THE WEISER DAILY SIGNAL

WEISER, WASHINGTON COUNTY, IDAHO, FRIDAY, FEB. 23, 1912. NO. 47

MANY VISITORS ARE COMING

Trustees' Meeting and Farmers' Institute Next Week Will Be Largely Attended.

Miss Mary Harper, county school superintendent, has sent to the school trustees throughout the county a copy of the "Program for the trustees' meeting and farmers' institute, to be held in Weiser next week. Indications are that many more than all points of the county will be present. Accompanying the program was the following letter:

The trustees' meeting promises to be unusually interesting and frequent visits and there is not a number on the 1912-1913 program. After the meeting it would be a good thing if all the trustees of every school board in the county would be home on the first Monday in June to vote. The board of trustees is the final if in no case required that all those out of the county limits. Such district should the trustees' meeting as it is the best method of getting the institute. Trustees owe it to the district they represent to be getting posted on school administration and to keep themselves informed as to the needs of the schools and the educational progress of the times. They may when the children are found to be in a backward school room, to be handled by some attendant who is dropped in without further attention from anyone, but should assist. Public attendance will be required at each

THE DAILY SIGNAL
Published Every Day Except Sunday by the
SIGNAL PUBLISHING COMPANY
448 Main St. Tel. Main 12
Entered at the Postoffice, Weiser, Idaho, as Second Class Matter.
Business Manager Frank Lee
D. A. Hockett, Secretary, President
F. G. Richards, Editorial Manager
SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
1 week ..... $ .12
1 month ..... .45
3 months 1.25
6 months 2.50
1 year (by mail) 5.00
1 year (by carrier) 6.00
Entered January 7, 1911, at the post office at Weiser, Idaho, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

PAPER AND MORATORIUM.

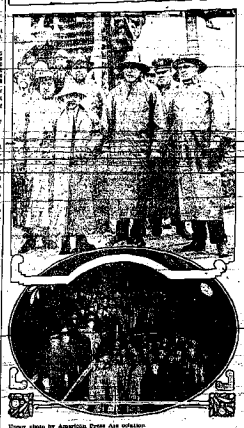
The Moscow, Ida., Mirror, a paper, but it is either into politics part in a way which is unnecessary, which can be classified as answer the anti-moratorium arguments of the editor of both sides of it a report of fairness which is commendable. We wonder, then, how they reconcile the most of the whole argument:

"There is a wide diversity of opinion as to whether or not President Taft's administration has been a success. Members of the Republican party declare the administration to have been a failure. They point out the abandonment of the Roosevelt policies presented in his letter of acceptance, his recklessly reform, his total inaction, his alignment with the reactionary forces and his refusal to recognize progressive sentiment. As a matter of fact, history tells us of no republican administration since Lincoln. President Taft accepted his high office with an ardent determination to give a good administration. He elected into the office that had 1464 lapse were by a man of such overwhelming force, as to eliminate the possibility of his ever being nominated and have given a Republican congress with which to shape his policies. Yet has had to contend with a Democratic majority and with the discordant factions of his own political faith. In the face of that he has been strong. The so-called abandonment of the Roosevelt policies was less an abandonment of those policies than a failure to carry them out due to the radical difference in the temperament of the two men. Mr. Roosevelt follows, can in no sense be considered the product of Lincoln's policy. His 'big stick' theories, his republicanism of the party machine that all candidates must submit dealing with that great subject. Republican Congressman Hamilton, in which Senator Root made a misstep in his White House speech. Not those three presidents of the United States have shown greater wisdom in the administration of the affairs than President Taft. None have exhibited a finer devotion to their country and none have succeed on diplomatic problems that he. He has successfully settled with a greater degree of success Pulitzer-Canadian reciprocity treaty, the agreement with which Roosevelt, Embassy Thomas, Secretary of State John Hay and Secretary Root had not reached results, but in with a shot of great ability and unbounded tact, practically settled."

