

COTTONWOOD CHRONICLE

VOLUME 27. NUMBER 3.

COTTONWOOD, IDAHO, FRIDAY, JANUARY 17, 1919.

\$2.00 PER YEAR

IDAHO SOLONS HAVE HARD TASK

Perplexities and Responsibilities of the Idaho Legislature.

By W. B. Hussman

The present legislature has organized with a dispatch and is ready for business that bespeaks confidence in its ability to cope with the many important problems with which it will have to deal. Partizanship is at a low ebb, a fortunate condition that no doubt will lend a spirit of deliberation and consultation in legislative matters such as we may never see again, at least let us hope that such may be the case.

True of course, they still call themselves democrats and republicans and here and there we may find one that is willing to avow his faith in the Non Partizan League, and if so, surely he will not boast of his partizanship. Not in the last fifty years have party lines been so completely obliterated and reconstructed as during the war. The man who calls himself a democrat today may be a republican tomorrow, and vice versa, or he may be neither. The two great parties, republican and democratic, have for fifty years had their division upon the question of state sovereignty and the protective tariff, fostered by the New England and Southern democrats, and National sovereignty fostered by the western and northern republicans. State's rights as an issue was killed beyond resurrection by the democrats of the south in their demand for national prohibition, government ownership of public utilities and the distribution of the national credit over the states. Our own distinguished Senator Borah, although a republican whose party is pledged to National women suffrage, opposed the Federal Suffrage Amendment. And so on down the line numerous instances can be cited pointing to the obliteration of the old lines of political division.

But no need of worrying because of this, there will be plenty of new ones and just as momentous and material upon which the people will divide and to which party leaders can appeal to fealty and support. It is too early yet to state with certainty just what the issues will be since the world is now standing upon a new threshold and so much depends upon the peace treaty and developments that will take place during the next few years.

At this time we find republican leaders of the imperialistic and reactionary stripe such as lodge, Knox, Penrose, Poindexter et cetera, doing all in their power to thwart the president in his object of establishing a league of nations. This imperialistic bunch have no use for a league of nations based on the reign of law backed on the consent of the governed and sustained by the organized opinion of mankind. They are not concerned about the security and protection of national existence and equality of economic opportunity of small nations. They want this country free to pursue a policy of a grasping commercial expansion and would prefer to rely on a preponderance of naval and military armaments rather than on a league of nations. In all this maelstrom of agitation for and against, the individual is so confused that he knows not to what side he should anchor his faith. Nor is this division as to the league of nations strictly along party lines. With president Wilson at the Peace Conference advocating its creation, the consummation of which would forbid a preponderance of naval and military strength to every nation—beyond a defined limit—and yet one of his cabinet officers, Sec. of the Navy Daniels advocating anaval programme that would give us the largest navy in the world, we admit that we are confused, and it would appear that the president is playing a lone hand.

President Wilson is made the object of sinister ridicule by a powerful and unseen element whose fountain head is the interests and traditions represented by the Lodges, Penroses, Knoxes etc. who also dominate the councils of the republican party. But enough, and be that as it may. The liberal and progressive thought of the world is backing the president and every liberal in our own land should give him unqualified support. Unless a League of Nations is organized such as he proposes we shall have destroyed Prussia only to perpetuate Prussianism and ourselves to emulate national egoism and militarism of which Prussianism was the organized conscious expression. These matters of course are outside of the province of a state legislature yet it can give its endorsement or denunciation of contemplated policies of congress or the president, and thereby commit the state, at least morally and politically. Now more than ever does the president need our support. But we are too long getting down to the subject matter that we started out to discuss.

Governor Davis' message, while lacking in definite recommendations as to the extent to which the state should stimulate industry and labor in tiding us over the crucial period of unemployment that we may without undue pessimism expect within the next year, is nevertheless very satisfactory in that it outlines a general policy for the legislature to pursue. Until a budget is prepared showing the state's financial condition and the margin of bonding, and taxation capacity is determined it is useless to outline a definite programme. This he himself proposes to do and before this is in the hands of Chronicle readers may have been submitted to the legislature. The governor recognizes the necessity of combating unemployment by providing for the immediate construction of worthwhile necessary public improvements so far as it is within the financial ability of the state to do so. It is regrettable that congress or to be more definite the administration could not see any necessity for federal public works to combat unemployment. We do not desire to criticize or to hold our humble opinion against that of the president, but would subscribe our view to those members of congress who have continually sounded the alarm of immediate necessity for constructive legislation to the end that there might be abundant opportunity for labor to adjust itself to the new peace condition.

