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SWISS ASK AMENDMENT COVERING MONROE DOCTRINE

PARIS.—The text of the amendment to the league of nations covenant which was proposed by the Swiss delegation to the conference of neutrals, and was given out this morning, reads: "This covenant shall not be interpreted as containing anything contrary to the sovereignty of the states, except insofar as the state itself, by adhering to the covenant, shall consent; and the covenant itself shall not interfere with the internal affairs of any of its members." While the amendment does not mention the Monroe doctrine, it is understood to apply to it.

Coersive Measures Discussed.

The delegates to the conference of neutrals devoted considerable time today to the discussion of those articles of the league of nations covenant providing coercive measures against the state breaking relations with the league without submitting its grievances to the executive body. The amendments proposed stipulate that force might be used only in case of necessity, and that it might be brought to bear only after economic pressure had been insufficient and that small states might decline taking warlike steps.

Flight Over Sierras.

SACRAMENTO.—Army aviators in three D. Haviland airplanes, left Mather flying field early today in an attempt to fly over the Sierra Nevada mountains to Reno, Nevada. The flight across the Sierras has never yet been accomplished.

RENO, Nevada.—The government airplanes which left Sacramento this morning reached Carson City at 10:35, experiencing no difficulty in the flight over the Sierras. They are scheduled to leave for Reno at 12 o'clock.

Look for Revolution.

LADIVOSTOK.—The ever-growing uneasiness in Siberia is taken by the allied officials as an indication that a revolution may start shortly. The ultra-reactionary party is using repressive measures which arouse a bitter feeling among the radicals and peasants, which served to fan the flame already kindled.

Workers Demand More.

LONDON.—Representatives of the miners, railway men and transport workers conferred with the government leaders in Downing street for an hour and a half today in an effort to end the deadlock between the railway men and their employers. After the conference the railway men's leaders went to report to their conference, declaring the situation to be grave. According to one report the railway men refused the offer of a wage increase which would cost 90,000,000 pounds annually, and insist on demands which would cost 120,000,000 pounds.

Early Trial for Los Angeles Mayor.

LOS ANGELES.—Mayor Frederick T. Woodman entered the plea of not guilty today when arraigned before the superior court here on an indictment which was returned yesterday by the grand jury, charging him with asking, agreeing to receive, and receiving a bribe. John D. Fredericks, who is Woodman's attorney, has asked the court to fix an early date for the trial case, saying it should be concluded several days before the primary election on May 6, as Woodman is a candidate for reelection.

German Granted Safe Conduct.

WASHINGTON.—Heinrich von Eckhardt the former German minister to Mexico, who crossed the United States border at Laredo, Texas, yesterday, enroute to New York, to sail for Spain, has been granted safe conduct by the state department and given permission to remain two days in New York before sailing.

Bolsheviki Hard Pressed.

PARIS.—The Havan Esthonian-Lettish offensive of the Bolsheviki is menacing Petrograd so seriously that Leon Trotsky the Bolshevik minister of war marine, has ordered a general mobilization of all men to the age of 46, according to a Zurich dispatch to The Matin.

Decline Passports to Sinn Feiner.

DUBLIN.—(Associated Press.)—Father O'Flanagan of Roscommon, the vice president of the Sinn Fein society, has been notified that the British foreign office has declined to issue passports for him to proceed to the United States. It was his purpose to go to the United States in behalf of the Sinn Feiners.

Colorado Storm Menaces Traffic.

DENVER.—Sleet and snow in northern, western and southern Colorado, Wyoming and New Mexico, fell yesterday and last night, seriously interfering with telegraph and telephone communication in the inter-mountain region and also with the train schedules. The railroad company officials said it would take several hours to restore the service to normal.

MINING CONGRESS AT VANCOUVER, B. C.

