

Stephenson knew well, came to the fort. He had been up to the Nez Perces camp. He told Stephenson that he had better get out and make a rush for Salmon City, that "pretty soon after night, Nez Perces come, two, three, ride their ponies up, throw rope over logs in stockade, break 'em off, then come in kill all."

The old man looked quietly at the Bannock for a moment and then said: "But what would we be doing while that was going on?"

The Indians did not come.

Germany wanted no quarrel with the United States, at least not until she had her base at home fixed to her liking. Three times she was in those years on the point of war with France and England.

### The Price Of Sugar

THE putting up of the price of sugar to an altogether unreasonable figure, the week after the tariff upon sugar is assured for three years to come, is what makes free traders in the United States.

The average man is too dull to see any occasion for the outrageous advance. Men of capital in this region can make more interest on their money in sugar making with sugar at four cents per pound, than in any other steady business that they can engage in. To double that price to consumers for no cause except that they can get away with it may be in the strict line of business, but it makes clear that when, six months ago, they were, with tears in their eyes, telling how many poor men would be thrown out of employment if the Underwood bill should take effect as originally intended; their tears were not for the poor men, but merely tears of self-pity lest their power to rob the people should be abridged.

### A Forecast

UNLESS Villa shall be speedily killed or captured, Carranza's army will melt away and Mexico will be nearer united than it has been since the rebellion was first sprung against Diaz. And the cry will be one of hate and defiance against the United States. To bring this around was what doubtless prompted Villa to make his raid upon Columbus, N. M. Doubtless the military on the border have understood this from the first.

The chief danger of this will be to American residents in Mexico.

Then will follow a swift blockade of the Mexican ports and probably the pushing of an army from Vera Cruz or the Gulf terminal of the Tehuantepec railroad, a second from the Rio Grande and a third from some point in Arizona. On the part of the Mexicans it will be chiefly a guerilla warfare; there will be no really great battle. There will be a great clamor at first and portentous threats of what is to be. The business of our navy will be to prevent supplies from getting inland; of our different armies to take the capital and chief strategic points in the country, and then to order the civil powers there to order an election and to see that it is a fair one—to do what was done in Cuba.

It will be a vexatious, expensive and uncomfortable business; it would really be a mercy to that country to permanently take and hold the northern row of sparsely settled states, even as California, Arizona and New Mexico were held in the war of 1846-1847.

### For The Western States To Consider

THE article superficially reviewed in this paper written by Mr. Moreton Frewen, was evidently written with the hope that it might in the near future convince both Great Britain and the United States of the need of an offensive and defensive alliance between them. That would be natural and desirable perhaps, but the war in Europe is still on and as yet its termination is most indef-

nite and what the terms of the final settlement may be, cannot be predicted.

In the meantime there are some things which should be of a good deal of concernment to the United States and especially to our west coast states. There is a power off across the Pacific which is a direct menace to our country. We mean, of course, Japan. She is just now telling the world how much she loves the United States, but she is teaching the children in her schools that they are sometime to fight the United States. Our country should heed this and in the line of preparedness congress should not adjourn without providing for a munition plant on this western coast, a plant to turn out the most effective, great and small guns and ammunition to supply them. And in our thought the authorities of all these western states ought to proceed on the theory that we are in danger of attack at any time from the conscienceless race beyond the Pacific, for we are liable in the near future to be at war with Mexico and in that event our west coast would especially need to be guarded.

If we escape a war with Mexico, then both in the interest of our own country and of Mexico herself, if possible a lease of Lower California should be obtained.

Most of us remember that when Japan declared war against Russia she gave to the world as reasons for her act, that she might insure the integrity of Korea, the open door to Manchuria and the absolute integrity of China. Within a year and a half after the war closed she annexed Korea. She closed the open door to Manchuria and within the past six months she has sought her utmost to obtain such concessions from China, as would virtually make China a subject nation to her. That is she is utterly faithless. And she is as treacherous as she is faithless. Hence we insist that our west coast states should not wait on the motions of the federal government, but should have militia laws of their own and all work together in anticipation of possible trouble with Japan, for among her schemes is one to obtain a permanent foothold somewhere on this western coast. The longer the war in Europe lasts the more imminent is this danger. Japan has been making a great deal of money during the past year, and then the generation she has been waiting to grow up since the Russian war, has about reached maturity.

