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A QUESTION OF RECORD.

It will be interesting to parallel the platform which the Democrats adopt this week at St. Louis, with the platform endorsed by the Republicans. We anticipate that those who do so will find that both conventions have endorsed very much the same things.

Americanism and Preparedness are the subjects in which our people are interested today. The tariff will be dragged from the closet into the limelight only when campaign orators run out of other argument and wish to talk about something which their audiences will not quite comprehend, and about which these orators generally will know very little themselves. Beyond doubt the Democrats will go on record as favoring a permanent tariff commission, whose purpose shall be to supply congress with reliable information on which a tariff can be intelligently established, and from time to time be properly adjusted. The Republican and the Democratic tariff speakers will be found wide apart only in their opinions of the Underwood tariff act, the success or failure of its operations, and in their speculations as to what trade conditions under that law might have been had not the war broken out in Europe. All of which discussion will interest the American public but little.

Americanism and Preparedness are issues to which the Democrats can be expected to commit themselves as unequivocally as did the Republicans. An effective system of rural credits, the encouragement of legitimate business enterprises, the centralization of railway control, the economical and efficient administration of governmental affairs, vocational education, child labor legislation, workmen's compensation, conservation, and other commendable and progressive measures are endorsed by the Republicans, and will, no doubt, receive fully as enthusiastic sanction at the hands of the Democrats.

Of course the Republicans take exception to many things the Democratic administration has done, and in one or two instances differ with the Democrats on matters of vital but not general interest.

It is on Wilson's Mexican policy, and on our relations with foreign nations during his administration that the Republican platform is especially denunciative, and in view of the fact that it begins and ends with the cry for the "protection of American rights," and devotes more attention to that subject than to any other, it is apparent that the Republicans mean to prevent President Wilson's re-election on the basis of his record in the Mexican matter and on his record in our dealings with the belligerent nations of Europe. The issue here is clean-cut, for President Wilson's adherents do not apologize for that record. They will go before the country asking the voters of this country to retain the present administration on the strength of that same record, as well as the unparalleled record of progressive legislation enacted during the last three years, and now in successful operation.

THE ISSUE.

The paramount issue the Republican convention has set forth in the following language, a few words and phrases of which we capitalize in order to emphasize the issue and to make obvious the respects wherein the convention contends President Wilson's administration has been weak, and the means or methods it would endorse, which, while not set forth specifically, but in general terms, carry very clear implications:

"We declare that we believe in and WILL ENFORCE THE PROTECTION OF EVERY AMERICAN CITIZEN IN ALL THE RIGHTS SECURED TO HIM BY THE CONSTITUTION, TREATIES AND THE LAW OF NATIONS, AT HOME AND ABROAD, BY LAND AND SEA. THESE RIGHTS * * * WE WILL UNFLINCHINGLY MAINTAIN."

How?

Specifically the platform does not state. By intimation, by the employment of such words as "enforce" and "unflinchingly maintain," as well as by the context of the sentences above quoted, and by the further declaration that "the Republican party believes in a FIRM, consistent and COURAGEOUS foreign policy" as opposed to President Wilson's alleged "PERFORMANCES IN LANGUAGE," by the use of such terms we must conclude that the Republican convention advocates the employment of the military forces of the United States to "enforce," without regard to circumstances, "the protection of EVERY American citizen in ALL the rights secured to him by the constitution, treaties and the law of nations, at home," in the midst of Mexico's anarchy or the European maelstrom or while American citizens are touring the so-called war zone on belligerent vessels carrying munitions and other war contraband.

As admirable as the convention's intentions are, in so far as the result to be accomplished is concerned, and President Wilson and all people so regard it; nevertheless the means to be employed to accomplish these very desirable results must be military, after every other method has failed, and it is very questionable whether, in view of all of the many considerations, the nation would approve of so drastic a course.

The people of the United States were behind the President when he sent the punitive expedition into Mexico, and had the Carranza government opposed its forces to the progress of our troops, the nation would have backed President Wilson to the extent of going to war with our unfortunate southern neighbor. The people of this country do not want a war, and will not countenance a war unless they are forced into one. The cry of the munitions and armour plate trusts has been for a "leader." They should not fool themselves into thinking that the American people are going to be "lead" into a war, for they are not. The administration that either "forces" or "leads" this country into a war at home or abroad, is going to have a terrible day of reckoning.

