

GOV. DAVIS SIGNS JEROME COUNTY BILL SATURDAY

New County Makes Forty-Third One in the State

Although a determined opposition was brought to bear by citizens of the Rupert section Governor D. W. Davis signed the Jerome county bill Saturday afternoon at 4:30, creating Idaho's 43rd county from portions of Gooding, Lincoln and Minidoka.

Tremendous pressure to get him to veto the bill was brought on the governor by citizens in Minidoka county, and early Saturday afternoon a large delegation from Rupert, the county seat, headed by E. R. Dampier an attorney, called to reiterate their pleas that the bill be not signed.

They offered to hold an election Monday at their expense in order to give the governor the true sentiment of the citizens of the western portion of Minidoka who are included in the new county, and stated that if the sentiment was found to be in favor of the division they would cease opposition.

Forced to Take Action

Governor Davis replied that he would either have to veto the bill or sign it Saturday, having had it five days, and that he had made up his mind to support the vote of the legislature in creating the county. He stated, however, that if a bill were introduced giving the citizens in the county the privilege of voting on the matter he would also sign that bill if it passed.

Jerome will be the county seat of the new county. Under provisions of the bill Governor Davis must appoint county officials within ten days, who will serve until the next election.

At a meeting of the Republicans in the newly formed county of Jerome the following candidates were agreed upon and the slate forwarded to Governor Davis for his approval and appointment:

Clerk of the district court, Oliver Hill; county attorney, A. B. Barclay; treasurer, I. D. Ward; assessor, W. N. Hardwick; probate judge, L. L. Badgley; superintendent of schools, Mrs. Kearney; commissioners, A. Anderson, A. W. Atwood, C. O. Roice.

By the terms of the bill the new officers will have sixty days to qualify for office after their appointment.

Nothing definite has been done in regard to a court house, that being a matter for the newly appointed commissioners. Several plans have been suggested, none of which could be carried out at once, which will mean that for the present vacant rooms will have to be secured in different parts of the town to accommodate the various county offices until such a time as a court house can be procured.

Jerome enters the sisterhood of counties as a fifth class county and while the salaries are small and in many instances will hardly pay the new officers to devote all their time to the office, they feel that a great amount of work is necessary in the organization of the new county and a matter in which all must do their part to make Jerome county the best, and are therefore willing to give their time and energy to the new county.

PRIVATE THOS. L. JORDAN, REPORTED MISSING, IS SAFE

Last Monday Mr. J. L. Jordan received a letter under date of February 4th from the captain of the assistant adjutant stating that in the muster roll call of October 8 Private Thomas L. Jordan was reported as missing. We are glad to report that the young man is not missing, as his parents received a letter from him last week under date of January 5th, stating that he had been released from the hospital and was again enjoying good health. At that time he was located some sixty miles from Paris and stated that he hoped to soon be able to return to the states.

Just how this information was delayed in reaching the parents is one of those things that can not be explained, the same as where deaths were reported by the department and later found to be erroneous.

There was a period of about two months at about the time the certificate was signed that Tom was not heard from and it is presumed that he was rushed to a hospital at this time, his company officers not being notified, hence he was reported missing.

SHEEP QUARANTINE HERE

Lincoln county is one of twenty-three counties in the state that have been placed under quarantine for sheep scabbies by the state livestock sanitary board. No sheep will be

permitted to be moved from them unless accompanied by an inspection certificate issued by a state or federal inspector.

Counties quarantined are Bear Lake, Franklin, Oneida, Cassia, Twin Falls, Gooding, Lincoln, Minidoka, Power, Bannock, Bonneville, Bingham, Blaine, Camas, Butte, Jefferson, Madison, Teton, Owyhee, Elmore, Custer, Lemhi and Ada. Action is taken in accordance with Section 1168 of the revised codes of Idaho.

