PRESIDENT TALKS ON CANAL TOLLS

BOTH HOUSES MEETING AT NOON TODAY — PRESIDENT WILL URGE NON-EXEMPTION.

WASHINGTON—Resolutions were adopted by both houses of congress Wednesday providing for a joint session Thursday at 12:30 o'clock to hear an address by President Wilson urging the repeal of the provision of the Panama canal act exempting American coastwise shipping from tolls.

President Wilson's determination to urge this reversal of policy with regard to tolls by a personal appeal to congress stimulated interest in the controversy Wednesday. Democrats who intend to fight against repeal planned to carry on their struggle with vigor. For several days it has been apparent that the president has been gaining converts to his decision that toll exemption is in violation of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, which provides that the canal shall be for the use of all nations on a basis of equality.

Underwood Opposes Repeal.

After the president had read his message it will be referred to the house committee on interstate commerce, which will draft legislation to carry out his recommendation. It is expected that the committee will receive a bill by Representative Sims of Tennessee, introduced at the last session, which would provide for flat repeal of the toll exemption.

Although some opposition to the bill will develop in committee, it is assured a favorable report. Many Democrats, including Majority Leader Underwood, oppose the repeal, but Mr Underwood has announced that he will not attempt to organize the opposition. He intends to speak against it, however. From the Democratic side of the senate the opposition will be directed by Senators O'Gorman, chairman of the committee on interoceanic canals, and Senator Chamberlain of Oregon. Supporters of the repeal have assured the president that the bill will pass both houses.

WILL HASTEN BENTON INQUIRY

(Continued from Page One.)

The request of Governor Colquitt of Texas upon the federal government of Nuevo Leon for the extradition of those responsible for the kidnaping of Vergara occasioned much discussion in official circles here. The Texas governor had asked the state department to tell him what it looked upon as the legally constituted government in northern Mexico for the special treaty with Mexico extradition proceedings can be carried on between governors in adjacent border states without reference to the American state department.

Follows Bryan's Suggestion.

Secretary Bryan suggested to Governor Colquitt that he might ask for the extradition of the offenders from "the Governor of Nuevo Leon," leaving to the Texas governor to determine who that individual was. The extradition has been asked for on the charge of horse stealing. State department officials say that, under the treaty, the offenders, if extradited, could not be tried for murder, because Vergara was slain on Mexican soil.

Asked about the status of the commission of American and British representatives who were to have examined Benton's body, Secretary Bryan said the question was "in statu quo." He added that confirmation had been received by the state department from American Consul Simpich of the appointment by General Carranza of a special commission to proceed to Chihuahua to make an investigation of Benton's death. It is considered probable that the commission will await the outcome of the new inquiry.

Extend Civil Service.

AMHERST, Mass.—Civil service reform should be extended to include all appointive offices in the national government, except those in the cabinet, the judiciary and the higher positions upon which the political character of the administration depends," former President Taft said Wednesday night in address to the students of Amherst college. Cohasset, he added, should not be required to confirm appointments.

Mr. Taft said that the old idea that the president should not leave the country was a wrong one and that he purposed, had he been re-elected, to visit the Philippines and the Hawaiian islands.

Coupler Prevents Loss of Life.

NEW YORK—The strength of a coupling was all that prevented three cars of a Long Island railroad train from plunging to the street, 25 feet below Tuesday, as the front wheels of the fourth car left the rails and the end of the car swung over the edge at the Atlantic viaduct in Brooklyn. The 100 or more passengers in the car, whose lives with those of twice as many others in the two following cars were imperilled, became panic-stricken as the motorman of the electrically propelled train kept the power on, dragging the car for a half mile before he sensed the danger and stopped the train.

When the train halted it was found that the derailed car was hanging by its coupling, which had held under the terrific strain.

Short Story Circle.

The Short Story Circle met Monday afternoon with Mrs. R. C. McKinney, and continued the reading and discussion of "Laddie." At 5 o'clock Mrs. McKinney served light refreshments and the ladies were loath to depart until the reading was resumed. The next meeting will be with Mrs. G. M. Waterhouse.

If you want rugs or carpets woven, call on Mrs. A. J. Tarter, 1209 East Main street. 55-56-57-58-Adv.

SAYS TROOPS WILL CLOSE PENDLETON

OREGON GOVERNOR'S SECRETARY SAYS MARTIAL LAW WILL BE DECLARED IN CITY.

PENDLETON, Ore.—At a mass meeting Tuesday night Rev. E. J. Ralph announced before 2500 persons in the tabernacle that he had been informed over the telephone with Miss Fern Hobbs in Governor West's office in Salem, and that she had assured the Law and Order league of Pendleton that if the local officers do not immediately act upon charges of alleged official graft in gambling, prostitution and liquor violations, state troops will be sent here and the city declared under martial law until conditions have been cleaned up.

