

# HAWLEY SHOWING MUCH BITTERNESS AGAINST BORAH

## Endeavored to Get Democratic Candidates to Withdraw Their Pledges to Vote for the Senator.

(Staff Correspondence)  
 Burley, Nov. 4.—An interesting situation developed here some time ago with reference to the candidates on the Democratic legislative ticket in Cassia county. The candidate for the senate, Mr. Hitt, and the candidate for the house, Mr. Bangs, had both declared their intention to vote for Senator Borah, in case of their election, putting it upon the ground that 75 per cent of the people of Cassia county were in favor of their voting for Senator Borah. After this became known Governor Hawley made a hurried trip to Burley, and he denounced these candidates in language not exactly suitable to print. Hawley insisted these candidates should modify their statements. This they seem to have done for a time, but Mr. Hitt declared a day or two ago that his people wanted him to vote for Borah, and that Governor Hawley could be damned.

There is no doubt that if it had not been for Governor Hawley's determined effort, and for his rage and anger, that both of these Democratic candidates would have come out in a written letter for Borah. It is not at all certain but they will do so yet.

# FRUIT WASTE GREAT ALL OVER THE STATE

Moscow, Nov. 4.—"Every year thousands of tons of fruit go to waste in Idaho which can be turned to a good profit," says Professor C. C. Vincent of the College of Agriculture. "Frequently the market is glutted and good prices cannot be obtained. It is difficult for many ranchers to get their fruit to a market; and always culls and imperfect fruit are left on hand."

"We have installed a small canning plant at the university and are demonstrating that canning is a most profitable method of marketing fruit. For instance, we bought peaches on the open market for 40 cents a crate and from one crate produced 11 cans which retail at from 25 to 35 cents a can. Even if the producer were to obtain only half this amount at wholesale, the profit would still be much greater than under the plan of marketing the fruit while fresh. Cherries, plums, pears, berries and fruits of all kinds and also vegetables, such as corn, beans, peas, tomatoes and pumpkin, can be handled in this way. As I have already said, the grower disposes of not only the first class fruit, but also culls and defective fruit which would otherwise go to waste."

The apparatus is inexpensive and easy to operate. The amount containing the fruit are placed in a steam-tight receptacle, submitted to a high temperature, and then sealed. The plant may be set up in the open air. From four to eight people are required to run it, according to its size. The cost of a complete plant ranges from \$25 to \$200. The small one has a capacity of one to two thousand cans a day, the largest one from five to ten thousand, all depending upon the skill of the operators. Cans cost from two and a half to three cents each. The exact cost of operating the plant has not yet been determined, but is slight. The experiment has progressed far enough, however, to show increased profit in this method of marketing.

# HOPE TO CLEAR UP MYSTERY

(Continued from First Page.)  
 authorities and the shrewdest among the secret service detectives.

It was in the summer of 1907 that the officials of the Chicago United States subtreasury were startled by the information that \$173,000 in bills of various denominations had mysteriously disappeared from the case of the teller, George W. Fitzgerald. Fitzgerald himself, who had been in the employ of the subtreasury for seven years, gave the first intimation of the loss of the large sum. On a Wednesday afternoon he informed the cashier, F. C. Russell, that he was short \$173,000. He explained that the sum which was missing corresponded with the total amount of a package of bills which had been retained in the teller's custody the night before.

Not Mistake of Bookkeeping.  
 An examination of Fitzgerald's book showed that the shortage was not a matter of bookkeeping, but of actual loss. Inquiry at Washington showed that the money had not been shipped to the federal treasury by mistake. Thomas I. Porter, chief of the United States secret service in Chicago, began a careful investigation of the case and ascertained that three previous thefts had taken place, it is alleged, in Fitzgerald's care prior to that time. These losses were, respectively, \$500, \$600 and \$900. Notwithstanding this fact, Fitzgerald enjoyed the full confidence of his superiors, and no suspicion was attached to him. He handled about \$1,000,000 each day and was considered a thoroughly efficient and reliable employe. It was his custom each night to lock the money under his charge in his own private steel box.

