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No. 178

PLAIN TALK BY WILSON TO BUSINESS MEN AT CHICAGO

President-Elect Declares It Is Up to Them to Prove That There Is no Cause for Distrust

Chicago, Jan. 11.—President-elect Wilson tonight told a big gathering of the richest men in the central west—bankers, beef barons, railroad presidents, etc.—that it was up to them to prove to the rank and file of the people of the country that the rank and file have no cause to distrust the business and business men of the country.

"That is your business," declared the chief executive-to-be. "It is not mine."

The occasion was his speech at the annual banquet of the Chicago Commercial club. Wilson said that whether or not the people were justified in distrusting business and business men it was a fact that they distrust them. That, he said, was one of the great obstacles to the accomplishments of the four prime reforms, which he enumerated. The banqueters seemed to like the president-elect's speech in spite of the fact that he told them what they would have to do. They applauded him frequently, especially when he described well known methods of finance in good humored words. But they showed their disagreement with him by refraining from applauding when he declared that monopoly must be ended—and he chided them good-humoredly for it.

Governor Wilson was loudly applauded when he said: "I'm not indicting the banking methods of this country. The banking system of this country does not need to be indicted. It has been convicted."

Chicago, Jan. 11.—Before an audience of 200 Commercial club banqueters who included the principal moneyed men of Chicago, President-elect Woodrow Wilson tonight expounded his doctrine of "new freedom" and told his auditors that they ought to conduct their business honestly, in compliance with the law and with the sense of "mercy and justice." Governor Wilson's theme was "The relations between business and government." He plainly indicated that business need not expect to be let alone if it was engaged in using or striving to use the government to get special help and particular favors.

The function of government, he declared, were to serve mankind and not any class or party. He said all connection that retarded that end must be broken.

The president-elect arrived in Chicago to find the city in a turmoil of excitement over the efforts of the two Democratic factions to get his ear and gain his support in the contest between the Hearst-Harrison faction and the Roger Sullivan faction for two United States senatorships and control of the state Democratic machinery. To avoid unpleasantness, Governor Wilson left his train at Englewood, on the south side, met the reception committee of the Chicago Commercial club and was taken to the north side, three miles in an automobile to the home of David B. Jones, an old Princeton schoolmate and former Princeton trustee.

He made known to ones that he did not desire to be drawn into the political feud and, as a result, neither faction made an effort to reach him. At the Jones home Governor Wilson had a long visit with Charles R. Crane, chairman of the finance committee in the Democratic campaign. He had not seen Crane since before election. The president-elect explained afterwards that he had talked with Crane as he has talked with other Democrats at Trenton for the purpose of getting his "information and opinions."

Crane, who has frequently been mentioned as a cabinet possibility or minister to China, is not affiliated with either Democratic faction in Illinois. Among the big business men who heard Governor Wilson's speech were: J. Ogden Armour and Louis F. Swift, packers; A. J. Earling, president of the St. Paul railway; John V. Farwell, multi-millionaire banker; S. M. Felton, president of the Great Western; F. A. Delano, president of the Wabash; Marvin Hughitt, president of the Northwestern; Cyrus McCormick, head of the International Harvester company; James A. Patten, wheat king; George M. Reynolds, president of the Continental Commercial National bank; Julius Rosenwald, head of Sears-Roebuck; John Runnells, head of the Pullman Car company.

Up to Business Men. "The future business of the United States does not depend upon the government, but upon the business men of the United States," declared President-elect Woodrow Wilson in his speech. Wilson said four things must be done, either by the business men voluntarily or under the "whip of law."

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"Contempt Always the Refuge of a Judicial Tyrant and Sometimes of a Judicial Scoundrel"

Judge Henry E. McGinn, a presiding judge of Portland, who a few days ago wired Senator Dow Dunning \$10 to apply on the fines levied against R. S. Sheridan, C. O. Broxon and A. R. Cruzen in the supreme court contempt case, has followed his wire with a letter which is well worth reading, and in which he makes a new definition of the term "contempt." He says:

"Klamath Falls, Ore., Jan. 8, 1913. "Senator Dow Dunning, "Boise, Idaho.