The Mexican situation has taken many unforeseen turns and twists, although President Wilson was one of the first to recognize the fact that Mexico would bring forth a permanent peace only after much travail. No responsible government being in power in Mexico, and with but little prospect of such a government obtaining control, treaties which may at one time have been of force and effect, became worthless, as far as Mexico's power to enforce them were concerned. For us to enforce them meant intervention, and still means intervention, and intervention means war with everything that accompanies it. Mexico can hardly be classified as one of the civilized and cultured nations of the world, and the first troop movement into Mexico for that purpose would have meant the murder of every American within the confines of that country.

To be sure swift retribution would inevitably follow, but the people for whom we sought the protection in all the "rights secured to them by treaties and the law of nations, at home and abroad, by land and sea" would be far beyond the enjoyment of that protection. Likewise would there be no adequate recompense for the American blood that would be shed. Senator Borah and some of his colleagues may think that intervention would constitute a great and glorious contri-

bution to the cause of humanity, but the majority of people think it would have been folly.

The charges that President Wilson has "confused the issues by words and phrases," employed "shifty expedients," and adopted "attitudes ever changing in an effort to secure groups of voters," are generalities which the users evidently do not care to make specific, and which seek to reflect upon the integrity of a patriotic president who has been at the head of the government of this country during times more troublous than the world has ever known before; who, while other nations have been sucked into the ever-widening whirlpool of war, has steadfastly stood for the interests of humanity, surrendering nothing vital, and at the same time successful in his efforts to keep the nation with whose welfare he was entrusted, free from the ravages of war.

DR. SHEPHERD BACK FROM ASSEMBLY

(Continued from page 1.)

New York, and the seeming sympathy of the Presbytery of New York for students not sound in doctrine. All these were happily settled, New York Presbytery signing an agreement not to license young men who were not ready to affirm their belief in the virgin birth and the resurrection of the body. Great addresses were delivered by Dr. J. Campbell White, Dr. Robert E. Spear, Dr. John McDonald, editor of the Toronto Globe, Wm. J. Bryan and many others. I had the honor, not only of being a member of this great body, but also of the Home Mission council, which met on May 15. It was my privilege to write the deliverances of the council on 'The Parish Plan,' and on 'Weak Rural Churches'; also to address the assembly on 'Home Missions in the Great West.' In that address the opportunities of this great state, the culture and energy of the people, were spoken of in the true Twin Falls way. Nothing was 'viewed with alarm,' as is done in political conventions, but the assembly was assured, if we may have ministers here with culture, energy, vision—men who know their Bible and know and love men—that if such only could be had and maintained in rural communities where the church of the Bible only had but a few followers, the results would be all that could be desired. The suggestion of 'doing without butter' was not mentioned on the floor of the assembly. It is marvelous to think of the pipe dreams of the Associate Press. A prominent official of that organization, before a committee of congress, when asked, 'What is news?' replied: 'If a minister preaches the Gospel for fifty years, that is not news, but let him once only, give utterance to some doctrine not accepted by his church and it would be spread over the earth.' This desire for the exceptional, the sensational, seems to prompt to pure inventions to fill space.

"A colored minister preached from the book of Hezekiah and was taken to task by a parishioner with the statement, 'There am no such book'; to which the preacher replied: 'Dar had to be fo' dat sermon.' So, possibly the false reports are necessary some times, in order to furnish a text for some editorial effusions of hard-put-to-for-news papers."

HUGHES WINS THE G.O.P. NOMINATION

(Continued from Page 1.)

have desired to remain on the bench. But in this critical period of our national history, I recognize that it is your right to summon, and that it is my paramount duty to respond.

"You speak at a time of national exigency, transcending merely partisan considerations. You voice the demand for a dominant, thorough-going Americanism, with firm, protective up-building policies essential to our peace and security; and to that call, in this crisis, I cannot fail to answer with the pledge of all that is in me to the service of the country.

"Therefore I accept the nomination. "I stand for the firm and unflinching maintenance of all the rights of American citizens on land and sea. I neither impugn motives or underestimate difficulties. But it is most regrettable true that in our foreign relations we have suffered from the weak course which has been taken with regard to Mexico—a course wrong with regard to both our rights and our duties. We interfered without consistency; and while seeking to disstate when we were not concerned, we utterly failed to appreciate and discharge our plain duty to our citizens.

"At the outset of the administration the high responsibilities of our diplomatic intercourse with foreign nations were subordinated to a conception of partisan requirements, and we showed to the world a humiliating spectacle of ineptitude. Belated efforts have not availed to recover the influence and prestige so unfortunately sacrificed, and brave words have been stripped of their force by indecision.