DISCUSSION OF TOPICS OF INTEREST TO MINING PEOPLE OF THE NORTHWEST

VANCOUVER, B. C.—Is "mining an investment, a speculation or a gamble?" was the subject of an address made here the first of the week before the International Northwest Mining congress by T. A. Rickard of San Francisco, editor of The Mining and Scientific Record. Even the best of mining propositions contain a certain element of risk according to Mr. Rickard, "but," he added, "risk is the very essence of mining; it is its life, and the true miner faces the risk with cheerful confidence." Certain promoters he described as men who tried "to sell nothing for something to a man who expects something for nothing." He said in part:

"The use of money in mining is seldom an 'investment,' usually when it is meant to be so it affords an example of the triumph of hope over experience. I admit that certain forms of iron and coal mining on a large scale are characterized by such security, continuity, and steadiness of income as to be 'investments,' but the mining of the so-called base metals or of the precious metals, in which most of you are engaged, does not come within the category. In metal mining the chance of a considerable risk and of a correspondingly large gain is inherent. Some of you will demur, you will point at the Homestake, the Bunker Hill & Sullivan, or the Utah Copper as examples of an investment, as representing a type of security so safe as to be gilt edged. "But I submit that in the early stages of development these splendid enterprises were speculative, as is suggested by the fact that these successful ones are a few survivors from the much larger number that were started at about the same time and proved disappointing. I may remind you, to make my point quite clear,

that many of the famous mines of the world 'broke' those who first attempted to bring them to financial success. If today you were to advise a widow to put her savings in any one of the three magnificent mines that I have instanced, you would, in my opinion, be an unwise counselor, because looking forward, not backward, for ten or twenty years, they would represent a speculative use of the widow's savings. You might be sagacious in using your money for such a purchase, because you could take the relatively small risk for the sake of the probably large gain, but the widow would be better advised to buy Liberty bonds.

"This investment idea, of minimizing risks and limiting possibilities, would soon cause mining to die for want of breath. Before a profitable outcome is assured every mining enterprise must pass through several stages of speculation as surely as a child must take the chance of bumps and bruises, of measles and mumps.

"Of well-conducted mining ventures it can be said that they meet with a measure of success as large as, if not larger than, an ordinary manufacturing enterprise. I make no apology for mining, it has been—and is still—a glorious adventure for the youth of the world, for those young in spirit as well as in body. To mining we owe the exploration of the far corners of the earth and the development of its waste places."

Who Are They?

At the home on 706 East Eighth street last evening was a scene of festivity when Mike McGinnis and Sally Sullivan entertained eight of their friends at a St. Patrick's dinner. Promptly at 7 o'clock all were seated at the table where shamrocks grew in profusion, and the Irish green color shone from candles, decorations and even in many of the eatables of the elaborate two-course dinner.

The guests were Peggy Flanagan, Maggie Murphy, Middy Malony, Bridget O'Hara, Dennis O'Grady, Timothy Dooley, Larry Finnegan and Patrick O'Toole. Games were in order and Irish wit vied with each other in joke, song and story. It was an enjoyable affair and all declared it would long be green in their memory.

LAND FOR SOLDIERS ---HOW TO OBTAIN IT

LOCAL BUREAU HAS INFORMATION SOLDIERS SHOULD HAVE NOW

The following circular letter sent out by the department of the interior tells how soldiers may obtain land. L. F. Parsons of Moscow, has the information and applications. The circular follows:

Q. What do you mean, work and homes?

A. Just this. There is a bill now before Congress asking for an appropriation of \$100,000,000, which, if passed, will enable the interior department to begin work at once developing cooperative farm settlements for soldiers and sailors in all or nearly all the States.

Q. Who will get the farms?

A. Those who create them by working on draining, clearing, irrigating, and improving the lands.

Q. Will all get farms?

A. That depends on the amount of land reclaimed.

Q. Is this plan only for men who have been across?

A. No. It is for all of the men who have worn Uncle Sam's uniform in the great war.

Q. Where is this land located?

A. In practically every State in the Union there are large areas of this land. There is dry land in the West that needs water, which can be provided by building dams and canals. In the east are large areas of cut-over or logged-off timber land, from which it will be necessary to blow the stumps and clear off the underbrush. In the south is a large amount of cut-over land and swamp land which must be drained.

Q. Could I get a job near my old home?

A. Probably you could. These proposed settlements are scattered all over the country, and it is planned to have one in each State, if Congress provides the money for construction.