"Dear Sir: My home is in Portland. I am temporarily at this point holding a term of court for one of my brothers of the bench. I wired you this night \$10 to pay on contempt fine of Sheridan, Broxon and Cruzen. If dear old Sam Johnson were alive and were to revise his dictionary, which had such vogue in its day, he would doubtless, with his great love of truth and his detestation of sham and humbug, define contempt of court as 'Always the refuge of a judicial tyrant and sometimes of a judicial scoundrel.'

"With the hope that the great God of Justice will be and abide with R. S. Sheridan, C. O. Broxon and A. R. Cruzen and all theirs forevermore, I am, with all respect, "Ever faithfully yours,

"HENRY E. MCGINN. "A Circuit Judge of the State of Oregon for Multnomah County, Department No. 3."

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GROUND FOR IMPEACHMENT.

(Salt Lake Herald-Republican) Upon the premise that they plainly violated the constitution of the United States, we have suggested the impeachment of the justices of the supreme court of Idaho. Their arbitrary action in imprisoning for ten days the publisher and managing editor of the Boise Capital News, also the individual who was supposed to have influenced them, was a plain violation of the constitution of the United States. Inasmuch as deliberate violation of that supreme, fundamental law of all the states and the several states is technical, and actual malfeasance in office is punishable upon impeachment by removal from office, it is the plain duty of the Idaho house of representatives to begin such proceedings and to arraign these recalcitrant judicial lawbreakers before the bar of the state senate for trial by impeachment.

Article XIII of the amendments to the constitution provides that there shall be no imprisonment in the United States except as punishment for crime after being duly convicted. Obviously this does not include the proper withholding in custody, prior to trial, of persons accused of lawbreaking, the provision referring only to the definite status of imprisonment after court judgment. Article VI of the amendments to that same great instrument guarantees to all persons accused of crime the right of trial by jury. Paragraph No. 2 of Article VI declares that "this constitution and the laws of the United States shall be the supreme law of the land and the judges in every state shall be bound thereby, anything in the constitution or the laws of any state to the contrary notwithstanding."

Nothing could be more conclusive than the above citations to the fundamental, organic law of the United States. They show that the supreme court of Idaho is specifically bound to observe the rules of conduct therein laid down; they show that these jurists have not done so because, by sending these newspaper men to jail, they tacitly and actually recognized their offense as a crime, designated it as such, and punished it as such, since the constitution permits no imprisonment except for crime; those citations show that, although they punished these men, the latter were not given the right of trial by jury, which is guaranteed them by the constitution.

For this arbitrary exercise of unlawful power, and this impertinent and offensive violation of the national constitution, these judges have violated their oaths of office, have used the doubtful power of the court to bring it into disgrace and disrepute, and have brought shame upon the state of Idaho. The law-abiding, liberty-loving citizens of that commonwealth should demand of the house that it prepare impeachment charges and prosecute these lawbreakers, hurl them from their high place as keepers of the justice they have outraged and let their fate forever stand as a warning to any department of government that feeds upon usurped power until it fancies it to be inherent and inalienable.

NO INHERENT POWER EXISTS. The assertion that they availed themselves of an inherent power would be no defense for them, since there is no such power in the United States. The people are the only source of dominion and such authority as they have not specifically delegated to the three branches of government is withheld. This self-evident truth is not only logical, and a matter of justifiable presumption, but Article X of the amendments to the constitution makes it definitely plain that power not granted by the people is reserved by them.

It is true that courts existed before the adoption of the constitution, but their power rested in the crown of England. When the Declaration of Independence declared that "the united colonies are, and of right ought to be, free and independent states," the authority of the English monarch was forever swept aside. Provisional governments provided for the exercise of executive, legislative and judicial functions until the adoption of the constitution by the people. That great palladium of American liberties became then the foundation of government and, with laws enacted by the congress, became the supreme law of the land; whatever authority it granted, supplemented by acts of the lawmaking branch, constitute the powers of the various departments; such powers as it withheld, and that have not since been granted by congress, are reserved to the people and may not be usurped or assumed by any official. Because the Idaho court has despotically waged dominion which is in direct contravention of the United States constitution, and have thus broken the official oaths of its members, they should be promptly impeached.

