ADA COUNTY REPUBLICAN TICKET

RESOLUTIONS PLEDGING CANDIDATES TO BORAH.

To the Voters of Ada County:

In a speech at Meridian United States Senator W. E. Borah took the advanced and dignified stand that no candidate for the legislature should consider himself bound to vote for Mr. Borah's re-election in case such candidate is successful at the polls in November simply because Senator Borah was nominated at the primary election on July 30th. Senator Borah in his speech released all candidates on the Republican ticket for the legislature from any obligation to vote for him, but called upon each Republican candidate at this time to openly declare his intentions in that respect in order that the people may the better determine the question of the re-election of Senator Borah. A declaration on the part of each candidate on the Republican ticket for the legislature as to whether he intends to vote for or against W. E. Borah next winter really gives the people the opportunity to express their wishes on this important question.

There is no hiding the fact that this matter arose out of the peculiar conditions existing within the Republican party in this campaign. But over and outside of that, it is but another evidence of the sincerity of motive of Senator Borah and comes with peculiar appropriateness from him who accomplished the adoption of the resolution by the senate of the United States for the direct election of senators.

We, the candidates on the Republican ticket of Ada county for the legislature, commend Senator Borah for the opportunity given and we here and now collectively and individually renew our pledge to Senator Borah and declare that in case of our election we intend and shall vote for Senator W. E. Borah in the legislature next winter and use all honorable means to secure his re-election for another term.

S. D. FAIRCHILD, Candidate for Senator, T. H. McDERMOTT, CHARLES F. KOELSCH, H. A. LAWSON, CHARLES STOREY, FRANK M. GARDNER, Candidates for Representatives.

Dated Sept. 18, 1912.

STATE SENATOR.

SHERMAN D. FAIRCHILD was born on a farm in Illinois, November 14, 1878. He received his early education in Austen College and the University of Illinois, prepartory; then completed a three years' course of Agriculture and graduated in the law department of Illinois University. On the completion of his education, Mr. Fairchild commenced the practice of law in Idaho, where he attained success in his profession.

For the past four years, he has been developing a fine farm near Mora. He is recognized wherever known as a thoroughly reliable, upright citizen and has always been a staunch Republican.

STATE REPRESENTATIVES.

CHARLES F. KOELSCH was born in Milwaukee, Wisconsin. He came to Idaho in 1894, taught school for two years and was then admitted to the bar and engaged in the practice of law in Boise.

In 1898, Mr. Koelsch was elected Probate Judge of Ada County and served two terms. In 1904, he was elected Prosecuting Attorney, which position he filled for a period of four years. He is at present occupied with the practice of his profession.

Mr. Koelsch's broad legal mind and intimate acquaintance with the law will make him a most valuable member of the Legislature.

CHARLES STOREY came to Boise in 1891 and has since made Boise Valley his home. He has been interested in farming and contracting, and at present is one of the largest employers of labor in Boise City.

Mr. Storey is a heavy taxpayer; he was a member of the Legislature in 1908 and Speaker of the House in 1910, doing good service for his County and State. His familiarity with legislative work will make him invaluable at the coming session.

STATE REPRESENTATIVES.

H. A. LAWSON was born on a farm in Canada in the year 1882, but spent most of his early life in Minnesota, where he received his education. Since coming to Idaho, six years ago, he has made Boise his home.

Mr. Lawson is well known in Idaho as a newspaper man and a political writer and now is a member of the staff of the Capital News. He is familiar with the work of the Legislature in this State, as he has been engaged for a number of sessions in reporting its proceedings for the reading public. Through this medium, he is well informed as to the needs of Idaho from a legislative standpoint and understands the important duties that devolve upon a member of that body.

He has been a life-long Republican and like other candidate is pledged, if elected, to vote for the re-election of Senator Borah to the United States Senate.

T. H. McDERMOTT was born on a farm in Iowa in 1869. At the age of 18, he taught school and later served for two years as bookkeeper for a large grain and milling concern.