The fact that ex-President Theodore Roosevelt is not a candidate for the presidency is no proof that he is in favor of the people should elect him for that position. The most important question is their form every republican that Roosevelt has had the utmost chance as a leader of our party in his election. The people of the United States are free republics and prefer the forms of government to any kind of monarchical republics. The latter chance since Napoleonic and Jefferson left their free system were sought for any such. The American people are not the sort to want their liberty to be controlled by the whim of any man. Since Lincoln has a great deal of such an idea absurdity of the people, of course exists to the most that they are already served as president of the United States for two terms is now serving for the third time. Every republican has less ability to copy with the republican that Roosevelt can be considered the strongest man in the republican party. Roosevelt is a man of strong personality, but he is not the strongest of the republican party. Taft is a man of strong personality, but he is not the strongest of the republican party. Taft is a man of strong personality, but he is not the strongest of the republican party.

With Roosevelt promising to decline, his willingness to accept the nomination and Taft preparing to resign to Roosevelt's Chicago appointment, things may be said to be pitching in to Republican political circles. Such pronouncements will be hailed "now" word to with a great deal of interest and much depends on the expression of such.

Tunneling Under the Hudson For New York Water Supply



Upper photo by American Press Association

IN a tavern 1,100 feet below the bed of the Hudson river Mayor Gaynor recently pressed a key and fired by electricity the blast which united the two bores—one from each side of the river—of the great tunnel through which the water supply of New York will be conducted from the Catskills to the city. As well said the engineer-boss that work that cost two years to complete will last for all time. The tunnel is 17 feet in diameter and 13 miles long. The Hudson river crossing is one of the engineering feats of the Catskill aqueduct system, which when finished will have cost about $175,000,000. The tunnel is really a U shaped siphon, the water descending through a shaft 1,069 feet deep at the head of Storm King mountain, crossing under the river at the point of the bend of Storm King mountain, and emerging above the ground at the other shaft. The lower photograph shows the engineers and other city officials in the tunnel. He is the central figure in the upper picture, which was taken in the open air.

TRICKY ELEPHANTS.

The Cunning They Displayed in Procuring a Home to Eat.

Singular as it may seem, elephants which live in menageries are not always grateful for what they get. Under stocked surroundings they are not responsible for their actions, as they certainly are in their native jungles. The following is an instance of this characteristic:

A man in Hungary bought three young elephants and reared them. They were large and playful, but ever showing that they were not of the most gentle-mannered class. He also had a large and well improved farm given by purchase or by circumstance they would not have thought he would be called upon to do. But the world is full of surprises, and the world had to be at where he was.

The elephant stood under a tree one of the boy's head in order to a branch of fruit. The boy, not to be criticised, would easily give the pesky fruit to them, and the elephant would have the fruit in hands. After repeating the operation several times the elephant would scamper off, feeling that he had got the candy without stealing it.—Harper's.

GAMBLED IN SECRET.

The Manners of Mark Lemon's Most Successful Drama.

There is a singular story connected with the play "Hearts Are Trumps," which dark tragedy, in the form of a novelette, some many years ago. When Mark Lemon was visiting a friend's house he was told there was an elderly gentleman, with long, white hair and a worn, sad face. He was very wealthy also, and there was something in his appearance which excited Lemon's curiosity. When the visitor had gone Mark inquired who he was.

"A rich man once," replied his friend, "but everything at the present time. But the strangest part of his story is that he was not even the members of his own family, suspected him of gambling until the crash came. He had kept it a secret from all who knew him—for no one thing—hence his losing, as regards his own home. Illness and grief have almost ruined him, and I give him a good word for the sake of long ago."

The romance does not end there, for shortly after Lemon produced "Hearts Are Trumps" he married a beautiful actress, and in secret the man by which they settled the money he himself heard, thinking for used in his, was about to go, to which he by the manager.

"What do you want, my good man?" inquired the gentleman. "I have already given you charity."

"Yes, sir," replied the poor man, "but I have a favor to ask of you. I have a little child who is very ill, and I want you to see him."

"Why, I should prefer the cross of St. Louis."

"Then you shall have it," said the gentleman, and he kept his word.

Years after Napoleon, on his return from Elba, was passing with a cheer in which was aroused by the cry of "Vive l'Empereur!" "Vive le petit caporal!" "Vive le petit tondu!" "Vive le petit homme gris!" "Vive le petit homme rouge!" "Vive le petit homme!" "Vive le petit homme!" "Vive le petit homme