And Great Britain is in close alliance with her and in the event of her making war with our country, both Great Britain and France would, to save their interests in Asia, be careful not to interfere. —

It is hoped that the Panama canal will soon be in repair and our west coast states should be preparing to supplement the federal fleet in case the brown men reach a conclusion that it is time to strike at us before we are prepared.

In the meantime we should put all her declarations of friendship in cold storage.

### Neither Revolution Nor Evolution

FRANCISCO L. DE LA BARRA, provisional president of Mexico after Diaz fled and before Madero's succession, writes to the New York Times that President Wilson should have known that "Mexico was to be saved by "evolution," not revolution." He writes a brilliant paper, but our belief is that Diaz had a clearer idea when he said in effect, that neither "evolution" nor "revolution", but "substitution" was the essential thing needed. Diaz despaired of the ability of his countrymen to maintain an orderly government until the idea should become fixed upon his people that a stable government must be maintained until such reforms as might be needed in the government could be worked out and fully established by reasonable and peaceable methods. Hence his appeal to the men of the world's steady-brained nations to come and help him, and his

promise to them of protection for their lives and property.

### J. D. Flenner

J. D. FLENNER died in Boise, Idaho, on Tuesday of last week, aged sixty-five years. Mr. Flenner was in many ways a remarkable man. He was a student from childhood. While but a boy in years he taught school in his native state of Ohio, studying all the time. As soon as he was old enough he was ordained a minister in the Methodist-Episcopal church. He preached and wrote and worked in the Master's cause. He came west in 1877, filled various stations as preacher and teacher in Washington and Oregon until in 1885 he became editor of the Boise Statesman. In 1889 when the paper changed hands, he established the Capitol, which was later merged with the News and which is still continued as the Capitol-News. He was for a long time private secretary to Senator Fred Dubois, and in his leisure hours devoted his time to writing magazine articles and a biographical work—"Syringa Blossoms." He was a versatile and strong writer, and a genial gentleman.

### Hon. M. M. Warner

IT is told us that M. M. Warner has consented to stand as a candidate for district judge.

The man who suggested Judge Warner for that place was a wise man.

It is significant that men naturally refer to Mr. Warner as Judge, though if we rightly understand the matter he has never sought or filled but one political office,—that of state senator when Utah first put on the robes of statehood. We suspect the reason is because in the practice of his profession in Utah during the past twenty years by his fairness and the absence of any attempt to win by any but honorable means, he has given out the impression that he could be safely trusted to do the right thing at all times. He has been practicing law for many years in Utah, first in Provo, later in this city.

His brother attorneys have only kind words to speak of his legal ability and character as a lawyer.

While high minded and capable as a lawyer, he possesses a remarkable temperament which is designated as a "judicial temperament," that order of mind which in a cause enables him to grasp every fact and with unerring judgment reach the right conclusion. When this is backed by broad legal knowledge, absolute integrity of purpose and there is entire absence of those narrow prejudices which are the bane of so many otherwise high souls; we have all that is to be desired in a judge, and when every court is presided over by a man of this order of mind, the bench will take on a new reverence in the eyes of the people and become the one great safeguard of the republic.

There is something else to consider. The heart of a judge should be generous in measuring the sorrows and necessities of men. Some years ago Mr. Warner joined the order of Elks. The principles behind the order at once became a religion to him, and every man in trouble became his solicitude. His brother Elks look upon him with a real reverence: as one who is better than the average man of their society, because of the unostentatious high acts they have known him to perform.

Little Holland finds compensation for its troubles as a neutral. The Holland-American Steamship company's dividend for 1915 was 50 per cent. In 1914 it was 17.—Boston Herald.

From Mr. Root's distinction between Mexico and Belgium it appears that moral sentiment should operate at a distance of 3,000 miles and where there are no American investments to speak of.—New York Evening Post.