Rev. Ralph called a meeting of the vigilance committee for Wednesday to formulate a campaign.

Condemn Wets's Action.

Before three crowds, each of 1000 persons, Rev. Dr. A. C. Allen of Walla Walla, in lectures Tuesday night, denounced the formation of a vigilance committee by the Law and order league as "extra-legal, unconstitutional and anarchical." "There is no necessity for such reign of terror," he said. "If Governor West invades this peaceable, law-abiding community with state troops and disgraces Pendleton with martial law, he will by such despotic course of power nullify the Oregon system, because the people can no longer exercise the initiative, referendum and recall at any time."

Threatened With Violence.

Dr. Lucas' life was threatened in a communication, signed "Vigilantes," in which he was warned to leave the city and remain away. "This country is coming to the rule of the knut, noose and revolver," he said.

The Civic Rights league was organized Tuesday night, hundreds of prominent citizens being identified with the body. It is feared that a crisis has been reached. Feeling is running high on both sides and open warfare may break out any moment between the Law and Order league, or church element, and the Civic Rights league, or "liberals."

The mayor and chief of police refuse to take the Law and Order league charges seriously except that Chief Kearney said he would call on the evangelists to prove what they have said.

NERVOUS PEOPLE

are usually thin and easily worried; sleep does not refresh and the system gradually weakens from insufficient nourishment.

"Scott's Emulsion corrects nervousness by its force of concentrated medical nourishment—it restores the healthy action of body cells, enriches the blood, sharpens the appetite, and feeds the nerve centres by distributing energy and power all over the body.

Don't resort to alcoholic mixtures or drug concoctions that stimulate and stupefy.

Get a bottle of Scott's Emulsion for your nerves—nothing equals or compares with it, but insist on Scott's.

EVERY ONE DOES WAS IT 13-78

WEISER-SEMI-WEEKLY SIGNAL

SUPREME COURT MAKES DECISION

(Continued from Page One.)

board have acted in this matter only as a man of good business sense and judgement would act in regard to his own affairs. The board had two bidders at said auction sale for said timber, the state retaining the land on which said timber was situated, and it had much other land in the vicinity of said timber, and the state's land, no doubt, would be greatly enhanced in value by the construction of a railroad into the other timber lands of the state. And, too, the construction of a railroad not only will greatly enhance the value of other state lands in the neighborhood of said railroad, but will also add greatly to the value of the taxable property of the state, and if this were a private transaction upon that state of facts, how would any business man of good sense and judgment, occupying the position of the state, do otherwise than accept said bid of $100,000 for said timber, when evidently such bid would result greatly more to the financial benefit of the state than one thousand dollars."

"Taking all of those matters into consideration, the board was fully justified in rejecting said bid of $101,000 and accepting the bid of $100,000, but said rejection was not based primarily on said considerations. The land business of the state is placed in the hands of the state board of land commissioners ought to be conducted on business principles so as to subserve the best interests of the people of the state.

Why Reject Snow Bid?

"The board was fully justified in rejecting the bid of Snow, for the reason that the sale was advertised as a cash sale and certified checks for $50,000 of the price offered were on banks in Minnesota, and Colman not certified, were on banks in different parts of the state, and had the board accepted them, before the money could have been collected on them, the banks might have failed. The bid of the Barber Lumber company was based on two certified checks on the leading banks of Boise City, only a few blocks from the state house where the board meeting was held, and the agent of the Barber Lumber company stated to the board that if such checks were not satisfactory, within a few minutes' time he would produce the cash and present it to the board, and the chairman of the board stated that certified checks were satisfactory, thereby intimating that uncertified checks were not.

Has Right to Know.

"Another cogent reason for rejecting the bid of Snow is that the board had a right to know who the persons were for whom he was making the bid. He declined to give their names, but finally at the adjourned meeting he gave the name of one, T. M. Richardson, but the associates of Mr. Richardson were not made known to the board even at the adjourned meeting, so far as the record shows.

Barber Company's Interest.

"The Barber Lumber company had several hundred thousand dollars' worth of property located in the state and were evidently responsible for carrying out those provisions of the law embodied in the contract on such a deal, a thousand dollars, or 1 per cent of the purchase price, was not a sufficient advance over the bid made by the Barber Lumber company to compel the board to accept it, in view of the fact that the board did not know whether such bidders were financially responsible for any damages that might result to the state from their negligence to fire or otherwise in protecting the state's interests in and adjoining the same in this case it was the duty of the board to get the highest cash price possible for the timber when taken into consideration with the other interests of the state closely connected with the sale of the timber, as above stated."

Why Judge Bryan Dissents.

