

The Idaho Recorder.

ESTABLISHED 1886

SALMON, IDAHO FRIDAY, JUNE 23, 1922

VOLUME 37, NO. 27

WHY WHO'S HERE—THE TARIFF AGAIN

QUESTION THAT DIVIDES AND DISTRACTS COUNTRY AS SOMETIMES

(By Wallace Bassford)
Washington, D. C., June 19.—When Underwood of Alabama was in the house of representatives he built a great reputation as an expert on the tariff; he became chairman of the committee on ways and means and his name became fastened on the tariff which his committee compiled and passed through the house. Under that name the country enjoyed the prosperity it ever knew, and it was not until the greed of American manufacturers to find fault with the law. Mr. Underwood is now the greatest democratic leader in the senate. He has written for the New York Times, the greatest democratic news-article of this time, a long article on the proposed tariff law now before the senate. Space forbids its using in full, but here are some of the most pertinent paragraphs:

"I have always opposed in principle the theory of protection, and have been strongly in the idea that custom taxation should be levied primarily in the interest of revenue for the government, and that all rates of taxation should be so adjusted as to allow a reasonable inflow of goods from abroad in order that the custom house might have an opportunity to take its toll as they passed through. I have never contended that it is necessary to bring about destructive competition, but a tariff that fixes the rates of taxation so high as to practically prohibit foreign goods from entering the American market at all has been abhorrent to my ideas of the proper use of the taxing power of the congress of the United States.

Outstrips All Other Bills.
"There are some few low rates in the pending bill. There are some articles on the free list. But taking it all in all, it is undoubtedly the most prohibitive tariff bill that has ever been proposed in the American congress, and the rates of taxation are higher and less defensible than any that have ever been presented to us in the past. It looks as if those charged with the responsibility of writing the bill have accepted unqualifiedly the rates proposed by the special interests desiring protection and have not given consideration to the resultant effect on the general business of the country or the burdens that must be borne by the consumers of America. Should the bill become a law the American people will find this out in time, but it will be after they have paid the price of the experiment.

"The democratic party is often charged with being a free trade party. So far as I know from the beginning the democratic party has never abandoned the system of raising taxes at the custom house. There are free traders in the democratic party and I have known some in the republican party. As I understand it, the position of the democratic party is that taxes levied at the custom house should be for revenue purposes only, that the custom house is a place where revenue may be obtained to run the government, and that it provides a convenient way of raising a certain amount of revenue; that if the revenue tax be levied at the custom house in such a way that it does not unduly stifle competition from abroad, and the person who pays it really pays it to the government, it is a reasonable way to raise revenue. But when the tax is levied so high that very few goods come in—and if imports do pass through the custom house, they leave no taxes behind them—the government is merely that of raising the price of the producer.

"Which goes into the pockets of the effect of protective tariff laws, distinguished from tariffs for revenue only, has been to tax the great profits of the American people and to the profits of a few. I often hear of socialism and communism coming in. I do not believe in either, but I believe in discrimination on the part of the government against the masses of the people for the benefit of the few that sows the seed from which grows the tree of discontent, and discontent when brought about by unjust laws reflects on the whole system of government. I believe that the great powers of the government are intended to be used only for the benefit of all people, not for the promotion of special interests, and I care not whether those special interests come out of the fields of agriculture or arise from the smoke stacks of a steel mill.

"In my opinion, if it were not for the support given the bill by senators who represent agricultural constituencies it would be impossible to pass it through the senate. The argument advanced that since taxes are to be levied on manufactured products, taxes should also be levied on agricultural products, and that if the people are to be penalized for the benefit of the manufacturer, they should likewise be penalized for the benefit of the farmer. When the fallacy of this argument comes in that under the guise of doing something to help the farmer in some particular item, their support is asked for a bill that as a whole means that for every dollar the farmer may derive from the bill they will pay \$100 in taxes for the benefit

HARDING TAKES REINS TO "WHIP UP" CONGRESS

(Salt Lake Tribune)
President Harding has at last announced his intention of assuming leadership for the purpose of forcing action upon important bills now before congress. The executive has been urged to take this course for months past, and the Washington correspondents have asserted that sooner or later he would bow to the inevitable and follow in the footsteps of Wilson and Roosevelt, at the risk of being called an autocrat. The legislative situation at the national capital is not only deplorable, but alarming as well, and unless the president is strong enough to bring order out of chaos, the administration will be compelled to shoulder at least part of the blame for the dismal failure of congress.