When questioned, Fitzgerald laid suspicion upon a party of workmen who had been employed about the subtreasury the day before the discovery of the shortage. The money, Fitzgerald stated, lay in stacks upon his desk in a dark corner of the case and might easily have been reached from under the grating. He also said that at least a dozen men had access to the safe. Although at that time considered above suspicion, Fitzgerald was relieved from duty, but not arrested. The officers of the secret service began a thorough investigation of the private life of every one of the employes of the subtreasury, among them Fitzgerald's. His manner of life, it was found, was simple and unostentatious and he was popular among his companions. Fitzgerald asserted his innocence with an air of injured dignity which ultimately was effective in diverting suspicion to other quarters.

Wilkie Put On Case.  
 The case was so puzzling that, after a consultation with Secretary Shaw of the treasury and President Roosevelt, John L. Wilkie, chief of the United States secret service, took personal charge of the investigation. Fitzgerald and several other persons were persistently shadowed, but for several years absolutely no evidence could be found which would have warranted any arrest. However, no reward was offered, as this was considered useless under the circumstances. Fitzgerald, having lost his position in the subtreasury, tried to earn a living by going into the real estate business and was carefully watched. One day, in paying a payment, he offered a \$1000 bill and on the strength of this and other circumstantial evidence he was arrested on suspicion, but quickly discharged again without having been formally charged with the theft.

The secret service officials continued to watch every movement of Fitzgerald and upon the strength of the circumstantial evidence accumulated in the course of several years a secret indictment was found against him in 1910. The indictment formally charged Fitzgerald with the embezzlement of \$173,000 and he was arrested, but the trial was delayed for various reasons until it was set for this week. It is believed that both sides are fully prepared to bring the case to trial and it is believed that Fitzgerald will make a determined fight, assisted by some of the best legal talent in the city.

Arizona Women Hope for Ballot.  
 Phoenix, Ariz., Nov. 4.—Arizona women today closed a strenuous campaign in behalf of the proposed amendment to the state constitution granting women the full rights of suffrage. The fate of the amendment will be decided by the voters at tomorrow's general election.

A class ad in these columns will reach 50,000 readers.  
 Cuba Flora Cigar, mild and fine.

**BREVITIES.**  
 Election returns will be received at the Elks' club tomorrow night and a social event has been arranged in connection for Elks and families. Dancing will be enjoyed and luncheon served.

Arrangements have been completed for receiving election returns at the Owyhee hotel tomorrow night for the benefit of the patrons and friends and returns will be made public there as soon as they begin to arrive. Indications are that the attendance will be large as the teachers of the Independent school district are to banquet there at 8 o'clock as guests of the Commercial club, the affair being given them to show appreciation for the part taken by them in the Rainmakers' parade.

FOR SALE—Old newspapers, good for putting under carpets, 25 cents per hundred. Capital News office.

# EMBARRASSING



tribute at all polling places in Ada county, an instruction ticket, giving the names of all candidates endorsed by the league; take it with you; vote for every man and woman whose name appears thereon, and let us prove by our acts that the citizens of Ada county and Idaho have risen above partisanship, by electing ever candidate who has the endorsement of the Taxpayers' League of Idaho.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE TAXPAYERS' LEAGUE.  
 E. L. CLARK, President.  
 J. W. BROSE, Secretary.

# TO MAKE REPORT ON PROGRESS IN EASTERN OREGON

Farm Expert of the Hill System Looking Over the Country Between Ontario and Burns.

(Capital News Special Service)  
 Ontario, Nov. 4.—Professor Thomas Shaw, the farm expert for the Hill railroad, spent several days in Ontario and vicinity during the past week. Professor Shaw was sent here two years ago by Louis Hill to make a report on this country. On this last trip he is instructed to make a detailed report of the agricultural possibilities of both irrigated and dry lands. He is to cover the territory between the Ontario and the Burns district.

Professor Shaw was delighted with the country and was greatly surprised with the wonderful developments that have transpired about Ontario since he was here two years ago.

As Professor Shaw looked over the new land that is coming under cultivation and after making an estimate of the acreage of orchard planted which will come into bearing during the next few years. He became impressed with the problem of transportation. He said: "How are we to get freight cars to handle the apples and other products?" It is a foregone conclusion that Professor Shaw will advise the Hill interests that this is a very attractive field for immediate railroad development.

Professor Shaw has been James J. Hill's agricultural adviser for a great many years. He has the enviable reputation of never going wrong in giving his opinion as to the agricultural possibilities of the many new and untried countries that the Hill railroad system has built into.