In his dissenting opinion Judge Bryan takes issue with Justices Sullivan and Stewart on every point. The first of those discussed by Judge Bryan is the tender of uncertified checks for the $51,000 of the amount of the bid. After pointing out that no objection was made on this score up to the time of the final meeting of the land board to consider the sale of the timber, Judge Bryan says:

"Owing to the fact that during all the deliberations up to the last act of the board in accepting the bid of the company, no objection was made to the bid of Snow, because of his failure to produce the cash, and owing to the fact that he (Snow), offered, if given time, to procure the actual cash, and also to the further fact that it had been the custom of representatives of the land board to accept checks in payment for land in various sales throughout the state, and owing to the further fact that the only tender to the plaintiff company was in certified checks, I think the bidder Snow was entirely justified in assuming his tender would meet the requirements of the board, even if a portion of the amount was in uncertified checks on banks in the state of Idaho. I can find nothing in the record which indicates that the board was not willing to accept these checks until after the bidder submitting them had declined to perform conditions imposed by the board subsequent to the sale, which conditions are not provided for by the law, nor were they made a part of the notice of sale. I cannot agree that under the law the board was justified in refusing the bid of Snow because he and his clients declined to obligate themselves to perform such conditions."

Cost of the Cruise.

Judge Bryan next discusses the matters of the cost of cruising the timber. He holds that the payment of this cost is provided for by statute. He also holds that Edwin Snow made it clear to the board that he stood ready to meet this cost. Discussing this point the judge says:

"Furthermore the record made a part of the return to the writ does not show that if any of these estimates the bidder was advised as to the amount of the expense of where the same could be ascertained, until after the end of the final meeting of the board, after the motion to accept the bid of the plaintiff company had been made and seconded. It is also evident that the plaintiff company did not furnish the board with any data or information subsequently to the meeting of the board, I am unable to see how the bid of Snow could be held void because it did not specifically state the particulars expenses were involved, when it is impossible to ascertain the same until after the sale."

Snow Makes It Clear.

It will be seen that Judge Bryan is of the opinion that Snow made it clear to the board that he stood ready to meet the expenses of cruising.

Higher and Lower Bids.

The next question presented is whether in a case of this kind the board is clothed in law with discretion to reject a higher bid and accept a lower one by reason of the lower bidder agreeing to perform conditions not provided for by law nor covered by the terms of sale. It must be assumed that in this particular case more benefit might accrue to the state and particularly to the locality in which the timber is located by a sale to the plaintiff company, than the value of the difference between the bids, however, in determining this question, this court is announcing a rule of law which is to be the established policy of the state in all cases of this character for all time to come. For this reason I do not believe the circumstances of the particular case should have an undue influence in settling this important question. We are dealing here with a state in fixed proposition under the constitution and statutes of the state.

What Constitution Says.

Section 7, article 9 of the constitution, quoted in the majority opinion, puts the direction, control and disposition of the public lands in the hands of the land board under such regulations as may be prescribed by law, and in such manner as will secure the maximum possible amount thereof. These provisions of the constitution are exclusive, and in my judgment admit of but one interpretation. No hint there that the state's land or timber can be disposed of under regulations prescribed by the state land board or any co-ordinate branch of the state government except the branch charged by the constitution with the making of the law.

How Trees Are Sold.

Section 1884 of the revised codes provides: "Thereafter said trees shall be publicly sold at the state capitol, in the city of Boise, or at some other place designated by said board in said notice, to the highest bidder." Under those positive declarations of the constitution and statutes, I cannot agree that the state land board has discretion to give public notice that it will sell the timber to the highest bidder for cash, with no conditions attached, then after the sale has been concluded, impose conditions unknown to the constitution and the law, then reject the higher bid and accept a lower one, because of the failure of the higher bidder to comply with such conditions. The majority opinion asserts, in effect, that the state land board in exercising its discretion in this matter, has acted only as a man of good business judgement would act in regard to his own affairs.

Powers of the Individual.

"However, I am convinced that there is a wide difference between the position of the land board and that of an individual transacting his own private affairs. The latter has unquestioned right to dispose of his own property as he sees fit. In such matters he is a law unto himself. In the handling of his own business affairs he is amenable to no law so long as he does not encroach upon the rights of society or of his fellow men. On the contrary, the duties and powers of the land board are circumscribed by the inflexible mandate of the constitution, that it must dispose of the public lands of the state in such manner as will secure the maximum possible amount therefor, and also the statutory law that those trees shall be sold for some place designated by the board to the highest bidder."

Board Lacks Discretionary Powers.

I cannot therefore, agree that the board had discretion to reject a higher bid and accept a lower one on account of the fact that accepting the lower bid might indirectly enhance the value of the state's holdings in the particular locality, and also benefit other enterprises in that region, in which the state has no interest. With a parity of reasoning it might be argued that the board could exercise such discretion in the sale of any public property of the state, dependant upon the use to be made by the purchaser of the land or timber, after the consummation of the sale. I do not believe the board possesses such authority.

Contracts for Public Works.