"I desire to see our diplomacy restored to its best standards and to have these advanced; to have no sacrifices of the national interest to partisan expedients, to have the first ability of the country always at its command here and abroad in diplomatic intercourse; to maintain firmly our rights under international law; insisting steadfastly upon all our rights as mutual, and fully performing our obligations; and by the clear correctness and justice of our position and our manifest ability and disposition to sustain them, to dignify our place among the nations.

"I stand for an Americanism that knows no ulterior purpose, for a patriotism that is single and complete. Whether native or naturalized, of whatever race or creed, we have but one country and we do not for an instant tolerate any division of allegiance. I believe in making prompt provision to secure absolutely our national security. I believe in preparedness, not only entirely adequate for our defense with respect to members and equipment in both army and navy, but with all thoroughness to the end that in each branch of the service there may be the utmost efficiency under the most complete administrative heads.

"But we are devoted to the ideals

of honorable peace, we wish to promote all wise and practical measures for the just settlement of international disputes in view of our abiding ideal. There is no danger of militarism in this country. We have no policy of aggression; no lust for territory; no zeal for strife. It is in this spirit that we demand adequate provision for national defense and we condemn the inexcusable neglect that has been shown in this matter of first national importance. We must have the strength which self respect demands, the strength of an efficient nation ready for every emergency. Our preparation must be industrial and economic as well as military.

"Our several tests will come after war is over. We must make a fair and wise readjustment of the tariff, in accordance with sound principles, to insure our economic independence and to maintain American standards of living.

"We must conserve the just interests of labor, realizing that in a democracy, patriotism and national strength must be rooted in even-handed justice. In preventing, as we must, unjust discriminations and monopolistic practices, we must still be zealous to assure the foundations of honest business.

"Particularly should we seek the expansion of foreign trade. We must not throttle American enterprise here or abroad, but rather promote it, and take pride in honorable achievements. We must take up the serious problems of transportation, of interstate and foreign commerce, in a sensible and candid manner, and provide an enduring basis for prosperity by the intelligent use of the constitutional powers of congress so as to adequately protect the public on the one hand and on the other conserve the essential instrumentalities of progress.

"I stand for the principles of our civil service laws. In every department of government the highest efficiency must be insisted upon. For all laws and programs are vain without efficient and impartial administration.

"I cannot within the limits of this statement speak on all the subjects which will require attention. I can only say that I fully endorse the platform you have adopted.

"I deeply appreciate the responsibility you impose. I should have been glad to have had responsibility placed upon another. But I shall undertake to meet it, grateful for the confidence you express. I sincerely trust that all former differences may be forgotten and that we may have united effort in a patriotic realization of our national need and opportunity.

"I have resigned my judicial office, and am ready to devote myself unreservedly to the convention.

(Signed) "CHARLES E. HUGHES."

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State News

From Exchanges—
Raft River Railroad Gossip.—Much talk about the building of the Raft river road is going the rounds. It sounds nice and if any of it had good foundation we would all feel like letting out a whoop, but as far as we can find out it is only theoretical so far. The board of directors of the Oregon Short Line system will meet this month and until such meeting and action is taken we will not know anything definite regarding the construction of this road or to what point it will be built.—Inland Empire.

Boise Mayor To Donate Salary.—The salary of Mayor S. H. Hays, amounting to \$150 per month, will be spent for the civic betterment of Boise. Mayor Hays has personally agreed to do a number of things in behalf of the city which entailed quite an expense and when asked this morning if he proposed to spend all of his salary as mayor, he said: "I have the interest of Boise and its people at heart. I want to see Boise grow and forge ahead. I see many things to be done which I do not think should be paid for out of the city treasury. My salary will go toward doing some of those things, which I have observed and noted in my years of residence here and which I want to see done."—Capital News.

Rupert Boy Badly Burned.—A bad accident occurred yesterday when a fifteen-year-old lad, a brother of Mrs. S. L. Little, living a block north of the high school, was badly burned about the arms and from the waist down as a result of trying to use gasoline to start a fire. It appears that the lad was lighting the fire and got a bottle of what he thought was kerosene, but which was really a mixture of gasoline and kerosene. The explosion resulted and in an instant he was enveloped in the flames. He ran out of the house and plunged into a little irrigation ditch scarcely large enough to hold him. Rolling over in this he extinguished the flames himself, but not before he was pretty badly but not fatally burned.

