

EVENING CAPITAL NEWS

THE WEATHER. Fair and colder tonight and Thursday.

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EIGHTY-TWO PAGES

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No. 167

LABOR LEADERS PLACED BEHIND WALLS AT LEAVENWORTH

The Thirty-Three Men Are Photographed, Dressed in Prison Clothes and Enrolled as Convicts

Leavenworth, Kan., Jan. 1.—The 33 labor union officials sentenced at Indianapolis for complicity in the McNamara dynamite plots, arrived at the federal prison here at 7:45 o'clock this morning. They were immediately photographed, dressed in penitentiary clothes and formally enrolled as convicts.

Frank M. Ryan, president of the Iron Workers' International union; Cat A. Tveitmo, Pacific coast labor leader; Herbert S. Hockin, John T. Bueler and others stepped from the special train which brought them from Indianapolis they were taken in charge by the prison authorities. New Year's day found the labor leaders beginning in federal prison punishments for their connection with the crimes which sent the McNamara brothers to the California penitentiary.

Within an hour after their arrival the men had been subjected to close haircuts and barred in prison uniforms. On account of the holiday the details of assigning the men to work was delayed until tomorrow. Most of the men will be put on the construction of buildings. Tveitmo and Ryan will probably be given clerical jobs.

The train was guarded at the windows and doors by a moving adjunct of the penitentiary. All curtains were drawn and no one was allowed to give out a word of what was happening within. The trip across Illinois, Missouri and Kansas was to have been secret, but at every station crowds greeted the train as the "Dynamiters' Special."

At midnight, while passing through Jefferson City, Marshal Schmidt passed around coffee and allowed the prisoners to write New Year messages to their families. E. J. Higgins, of Boston, became unconscious on the train and is under a physician's care. When the prisoners registered it was found that Ryan, 58, was the oldest, and Fred Sherman, 28, the youngest. Charles Wachtmeister, with eight children, has the largest family. He was sentenced to two years.

Men Show Feeling. Almost the first question asked by Tveitmo on entering the penitentiary was about the library. Among the treasures which he asked to be allowed to retain was a book of Latin verse inscribed by Anton Johansson and other San Francisco labor leaders who were indicted in Los Angeles. Asked whether he intended to relinquish any of his affiliations on the Pacific coast, Tveitmo replied, "Absolutely none."

Near Kansas City the prison train passed within sight of the railroad bridge across the Missouri river which Ortie McManis confessed he blew up. "Reddin and Ryan" read the United States marshal. "Coolie and Clancy, or Baum and Bueler."

It was the last time the men were to be called by name. Hereafter they will be mere numbers. In the office of Deputy Warden W. H. Mackey, the prisoners were relieved of their pocket possessions. Among these were photos of their wives, mothers and children. Ryan's pockets were first searched. He faced the deputy warden with his shoulders thrown back and head held erect. He was then taken to another room to have his prison clothes fitted. A photo of three girls fell from the pocket of Charles Baum, former member of the Iron Workers' executive board. He could scarcely repeat their name. As the photos were folded in a little yellow envelope, he raised his hands to his face and cried bitterly.

Brief Summary of the State of Idaho

Table with 2 columns: Year and Value. Includes sections for HISTORICAL, POPULATION, AREA, LANDS UNDER CAREY ACT, NATIONAL FORESTS, ORCHARDS, RAILROADS, LEADING AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS, and LIVE STOCK.

IDAHO was originally included in what was formerly known as the Northwest territory, and later designated as Oregon territory, which included what is now embraced within the present boundaries of the states of Oregon, Washington, Idaho, and a considerable portion of the states of Montana and Wyoming.

The territory of Idaho was organized by an act of congress of March 3, 1863, and from Idaho territory the territory of Montana was carved in 1864; and in 1868 the territory of Wyoming was organized, taking in the southeastern portion of Idaho territory, thereby reducing the territory of Idaho to its present boundaries.

Idaho was admitted into the Union July 3, 1890. The popular name by which the state is known is "Gem of the Mountains," which is supposed to be the Indian translation of the term "Idaho."

Idaho has projected and has in operation 40 different Carey act enterprises, aggregating an acreage of 2,171,482.94, and contemplating in the total cost of construction, \$66,789,683.05. Amount expended to date is \$22,846,758.22. Idaho has 11,890 miles in irrigation ditches; the cost of which totals \$39,000,000.00.

The mines of Idaho produced over 30 per cent of the total lead production of the United States in 1911, and in 1912 broke all former records of output with a gross yield of \$25,000,000 pounds.

Idaho contains the largest body of standing white timber in the world, and is the leading state in the manufacture of cedar posts and cedar poles. The largest sawmill in the world is located at Potlatch, Latah county, Idaho, and has a capacity of 750,000 board measure feet every 24 hours.

There was manufactured by 275 mills, during the year 1912, 732,000,000 feet of lumber, having a value at mill of \$11,346,000.00. The labor payroll of these mills amounted to \$4,391,000.00.

