any other crop of grain can be grown for twice the cost of the threshed bushel.

I have experimented with many varieties of garden peas, and I have arrived at the conclusion that the Advertiser is the best forage pea for grain value. It might be an advantage to grow peas with large vines for sheep, but this dwarf variety, I believe is the best pea to grow for hogs. It is a mistake to sow other grains with peas for a forage crop.