Unfortunately Pres. Wilson in his message to congress had nothing to offer to assure the country that our economic equilibrium will be maintained while this readjustment is going on, in fact he commits all the difficulties of a new era to the energies of American industry when he says: "The process of return to a peace footing is so smooth and so simple in nature that it promises to outrun any inquiry that may be instituted and any aid that may be offered, and it will not be easy to direct it any better than it can direct itself." So we need not look to congress for relief in this matter. Congress cannot be blamed. It cannot by its own force unify the administrative departments to any common purpose in time to provide a unified system of public works when it is most needed.

Surely it cannot be thought that this utter neglect of public responsibility for the public welfare is genuinely desired by either capital or labor. Our object in holding to light this condition is not prompted by a desire merely to offer criticism, but to call attention to the state of affairs as we see them and to point out the plain duty of the state to assume so far as is within its ability to do so, the responsibility of the state for the public welfare and especially of our returning soldier boys and those that have to earn their daily bread by the sweat of their brow. What to do? Build roads.

Scarcity of Suitable Cars for Grain Shipments

There is considerable complaint about scarcity of the proper cars for heavy shipments, such as grain or flour. There are enough cars but a great many are in such a dilapidated condition that they are unfit for flour or grain. Many cars that are unfit are sidetracked where they remain indefinitely sometimes before they can be sent in for repairs. War conditions and the scarcity of labor has had much to do with this condition and it is hoped now that it is hoped now that it is hoped now that it may be remedied since labor is more plentiful. Few domestic cars are reaching the interior points now, more S. P., N. P. and New York Central cars being in use than any other.

COMMERCIAL CLUB HOLDS LUNCHEON

Good Roads Question Up for Discussion; all Members not Present.

The Cottonwood Commercial Club met Monday in session at a luncheon held at the Cottonwood Hotel. About twenty members were present representing nearly every line of business and industry of the town and vicinity. The most important subject up for discussion at the meeting was good roads, although other matters were given attention. W. B. Hussman discussed at length the matter of the Grave Creek road, stating the difficulties the people of that section have in getting in and out and the need of a good road to connect with the road leading to Cottonwood.

John Hoene also made a short talk along the same lines and suggested that the Commercial Club get together on this matter and come to some definite conclusion.

John Meyers brought up the subject of power and water, and frankly declared the service had not been of the best for some time. He said the lack of power had necessitated the shutting down of their mill for a week. The Farmer's Union Co. also had been shut down from the same cause. This mill, however, started up again Sunday. A representative of the power company was present and stated his company had done and were doing all they could do to better the service. He declared that slush ice and lack of water was among the principal causes of the lack of power, and that as soon as the clearwater dam was completed there would be first-class service. This dam is of crescent formation, 750 feet in length, 60 feet high and 27 feet through at base. He declared there was no discrimination in the service and at Grangeville and other places the service was the same as at Cottonwood. Last Thursday the service was especially bad but he said it was the same at Grangeville. Mr. Meyers also rapped the city water service and intimated that it was a matter for the club to take up and try to remedy. Felix Martzen was present and upon being asked stated that the city reservoir was almost full and there was now an adequate supply of water for all requirements.

Other matters of minor importance came up at the meeting and were disposed of and it was evident that at the next meeting the members would go more thoroughly into the all-important question of good roads.

M. E. Pastor Will Remain

Rev. and Mrs. Taber made a trip to Lewiston last week. They were expecting to leave Cottonwood on account of Mrs. Taber's health. The coveted location did not develop, so they are back among their friends again, for some indefinite time. Services will be held in the Methodist church Sun. 11 a. m. Subject: "Biblical Dynamite." We invite the public.

The Dog Poisoner Again

About a dozen dogs in Cottonwood and vicinity have met their death from poisoning during the past two days including the valuable bird dog of George Grosshoff, for which it is said he paid \$154. Some person must have a grudge against the whole canine tribe and is taking this cowardly method to get vengeance.

School Notes

[By Wm. A. Lustie]

New Students
2d. grade: Evelyn Bennett, Alice Bennett, and Richard Amos.
3d. grade: Helen Hensley.
4th. grade: Kenneth Hensley and Beth Bennett.
5th grade: Harold Mc Cully.
7th grade: John Mc Cully, Hildagarde Oldham, Donald and Nellie Bennett.
H.S. students: Marie McCully, sabelle and Margaret Nash.