Q. How about wages?

A. You would be paid fair wages by the government while doing this work—just as good wages as you would be able to get in outside work of like character.

Q. Would I be enlisted?

A. No. This work is only for men who have been honorably discharged from the service.

Q. What kind of work is it?

A. The government will have work of all kinds in connection with these settlements, from the highest technical and clerical positions to that of laborer.

Q. Now, how about getting a home out of this?

A. After you have helped build the dams and canals, or cleared the cut-over land or stumps, or built the ditches to drain the swamp land; after you have helped to erect houses and barns, built fences, constructed roads, and laid out town sites, built creameries, canneries, warehouses, schools, etc.; after you have, in fact, actually reclaimed the land, the government will allow you to pick out one of these farms planted in crops.

Q. Does the government give me this farm for nothing?

A. No. And you wouldn't want the government to do it. The plan is to arrange for you to pay for your farm home in small payments over a long term of years, with interest charges at the rate of 4 per cent per annum.

Q. How about stock and farm implements?

A. It is planned that the government will also furnish you with the necessary stock and farm implements, to be paid for by you in small payments spread over several years.

Q. Where will I get the money to make even these small payments?

A. You should be able to save the amount of the first payment out of your wages while working for the government helping to build these settlements. The balance you should be able to pay from the proceeds from the sale of your crops.

Q. I think I should like farm life, but I don't like the idea of being too far away from other people.

A. It is the plan, if Congress passes the bill now pending before it, to build what are known as community settlements, each containing not less than 100 farm homes surrounding a town, so that you will have near neighbors, good roads over which to

EXTRA SESSION, MIDDLE OF MAY

CABLE FROM PARIS INDICATES THAT WILL BE THE DATE

PARIS, March 21.—(By Associated Press.)—A special session of both houses of the American congress probably will be called to assemble about the middle of May, the date when President Wilson hopes to return to the United States.

Senators Hear Rumors.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—From some sources not revealed those senators who are still here—and they are many—got a tip today that an extra session of congress may be called by the end of April. The information came to them in such a manner as to lead them to believe that it is sound. In consequence, plans for going home once more are disturbed. Senator Poindexter had expected to start for home Tuesday, but this may interfere.

Jones on Speaking Tour.

Senator Jones was not in town to receive the tip, he having been out on a tour making prohibition speeches, beginning at Milwaukee and ending this week in Maine, but it may disarrange his plans to go to Panama at the end of the month.

Senator Borah, who returned today from preaching the so-called perils of a league of nations as set forth in President Wilson's draft, is somewhat disturbed by the tip and may have to change his plans about going to the west coast. However, he is determined that he will make a lot more speeches anyhow in the middle west and as far as Kansas, for he has many invitations to speak and yearns to accept them.

People Positive in Views.

Talking of his most recent trip into upstate New York, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, he said today:

"Everywhere they were large meetings and very evident profound interest in the subject of the league of nations proposal. People are becoming more and more interested. They are very positive in their views that the two propositions, namely, the peace treaty and the league constitution, ought to be separated and this is true like of those who favor and those who oppose the league plan.

"My observation is that the league grows in disfavor as its details are studied and become understood. No doubt exists in my mind that a majority of the people favor dealing with the league of nations proposal solely on its merits, that it should be dealt with deliberately and ought not to be hurried by any coercive methods."

"FLU" SITUATION IMPROVING—CAUTION STILL NECESSARY

Dr. W. A. Adair says the flu situation is still improving. Since Wednesday cards were put up at the following places: Parkins, 22 Asbury street; Driscoll, 904 East Eighth street; Gerald, 128 N. Asbury; Strattons, North Washington; Bouldings on Jefferson. There are a few new cases in families that are already under quarantine.

The ban regarding public school children is still on until further announcement. There have been no new cases in the high school for two weeks, but a few cases have been discovered in the grades.

Care is still to be observed to prevent further spread. In another week we hope to be rid of the disease entirely.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank May, who have been visiting in Moscow from Julietta, leave tomorrow with their son to spend a couple of months on the coast.