The quarantine order states that the owner or caretaker of sheep located in the quarantined area shall not ship, haul, drive or in any other manner move any sheep from the quarantine area or from the premises therein unless accompanied by an inspection certificate issued by a state or federal inspector covering the sheep to be moved, nor shall any transportation company accept for shipment sheep in or from the quarantined area unless the shipper first delivers unto said transportation company the original permit or certificate covering said sheep.

It is also ordered by the board that all sheep found to be infected or exposed in any manner must be dipped according to the regulations of the bureau of animal industry and under the supervision of state or federal inspectors.

TWIN FALLS JURY FREES MAN CHARGED WITH ASSAULT

A jury in district court Friday evening at Twin Falls declared Frank Dolan, ditch-rider for the Salmon river canal company, not guilty of an alleged assault with a deadly weapon October 26, 1918, upon Fred W. Berger, Nonpartisan candidate on the Democratic ticket for state representative last fall. The verdict was returned after three and one-half hours of deliberation. In testimony for the prosecution Berger had stated that he had been provoked by epithets applied to him by Dolan in thrust with a pitchfork at Dolan, who was seated in an automobile, before Dolan had drawn a revolver and shot him in the abdomen. The trouble arose over a dispute over terms of a lease on land owned by Berger and held by Dolan.

The strike at Seattle is as disquieting as it is astounding. Union labor has stood firmly for the right of collective bargaining. Now a section of union labor, having entered into a certain bargain to work in the shipyards at a certain wage, for a certain time, repudiates its own contract with the shipyards and the government.

It is an announcement that union labor, in making a contract, cannot be compelled, by moral power or by law, to carry it out. It is a declaration that union labor reserves the privilege and right, when it makes a bargain, to withdraw from it at will.

Quite clearly if labor generally yields to the demands of radicalism, it is an end of unionism—the unionism which has made great gains during the past several years and which has found acceptance of its principles, or many of them, by employers and public.

It is a grave crisis for the public. It is a grave crisis for labor itself. Shall the Seattle tail of radicalism and revolution ruin the great animal of labor throughout the nation?

UNIVERSITY OF IDAHO MAY CLOSE ONE WEEK EARLIER

The present college year at the University of Idaho, Moscow, may close Saturday, June 14, instead of June 21, as previously scheduled. This is the recommendation which the University faculty voted to submit to the State Board of Education. Examinations will be held during the week of June 9-14. Commencement will be on June 11.

It is especially desirable to close college earlier than June 21, if summer school is held at the University. It is not definitely known whether there will be a summer session here, until after the legislature has considered it, but in case there is, a fairly early date for its opening is desired.

The opening of the next college year has been scheduled for September 15 and 16 with Monday and Tuesday devoted to registration. There is no innovation, but merely a return to the college schedule pursued before the war.

All kinds of harness repairing done in a workman like manner by James Summers, the pioneer harness maker. We have a quantity of old newspaper for sale at this office.

START HIM RIGHT



MUST HAVE 1919 LICENSE TO RUN MOTOR CARS

Those who use last year's number are subject to prosecution. When machine is five years old half of former fee is charged for permit to operate.

Motor vehicle license fees for the year 1919 were due on January 1st and persons who operate automobiles, motorcycles or motor trucks under 1918 licenses are subject to prosecution.

Through the office of the county assessor, motor vehicle licenses may be procured and fees paid.

Following is a summary of the Idaho motor vehicle laws:

License fee on all automobiles in Idaho is due and payable on and after the first of January of each year.

All automobile owners should apply for and have their license ready by the time the roads are in shape for traffic.

No motor vehicle, except those belonging to the government, state county or city, shall be operated upon the public highway until such motor vehicle is provided with the distinctive number plate issued by the secretary of the state highway commission.

The owner of a motor vehicle may, after purchasing the same from a dealer, operate it upon the public highway using the dealer's number plate for a period of fifteen days from the date of taking possession, provided that application shall have been made for license before such motor vehicle is used upon the public highway.