In the grades the school attendance is about 70 per cent of what it was before the Flu closed the schools. In the High School it is about 72 percent.

Miss Jessie Wardrobe is teaching the 5th and 6th grades instead of 3d and 4th., and Miss Martha Lehmann of Spokane the 3d and 4th grades.

"Back to school is today the government's watch word because the government knows that illiteracy is a personal and national loss and that children at work when they should be in school forecast stunted, under-educated men and women."

Does education pay in actual dollars and cents? The following study of the earnings of pupils in the New York City schools answers the question.

Earnings per week of children who left school at 14, the end of grammar school.

Age	Earnings
14	\$4.00
15	4.50
16	5.00
17	6.00
18	7.00
19	8.50
20	9.50
21	9.50
22	11.75
23	11.75
24	12.00
25	12.75

Earnings per week of children who left school at 18, the end of high school.

18	\$10.00
19	10.76
20	15.00
21	16.00
22	20.00
23	21.00
24	23.00
25	31.00

Steiger-Rad

Married, Monday morning at eight a. m. at the Catholic church in this city, Father F. Willibrod officiating, Mr. Paul Steiger of Ferdinand and Miss Clara Rad of Cottonwood. The contracting parties are both well known young people of this vicinity. They will make their home at Ferdinand.

Important Meeting of Red Cross

It is very urgent that all members of the Cottonwood Red Cross be present at the work room on Sat Jan 18th at 3 o'clock for the purpose of electing a chairman to fill the present vacancy.

All ladies who have unfinished knitted articles at home will please complete same as soon as possible and return to the chapter. We have orders to "cease knitting" C. McMahon, Sec.

Dr. Alcorn in Chicago

Dr. R. J. Alcorn of Ferdinand has gone to Chicago to attend a meeting of medical men which has for its purpose a more thorough investigation of the so called Spanish influenza. Dr. Alcorn expects to be absent about four weeks, during which time he will have a competent physician in charge of his hospital.

Shareholders Meeting

The shareholders of the First National Bank met last Tuesday and considered the profits and losses of the year just ended. All present were well pleased with the success of the past and felt very hopeful for the future. After approving the completed work of the officers and directors, it was decided to elect seven directors for the ensuing year and the following were chosen: O. M. Collins, E. L. Parker, August Schroeder, Adolph Hinkleman, Felix Martzen, W. W. Flint and Geo. M. Robertson. Mr. Collins could not be present on account of the illness of his wife and daughter and Mr. Schroeder is attending the legislature at Boise of which he is a member, but they are fully advised as to the conditions obtaining in banking matters.

Mrs. Albert Nau.

Mrs. Albert Nau who died at the Alcorn hospital in Ferdinand Sunday morning at 5:30 was 29 years of age and was born near Keuterville. She was ill only four days, death resulting from pneumonia following an attack of influenza. She was a sister-in-law of A. H. Nau of this city. Interment was made at Ferdinand Wednesday. Besides her husband she leaves four children.

A very impressive memorial service was held at the Knights of Columbus hall Tuesday night in honor of Julius Holthaus whose death occurred in France on Oct. 1, while fighting with the American Expeditionary forces.

COTTONWOOD STATE BANK

Cottonwood, Idaho

E. M. EHRHARDT, Pres. H. C. MATTHIASEN, Cashier
M. M. BELKNAP, Vice-Pres.

Condition, December 31, 1918 RESOURCES

Loans and discounts.....	\$220,153.90
Stocks, bonds and warrants.....	12,907.35
Liberty bonds owned.....	10,000.00
U. S. Treasury certificates.....	15,000.00
Banking house, furniture and fixtures...	6,660.57
CASH AND DUE FROM BANKS.....	\$69,131.82
	\$333,853.64

LIABILITIES

Deposits subject to check.....	\$215,840.57
Time certificates.....	79,519.46
Cashier check.....	6,199.42
TOTAL DEPOSITS.....	\$301,559.45
Capital stock.....	25,000.00
Surplus and undivided profits.....	7,294.19
	\$333,853.64

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK

COTTONWOOD, IDAHO

The Bank of Service

O. M. Collins, Pres. F. L. Parker, Vice-Pres., Geo. M. Robertson, Cashier, W. W. Flint, Asst. Cash.

DIRECTORS

O. M. Collins August Schroeder Geo. M. Robertson
F. L. Parker Adolph Hinkelman W. W. Flint
Felix Martzen

'We will be glad to help you with your income tax report or in any other way that we can be of service