President Harding has steadfastly refused to crack the party whip until the congressional situation has become so involved that no other course is open to him. He is not a "boss" by nature, and a great majority of the people of the United States will give him full credit for patience and long suffering before laying down the law to the senators and representatives. The main trouble is lack of leadership in both houses. There is no such thing as party solidarity, and the legislative situation has gone from bad to worse ever since the regular session began. The tariff, bonus and subsidy bills are pressing for consideration. Mr. Harding believes the tariff and subsidy measures should be passed with the least possible delay and he has threatened to call an extra session if congress adjourns without action on the latter bill. He is not so keen regarding the bonus proposition. It is now up to the Republicans in congress to furnish the president with the necessary backing for the good of all concerned.

State Politics.
Wednesday's Statesman confirms the information already given in The Recorder that Alexander is to be the democratic candidate for governor, Dr. Owen T. Stratton of Salmon for lieutenant governor and Ben R. Gray of Hailey for secretary of state. Other probabilities are Ed Holden or Judge Morgan for congress and Robert Harris for district judge.

of somebody else. In other words, for every 1 per cent of protection they are given they pay 99 per cent of protection for the benefit of other people. I do not think there is any question about that.

"Take the wool schedule, known as schedule K in the Payne-Aldrich bill, but having a number in the bill that is now before the senate. If the tax proposed in the bill is levied the farmer will have to pay the tax the same as does the man who lives in the city, the man who works in the store, the machine shop, the foundry or in an office. If the analysis be worked out it will be demonstrated that the tax of 33 per cent on scoured wool will cost the public nearly \$200,000,000, of which those engaged in the growing of wool will receive something like \$72,000,000, against which the farmers as a whole will pay about \$99,000,000, the rest of the people will pay in proportion, while the government will receive as its share of this enormous tax less than \$20,000,000. Yet, it is contended that this will help the men whose business is raising sheep, but the other farmers of the country, those who do not grow wool but raise wheat and corn and cotton, will pay the bill—that is, a most substantial part of it—and for every wool grower there are a thousands farmers who do not raise sheep. I do not have in mind the little farmer who raises cotton or wheat and has a few sheep on the side, but men whose business is growing sheep and who are only a few in number when compared with the great mass of farmers who will pay so large a proportion of the tax proposed in the pending measure.

"So we find some of the proponents of that enactment will greatly relieve the agricultural situation in this country, because it raises the tax on their products at the custom house. Personally I have never believed that such a tax would prove of any benefit to the American farmer. We are told how the bill is going to help the farmer by an increased tax on wheat, by increasing the tax on certain kinds of cotton, neither of which will ever be of any benefit to the farmer or put one dollar in his pocket. This talk may sound like music to the farmer, but does the farmer realize that there are also in the bill paragraphs taxing the necessities of life, necessities that are vital to the farmer, the necessities by which agriculture lives?

"When the present law was written not only were all kinds of fertilizer, which are important in the United States and are valuable in the development of agriculture, placed on the free list, but binding twine for the man who raises wheat in the west and ties and bagging for the farmer whose basic crop is cotton were likewise placed on the free list. Under this bill they propose to put these things back on the tax list, and there is no evidence that either of those industries has suffered from outside competition under existing law. Some of the fertilizers coming into this market and many of the commodities from which fertilizers are made also will be taxed under the proposed law. I am confident that the farmer will not be long in finding out these things. The items I have cited are simply illustrative. Others which concern the welfare of agriculture can be found all through the bill."

REPUBLICANS IN A FUTILE CAUCUS

FAIL TO AGREE UPON PARTY CANDIDATES AND ARE STILL SOMEWHAT AT SEA.