Winter Wheat Growing.  
 Professor Shaw believes that it is possible to grow paying crops of winter wheat, winter oats and winter barley on the dry lands of Malheur county, but to grow these crops he said, "We must, of course, follow altogether different methods of cultivation than those practiced in a country of heavy rainfall, and where the land is irrigated." He now has over 20 experimental stations in operation in the arid districts of the west that are supported in part by the Hill railroad interests.

While here he made arrangements for an experiment station on the high bench land southwest of Ontario. His first experiment will be with winter wheat, winter emmer, winter barley, winter oats kaffir corn and he is also going to try to get a stand of alfalfa without irrigation, to be grown for seed. This alfalfa is to be planted in rows and cultivated to conserve the moisture.

While in Ontario, Professor Shaw visited several orchards, and found a few trees that had not yet been picked and he said, "In all my travels I have never seen trees so heavily loaded." He was also greatly interested in our enormous yields of alfalfa.

Professor Shaw has been a very successful farmer for 40 years and during the past 30 years he has been identified with some of the largest experiment stations in the United States and Canada.

He is considered one of the best judges of soil and perhaps the most eminent expert in determining the ability of soil, climate and cultivation to different crops that the country has known and it is fortunate that eastern Oregon is to become the beneficiary of his good judgment and wide experience.

**Half Speed.**  
 "How did you spend your vacation?"  
 "Went through Europe by auto."  
 "I suppose you enjoyed the various points of scenic interest."  
 "Yes; we slowed down a trifle when passing Mont Blanc and Lake Como."

**DRESS NEATLY**

"You can't do this unless your shirts, collars and cuffs are nicely laundered. If they are raw edged or poorly laundered, they will be quickly noticed."

When we do your work you have the benefit of the most modern methods known to laundry science.

**Troy Laundry**  
 Phone 810 and Have the Wagon Call.  
 1418 GROVE ST.

**G**

"There's a 'G' and here's an 'S'; but that don't spell anything. Wonder what it's goin' to be, what is it BIL?"

"G" stands for 'git out of the way,' and 'S' means 'spare the rod and spoil the child'; that's what it's goin' to be."

# IMPROVEMENT OF CITY IS PLANNED BY CLUB WOMEN

Columbian Club Taking an Active Interest in City Beautiful Movement—Address Is Given.

Civics have taken an important place in the club life of Boise ever since the early history of the Columbian club, and in that line more has been accomplished in the past in the beautifying of the city than has perhaps been done by any other one power. Large results which stand as monuments today to the splendid efforts put forth in the infant years of the Columbian club by women who thought and planned carefully encourage newer members to endeavor in various other lines of civic duty.

The civic department of the club today, is experimenting with satisfactory returns in the needs of the municipality which grow in demand as the vacant lot and good lawn contest, dandelion day, the potato growing contest and other like matters will be considered during the year. It was demonstrated by the civic department this year that one particular vacant lot of 50x122 feet produced 2 1/2 tons of potatoes, a very remarkable result. The department hopes to enlist the co-operation of the local improvement committee of the Commercial club in its work this year. The department is also planning a party on December 2 and a St. Patrick's party on March 17, the proceeds to be applied to a children's playground.

The address of Mr. Hugh Bryan, of Portland, on Saturday afternoon in the Columbian club house at the close of the regular business session, was a very delightful and practical talk concerning the best kinds of flowers and shrubs to plant in Boise gardens and those which should not be planted. Early in his address, the speaker advised his hearers against trying to emulate Portland as a "rose city," a warning which, with all due respect to Mr. Bryan, very few will heed as the love of rose culture has taken too deep a hold on the hearts of Boise's citizens for any cessation of effort in that direction at this date. The reasons given for such advice were that only certain varieties could be successfully grown in this climate. Calling for questions a number were sent to the speaker who disposed of them as follows: Mildew; a fungicide the same as toadstool, caused by lack of ventilation around the roots and cannot be cured but can be mitigated by using air slacked lime in the spring and spraying with Bordeaux mixture, just as the leaves begin to sprout.

Pruning: Cut away all the old wood when cutting blossoms always cut with long stems. Do not allow seeds

to form. Do not allow a bush to have more than six stalks nor to attain a height of more than three feet. Prune immediately after the last frost in the spring. Do not plant teas or croquette roses.

