

THE ESCAPE

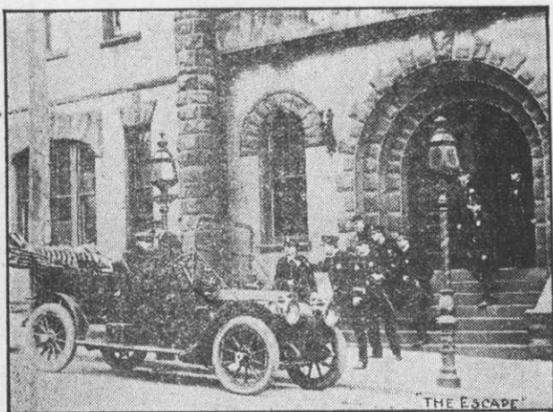
A heart-gripping Drama

AT

The Orpheum

Monday Eve., Oct. 30th

ONE NIGHT ONLY



"THE CLOSING OF THE NET"

How little one half of the people in the world know how the other half exist is shown in Paul Armstrong's story of life in New York's lower east side. Those who are familiar with New York will readily recognize many locations where scenes have been filmed in "The Escape." The story while true, is unusual subject matter for a film drama. It is a strong plea to parents. The story opens with a prologue showing the origin of plant and animal life, and exposes the carelessness shown by human beings in the selection of mates. The subject is not only interesting—it is timely and the moral is plain. Director Griffith has used the same strong cast as appears in his "Birth of a Nation," Blanche Sweet also having a leading part. "The Escape" is in seven reels.



BLANCHE SWEET, AS MAY JOYCE

Admission, - - - 25c and 15c

DAVIS' PLAN NOT FEASIBLE

Republican Candidate Said to be Promising Things He Cannot Fulfill—His Plan is Faulty.

Boise, October 23.—D. W. Davis, republican nominee for governor, is making his campaign upon a promise to create a "taxless" state. This he says he will do through the rapid sale of all state lands and the investment at compound interest of the money received therefrom, which he figures out in the source of 40 or 50 years will produce a fund the interest from which will be sufficient to pay all expenses of state, county, municipal and other local government without the necessity of levying any tax of any nature.

The scheme itself is that of a visionary, hence none but a dreamer and an impractical man

would ever seriously advocate any such plan. It is sufficient to know that Idaho does not own one acre of land and it therefore has no land to sell.

The land which is commonly called "state lands," which are the lands which Candidate Davis proposes to sell, are not the lands of the state but they belong to the government given to the state to hold in trust for the use and benefit of specifically named institutions for the education of the children of the state and for the care of its unfortunate.

Sections 16 and 36 in every township of the state are granted to the state for the support of the common schools; 50 sections of land are granted for the purpose of erecting public buildings at the capital; 72 sections are given for the university; 100,000 acres are given for the establishment and maintenance of the scientific school; 100,000 acres for the state normal schools; 50,000 acres for the support and maintenance of the Insane Asylum at Blackfoot; 90,000 acres for the agricultural college; 50,000 acres for the maintenance of the penitentiary; 50,000 additional

acres for the support and maintenance of the university, and 150,000 acres "for the other state, charitable, educational, penal and reformatory institutions."

These lands are held by the state as a trustee for the express trust, use and benefit of the institutions named in the grant. The gift is not a gift outright but a conditional gift with specific conditions attached which conditions must necessarily be complied with. The condition attached to these lands is that they may be sold only for the purpose of obtaining funds, the interest from which must go to the maintenance of the institutions mentioned as beneficiaries in the grant. So fully protected are these funds that it is made the imperative duty of the legislature of the state to reimburse any fund that may suffer from loss so that the principal may never decrease and only the interest may only be used for the specific purpose mentioned.

What D. W. Davis is then proposing to do is to violate the trust imposed in the state of Idaho by the national government and take these lands without authority of law from the institutions for whose use and benefit they are given and to apply the interest from the proceeds to the general expenses of government.

He proposes to take the amount given to the university; to the agricultural college; to the normal schools; to the insane asylum; to the reformatory school, and to the public school system of the state of Idaho and use the

interest derived from the sale of these lands in paying salaries at the state capital in Boise; to maintain the police force in cities and throughout the state and in general for a thousand and one expenses that go to make up the cost of government in a state like Idaho.

This is an impracticable, dishonest and impossible thing to do; therefore Davis must become an impossible and impracticable candidate. Waiving aside those impossible things, every thoughtful citizen of the state knows that an over-fat fund may continue to be, as heretofore proven, unsafe in the hands of public officials. But waiving aside the inability and incompetent officials to handle such a vast sum and the probable dishonesty among officials, still it must impress itself upon the mind of every thoughtful person that to make a taxless state by any such scheme means to exempt the wealthy from any share in the burden of government and to impose such burden wholly upon those who are compelled to borrow.

It is the interest from the investment of this money that Mr. Davis proposes to use for the expenses of government. Interest is paid only by those who borrow money, hence by the poor alone, and none of the great corporations, not a man with vast wealth or others with independent means able to live and conduct their business and support themselves without aid would have to contribute one cent toward the cost and burden of the government.

This constitutes a reversal of the cardinal principles of American government, which is that the burden of government should be borne by those best able to bear it in consideration of the greater protection which they receive at the hands of the state.

The plan suggested by Mr. Davis has so many elements of weakness in it that even the more thoughtful of those who are supporting him apologize for him because of it.

In order to give any credence whatever to his plan, it must be first supposed that real estate is an investment that should not be made, for if it is so profitless to the state, it must likewise be profitless to the purchaser. If this scheme is just and good for the state, it would be a good scheme for every individual to adopt and the result would be that no man would ever purchase or own any real estate. In short, there is but one conclusion to reach and that is that no man who seriously advocates such an impractical plan can be considered safe in the office of chief executive of the state even in so small a state as Idaho.

What a Plucky

Woman Can Do

Mrs. Ida C. Smith and son came out from Elk City Saturday with a bunch of steers, most of which were two year olds, which averaged 1230 pounds. These steers were raised at her mountain home near Elk and are a substantial proof of what can be done by a woman living 50 miles

from the railroad, provided she is a good manager and has the grit.—Stites Enterprise.

Phone us your news items.

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AUCTION SALE!

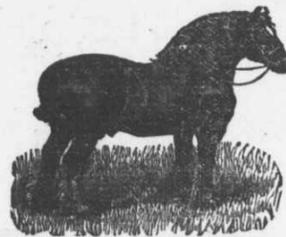
I will sell at Public Auction at my place on North King St., in

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Sale to begin at 1.30 o'clock, P. M. on

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THE FOLLOWING PROPERTY:



14--Head of Horses--14

One Bay Mare, 9 years old, wt. 1400 lbs., with foal.

One Bay Mare, 6 years old, wt. 1100 lbs.

One Light Bay Mare, 12 years old, wt. 1100 lbs.

One Bay Gelding, 9 years old, weight 1250 lbs.

One Black Mare, 6 years old, weight 950 lbs., an extra good driver and saddler.

6 Yearling Colts. 3 Spring Colts.

Farm Implements.

One 8-foot Superior Drill, good as new; One 14-inch John Deere High Lift Gang Plow; 2 Bobsleds; One 2-section Steel Harrow; One Light Buggy; One Sleigh; Three Sets of Harness, good as new; One good Saddle; One No. 2½ New Butterfly Cream Separator; One New 3-hole Gasoline Stove, with oven. Other articles too numerous to mention.

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I. E. ZUVER, Auctioneer.

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