SOLDIER IS FROZEN TO DEATH ON MARCH

Douglas, Ariz., Jan. 11.—With more than half of their number shoeless, their feet frozen and cracked from marching through the snows in the Sonora mountains, 500 reinforcements for the federal garrison at Agua Prieta, Sonora, arrived today. One private was frozen to death during the march from a central Sonora post, and another died of exposure.

General Ojeda, commanding the Agua Prieta garrison, gave assurance today that American lives and property will be respected in the maneuvers planned against the rebels. No date has been set for the opening of the campaign.

Colorado Club Woman Dead. Long Beach, Cal., Jan. 11.—Mrs. William E. Biddle of Colorado Springs, Colo., died here today of uraemic poison.

HELEN GOULD'S MARRIAGE NOT TO INTERFERE WITH HER PHILANTHROPIES



The marriage of Helen Gould to Finley G. Shepard, the St. Louis railroad man, will not interfere with her philanthropic work. For many years she has given a very large share of her time and thought to philanthropies of one kind or another, paying little heed to "society."

Miss Gould and Mr. Shepard will be married in New York sometime in January and will make that city their home. He will continue his railroad work, while she will devote a great deal of time to her philanthropies and to the management of her big estate.

FACTORY HORRORS ARE NARRATED TO THE COMMITTEE

Congressmen Hear Story of Awful Conditions in Canning Plants—Congress Too Busy to Investigate.

Washington, Jan. 11.—Conditions in many canning factories which rivaled the horrors of the packing houses "jungle" were told to the house rules committee today—a revolting story of how diseased men, women and children, starved under conditions of filth for meager wages. A woman was the witness—Miss Mary Boyle O'Reilly—who posed as a friendly operative and gained her facts from actual work at the canneries. She was on the stand the greater part of the day and backed up her testimony with photographs. After her came Frank E. Garrett, secretary of the National Canners' association, who bitterly excoriated "sensational newspaper" for the publicity they have given Miss O'Reilly's research work, and insisted that the canners of the country would welcome the federal probe proposed in the Allen resolution, in support of which Miss O'Reilly appeared.

Tonight it was asserted that while the rules committee favored the probe, the Allen resolution would be pigeon-holed, because congress was too busy.

Examples Are Cited. Miss O'Reilly cited examples in factories where children of tender years worked long hours under conditions of indescribable filth. She told of women and children suffering from virulent skin diseases at work preparing products later sold in sterilized cans. One child Miss O'Reilly questioned worked 115 hours a week. He was a 15-year boy, sent from Buffalo, N. Y., to a camp near by. "Another boy like this came home from his work," the woman continued, "and his mother insisted he go to church. The child replied: 'Oh, cut it out—there ain't no God.'"

At one factory, Miss O'Reilly said, she found children from 6 to 10 years of age working ten hours a day for from 10 to 20 cents a day. F. C. Praete, deputy New York labor commissioner, fully corroborated Miss O'Reilly, adding: "I have seen girls working in open sheds where the filth on the floor, ceilings and walls gave rise to a stench that was almost unbearable. "In the living shack of one cannery I saw a woman feed a sick baby with a spoonful of condensed milk that had dead flies in it. "We feed this to the baby all the time," the woman told me."

Broker Charged With Larceny. Boston, Jan. 11.—John Sennet, a broker, with offices at 73 Milk street, was arrested at his Roxbury home today on a secret indictment charging him with larceny of \$5,000 from three women and a man through alleged fraudulent mining stock deals. Bail was fixed at \$20,000. It was through their devotion to a religious cult that Sennet met the women who appeared against him.