For ten years, he engaged in the breeding of full blooded cattle and hogs in Minnesota, where he served for seven consecutive terms as Assessor. The past four years, he has spent developing a 100-acre farm on the Boise Valley Railway, west of Meridian. He is thoroughly conversant with the needs and resources of Ada County and the State and will ably represent it in the Legislature.

FRANK M. GARDNER was born in Osceola, Iowa, in 1877 and came to Idaho about ten years ago. He was in the cattle business in Utah for six years prior to this time. Mr. Gardner organized the Bank of Eagle five years ago, and has been the Cashier ever since. He owns considerable ranch property in the vicinity and is one of the leading men of the County. His wide experience in different lines makes him especially fitted to serve Ada County in the Legislature.

Vote for the above candidates; it is the only way to return W. E. Borah to the United States Senate

ELECTION TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 5

COUNTY COMMISSIONER.

First District.

WM. HOWELL is an old timer in the State of Idaho and has been for years one of the heavy taxpayers of the County. He is a rancher and stock grower, as well as contractor, and will make a careful and conservative member of the Board of County Commissioners.

Second District.

GUS CARLSON was born in Sweden in 1870, but has been a resident of the State of Idaho for the past twenty-three years, most of which time he has been engaged in the business of cement contracting upon various public works, mostly road and irrigation projects. He sold his outfit and retired from active work about three years ago and has since devoted his time to the care of his city property and a 54-acre ranch near Eagle.

Mr. Carlson is a heavy taxpayer, one of the substantial citizens of the County and will be able to devote practically his entire time to the duties of County Commissioner and his experience in road building and concrete work would be of invaluable benefit to the County.

Third District.

Wm. M. BRIGGS was born on a farm in Iowa in 1847; came to Idaho in 1902 and was for seven years president of the Idaho Co-operative Mutual Insurance Co.; was a director in the Bank of Commerce and later the Idaho Trust & Savings Bank, and is at present a member of the Hawkeye Lumber Company.

Mr. Briggs lives on his farm, one and a half miles east of Ustick, where he has built a beautiful home. He is one of the substantial citizens of the County and his extensive business experience will make him specially qualified for a County Commissioner.

JUSTICE OF PEACE—BOISE PRECINCT.

WILLIS C. BOWER was born and educated in Wisconsin, where he taught school and was later admitted to the bar. He was Clerk of the Court and Probate Judge in Clay County, South Dakota.

He came to Idaho five years ago and has served for three years as Justice of the Peace, being always on duty and giving good satisfaction

CONSTABLE—BOISE PRECINCT.

JOE FARMER was born and educated in Tennessee, where he taught in the public schools, both grade and high school. He served two years as non-commissioned officer with the U. S. Volunteers in the Philippines. He has been a resident of Idaho five years, engaged in the Electric Supply, and later Real Estate business.

SHERIFF.

JAMES M. ROBERTS was born in Iowa in 1858, and as a boy worked on his father's farm. Coming to Idaho in 1902, he engaged in farming near Meridian. Mr. Roberts has held several responsible positions, serving for a time as a guard at the State Penitentiary and later as Deputy Sheriff and is the present Sheriff of Ada County.

The people of Ada county may feel assured that Mr. Roberts is a man with a high sense of duty, and if elected Sheriff, will faithfully and fearlessly enforce the laws of the State, as he has done in the past.

PROSECUTING ATTORNEY.

RAYMOND L. GIVENS was born in Salem, Oregon, Feb. 9, 1884; was educated in the public schools of Blackfoot, Idaho, and in Colorado College at Colorado Springs. Received his legal training in the Law School of Denver University, from which he graduated in 1909.

He was appointed deputy prosecuting attorney October, 1910, and prosecuting attorney January, 1912, to succeed Judge McCarthy. Mr. Givens is a young man of sterling worth and has made an enviable record in his position.

TREASURER.

MAUD LOWRY CLEARY is a native of Iowa and received her literary education in the public schools of that State and the Kirksville, Mo., State Normal School. She is also a graduate of the New England Conservatory of Music, Boston, Mass.