I cannot for plaintiff has cited no authority upon this question in the matter of letting contracts for public works. I assume such to be the established law of the country, how-ever, in the letting of contracts for public works the conditions of the bid or tenders to be performed, and all of course, to the interest of those bidding etc., so see that every one is able to perform the work and put specifications. I do not believe these cases apply here, for the reason that in this case the sale is outright, and nothing remains to be done to perfect the sale except to pay the price.

The Question of Bond.

The majority opinion asserts that the land board should be given discretion in determining to whom the sale should be made, for the reason that the law requires the successful bidder to give a bond guaranteeing that the state's interests will be protected in the locality where the timber is situated. The record shows that at none of the meetings in which the bids were being considered was the matter of the bond ever mentioned. I do not believe it could be assumed that a bidder who was able and willing to pay $100,000 for the timber in controversy would be unable to give satisfactory bond for the protection of the state's interests in the remaining timber. At any rate, the matter of giving the bond was never discussed between the board and the bidder Snow, or his client, and there is nothing whatever to indicate that the board rejected the bid because the said bidder was unable to give a bond satisfactory to the state.

"I think the allegations of the answer constitute a defense to this action and that the demurrer should be overruled, I dissent."

J. S. KNIGHT, Phone 322 J. G. G. GA

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Lumber, Shingles, Windows, Doors—at

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STRICTLY EUROPEAN

One Hundred Furnished Rooms. Leading

Idaho. Equipped with Baths, Electric Lights and

cially patronized by Miners, Stockmen and the

EISER SEMI-WEEKLY SIGNAL

WEISER, WASHINGTON COUNTY, IDAHO. MONDAY, MARCH 9, 1914. NO. 58.

EAR.

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Three Ballet
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ente Vergara home again to the United States.

It is understood a thorough examination of the body has been ordered by the state authorities.

Lured to His Death.

Vergara left his ranch near Balmorhea, Tex., Friday, February 13, and crossed the river into Mexico on a message from three federal soldiers that Captain Apolonio Rodriguez of the Hidalgo garrison wished to settle for 11 horses taken from Vergara's island pasture on the Rio Grande.

Mrs. Vergara pleaded with her husband not to risk seizure by the Mexicans, but disregarding her warnings he crossed the river in company with his young nephew. Mrs. Vergara since has told how she saw her husband assaulted by the waiting soldiers and after being knocked unconscious, carried, by Vergara's nephew, at the time of the attack on his uncle, to the river and bid in the brush until he could recross the river.

Regarding Panama Tolls.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23. War rather than peace with dishonor and humiliation is the keynote of a stirring interview given out by Senator Chamberlain on Panama tolls.

He said: "It seems to me the time has come when we ought to take a firm stand with Great Britain, as we have taken with Japan, and insist upon our rights to control our international affairs in whatsoever manner we see fit. If we have to fight to maintain our rights as might as well do it now as to defer to the demands of every foreign power, and practically tell the commerce between the United States and every quarter of the globe."

Caught in Quicksands.

HAILEY FALLS, March 5.—Robert W. Holmes, who left his wife and four children, aged about eight and 12 years, and took with him Mrs. Walsh, wife of Frank Walsh, an employe on the Bells Ford ranch, left with the two children, aged about six and eight years, were arrested at Cortez on Holmes being identified by a former resident of this city who has since left Idaho. The authorities have also been on the investigation under the Mann act. Holmes has been a resident of Hailey for many years and the past year, when he was in the meat business in Shelley. Mrs. Walsh has been here about a year.

BOND ISSUE ENDORSED AT MASS MEETING FRIDAY

Meeting Held at Commercial Club Hall and Resolution Adopted Favoring State Aid.

With scarcely a moment's warning a mass meeting was held in the Commercial club rooms Friday night for the purpose of making a decision on the matter of the construction of state roads. The bills calling the meeting were put out Friday morning and the result was the time had been so limited that the great number of the people were not aware of the fact that there was to be a meeting. The crowd was a small one but the ones there were all enthusiastic. They favored good roads and most of them took the occasion to say so.

Short speeches were made by Cannon, Feltham, Keller, Harris, Lloyd and others. They all favored in their talks the method of bonding the county. Cards were distributed at the door with the data compiled by S. M. French, showing the cost of the county's roads and bridges for the past five years. The figures were in the neighborhood of $180,000 and did not include the amount which has been spent in the several good roads districts over the county. Mr. French pointed out in the meeting that there had not been a cent spent in the county in the past five years that had left a mark in the mud of today.

Besides a motion made authorizing President Harvey to appoint a committee to circulate a petition asking the commissioners to call an election on the bond issue the meeting adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this meeting that Washington county should avail itself of the advantages of the state highway law and do its part to have the new proposed state highway pass through this county."