A party caucus of prominent county republicans was held at the city hall in Salmon Wednesday evening, with a large attendance. Leaders in the conference included all the candidates already announced who are interested in strengthening the ticket to be finally made up but there was nothing done along that line so far as could be ascertained. The meeting was in session an hour. Prominent in the party council were Commissioners H. L. Summers and C. F. Snyder, the former having been considered a strong candidate for the office of state senator, for which place on the ticket L. E. Glennon made official filing early in the contest. Mr. Summers declined to announce his candidacy. It is said that the number of candidates is causing some anxiety among the leaders, who fear a lack of harmony as a result. Upward of fifty party workers were present in the meeting, very nearly all of them said to be in a receptive mood as to getting on the ticket or answerable favorably to the call of their party. Mr. Snook took strong ground for the reduction of taxes, which, he said, were bearing down too heavily upon those obligated to pay them. Other party members present, themselves office holders, contended that taxes are no higher here than in other places. One speaker said at Malad, farmers rather than attempt longer to pay the taxes there were letting their lands go back again to sagebrush. Mr. Snook came back at this by saying that there was no excuse for extravagance in Idaho.

More Difficulties Ahead.

Next to the senatorial nomination the selection of candidates for county commissioners is causing anxiety. There are supporters in numbers who say that the present board of Summers, Briney and Snyder ought to take up the gage of battle and fight the old fight over again with the democrats, even going so far as to urge that Peter McKinney ought himself to run. A compromise was suggested in the selection of Charles A. Beers for one of the commissioner candidates, but there was no way pointed out as sure to win the election, in which all the candidates are more or less interested.

Everything for Harmony.

John W. Snook, former representative, yesterday filed for the republican nomination for the same office, leaving the field clear for L. E. Glennon for the senatorial nomination as a republican. Mr. Snook had been urged by his farmer friends to stand for the senatorial nomination but he said he had not the time from his business of farming to put in the work for the primary campaign necessary to make a contest for the nomination, while the place as a representative would come to him without a contest.

Insistent Demand for a Democrat.

A nomination demanded so strongly as to be irresistible is that of Albert E. Amoson for the state senate. The democrats decline to consider any other candidate in connection with this important place on their ticket so long as he is a possibility. So far from seeking the preferment, he has persistently refused to be considered a candidate. But in spite of all this the people's candidate Amoson continues to be called, a man who would go down to Boise as the representative of this county first, standing always for the welfare of the state with no ulterior plans and ambitions to subvert.

Filings for nominations since the last report have been those of W. W. Simmonds for auditor and recorder, Francis Hall, Jr., for county attorney and John W. Snook for representative, all republicans. Others already determined upon are those of E. P. Maloney, democrat, for auditor and recorder, and W. D. Rusk, democrat, for commissioner.

CUTS 75 TONS OF HAY ON SAGEBRUSH LAND

NO PLOWING FOR THIS REMARKABLE PRODUCTION BUT PLENTY OF SEED WERE SOWN.

There is standing on Manhattan tract belonging to Harry Kelly the finest growth of alfalfa and clover anywhere to be seen in all these parts. A careful estimate places the yield from the first cutting at 75 tons from the small patch of 16 acres. Neighbors have come from all around to see the wonderful growth. Mr. Kelly used about three times the usual amount of seed, or 31 pounds to the acre for clover and 27 pounds for alfalfa. Even his pasture acreage, where twenty cattle have waxed fat on as many acres, the grass is more than knee high, while in the hay field the growth stands to the waist line of Old Man Highpockets.

Perhaps the most remarkable feature connected with this remarkable production is the fact that the land that grows such a prodigious hay crop as this was never plowed at all but was seeded to hay direct from sagebrush, the wild brush being removed in the usual way.

TAX LEVIES LARGELY INCREASED IN IDAHO

BOISE, Idaho, June 14.—State and county taxes for 1921 decreased more than \$500,000 under 1920, according to a comparative statement for the two years issued yesterday by the state bureau of public accounts.

Increases of more than \$1,000,000 in special taxes levied by school districts, cities and villages and highway districts show the net result to be an increase of more than \$500,000 in all taxes levied in the state.

Idaho's total taxation bill in 1920 was \$29,653,985.07 and in 1921 it was \$21,176,291.54. More than half of the 1921 taxes are for the special taxing districts of the state.

Governor D. W. Davis approved the statement and it was given for publication following a conference between himself and B. E. Hyatt, director of the state bureau.

Overland to Salem.

Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Shearin are leaving Salmon to make their new home at Salem, Oregon, traveling by wagon train. On his way Mr. Shearin expects to enter his standard bred stallion at the Fourth of July races in Boise before proceeding on his long journey. Mr. Shearin is interested with a large real estate brokerage business in the east whence he came to this county.

Thursday-Friday June 29-30 THE ROSARY EXTRA FINE PLAY

Lewis Stone, Jane Novak and all star cast. Music by QUARLES and HANKEY. Prices 40c and 20c. Don't miss this one.

Candidates Slow in Filing

One per cent of the salary of the office sought is the filing fee for all candidates who enter the primaries. Thus the candidate for the office of auditor and recorder pays \$20, sheriff \$18, assessor \$18, and so on through the list, one-hundredth of the annual salary attaching to the office being the fee required in every case. The end of next week, July 1, will be the limit of these filings. Less than half the candidates required to fill up the tickets of the two parties have already made filings, but the offices are not to be permitted to go begging and next week will be harvest time for the fee collector of these fees at the court house.

The Eye Specialist, Dr. H. H. Scarborough, will be at the Sheman hotel, Salmon, Saturday, June 24. His methods give results for headaches, dizziness and eye defects.

DEMOCRATIC CLUB MEETING.

A meeting of the members of the Democratic club of Lemhi county is called to be held at the Farm bureau on Tuesday evening, June 27, at 8:30 o'clock. The object of the meeting is to form a permanent organization and to discuss such matters as may properly come before it. All persons interested in the economical and efficient management of county and state government are urged to be present.

O. T. STRATTON,
President of temporary organization.

If you are willing for George to do everything political in Lemhi county, don't squeal if he considers his own interests more than he does yours. An opportunity for you to take an interest in your own business will be the democratic meeting to be held at the Farm Bureau Tuesday evening, June 27, 1922.

\$300,000 LAND SALE MADE IN LEMHI CO.

ORCHARD COMPANY SELLS OUT, TOGETHER WITH LIVESTOCK INTERESTS.

Negotiations pending for the past few days for the sale of the extensive holdings and livestock of the Lemhi Orchard & Irrigation company, comprising over 7,000 acres of land, together with cattle and other livestock, have terminated in a sale of the properties, according to a telegram received yesterday morning by Peter McKinney, long time manager, from an associate owner, H. H. Boomer, requesting the seal of the corporation be forwarded for the execution of the transfer papers.

The purchaser was not disclosed. The transfer includes all the Hagel and Barracks ranches and grazing lands, in fact all the company's holdings except the Peterson ranch and equipment on Kirtley creek. It was said that more than \$300,000 was the consideration. One hundred dollars a head for thoroughbred cattle and \$50 a head for common stock cattle were given as the figures on the livestock holdings.

Mr. McKinney has given these ranches his personal attention for many years, greatly improving them and adding to their value. It is believed that the sale will materially benefit him.

It is said that E. C. Lloyd, G. G. Bagley and F. Babcock, all of Spokane, are the buyers or their representatives in the deal.

BRINGS A CHARGE OF FELONIOUS ASSAULT

Milt Merritt, answering a writ issued at the instance of the county attorney charging Merritt with assault with a deadly weapon upon Lee Ramey, waived a hearing before the probate court on Saturday for disposition of the case by the district court. According to the complaint Merritt assaulted Ramey at the Merritt home on Sunday, June 11, when the two were engaged in settling accounts between themselves. Merritt's version of the case is that Ramey drew his gun at one point in the argument and in the effort to take the weapon away Merritt grabbed a harness hame from the wall and applied it to Ramey's head, whereupon Merritt took possession of the gun, which he retained to deliver to the sheriff's office upon answering the writ. Upon notification by telephone by the sheriff Merritt appeared to answer. J. T. Watkins and Peter McKinney signed the bond for him for \$500.

New mail carrying contracts begin next Saturday, the changes being from Ferrill Terry to Mont Colwell on the Leebury route, from J. A. Herridon to W. B. Horn on the May and Challis route, from Horn to James B. DeAtley on the Shoup route and DeAtley continues to carry the Gibbonsville mail.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Lipe were trading and visiting in Salmon from Leadore yesterday and today.