Mrs. Cleary has held the office for one term and is very generally endorsed for re-election by business men and bankers familiar with her work. Among the new features instituted during her incumbency is a complete filing system of the records, a set of Administratrix books, and distributing the County funds on a strictly percentage basis, each bank in Ada County having received a deposit.

She has done her work without a deputy, though it has increased 46 per cent in the past year. Her record has been such that the people of Ada County approve her slogan, "One good term deserves another."

SURVEYOR.

HARRY J. COLE, candidate for Surveyor, is an Idaho boy. He has practiced his profession of Civil Engineering for the past ten years, having had charge of engineering work on important irrigation projects in Southern Idaho.

Mr. Cole is an advocate of good roads, and through the co-operation of the County Commissioners, will superintend all road building in this county if he is elected to the office.

JUSTICE OF PEACE— BOISE.

GARDNER ADAMS is an old resident of Idaho. He has served one term as Justice of the Peace and given entire satisfaction.

Mr. Adams is well qualified for the position of Justice and if elected will conduct his office the same in the future as in the past.

PROBATE JUDGE.

JUDGE WILLIAM C. DUNBAR came to Boise from Brooklyn, N. Y., in 1901. He was a teacher in the Boise High School for three years and during the third year was principal. From June, 1904, until January, 1911, he served as Justice of the Peace in Boise and since then has been Probate and Juvenile Judge of Ada County.

He is a graduate of the law school of Columbia University, New York City, and is an attorney-at-law in the States of Idaho and New York. Judge Dunbar has been re-nominated at the Republican primary election and has no opposition on the Democratic ticket.

ASSESSOR.

W. A. KINCAID served Ada County as deputy assessor during the years 1905, 1906, 1907, 1909 and 1910, gaining an enviable reputation for fairness and good, sound business judgment among the taxpayers.

During the five years he served as deputy, very few people ever appeared before the Board of Equalization to protest against the value placed upon their property. This one fact should settle any doubt as to his ability to make good.

Mr. Kincaid was born in Bethany, Harrison County, Missouri, in the year 1862, coming to Boise in 1893. He is a true blue Republican. He believes that a proper equalization of taxes will correct many existing evils, and he proposes to give especial attention to this part of the work.

SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT.

IVY M WILSON was born and educated in Iowa, coming with her parents to Boise in 1891. She began teaching in the rural schools of Ada County, teaching two years in this county and for three years in the grades of the Emmett public schools and was for a period of six years a teacher in the Boise public schools. Miss Wilson was elected in 1904 to the office of Superintendent of Public Instruction of Ada county, which office she is still holding, receiving the nomination at the recent primaries by a large majority by the Republican party. She is too well known to need any introduction to the people of this county. Her work is her best testimonial.

CORONER.

ADOLPH SCHREIBER was born in 1865 at Baden, Germany, coming to the United States in 1881. He made his home at St. Joseph, Mo., for ten years, coming to Boise in 1891, residing here ever since. He has been in the undertaking business since 1901 and is now a member of the firm of Schreiber & Sidenfaden. Mr. Schreiber served as coroner for the years 1905-1906 and was again elected in 1908 and 1910.

THIRD PARTY IN 1892 CAMPAIGN CUT SOME FIGURE

Only Time Since War That Three Men Received Electoral Votes.

INCREASED COST OF LIVING WAS ISSUE

Passage of McKinley Bill Had Caused Opposition to Harrison Administration and Cleveland Went Back to the White House as a Result—Blaine Not a Candidate Against Harrison.

By Frederic J. Haskin.

The election of 1892 holds the distinction of being the only one since 1860 where more than two candidates received votes for president in the electoral colleges, and practically everybody concedes that the forthcoming election will be like the Cleveland-Harrison-Weaver race in that respect. The present campaign bears another striking resemblance to that of 1892. There was a president running for re-election, opposed by an ex-president. The third candidate in that race differed from Mr. Wilson in that he had previously run for president on a minor ticket.