Evergreen vines: Oregon grape an especially beautiful plant, rogers, evergreen honeysuckle. Hydrangia and dogwoods are good but keep them planted low, pampas grass and one or two other grasses which change from bronze green to purple. In answer to a question as to why there was little shrubbery here, the speaker said the lack of shrubbery here was no greater than in any other portion of the whole Pacific northwest. Money, enough, he thought, had been spent in beautifying gardens but it had not been judiciously spent. The climate is peculiar, often reaching summer heat in winter, causing sudden changes which are very hard on certain kinds of vegetation. The soil in some instances contains too much gravel and does not hold sufficient moisture. He strongly protested against the use of manure on lawns as the practice filled the lawn with all kinds of foreign seeds, mostly weeds. The best way to keep dahlias bulbs in dry sand in a cool cellar, but they must be separated and not allowed to either freeze or become too warm. Peonies should be transplanted in September in order to get good blooms the next season. As to the particular kind of shrubs to be planted in relation to the color and size of a house, the speaker thought in answering this question that much would depend upon the location and upon the style of architecture. Shrubbery should be planted in groups. The Dutia family can be used advantageously. For hedges, Rorea Rogosa was recommended, which not only has the flowers but the very beautiful crimson berries in the autumn. The only satisfactory fertilizer after all is well rotted manure applied in the fall and dug in in March with some air slacked lime. Grass should never have manure but a good manufactured fertilizer that will be adapted to the soil. As soil's differ so materially the same fertilizer cannot be used in all places. The anxious inquiry, "May we equal Portland in rose culture?" received the further advice to take up some other flowers and bring them to great perfection such as the dahlia, peony and chrysanthemum. A dahlia grown properly should be cut when it gets two feet high. It will then branch and produce many blooms. Rhododendrons cannot be successfully grown in Boise, according to Mr. Bryan, because of the prevalence of alkali in the soil. The rhododendron needs a peat soil or soil from the bottom of a lake. However, alkali in the soil may be corrected by the use of gypsum. Alesia and Japanese lilies were advocated as looking well when planted together. The speaker received the closest and most interested attention and upon concluding received a rising vote of thanks which, although hearty, could not fully attest the deep appreciation felt for Mr. Bryan's valuable lecture.

"Probe Him."  
 "Father, our daughter is being courted by a poet."  
 "Is that so, mother? I'll kick him out."  
 "Not so fast. Investigate first and find out whether he works for a magazine or for a breakfast-food factory."  
 —Washington Herald.

to form. Do not allow a bush to have more than six stalks nor to attain a height of more than three feet. Prune immediately after the last frost in the spring. Do not plant teas or croquette roses.

The most remarkable campaign in 50 years closes at the ballot box tomorrow. Nationally, it is of tremendous importance, but here in Idaho there are three questions to be decided within the state of greater import to every citizen than any national issue which can possibly be settled by this election.

First in order we will place the reelection of Senator William E. Borah to the United States senate. The senator's stand in favor of two great cardinal principles of democracy, viz, the two constitutional amendments providing for direct election of United States senators, and paving the way for an income tax, should bring to him the support of every progressive Democrat in Idaho who believes in the triumph of principles and patriotism, regardless of petty partisan prejudices. Add thereto the wonderful success of Senator Borah in securing legislation of such vast importance and benefit to Idaho as the enlarged homestead act, the \$20,000,000 reclamation fund, the three-year homestead bill, the bill to secure the issue of patent to homesteaders when earned, and his support of the parcels post bill, each being legislation without partisan bearings, and beneficial alike to all, should bring to Senator Borah the support of every patriotic citizen of Idaho.

We believe that the failure of Idaho to re-elect Senator Borah would be construed throughout the country as a direct rebuke to fidelity to the people in the national congress, and encourage corporation control of the United States senate. We therefore ask all good citizens, regardless of party ties, to unite in voting for legislative candidates of the Republican party who are pledged to Senator Borah.