The Barber's Harvest



bring your produce to town, and a market for the sale of your produce within a short distance of your farm home.

Q. How many acres will my farm contain?

A. This will depend upon the location and kind of farming you engage in. For general farming from 40 to 80 acres each, live stock from 20 to 160 acres, fruit farms 15 to 20 acres, and truck from 5 to 20 acres.

Q. I don't know anything about farming, but would like to get a farm home. How will I learn to farm?

A. Competent instructors in farm practice will be stationed on each project to teach men like you just how to make a success of farming.

Q. You say that this plan depends on Congress passing this bill. Then, why are you asking me these questions now, before the bill is passed?

A. Because Congress has asked the Interior Department to make a preliminary investigation of possible settlements throughout the country, and also wishes to know whether, if construction of these settlements is authorized, the soldiers, sailors, and marines would be interested in securing work and homes on these settlements.

Q. Can I get any further information about the plan?

A. Yes. Fill out the post card on the last page of this booklet and mail it. It doesn't require any postage. Your name will then be on file in the interior department, so that you can be notified later if the plan is started. It is not possible now to say when this information can be sent you, and you should, of course, in the meantime not sit idly by, but instead accept the best employment that now presents itself. You are urged on your return home to get in touch with your local and with your local council of defense, both of which organizations will gladly give you advice and assistance in securing employment now.

WALLACE-MOSCOW TO DECIDE CHAMPOINSHIP

The score of Wallace and Sugar City was 37 to 13. This afternoon, in favor of Wallace. Having played three games yesterday, Sugar City was unable to keep up to its standard today.

This leaves Wallace and Moscow to play the finals tonight.

Moscow high school qualified for the finals in the fastest, hardest fought game of conference, by slipping a 32 to 28 count on the Coeur d'Alene quintet this afternoon.

For Moscow Fox and Keane were the bright stars, but the whole team played so well that it was hard to pick many individual men.

Hunter, Harmon and Marker looked best for Coeur d'Alene.

The game looked like Moscow's in the first half, the score ending 21 to 14 for Moscow. Game opened with ball sex-sawing up and down the floor but Fox, followed by Nelson, started the scoring, and the Muscovites held the lead well, though only by hard fighting.

In the second half Coeur d'Alene played better ball, nearly tying the score, and taxing the local men to the utmost to keep ahead.

Moscow high school was "there" with the continued pep, keeping up organized rooting with college style. Their yells and cheering probably were big factors in the Moscow score in the finals.

Tonight, in the finals, Moscow plays the winner of the Wallace-Sugar City game.

Coeur d'Alene (28) Moscow (34)
Chamberlin C Keane
Harmon F Fox
Marker G Nelson
Smith G Steiner
Cornelson

Substitutions—Adrian for Nelson. The finals in the north Idaho high school basketball tournament show, by the plays of yesterday and today, that all the teams are about on an even footing, with the possible exception of Sugar City. Results were as follows:

Preliminaries.
Wallace, 22; Sugar City, 15.
Moscow, 47; Lewiston, 3.
Coeur d'Alene, 24; Blackfoot, 14.
Lewiston, 36; Genesee, 4.
Wallace, 33; Bonners Ferry, 11.
Moscow, 18; Sugar City, 14.
Blackfoot, 29; Gooding, 24.
Coeur d'Alene, 29; Nezperce, 6.
Sugar City, 39; St. Maries, 17.

MOSCOW IS ON PROPOSED AERIAL ROUTE

The chamber of commerce is in receipt of the following letter from the Aircraft company of Spokane:

The Northwest Aircraft Co., Inc., of this city, has under consideration the early establishment of an aerial route from this place to Lewiston, Idaho. As your town is on this projected route, we assume that you would be interested in cooperating with us to establish a landing station at that place.

Request that you take this matter up with your chamber of commerce and give it such publicity as is necessary to determine the interest of your citizens and communicate with us.