Harrison had been elected over Cleveland four years before by New York's swinging from the Democratic to the Republican column in the face of the fact that Cleveland had a hundred thousand more popular votes in the country than Harrison. Some 2000 votes had turned the tide to Harrison in Indiana, and there were close returns in other states. The closeness of the vote in many states and the popular majority for Cleveland, admonished the Republicans that if they would hold the presidency in 1892 they would have to adopt some extraordinary measures. They started out by creating six new states in the hope of giving themselves 12 new Republican senators and 20 additional votes in the electoral colleges.

In order to carry forward their ideas they did what was in those days recognized on all sides as legitimate politics—unseated enough of the opposition in the house to afford a comfortable working majority. After that the house passed the noted Force bill, which had for its purpose the federal control of elections in the south, under the plea of assuring the negro the privileges of the suffrage. But the senate killed it by talking it to a standstill and holding it there until they could win over enough Republican votes to prevent its passage. Senator Daniel of Virginia had won over Senator Stanford of California, at 3 o'clock in the morning, and hobbled into the senate chamber on his crutches to tell Senator Vest he might as well stop talking. Vest finished his speech, however, and the Force bill was dead.

Increased Cost of Living.

Then the Republicans added to their record the McKinley tariff law of 1890, and the Democrats persuaded the country that their prophecy had come true—that it increased the cost of living without a commensurate increase in wages. In department stores articles that had retailed for a quarter were marked up to 39 cents, and there were other increases of like proportions on hundreds of different articles. The Republicans accused the importing department stores with being in league with the Democrats to break down the tariff. But on whichever side the truth may have reposed, the fact remained that the people did not like the McKinley tariff.

But beyond the handicap of its legislative record, the Republican party was hampered by the personality of the president. A man of high purpose and political integrity, Mr. Harrison was one of those cold, repelling personalities who antagonized even his friends. So amiable a senator as Shelby M. Cullom declares that he was glad to see Cleveland back in the White House because of the difference in the atmosphere which greeted visitors. And to hear the Democrats tell about it, Mr. Cleveland himself could sometimes make its historic rooms as chilly as an Alaskan snowbank.

Few of Harrison's party associates liked him. The late Senator Hoar declared that if Harrison were talking to 10,000 men in a crowd he would make friends of all of them, but that if he were to see each one individually he would anger them all. Senator Lodge declared that Harrison never was able to grant a request from a senator without assuming the attitude that he was conferring a great favor.

Harrison had Blaine as his secretary of state, and the latter complained bitterly of the treatment he received at the hands of his chief. He told Senator Cullom that Harrison ignored him and his family, and had studiously neglected to treat him as one man ought to treat another. On the other hand, Harrison complained of Blaine's treatment. He said that just prior to the opening of the campaign he had acted as secretary of state for a year and had, with his own hands, prepared the documents of the department that should have been prepared by Blaine. He said he did not mind carrying a soldier's knapsack when the soldier was tired and foot-sore, but that he did think some evidence of appreciation should be shown for the service. He added that he had kept the originals of the state department documnts he had written, and that he intended to show some day how Blaine had treated him. But he died without doing so. Cullom says it was a case of Harrison being jealous of his lieutenant and Blaine disloyal to his chief.

Blaine Not a Candidate.

Before the Republican national convention, Blaine wrote a letter saying that he was not a candidate for the nomination. However, three days before the convention, he resigned from Harrison's cabinet and this caused many people to believe that he was ready to accept the nomination. Others say Blaine's purpose of retiring to private life was sincere. Many people think if Blaine had been an active candidate from the beginning he would have been nominated for the third battle with Grover Cleveland. But Harrison, in spite of the fact that he had affronted nearly every leader of his party, was renominated without difficulty.

Cleveland had some opposition from the Democratic party. Many Democrats blamed him for the defeat of 1888, asserting that his famous one-subject tariff message had been the cause of the trouble. Others were opposed to him because of his espousal of sound money and opposition to free silver. But in spite of the opposition he was nominated.

The third party ,or the "People's party" as it was called, nominated General James B. Weaver as its standard-bearer. In the west it entered into a fusion with the Democrats in many states, while in the south it combined with the Republicans. In five states the Democrats nominated no electors, simply indorsing the People's party nominee. It was generally conceded that Weaver might get enough votes to throw the election into the house, and had New York, Indiana and Michigan remained in the Republican column, such would have been the case. But the Democrats were not worrying about that prospect, since the landslide of 1890 had made the house Democratic on a presidential ballot as well as on a count of individuals.