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RAILROADS TO BE BUILT IN YEAR 1913

Sale of Dewey Road Is Forerunner of Activity

PASSES INTO HANDS OF OREGON SHORT LINE

The Construction of Many New Lines in Idaho by the Harriman System Is Now Being Predicted by Railroad Men.

"The reported sale of the Dewey road, known as the Idaho Northern, to the Oregon Short Line has given rise to speculation as to the probable activity in railroad construction within the state during the new year, and according to well founded rumors current this morning, the purchase of the Dewey road by the Short Line is but the forerunner of a period of activity in construction that will ultimately unite north and south Idaho by an intra-state road and may likewise mean the beginning of a direct line from Boise to San Francisco.

The Oregon Short Line has already graded a line from Caldwell to the new townsite of Homedale on the south bank of the Snake river, where a junction will be formed with the Buhl-Nyssa cut-off. Rumor has been current for some time to the effect that the Caldwell-Homedale branch was but a small portion of the projected line, and persons in a position to know have declared that the line will be continued southwest from Homedale to Winnemucca, Nev., where connection will be made with the Southern Pacific to California coast points.

The purchase of the Dewey road is believed to be but another step in the linking up of a nearly direct system extending from north Idaho through this section of the state to the southern Pacific coast.

The linking of Butte with Boise by a more direct route than exists at present is also seen by many in the purchase of the Dewey road. It is pointed out that the Idaho Northern has already been surveyed to the Payette lakes and all indications point to the completion of the line to the lakes during the present year. From Payette lakes water level can be practically followed all the way to the Montana city.

Within the current month, it is said, work will begin on the laying of steel from Nyssa to Homedale, and from Caldwell to Homedale, and it is said that trains will be running into the latter town within 90 days.

The completion of the lines mentioned will mean that Boise will be the center of a transportation system extending from north Idaho and southwestern Montana to the south Pacific coast and that a great proportion of the tourists enroute to the expositions from the north central states will pass through southwestern Idaho.

Foss Sworn In Again. Boston, Mass., Jan. 15.—Governor Foss and state officers-elect took the oath of office at noon today in the assembly chamber of the state house.

WHITE HOUSE IS SCENE OF USUAL NEW YEAR'S EVENT

The Annual President's Reception Is Attended by All the Notables at the National Capital.

Washington, Jan. 1.—President Taft's fourth and last New Year's reception at the White House was greeted by a day beautiful and bright. Thousands early turned their steps in the direction of the executive mansion. Long before the president was ready to shake hands with every citizen, men, women and children stood in line from the front door of the White House to far behind the stage, war and navy buildings. The rich and gorgeous uniforms of the diplomats, the gold lace of the long line of American army and navy officers, and in the background the brilliant scarlet coats of the marine band were features in the moving picture.

GOVERNMENT OF PERU INDORSES GREAT RAILROAD

American Promoter Sends Word That After Years of Labor His Efforts Have Been Successful.

Salt Lake, Jan. 1.—From A. W. McCune, at Lima, Peru, came a New Year's cablegram to Mrs. McCune, announcing that after a struggle covering years, the Peruvian government has given indorsement to the proposed Trans-Andean railway, projected and promoted by him. McCune recently was made defendant in suits filed by the United States government to recover millions of dollars for alleged illegal cutting of timber in Montana. In McCune's South American venture he is said to have sunk all of his large fortune. For several years the Peruvian Central has been operating from Lima to Oroya up the mountain divide, connecting with McCune's Cerro De Pasco mining road. From the junction of these two roads it is proposed to build down the eastern slopes of the Andes.

SIEGE KEPT UP AT ROCKEFELLER NEW YORK HOME

New York, Jan. 1.—Detectives and deputy sergeants-at-arms of the house of representatives in squads of six spent New Year's day watching the house of William Rockefeller on Fifth avenue. The idea gained ground today that Mr. Rockefeller, after all, was not there but Charles F. Hiddell, sergeant-at-arms of the house, said that he would take no chances but would continue the siege. One of the detectives was certain that Mr. and Mrs. Rockefeller left their residence here on Sunday morning. A maid who left the Rockefeller house this morning and ran across the street to post a letter, caused a flurry among the early shift of detectives. One of them tried to see the address on the envelope, but the servant was too quick for him. As a result of the incident, however, the post office authorities may be asked to help the process servers by noting the address and on the Rockefeller mail.

OLD OAKEN BUCKET TO BE A THING OF PAST

Salt Lake, Jan. 1.—On behalf of the wives of farmers, the state agricultural college has announced its intention of eliminating the old oaken bucket. Since Rebecca stood at the well 3000 years ago, woman has been known as the drawer of water, according to servants, but their emancipation is scheduled for 1913. For the purpose of bringing about this revolution the extension division of the college will exhibit and urge the adoption of modern pumping and piping devices. "The old oaken bucket is unsanitary and the labor of carrying water always falls to woman," said Professor Peterson in announcing his plans.