Laureled to His Death.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., On the evening of March 3 there was organized in this city the St. Louis-Idaho Orchard & Land Co., with a capital stock of $1,000,000 for the promotion and development of 5000 acres of land in Idaho. Those present at the organization dinner at the Mercantile club and those men backed up by a committee of the club will be directors of the first of April. Seven directors were chosen as follows: G. A. Peters and August Bleckmann of Weiser, Idaho; H. W. Arnold and T. J. Bishy of Boise, Idaho; Louis Boeschenstein, Louis Boeschenstein, jr., R. H. Whyte and Wm. F. Peters, of St. Louis. The officers are George A. Peters, president; H. W. Arnold, vice president; Louis Boeschenstein, jr., treasurer, and T. A. Bisby, secretary.

The company will take over at once the 200 acre tract which has been previously owned by the Sunnyside Orchard Co. and which is all planted to growing trees. Each stockholder will have a tract to his particular holding and at the same time own stock in the operating company which will carry for the orchard and land, and market the crop. The plan is to put the apples in cold storage here and sell when the prices are satisfactory. The opportunities for making bigger profits in this way are unlimited.

It developed during the discussion at the meeting that one of the prominent Weiser horticulturists sold his apples to a St Louis broker for $1.25 per box. He cleared nearly $2.50 a car on them and in addition the retailer has made from 50 per box upwards. This statement was made by the broker himself in authoritative. Weiser apples have been sold here at the most prominent fruit stands at 2 for 5c and they are in much greater demand than those from any other section of the country because of their beautiful color and flavor. This did more than anything else to interest local capital in the new enterprise.

At the banquet the tables were decorated with apples, and the chef was instructed to get the best samples of Weiser, Payette and Hood River fruit. The superiority of the Weiser fruit was so apparent that all present were unanimous in praise of it, and many asked why the Weiser fruit growers and the Commercial club did not do more advertising of the fact. It shows what can be done in the way of interesting eastern capital when the people in this section know what they are doing.

The personnel of the new company is most excellent. Some of the leading business men of St. Louis have taken stock and they will add a good supply of business acumen to the dollars which they have invested. There will be no lack of grey matter in the concern and that is as necessary in the successful management of such a concern as capital.

ST. LOUIS CAPITAL COMING TO WEISER

Company Organized to Take Over Sunnyside Orchard of Three Hundred Acres.

$150,000.00 CAPITAL STOCK

CONCERN TO BE KNOWN AS THE ST. LOUIS-IDAHO ORCHARD & LIVESTOCK COMPANY AND GEORGE A. PETERS IS PRESIDENT.

Weiser and this manifcent territory surrounding it are rapidly coming into their own. Other sections of the northwest have been more systematically advertised and have tooted their horns much more, but this fertile valley has been producing the goods, and in the end "the proof of the pudding is the chewing of the strang." The only lasting advertising is the delivery of the goods, and Weiser has been doing this in the finest line so steadily and unfailingly that other sections are compelled to take a back seat while our fame has gone abroad and we are compelling the whole country to sit up and take notice. The following is just the beginning as undoubtedly great things are in store for us in the near future.

At the close of the meeting, President Peters said: "A company of this kind has been my dream for the past two years, and I am looking for big things as the result of its organization. The men in it all have the reputation of doing things and the field is large and we need not confine ourselves to our own orchard. We can help others to market their crops and I believe the organization of this company will be followed by the organization of others and the fertile Weiser Valley will soon be made celebrated than any other section of the county."

Mr. Peters will return to Idaho in a few days and Messrs. Arnold and Bisby will remain here until the business at this end is closed up. It is expected that a number of the local stockholders will visit Weiser during the coming summer if they can arrange their business affairs so as to enable them to get away.

A Wise Decision.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Instead of giving the young prize winners of the corn, canning, poultry and other agricultural clubs of the country a trip to Washington, the Agricultural department recommends that a year's course be given in practical training at some Agricultural college. In case the young champions training would not be sufficient to permit him to enter the agricultural college of his state a more elementary course, in a school where agriculture is taught, or a course in an agricultural high school, is recommended.

One of the first persons to raise the question as to whether the practical training or the more spectacular trip was preferable was a young man from Arkansas who had won the corn club prize for that state. Given his choice of all the prizes offered by the state of Arkansas, including the trip to the National Capital, he selected a scholarship giving him a year's tuition in an agricultural school. This gave impetus to the idea in Arkansas, and other states, seeing the advantages thus afforded to ambitious boys and girls, have decided to include a year's tuition at some agricultural school as the chief prize for prize winners.

Prominent Council Man Passes Away.

COUNCIL, March 6.—C. P. Gregg, formerly probate judge of Adams county, died Wednesday evening at 9 o'clock of tuberculosis, at the age of 48 years. He was a prominent Democrat, an Odd Fellow and a member of the First Congregational church of Council.

Judge Gregg was born March 15, 1866, in Stigonit, but spent most of his life in Mansfield, Ohio, where he was a deputy sheriff, of Richland county from 1896 to 1902. He graduated with the B. P. degree in Ohio Northern university and taught school in Ohio for a number of years.