Sec. 14, Chap. 52, of the 1917 Session Laws, Page 118, is as follows:

"If any person, co-partnership or corporation owning a motor vehicle or motorcycle, who is subject to a license tax therefore under the provisions of this act, fails, neglects or refuses to apply for the same and pay for said license tax within the time required by this act, it shall be the duty of the county assessor of the county in which such motor vehicle or motorcycle may be found without the necessity for previous demand for the payment thereof, to collect said license fee by the seizure and sale of such motor vehicle or motorcycle in the same manner as is or shall be provided by law for the seizure and sale of personal property in default of the payment of taxes thereon."

MAKES RECORD WITH COWS

C. B. Marlatt has provided The Leader with figures showing what can be done with cows in this county. The figures show that R. B. Thorp of Bliss with seventeen Jersey cows, valued at \$1,190, produced returns of \$2,910 during 1918 at a cost of \$1,411, leaving Mr. Thorp the nice balance of \$1,399, or \$72 per head. Following are the figures:

Receipts

Milk, 80,000 pounds and butter fat, 4,000 pounds, the cash receipts from which were \$2,040. Skim milk, \$200; twelve heifers sold, \$480; five male calves sold, \$40; milk and butter used in the home, \$50. Total, \$2,810.

Expenditures

Interest on money invested in cows, \$119; feed and pasture, \$716; labor, taxes and sale, \$501; care of and feed for bull, \$75. Total, \$1,411.—Gooding Leader.

In January, 1917, an indictment was filed in the United States district court at Boise against the Jensen Creamery company and other corporations and 11 individual defendants; all of whom were engaged in the creamery business, charging violation of the Sherman act.

The matter has been pending since but last December was set for trial on February 17, 1919.

The Jensen Creamery company ceased to do business some time before the indictment, the Mutual Creamery having purchased its holdings.

HIGHEST FARM WAGES IN HALF CENTURY WERE PAID IN 1918

Wages for farm labor in the United States have more than doubled since 1902 and have increased 43 to 64 per cent for the different classes of hirings since 1916, or 53 per cent for farm labor in general. These comparisons are warranted by the results of a recent investigation made by the Bureau of Crop Estimates, United States Department of Agriculture.

For 1918 the wage rate per month with board was \$34.92, without board \$47.07; per day in harvest with board \$2.65, without board \$3.22; per day out of harvest with board \$2.07, without board \$2.63. These are averages for the United States. The highest rates were in the far west, and next below are those of the west and north central states. The wage rates of the South Atlantic states were lowest and were a little below those of the South Central states, as state-group averages. A record of 53 years of farm wages places 1918 at the top, and far above the highest rates of the half century before 1916. Wage earnings measured by purchasing power may warrant a different statement.

While the wages of farm labor have greatly increased in only two years and have doubled in 16 years, it is interesting to observe that from the time of low-water mark in farm wages, 25 years ago in the great industrial depression of 1893-1897, the rates have increased from 165 to 229 per cent for the different classes of hirings.

Day wages on farms increased in greater degree than month wages did during the last two years, and this is true for the last 16 years except for month wages with board. Wages by the day for work outside of harvest have advanced more strongly than for harvest work. Apparently the procurement of month labor is less of a problem to the farmer than the finding of day labor, especially for work outside of harvest.

1919 WHEAT PRICE TO STAND

While the farmer would be paid the \$2.26 government guarantee for the 1919 wheat crop, the wheat would be sold to the consumer at a price to be dictated by the law of supply and demand under legislation approved last Thursday night by the house agriculture committee. The government would lose the difference between the purchase and sale prices.

With the government given absolute control of the wheat market in the United States, members of the committee said it would be difficult to determine what would be the price if the usual law of supply and demand were in operation, but they thought it would be based largely on the world market price. Some witnesses who have testified at hearings before the committee have predicted a world price of \$1.25 a bushel.

May Lose \$1 a Bushel

On the basis of such a price the government would stand a loss of about \$1 a bushel, but committee members would not venture a prediction as to what the total loss might be as forecasts of the 1919 crop depend upon many factors. The crop is estimated now at about 1,000,000,000 bushels.