GROUND BROKEN FOR MACHINERY HALL AT FRISCO

San Francisco, Jan. 1.—Bathed in dazzling sunlight the first day of the New Year dawned on San Francisco as bright and clear as it should. Preparation to accommodate 100,000 persons have been made by the management of the Panama-Pacific exposition at the exercises in connection with the breaking of ground for Machinery hall.

All the military organizations of the city and 15,000 school children are to march to the fair grounds. Eight aviators are to cut capers on high and a submarine to dive below the surface of the bay. Two racing balloons will scatter \$500 in prizes on the heads of the crowds.

This morning the Olympic club held its annual cross-country race and in the afternoon 400 athletes swam in the waters of San Francisco bay for trophies. Three boat clubs held rowing races.

Power Plant at Great Falls. Great Falls, Mont., Jan. 1.—Construction work on the power project at the Great Falls of the Missouri was begun yesterday. The project will require two years to complete and will cost \$4,000,000. The plant when completed will be the most powerful plant of its kind in the United States with the exception of that at Niagara.

PRODUCTION OF THE MINES IN ALASKA

Millions in Gold From the Fields in North

TOTAL FOR THE YEAR REACHES \$21,830,000

Since 1880, When Mining in the Territory Was Begun, Production Has Amounted to \$229,000,000—Gold Not Only Metal Found.

Washington, Jan. 1.—The annual report on the mineral resources and production in Alaska for 1912 is now in preparation under the direction of Alfred H. Brooks of the United States Geological survey. Some of the important features of this report, relating to mining development during the year, are abstracted in the following statement. Complete statistics of the mineral production of Alaska can not be collected within less than four or five months after the close of the year, but meanwhile it appears advisable to give prompt publication to preliminary estimates, which are believed to be not over 5 per cent in error.

Value of Mineral Output. It is estimated that the total value of the mineral output of Alaska in 1912 is \$21,830,000, compared with \$20,850,000 for 1911. The value of the gold output of 1912 is estimated at \$16,650,000; that of 1911 was \$16,552,256. It is estimated that the Alaska mines produced 28,940,000 pounds of copper in 1912, valued at about \$4,650,000. In 1911 the output was 27,267,871 pounds, valued at \$3,364,584. The silver production in 1912 is estimated to have a value of \$300,000, as compared with \$243,223 for 1911. The value of all other mineral products in 1912, including tin, marble, gypsum, coal, petroleum, etc., was about \$250,000, compared with \$178,942 in 1911. The total value of Alaska's mineral production since 1880, when mining first began, is, in round numbers, \$229,000,000, of which \$202,000,000 is represented by the value of the gold output. The total output of copper in Alaska since 1901 is about 90,000,000 pounds, valued at about \$12,145,000.

Important Features. The increase in the value of Alaska's mineral output is to be credited to the larger copper output, as compared with the previous year. While no new copper properties were put on a productive basis, a large amount of development work was accomplished in several of the copper-bearing districts. The gold-mining industry was marked by important advances in developing lode deposits. Work was continued on a number of large lode mining enterprises in the Juneau district, and considerable advances were made at Fairbanks, and in other districts. In addition to this, promising discoveries of auriferous quartz were made at Port Wells and in the Innokoo-Iditarod region, as well as in other parts of the territory. The output from the placer mines was less than in the previous year. On the other hand, discoveries of rich auriferous gravels were made on Hammond creek and in the Koyukuk valley, and workable placers were found in the Ruby district. Extensions of gold-bearing gravels were also found in several of the older districts. The installation of large plants has not yet gone ahead rapidly enough to insure the keeping up of gold placer production.

(Continued on Page Two)

Abe Martin



It don't cost as much 't live in it past. Th' first thing most fellers would do if they wuz single agin would be t git shaved an' buy a bottle o' perfume

Advertisement for the First Annual Review of Evening Capital News, wishing all its friends a happy new year.

RUSSIAN TREATY WITH THE UNITED STATES EXPIRES

Washington, Jan. 1.—The expiration at midnight of the treaty of trade and commerce between America and Russia, marking as it does a complete failure of diplomacy to adjust grave issues between the two countries, throws upon the administrative and judicial officers of the governments the whole burden of the maintenance of friendly relations between the two countries as well as the conservation of a growing trade amounting to over \$50,000,000 a year. The treaty, which had been in effect since 1852, was denounced by the United States as a result of popular feeling against Russia's refusal to recognize passports issued to American

INDICTMENTS IN KNABE MURDER CASE RETURNED

Indianapolis, Jan. 1.—Dr. W. B. Craig, president of a veterinary college, who, with Alanson Ragsdale, an undertaker, was indicted by the Marion county grand jury in connection with the murder of Dr. Helen Knabe on October 23, 1911, appeared in criminal court late yesterday and was released under \$15,000 bond. Ragsdale was in Columbus, Ind., conducting a funeral, but probably will appear in court today and give bond. Craig was indicted for murder and Ragsdale as an accessory after the fact, being charged with having made away with evidence after the murder was committed. It was learned in the evidence sub-

President of Veterinary College and an Undertaker Must Answer for Murder of Woman Physician.

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Problem of the Commercial Relations of the Two Countries in the Future Before Government.

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