A MILE OR TWO IN AIR FLYING OVER SALMON

GIVING TOWN A GOOD INSPECTION 'BIG MACHINE' TAKES OFF UP LEMHI VALLEY.

A large type of airplane, appearing first to view from over the continental divide to the northeast, approached Salmon high in the air and circling the townsite for half an hour as if picking out a landing place, finally took off up the Lemhi valley. It was going strong at Baker a few minutes later. The coquettish visitor appeared on Monday a little after the noon hour. Though comparatively low to the ground in its circles over Salmon the machine was still too high to hold conversation with its occupants if at any time the noise of the motor would have permitted. The apparent flying height of the visitor was about one mile and its speed beyond reckoning, for after leaving Salmon the distance of ten miles to Baker was covered in less than as many minutes.

Numbers of spectators on the ground as it passed were sure they saw signs sticking all over the flyer of its mission, one that it was a Legion machine, another that it was a Canadian bootlegger and still another that it had been sent forth as a federal spy on the illicit sale and importation of Canadian lightning.

Whatever its mission it was certainly on the way with some speed. It was reported at Baker on Monday, after the plane passed that way, that it took a course over the old Agency pass. This report also had it doped out that an army officer and his pilot were the occupants of the plane, bound from Weiser to Dillon on a reconnoitre of the Rocky Mountain country at one of its widest parts.

Speculation in the Air.

As throwing some light on the aerial visitor to Salmon the following item is taken from Wednesday's Statesman:

Boise is minus any suitable place for an aviation field, as are most of the cities and towns in the west, according to Captain Lowell Smith of San Francisco, who arrived by air from Mountain Home Tuesday.

Studying the possibilities of governmental landing fields and making maps and photographs is occupying Captain Smith's time while he travels from place to place in the high-powered army airplane. He is accompanied by Sergt. William B. Whitefield, also of San Francisco. They left Idaho Falls Tuesday morning, and after visiting Blackfoot, Pocatello, Twin Falls and Mountain Home, they landed in Boise at 3:30 p. m. and registered at the Owyhee.

Leaving San Francisco on their trip, the two fliers flew as far east as Cheyenne, and after going over Wyoming and Montana, they came into Idaho Tuesday. They will leave this morning for Warren, Caldwell, Weiser, Grangeville and Lewiston, and will go out of the state at Pullman, Wash. They will start working Washington at Spokane. Washington and Oregon will be the last states covered before they go back across the California line and to San Francisco, Capt. Smith said.

Most of the towns visited are without any sort of field upon which to land, the aviators said. Most of them, too, have no particular desire for such a field, and only when a plane drops on them from nowhere in particular do they evince interest in the things above the earth.

Boise Barracks formerly had a fine field, Captain Smith said. But the building of the polo field on the grounds took the choice bit of level ground, and it is difficult now for large and fast planes to make a safe landing. The aviators experienced little trouble on their trip, and hope to complete the tour this week.

To Members of the Sewing Circle.

You are hereby notified that on June 8 the republican majority in the United States senate voted to take sewing machines off the free list and impose a tariff tax thereon ranging from 25 per cent to 40 per cent on the value of these machines, thereby enabling the manufacturers to raise their price to you from 25 to 40 per cent. There is only one way you can show your opposition to this kind of profiteering and that is to vote the democratic ticket this fall and thus help to get sewing-machines back on the free list.

COMMITTEE.

Complimentary Dance.
Introducing the new mill sheds erected for the growing business of the Salmon flour mills, Dan K. Zuck, proprietor, and Harry Stocker gave an open air dance on one of the floors last Saturday night, the floor not being walled in, while in another one of the sheds, well advanced toward completion, refreshments were served. The dance proved in every way most enjoyable for a warm night and the merry company of 40 persons broke up all too soon, in the opinion of those present. Mrs. William Beattie and Harry Stocker were the musicians. Messrs. Zuck and Stocker paid all the expenses of the function which was complimentary to their friends.

SIMPSON—WILLIAMS.

Arthur Simpson, only son of Mrs. Simpson Stobie, and an overseas soldier for 18 months, was married June 6 at Dillon, Montana, his bride being Miss Margaret Williams.

Old Friends Meet Again



GREAT EVENTS OF THE MONTH TO COME