The bill approved by the committee is a substitute for that presented by the food administration and department of agriculture. It gives the president discretionary powers to continue the present agency for handling the wheat crop or create a new one and appropriate \$1,000,000,000 as a revolving fund to carry out the guarantee.

JENSEN CREAMERY PLEADS GUILTY TO VIOLATING LAW

Through its attorney, former Governor James H. Hawley, the Jensen Creamery company pleaded guilty in United States district court to technical violation of the Sherman anti-trust act and was fined by Judge F. S. Dietrich in the sum of \$7500. The fine was paid and the litigation against this particular company was closed.

THE GREAT NAZIMOVA

COMING TO RIALTO THEATRE

Will Be Seen in "Toys of Fate" Next Monday and Tuesday

Nazimova was born in the Russian Crimea, in a little town on the shores of the Black sea. At the early age of twelve she began her artistic career in the study of music. Becoming proficient on the violin she made her debut as a concert player, but soon left the musical for the dramatic stage. She studied under the great director Stanislawsky, at the Artistic theatre in Moscow, and eventually played, as leading woman in a stock company, in more than two hundred parts.

Always restless and ambitious she finally came to America where she mastered the English tongue and finally produced a series of plays by Ibsen. In these productions she soon drew the attention of the dramatic world to her unusual ability and before long her fame as an emotional actress was established.

Nazimova's first screen classic was the picture "Revelation," which was shown at the Rialto theatre here in Jerome about a year ago. Her second picture, "Toys of Fate," will be shown next Monday and Tuesday, February 17th and 18th. Her third picture, "Eye for Eye," is booked at the Rialto for the middle of March.

NEW PRIMARY LAW

We are indebted to Senator Heiss for a copy of Senate Bill No. 68, by Nelson and Nash, relating to the nomination and election of candidates for public and political offices.

The bill, if it becomes a law, will not disturb the fundamental principle of popular action but will simplify the procedure and, it is believed, result in more satisfactory selection of candidates and in less expense.

The new measure has general approval of republicans and democrats alike, it being recognized, they declare, that there is a popular feeling that the present primary is unwieldy and totally unsatisfactory and that the public demands a change.

The proposed law provides for county primaries at which county tickets will be named by the various parties. At the same time delegates will be named by the various parties. At the same time delegates will be named to county conventions of the parties that will name delegates to the state conventions.

Each party acts independently and has its own organization, and a party is designated as an organization having cast at the preceding election for one to its candidates 10 per cent of the entire vote cast for all the candidates for that particular office. An affiliation of voters to the number of 5 per cent of the total vote cast at the preceding general election also gives party standing.

Independent tickets may be named by petition, 3000 bona fide voters being required for state or federal positions, 900 for district, 300 for county and 30 for precinct.

Provisions are being made for paying actual expenses of delegates to state convention. This provision is made so no delegate need be under obligations to any interest or candidate and also that no desirable man can refuse to go as a delegate because of his inability to pay the expenses of the trip to the state convention of his party.

TWIN FALLS WEST END PROJECT REVIVED

The Meredith interests of Des Moines propose to revive the ill-fated Twin Falls-West End project, having entered into a contract with the state land board providing for the reclamation of 8,000 acres of land under that project. The new contract is made with Idaho Farm Development Company of which E. T. Meredith is the president. The contract calls for the delivery of two acre-feet of water between April 15 and September 15 of each year.

The size of the project to be now undertaken is much smaller than that originally contemplated by the Meredith plans. A segregation was secured from the state several years ago of approximately 15,000 acres, but financial difficulties prevented the completion of the reclamation works although considerable work was done. Entrymen who lost out by reason of this failure are to be given preference in the sale of water rights and an opportunity to recoup their losses.

Cedar Creek is the source dependent upon to supply waters for the West-End project.

Read the Times classified wanted.