In 1905 Mr. Gregg came to Idaho and made his home at Council ever since. He taught school here two years and then engaged in the furniture business. When Adams county was created he was appointed probate judge.

In 1906 he married Miss Maud Lesters of Council, who with a six year old daughter survive.

Funeral services were held Thursday afternoon from the First Congregational church, interment was in the I. O. O. F. cemetery here.

Rhoads Novelty Works Burned.

Following out the superstition concerning the three fires the second followed fast on the heels of the first but the third is yet to come. The first was that of the Wiley residence which occurred early in the week of the Signal Thursday, and the second was that of the Rhoads Novelty Works in the concrete building once used as a garage on north State street.

This fire occurred Friday morning at 12:40 o'clock. Just what was the cause of the blaze is not known, but Fire Chief Bowen said this morning that he had no hesitancy in saying it was the result of defective wiring. One fact which goes to substantiate this belief was the location of the first flames discovered. They were along the wall just where the wires went through and it was at this point where the flames broke through the roof.

The fire was put out but the damage amounted almost total with the exception of the walls. What was not ruined by the fire was damaged by the water.

During the fire one of the windows burst out and the falling glass struck Blanchinan Kuhlman on the arm cutting it severely in two places.

Highway Commission Meet Today.

A meeting of the State Highway Commission is meeting today in Boise for the purpose of making final decisions on some of the proposed routes of the state roads that are to be built and for the purpose of letting some of the contracts where the routes have already been laid out and the moneys voted to the counties through which they pass.

This is the condition of affairs in Twin Falls county. They have their money already on hand and in the banks and for the past three months they have been making a lot of noise to the commission asking them to get busy and let the contracts for the roads to be put in. Mr Cannon said Saturday that if the commission expected a busy session. He left last night for Boise so he might be on hand when the bell rang this morning.

INSTITUTE WILL REBUILD BEARDSLEY HALL AT ONCE

Plans Made and Lumber Ordered Work Will Commence About 20th of This Month.

Matters with the insurance companies have all been settled by the adjusters for the loss of Beardsley Hall by fire on January 28 last, and plans for the building are completed and the lumber ordered by the I. I. I.

In an interview with General Manager A. H. Morgan Saturday he said: "We have received our insurance which amounted in all to $12,228 and we are practically ready to commence on the rebuilding of the hall. The walls are intact apparently, and our estimate on the cost of the building is $20,000. Besides that we will have to furnish the place so that the loss to the Institute will amount to several thousand dollars before we are again in the house we were forced to flee from."

The lumber has been ordered from Portland and as soon as it arrives the plans for the work will be submitted to the local contracting force. If their figures are thought reasonable the construction work will be done in that manner.

"We want to be far enough along by the first of June to have the building and enclosed so that the painters and plasterers can go to work. They should be through with their work by another month and that would leave us a month before the first of September to complete the furnishings and final arrangements."

This building will furnish work for several people for several months and will be one of the additions to this section during the summer.

UNEMPLOYED MAY CAUSE TROUBLE

1700 MEN UNDER LEADERSHIP OF "GEN" KELLEY" THREATEN TROUBLE AT CAPITAL.

TO SHIP THEM BACK TO 'FRISCO

Militia Will Probably Take a Hand If Trouble Is Started—Forces to Be Scattered.

SACRAMENTO.—The two factions of the so-called "army of the unemployed" reunited Sunday, with Kelly in command. The demand for food was made and "General" Kelly said if food was not supplied by Monday morning he could not control his men longer.

Offers of transportation back to San Francisco were made Sunday by a citizen's committee. A few men accepted and deserted, but a majority refused to accept the offer. It has been definitely decided by city and county authorities no more food will be supplied the men.

Back to Frisco.

The remnant of the so-called army of unemployed," now numbering 1700, will be shipped back to San Francisco in a special train Monday morning at the expense of Sacramento citizens. A fund of $2500 has been raised for this purpose. Negotiations are now under way with the Southern Pacific to furnish transportation facilities. Fifty policemen and 50 deputy sheriffs will be recruited to load the men on the cars. The failure of this force to disperse the army will result in calling out the militia.

These announcements were authorized Sunday night, following a number of conferences between city and county officials, citizens and Southern Pacific officials.

Governor to Act.

Governor Johnson assured the authorities that martial law would be declared by him if a riot ensued which the police could not handle.

Adjutant General Forbes has ordered infantry militia companies from Oroville and Chico and the Stockton battery of field artillery to assemble at the state arsenal here qui join the two Sacramento infantry companies and one cavalry troop already assembled.

The Oroville and Chico companies will leave at 1:30 m. Monday on a special train and will march direct to the arsenal at Seventh and X streets.

Six men walked into a restaurant here Sunday night and, after being served, refused to pay for their meals.

"We are members of the army of the unemployed and this is one of our peculiarities Sacramento can expect for a while," they told the restaurant keeper.