Second in order, but not less important, we believe that the future welfare of this state depends on the election of G. H. Martin as our next governor. In an attack on the Taxpayers' league, and others, published Nov. 19, 1911, Governor Hawley made this statement: "Is the county officer who deliberately violates his official oath and with equal deliberation perjures himself in making a false statement with reference to the assessment rolls any less guilty of an offense against the laws than if he had embezzled funds of the county coming into his possession, or been guilty of any similar crime? Is embezzlement or forgery any more heinous a crime than perjury? Again I say that no man rising to the full measure of American citizenship, who believes in law and its execution, can countenance or indorse any action of ANY OFFICER entrusted with the assessment or collection of revenue when such actions are not in line with the statutes quoted." The statute referred to is the section requiring the assessment of all property in the state at its full cash value.

By his own utterance Governor Hawley has classed himself as a perjurer and the perjurer with embezzlers and other criminals, and any thinking man or woman knows he is right in his classification if in nothing else, as shown by the following facts:

During his address at the Plimney theater the governor claimed that the railroads were assessed at 65 per cent to 75 per cent in 1910. Even this statement was false, for the Dewey road, the Pin road, the Mackay branch, the Pittsburg and Gilmore, the Payette

# Appeal to the Voters of Idaho Is Issued By Taxpayers' League

The Taxpayers' league makes the following appeal to the citizens of Idaho:

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valley and numerous other branch lines of the state were assessed at from \$1000 to \$5000 per mile, or not to exceed 25 per cent of their value in any case.

A careful comparison of the assessed value of 728 miles of the railroad system of Idaho with the assessment of similar lines in eastern Oregon, which are among the lowest assessed railroads in that state, show that this 728 miles of railroad on which Hawley secured a valuation of \$10,546,490, would at the rate applied in eastern Oregon, be \$1,190,452, or an increase of \$20,643,562 on much less than one-third of the mileage of the state; so it is safe to say, that on the Oregon basis Governor Hawley and the present state board of equalization, actually under-assessed the corporate property of the state of Idaho from \$75,000,000 to \$100,000,000. Before making this undervaluation of the corporate property, the governor by threat and intimidation, secured an assessment of much of the private property of the state at its full, and in many cases much more than the full value. The total assessed value of all property in 1911 was \$329,784,781.11; of this amount \$253,262,533.91 represents the assessment as returned by the counties after equalization leaving \$76,522,747.20 as the total assessment made by the state board, which is at conservative estimate, at least \$80,000,000 less than it would have been assessed, if assessed in proportion to the rate of farms and homes in Ada county; this is more than 31 per cent of all the private property in the entire state, or in other words more than 31 per cent of all the taxes paid by private citizens of Idaho, were paid to make up the undervaluation of corporate property by Hawley and the other members of the state board of equalization. It is not true that they have robbed us just as certainly as they had embezzled the funds entrusted to their care? In the face of this, Governor Hawley is absolutely unworthy of the support of any self-respecting voter.

And what of Haines? Hoping to profit by the work of the Tax league, Mr. Haines is sending out by his trusted henchmen, cards showing up some of these tax outrages, claiming that the only way to secure an adjustment of tax burdens, is to elect him. This is the rankest deception. Has Mr. Haines ever promised to raise the valuation of railroads? Is any voter so foolish as to believe that Haines will raise the valuation of Pierce & Co.'s Boise & Interurban from \$268,560, at which it was assessed, to \$1,000,000 at which it was sold? Does any voter believe that Mr. Haines will have the valuation of the Idaho building and other Pierce & Co.'s business property raised to the level of the Goodall ranch near Eagle? NEVER.

We have had each of them as mayors of Boise at different periods. The same stick tarred both and the same interests supported them, and we have had enough of them.

There is but one man in the race worthy of the support of self-respecting citizens for governor. Do not be deceived. All parties here concede Ada, Canyon and Washington counties to Mr. Martin, and private advices of the most reliable character, inform us that in the northern part of the state conditions are the same; Twin Falls and other middle counties are safe, and with only the southeast against us, Mr. Martin's election is certain if the voters who are opposed to the rule of the corporate interests will get out tomorrow and do their duty.

Our league has printed and will distribute at all polling places in Ada county, an instruction ticket, giving the names of all candidates endorsed by the league; take it with you; vote for every man and woman whose name appears thereon, and let us prove by our acts that the citizens of Ada county and Idaho have risen above partisanship, by electing ever candidate who has the endorsement of the Taxpayers' League of Idaho.