Republicans Had Difficulties.

The Republican difficulties increased so rapidly as to remind the party leaders that misfortunes never come singly. The wage earners in the Homestead steel mills, who were claimed as the beneficiaries of the McKinley tariff on iron and steel products, were so dissatisfied with their relations with Carnegie, Frick and other owners of the mills, that they voted a strike. The mill owners hired a force of Pinkerton detectives and a pitched battle was fought. The trouble went on and constituted the answer of every Democratic orator to the claim of the Republican spellbinders that the tariff brought prosperity to the workingman.

The election was a hard fought one, but when the returns came in they showed a popular plurality over Harrison of nearly 400,000. Only two presidents in the history of the country have gone before the people three times and each time received more votes than any of his competitors. Cleveland carried the country on a popular vote of 1884, 1888 and 1892, increasing his lead each time. Andrew Jackson got the popular verdict in 1824, 1828 and 1832.

Only a few long-headed political leaders like Quay foresaw the defeat of Harrison. Their ability to forecast accurately arose from the fact that Harrison had incurred their enmity and set them on the fence, where they could view the outcome with indifference and prevent the wish from fathering the thought that Harrison would win. Quay by his masterful handling of the campaign, had undoubtedly elected Harrison the first time, but at the first visit he made to the White House after the inauguration, Harrison gave him to understand that it was providence and not Quay who had given him his job, and he felt under no obligations to meet Quay's requests for patronage. That quarrel defeated the Force bill, a measure that even its most ardent supporters at that time are now glad was defeated.

The election of 1892 witnessed the breaking of faith by one elector. North Dakota was then casting its first vote, and the three electors, seeing that Cleveland had such a large majority, split their votes—one for Cleveland, one for Harrison, and one for Weaver. They had been elected by a very close margin, so that one Republican elector got it. The other two had been on a fusion Weaver ticket, but one voted for Cleveland.

* * *

Tomorrow—Presidential Elections. XXIV—The Fight of Ninety-six.

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSIONS

(Continued from Page Three)

in the valuation of a public utility. It is the engineer who designs and builds these public utilities, and why should he not know the value of his design or piece of construction? I shall not try to elaborate or follow up to any length these various considerations, but will only mention them in an elementary way.

The value of a public utility is sometimes determined by its earning ability, but the earning ability must be determined upon a proper consideration of surrounding circumstances. Professor B. H. Meyer in bulletin 21 of the United States census bureau says, concerning railroad values of one system in various states: "Theoretically and logically, the net earning basis is the most defensible basis of the distribution of total values because it is the only test of these commercial values themselves. It can not be too often repeated that a railroad is worth what it can earn."

How to Reach Values.

While this may be true of an established concern, you would not say that a plant which was only making expenses had no value. You all know of concerns which have sold out at a good profit before they ever turned a wheel. If a net earning basis is used, it is not fair to take the net earnings one year or several consecutive years as these may have been years of unusual depression or extreme activity, but years taken here and there and averaged would form a truer basis. But in considering only the net income basis, no account is directly taken of (1) original or first cost, (2) cost of reproduction, (3) present or depreciated physical value, (14) scrap value, (5) depreciation, (6) cost of operating and efficiency of plant, (7) market, (8) permanency of construction, (9) good will or going concern value, and other methods and items. The net earnings basis degenerates into a mathematical calculation of capitalizing the net earnings at a certain rate of interest. A plant may not be properly maintained so that its earnings will show large returns and as a result may be on its last legs. It may be that large sums have been taken from the gross receipts for betterments which have really added to the value, but decreased the net earnings. Therefore, the net earning basis with no other consideration does not seem fair, but due consideration must be given to these other items.

Surprised.

(London Opinion)

He—Must I apologize for not turning up at your party last night?

She—Oh, weren't you there?

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"How have you managed to keep your same cook for so long?"

"I learned the dishes she likes—and those are the ones we have steadily."

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