Thirty additional deputy sheriffs have been sworn in, which brings the total armed force guarding the "army" camp to 80.

Oakland Puts Up the Bars.

OAKLAND, Cal.—Oakland is ready to resist the return of the jobless hosts from Sacramento to this city. Should Sacramento induce the unemployed men to retrace their steps toward San Francisco, the police force of Oakland will be turned out with rifles and shotguns to prevent any of them from leaving the trains.

This was the edict of Chief of Police Peterson Sunday night.

"The members of the so-called army are vagrants," he said, "and they should be treated as such. My force is capable of taking care of the situation and if necessary we will resort to arming the officers with rifles and shotguns. The armies will not return to Oakland."

Chief of Police Peterson is the officer who assumed command of the situation when General Kelley's unemployed band threatened resistance here last Thursday when ordered to move across the county line into Contra Costa county. A threat of force from the chief of police was sufficient to impress the men with his sincerity of purpose.

Militia to Capital.

STOCKTON, Cal., — Pursuant to

(Continued on Page Four)

THE WEISER SEMI-WEEKLY SIGNAL

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Official Paper of Washington County

A SUPREME COURT DECISION.

A number of years ago Hon. Joseph W. Ady, at that time Republican leader in Kansas and an attorney of some renown, was associated with several other attorneys in the prosecution of a case against a bank in Newton, Kansas, involving some $40,000. When the case was called Mr. Ady outlined the position of the plaintiff and indicated the course he and his associates counsel intended to pursue in presenting the case to the court and jury. After he had been seated he arose and for the bank attorney and asked that if the course indicated by Mr. Ady was to be followed that he, the attorney, might also see the time of the trial and the [illegible] further proceedings in the premises. This request of the bank attorney was granted by the court and the [illegible] proceeded with the case. Mr. Ady replied that it could be did not question the sincerity of his associates and attorneys in the case, but that while he [illegible] the opinion he was entirely mistaken as to a supreme court that would render such a decision would be a source of immediate assets. An adjournment was taken until after lunch to enable the bank's attorney to produce the decision, which he did much to the consternation of Mr. Ady and his colleagues. After the lunch had worked it over, and Mr. Ady and his associates had thoroughly discussed it, he arose and said: "If the court please we wish to dismiss this case without prejudice, but in doing so I will state that I have the same opinion of a court that will render such a decision as I had before lunch."

Damaged Grapes.

Every year California advertises that its crop of citrus fruits has been diminished in quantity and injured in quality by the elements. Sometimes it is killing frosts. And sometimes it is washouts. But every time, as in the case of the man who was reported dead while he still lived, the facts in the case have been greatly exaggerated. After the middlemen have been frightened by tales of scarcity into signing up contracts at high prices, it invariably turns out that there is a bumper crop. No doubt, and the ones who get bumped are those who buy the oranges.

Up here we begin to lose our own supply home of plenty before the snow is fairly off the branches. We make everybody believe that there has never before been a season in which apples were so abundant. To put it mildly this is rather simple. The minute we fly the kite of our bragging, the lower fall the prices. We might borrow a little of the cunning of our neighbor.—Star-Mirror (Moscow).

An Original Shaping Plan.

The Ford company now reports that since reducing the working day to eight hours, the men accomplish more than they formerly did in nine hours. Without change in numbers of methods, they now turn out 106 motors an hour, whereas they used to turn out 85. The profit-sharing plan seems to shuk that men don't work up to their highest point of efficiency unless they are getting something more than wages out of it. We are planning a similar scheme in our business. But as we do not wish to copy slavishly after our friends, the Fords, we have decided to establish not a profit but a deficit-sharing plan. We have not so far worked out all the details, but we expect shortly to be able to announce a system by which all of our employes will be given an opportunity to have help pro rata share in our losses. We are anxious to see what effect that will have upon the number of our applicants and upon the amount and character of work our shop can turn out.—Moscow Star-Mirror.

MANY PICTURES FOR IDAHO

Will Be Used as Advertisers to Tell the Story of What Can Be Produced From the Soil.

SPOKANE, Wash.—Interest displayed in the Holden follow-up campaign throughout the Pacific northwest has caused the Holden improvement committee to make arrangements on a comprehensive scale for the work during the coming year.

Three thousand sets of cuts, six by 15 inches each, eight feet square, have been ordered for distribution by county school superintendents in Washington, Oregon and Idaho. Five thousand stereopticon slides and 2000 photographs also have been ordered, and will be ready for distribution either at the close of the spring term of school or early next September. An edition of 50,000 booklets dealing with corn raising in the Pacific northwest, and the quantities of booklets on poultry and dairying also is being prepared under the direction of Charles W. Parr, secretary of the Holden improvement committee. All these exhibits save Mr. Parr, deal exclusively with local conditions in the Pacific northwest.