Rockefeller Is Delayed. Miami, Fla., Jan. 11.—At the offices of the Bahama Steamship company it was stated this evening that the steamer Miami, on which William Rockefeller is expected to return to this city to submit to an examination by a specialist employed by the money trust investigating committee, will not reach here before noon Sunday. The steamer was delayed in starting and was not due to leave Nassau until this evening.

POWER WAR IS NOW ON IN BOISE

Low Bids Are Submitted for the Street Lighting

LOW FIGURES FROM THE OLD COMPANY

Beaver River's Bids Are Much Higher Than Those of the Idaho-Oregon—Taken Under Consideration by City Council.

The power war in Boise is on. This was fully demonstrated yesterday afternoon at the city council meeting, when the bid of the Idaho-Oregon Light & Power company and the Beaver River Light & Power company were opened on the new cluster lighting district to be formed, and it was found that the old company had cut rates unmercifully and offered to furnish power for lighting purposes for either cluster or arc lights at a cheaper rate per year per light than the city is now paying per light per month under the seven-year contract signed under the Fitchman administration.

While the bid of the Beaver River company was far below any rate before offered the city, the Idaho-Oregon bid was much the lowest, and, as Councilman Fitegan expressed it, "It is cheaper than daylight." Bids were received on both cluster and arc lighting with and without maintenance, and, under the specifications, the number can be added to at the same rate before the contract is signed.

The council proposes to cut out 25 arc lights now in the business district for which the city is paying \$60 per year each, and substitute the cheaper lights, but unfortunately, the company, under its contract, has 200 arc lights at the same rate tied up for seven years.

The bids of the two companies were taken under consideration, and will be carefully gone over. In the meantime, the council will decide on the kind of light to be installed and announced that a mass meeting would be called to get the views of the taxpayers on the

FEELING BITTER AMONG STRIKERS; TROUBLE FEARED

Extreme Suffering Will Come Unless New York Garment Workers' Struggle Is Soon Ended.

New York, Jan. 11.—Unless the strike of the members of the United Garment Workers of North America, which has already called more than 120,000 clothing workers from their benches and machines, is settled within the next few days, extreme suffering must result among the unemployed and the clothing industry in this city will receive a blow from which it will not soon recover. The situation was very serious tonight. There has been widespread rioting already, and the sending of 18 women and girls to jail in Brooklyn today, because they did not have enough money to pay fines imposed for forcible picketing, has made the feeling among the strikers and their sympathizers very bitter.

Police on duty in the strike districts say they fear trouble. The strikers are getting hungrier, but they openly assert a willingness to starve rather than to give in. The bosses are no longer conciliatory. They say they would be forced into bankruptcy if they made the concessions demanded, because, they claim, they cannot meet competition if they are forced to pay higher wages here, while other cities pay less. Today they were defiantly insisting that they had perfected an ironclad organization to combat the strike, and co-operate in trying to break it.

But a determined effort to force a compromise was set on foot tonight. Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, with which organization the garment workers are affiliated, is personally on the ground. So is John Williams, the state commissioner of labor, and most of his deputies. They will co-operate, it was reported, although neither would

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OHIO VALLEY IS EXPERIENCING A SERIOUS FLOOD

Cincinnati, Jan. 11.—With the Ohio river tonight several feet beyond the so-called danger line of 50 feet, Cincinnati and other river cities of the Ohio valley are experiencing the most serious flood in several years. Local Government Forecaster Devereaux reports the almost continuous rainfall of the past three days in Cincinnati is also unabated at Portsmouth, Marysville, Ashland and other up-river points.

He said it is now probable that a 55-foot stage will be reached before Sunday morning and that the highest stage of the flood will be nearly 55 feet, to be reached next Wednesday. He has sent out warnings to all persons having property within a 60-foot stage to be prepared to move out at a moment's notice. The river is rising over three-tenths of a foot per hour tonight.

The management of the Central railroad station announces that practically all trains will have to abandon that station at midnight. The passenger trains will arrive and leave from small

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