We are yours very truly, Northwest Aircraft Co., Inc., by H. F. Poole. The company has been requested to send a representative here to give more definite information as to its wishes.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE LECTURE PLEASURES

MEMBERS OF BOARD OF LECTURESHIP SPEAKS TO AUDIENCE OF MOSCOW PEOPLE

There was a fair attendance at the lecture on Christian Science given in the Guild hall last night by the Rev. Andrew J. Graham, C.S., of the board of lectureship of the Mother Church, of Christian Scientists. The lecturer was introduced by C. M. Priddy, of Moscow, who said:

"It is to be our privilege tonight to listen to a presentation of Spiritual Truth; to hear a Scientific explanation of the teachings of the Scriptures. The occasion is not an ordinary one. Its purpose is to enable those present to gain a better understanding of God and his relation to man.

"In the Preface to Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, page VII, Mrs. Eddy says: 'The time for thinkers has come. Truth, independent of doctrines and time honored systems, knocks at the portal of humanity.' Current events bear out this statement. A world that is sorely stricken with fear, strife and an almost overwhelming sense of loss is crying out for deliverance from evil; is seeking to learn the way out of the darkness of materialism into the light of Truth. Thoughtful individuals are beginning to reason as to whether the generally accepted concept of life is the right one; as to whether their human experience of sin, sickness and discord is in accord with the true creation.

Christian Science declares that it is not and comes with a message of love and encouragement for those who are honestly seeking 'the truth that makes free.' It teaches, as did the Master, that life is spiritual and not material; that God, Spirit, is the only reality; that truth overcomes and destroys evil; that love annuls hate. It demonstrates that Christ's promises are true and thousands of its students bear witness that God's power to heal and to save is as potent and as available today as it was nineteen centuries ago, when Jesus was here on earth making out the way for us."

Rev. Mr. Graham, who is a pleasing speaker, said in part:

"Christian Science not only teaches but demonstrates divine aid, thereby adhering strictly to the declaration of Scripture: 'I will show thee my faith by my works.' Many thousands of written testimonials of healing and regeneration, covering the last fifty years, are preserved and accessible; current testimonials of redemption from sickness and sin appear regularly in The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel and the Christian Science Herald in French and German; each Wednesday evening in all Christian Science meetings are heard the living voices of grateful men and women testifying to the power of Christian Science to heal and to save; throughout the world, beyond broad waters and behind lofty mountains, in great cities and quiet hamlets, by the domestic fireside and in trench and hospital, men and women, confident and calm, joyous and active, are found declaring that through Christian Science they have come to know, and in some measure have been able increasingly to demonstrate, that God is a sure remedy for every ill, here and now. When one finds the correct answer to a problem in mathematics he is certain the rule by which he works is true. So when through the application of the Principle of Christian Science one sees the destruction of disease and mental perversity, he knows that the rule of healing as taught by Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, is true. The test set up by Jesus the Christ is this: 'By their fruits ye shall know them.'

One page 313 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mrs. Eddy writes: "Jesus of Nazareth was the most scientific man that ever trod the globe. He plunged beneath the material surface of things, and found the spiritual cause." Again, on page 476 of the same book she writes: "Jesus beheld in Science the perfect man, who appeared to him where sinning mortal man appears to mortals. In this perfect man the Saviour saw God's own likeness, and this correct view of man healed the sick." The vision of Christ Jesus, therefore, was not to him a deferred fact; it was seen and known as present.

The Vision Extended.

The workable knowledge of the omnipotence and omniscience of God was not confined to the consciousness of Jesus the Christ. He left witnesses of himself, empowered to extend and to manifest the works of healing and regeneration which he had done. For a long time after Jesus had vanished from sight, the divine command: "Heal the sick, raise the dead," was obeyed and fulfilled. "Like trailing clouds of glory," the faith and works of the primitive Christians were as a light shining in heathen darkness.

The ardent faith of the Christians which had thriven under merciless persecutions was caught in the insidious snare of formalism. Its light began to wane, its vision vanished, and it sank approximately to the world's level, where it seemed to sleep for a thousand years, while every phase of sin and tyranny was practiced in its name. These centuries constitute what may be properly called the Dark Ages. A theoretical system of salvation had thrust itself between

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