Much considerable interest in the [illegible] is to be held in the [illegible] of the three states centering the March 9 states. Mr. Parr [illegible] that he did not question the [illegible] but advised [illegible] that [illegible] be made attempts [illegible] the instance he was personally interested in a supreme court that would render such a decision would be a source of immediate assets. An adjournment was taken until after lunch to enable the bank's attorney to produce the decision, which he did much to the consternation of Mr. Ady and his colleagues. After the lunch had worked it over, and Mr. Ady and his associates had thoroughly discussed it, he arose and said: "If the court please we wish to dismiss this case without prejudice, but in doing so I will state that I have the same opinion of a court that will render such a decision as I had before lunch."

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L. I. DAUS PHARMACY

A HARD CRACK AT EUGENICS IS TAUGHT

Cora Harris, the prose-poetress, author of a "Circuit Rider's Wife," and other interesting tales, is a current contributor to the Independent, giving to readers of that paper some impressions of portrait between the social life of the cities of South and that of the quiet and provincial valley folk among the rolling hills of Georgia. Incidentally, the gifted writer gives an installment on the subject of eugenics, says the Telegram.

Eugenics is handled in this brief article of less than two pokes from a new angle, and so bedazzling all fashioned notions of marriage and married life, and all the old fashioned people who read the article will say that the viewpoint is correct, the reasoning logical and the conclusions sound.

The author contends that marriage is not a biological function, and that it can be made such, whatever resolutions the state may choose to lay down at the behest of the professional experts. She contends that marriage will never be morally and spiritually wholesome where the appraisement of the contracting parties ignores the poetry of love, and that, on the other hand, when love enters the [illegible] marriages will take place whatever the present caring of the contracting gorings may be.

The view is presented that it will never do to found matrimony as a new profession, and that more harm than good is done by constant insistence on the part of high-browed intelligence that marriage is a problem, and that all the world should be engaged in its scientific solution. Upon this point there is a conclusion that is worthy of perusal and the thought of every sober-minded man and woman in the land. It is the one-man-and-one-woman concept of the marriage relation, of which the world ought not to lose sight. We present it in full:

"Marriage is a miracle, one of those sublime manifestations of love in nature which makes one flesh of one man and one woman. That which is destroying the sanctity of marriage is this introduction of the everlasting 'problem' mania, this commercializing of it as a merely domestic industry, this standardizing of it as a profession, based upon a social contract. It is the one relation in life which must be made through divine faith, the one in the other. So long as it remains so, it is the solution of every problem. Neither poverty nor wealth, sickness, sorrow nor any other misfortune can destroy it. It is that inner sanctuary of man and a woman's life which must not be touched by the world. This dragging of it forth into the divorce courts is monstrous, a crime against the past and the future. This effort to determine courtship by law according to some scientific standard is all a part of the foolishness of imagining that men and women can be forced, like stock, to live according to arbitrary laws, but not according to the one great law."

Report of W. C. T. U. Convention.

The mid-year Executive Institute of the W. C. T. U. met at the Methodist church Friday morning, at 10:30.

The meeting was called to order by Mrs. Chipp, state president, devotion was led by Mrs. Sarah Mitchell. Mrs. Pratt-Gifford and Mrs. Shepherd gave very interesting talks of the work and being done. Mrs. Laing read an [illegible] establishment of headquarters at Boise.

[illegible] Rose, Mrs. Polly, Mrs. Rose, Mrs. Hugh and Mrs. Johns were made life members of the W. C. T. U.

Report of Prison work by Mrs. Chipp, state superintendent of prison work. Sunday school is held every Sunday at the state prison.

Mrs. Shepherd's address on campaign work was instructive, and she also told of her visit to Washington, D. C., in December, at the suffragette meeting, and the W. C. T. U. meeting held at the capitol building. Convention closed by singing, "Blest Be the Tie That Binds."

Hotel Millinery Opening, March 11. 58-Adv.

UPPER MAN CREEK AND THOUSAND SPRING VALLEY

Mr. and Mrs. T. Ak Riggenbothum have returned home from Elgin, Ore., where they accompanied the body of Mrs. Riggenbothum's mother, Mrs. [illegible] who died on Upper Main creek and her body was sent to Elgin for burial.

L. J. Cooley has sold his ranch in Thousand Spring Valley to Charley Reed and expects to homestead an soon as he can find a location.

Mrs. Smith son of Mr. and Mrs. N. [illegible] has been very ill for the past week.

The snow is most all gone in this section but the road are almost impassable.

[illegible] is going to Weiser. That is right to work on the [illegible] Mr. B.

The [illegible] work of this county is progressing as fast as bad road and storms weather will permit.

Mr. Nesbitt is down on board [illegible] he pike hill district [illegible] Nesbitt report he [illegible] and [illegible] work.

[illegible] Mr. and Mrs. [illegible] Mr. and Mrs. [illegible] Mr. and Mrs. [