To Christen Battleship.—Henrietta Amelia Simons, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Will Simons of this city, will christen the new battleship Idaho, sister ship to the Mississippi and California, the three new battleships authorized constructed by the last congress, which will be launched next fall, probably in September.

Governor Alexander authorized the announcement of the appointment. Miss Simons is 13 years old, and the granddaughter of the state's chief executive. She is at present attending



The Careful man tries to save a little of his earnings each pay day - and puts it in the Bank; he'll be rich some day

This picture tells its story better than words. All we wish to say is that we have a bank where you can put your money while it is growing into a fortune. Our bank is a safe place for your money. We will welcome you here and treat you with courtesy. We will gladly advise you and assist you.

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We Pay 4 per cent. interest on savings accounts.

First National Bank

Twin Falls, Idaho

the public schools in this city. The secretary of war asked Governor Alexander to make his appointment at this time, although it will be several months before the battleship is launched. In all probability Harry L. Day of Wallace will act as personal representative of the governor when the mighty ship is launched. The old battleships Idaho and Mississippi were sold by this government to Greece.—Capital News.

Auto In Canal.—W. J. Koepflin and family narrowly escaped death Thursday afternoon when the automobile in which they were riding turned over into the canal above the pumping stations. Mrs. Koepflin had their baby boy in her arms, and with the assistance of Mr. Koepflin succeeded in getting the child out of the water, which was approximately seven feet deep. Mr. Koepflin was forced to dive down to the machine for their little girl. The first time he failed to locate the child, but on going under again found her under the steering wheel and brought her out. She was unconscious, but responded to rolling and other treatment and soon recovered. Mr. Koepflin was driving slowly at the time of the accident, because the bank of the canal had just been graded up, and he was afraid of running off, but instead it gave way under the weight of the slowly moving machine. Considering what might have been the result, the accident ended fortunately.—Burley Bulletin.

Prisoners Doing Good Work.—Commissioners Pettibone and Long were taken down to White Bird the first of the week by George Smith where they met with Commissioner Rice and inspected the road work being done by the state and county through convict labor. They are exceptionally well pleased with what has been accomplished and found on an average of 13-4 cubic yards of loose rock and dirt per an eight hour day had been removed by each man at a total cost of \$1.05 per day, this including the small wages paid, five dollars a month, food, salary of guard, in fact all expenses. Just where one could get more for his money than the prisoners are giving would be difficult to tell for this is an unequalled record. They found the men well behaved and conducting themselves in a model way and greatly regretting the foolishness of the several who took French leave.

Next week another bunch of twenty-

five will arrive from Boise and the force thus augmented will be capable of pushing things right along. The work being done is of a substantial nature and first class in every respect.—Grangeville Free Press.

BRING US YOUR CANVAS WORK.
We do all kinds, make awnings, tents, wagon covers, etc. We measure your porch and make your curtains and put them up. Call and see our line.
Adv. A. L. BRADLEY & SON.

LEGAL PUBLICATION.

TO G. G. NEHL:
You are hereby notified that the following described real estate, to-wit: Lots 23 and 24, block 74, City of Twin Falls, was on the 1st day of October, 1912, purchased by Twin Falls county, Idaho, for the taxes and assessments thereon for the year 1912, for which year it was assessed to G. H. Nohl; that said property now stands upon the records of the recorder's office in your name and that the time of redemption from such sale will expire on the 1st day of October, 1916.
E. F. PARSONS,
By C. F. Parsons, Agent.

TO ELIZABETH THAYER:
You are hereby notified that the following described real estate, to-wit: Lot 14, block 19, City of Twin Falls, was on the 1st day of October, 1912, purchased by Twin Falls county, Idaho, for the taxes and assessments thereon for the year 1912, for which year it was assessed to Eliz. Thayer; that said property now stands upon the records of the recorder's office in your name and that the time of redemption from such sale will expire on the first day of October, 1916.
E. F. PARSONS,
By C. F. Parsons, Agent.

Do You Want to Sell?

We have sold \$900,000.00 worth of land in the Twin Falls country and we can sell yours, but we must have exclusive sale for six months at your very best price and lowest terms.
THE DANIEL HAYES CO.,
Rock Island, Illinois.

For Sale at Bargain Price

A Two Apartment Bungalow

With all modern arrangements. Electric heat, electric cooking appliances, lot 100x125 feet. Corner 3rd street and 6th avenue North. Guaranteed a good investment. For particulars address owner.

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