

WEISER SEMI-WEEKLY SIGNAL

The Largest Circulation in Washington County of Any Paper on Earth

FIRST YEAR

WEISER, IDAHO, MONDAY, JULY 2, 1923

NUMBER 90

MANY PROTEST REMOVAL OF RECLAMATION HEAD

York World Charges That Big Power Interests Are Behind Action of Secretary Work in Dismissal of A. P. Davis.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The New York World Thursday editorially charged Secretary Work to give good or at least a plausible explanation for dismissing Director A. P. Davis of the reclamation service.

The Davis dismissal, the world says, has been a concerted move by big power interests to the government's policy of reclamation and the manner in which Davis executed it. Secretary Work's first qualification is his experience in western public place has been filled by Governor D. W. Davis of Idaho, who, from a politician, turned a government post, with a thorough knowledge of the world, hints at a congressional investigation to disclose the facts of the dismissal and if reclamation service is to be kept from the hands of influential interests.

Several New York papers Thursday stated to the effect that the American Society of Civil Engineers has started an investigation to determine why Director Davis was dismissed. The secretary of the society, announced in New York that the society finds Secretary Work's dismissal was not justified. It is known that the society is in the process of conferring with officials of the interior department but has not yet found out what the sentiment of settlement and employees of reclamation service.

File Protest Against Davis Dismissal. The Federated Reclamation Engineers' Society, having 50,000 of the profession membership, Thursday filed a protest against the dismissal of the Secretary of the Reclamation Service.

The recent dismissal of A. P. Davis as director of the reclamation service and the appointment of Secretary Work, Governor D. W. Davis, who the federation declares is without technical knowledge, is being handled. It was stated that the reclamation service is a way that would be a thorough investigation of the reclamation service. The federation said that such summary action as dismissing an eminently successful reclamation service after 35 years of service, without a hearing or adequate reason, will undermine the morale of technical agencies of the government.

Secretary Work Explains. The interior department by engineer and water power interests, and organizations. Mr. Work said he would not give them his attention until he returned to Washington from Alaska, where he is going as a member of President Harding's party. "At that time," he added, "I will balance them in one hand against the commendations received from those who regard the reorganization of the reclamation service as a step in advance of the old system."

THREE KILLED AT WENDELL

HAY DERRICK BOOM ACCIDENTALLY COMES IN CONTACT WITH HIGH VOLTAGE WIRE AND THREE BROTHERS ARE VICTIMS.

WENDELL—Accidental contact of a hay derrick boom with a high tension Idaho Power company wire, carrying 44,000 volts, resulted in the instant deaths of three boys, brothers, on a ranch near Tuttle, 10 miles northwest of here, at 11 o'clock Friday morning. The current also killed the four horses attached to the derrick and a cow standing 200 feet from the derrick. The dead: Glenn Eakin, 21; Thomas Eakin, 16; Floyd Eakin, 12.

The bodies were horribly blackened and charred and those of the four horses were also scorched black by the current, which, according to the findings of the coroner's inquest at Gooding, later in the day, passed down the derrick boom of the hay derrick, a T-shaped affair, and struck the boys and horses. In some cases, according to the Gooding county coroner, Dr. J. H. Crowell, the current "jumped" across the field and killed the cow. There were no fences near the coroner asserted.

The verdict of the coroner's jury was "accidental death" and cleared the Idaho Power company of all blame. The line, carrying the heavy current of electricity, is the Western supply Gooding with its light and power and runs from the Upper Malad power plant, northwest to Gooding. The impact of the moving derrick and the crash of the short circuit dislodged several conductors according to power company reports during the afternoon and Gooding was not without power service. The accident occurred about 200 yards from the ranch home of the boys' mother, a widow since her husband, David Eakin, was killed about

(Continued on last page)

WHEAT COUNCIL MAKES PLANS

WILL TRY TO APPROXIMATE BALANCE BETWEEN PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION.

CHICAGO—An approximate balance between domestic wheat production and consumption will be the object of a wheat council of the United States, according to Congressman Snyder Anderson of Minnesota, one of the directors of the council in connection with the announcement that permanent headquarters of the council will be opened Monday in the new Temple building here.

The wheat council, he said, will work to bring the control of the American market from Liverpool to a point in the United States. "While I cannot undertake to speak for the directors of this council," Congressman Anderson said, "it is my personal opinion that the first effort should be directed toward increasing the consumption of wheat as this can be undertaken at once and will affect the price of the crop presently to be harvested. The permanent solution of the problem depends, however, upon development and application of methods for organizing and controlling the production and marketing of wheat in this country, and the more advantageous disposition of such surplus as may exist above domestic consumption."

"It is my opinion that co-operative organization offers the best means for accomplishing this purpose and my hope is that the council will undertake to establish the basis upon which organization and control of marketing of wheat can be effected and given constructive aid in developing the necessary agencies and associations for this purpose." "It is my view that modern agriculture must be an organized agriculture."

(Continued on last page)

THOUSANDS SEE AND HEAR PRESIDENT AT POCATELLO

All Sections of Idaho Represented—Governor Moore Welcomes Nation's Chief To State—Harding Talks About World Court

PAYETTE TAKES WEISER INTO CAMP YESTERDAY. Score Was 4 to 2 in Splendid Exhibition of National Pastime.

POCATELLO, Ida.—Twenty thousand spectators greeted President Warren G. Harding when his special train pulled into the Pocatello yards at 10:51 o'clock Thursday morning. As the long train pulled past, the large crowd, a cheer went up for the nation's chief executive.

All Idaho turned out to pay tribute to the leader of the nation's business. A special train carrying hundreds of persons from Pocatello, Idaho, and other points in the Twin Falls country arrived shortly before the presidential train. Every section of the Gem state was represented as well as great crowds of spectators from nationally famous Greeley, Astoria, and other points. Other nations who have not yet taken out naturalization papers mingled with red-blooded American citizens. Members of the Nez Perce tribe of Indians were on hand in full tribal dress, and cheered loudly the president's remarks.

Peched on house tops, in trees and on the roofs of railroad cars were photographers, eager to shoot the president's Greet. "Shopen's Greet President." The special pulled in from Salt Lake past the Pocatello station and down into the yards. Here the president was given a rousing reception by the Pocatello shomen and their own band of 30 pieces. Overall, green hands and faces made no difference to President Harding, who gave a greeting to them. As the special backed into a special spur just north of the passenger station the shomen and their band walked alongside the special as an honorary escort. A large arch, decorated with the national colors, was built over the spur track upon which the special stood. A guard of honor composed of former service men in uniform stood at attention as the special passed under the arch.

On the platform with the president, Governor and Mrs. Moore, Mr. L. Harding, Senators Borah and Gooding, Representatives French and Smith, former Governor Hawley, and several members of the president's party. The Gate City of the West was decked in the national colors. Flags were flying from every flagpole, office building, and on wires strung across the city streets. Reception committee badges were pinned on the coats of hundreds of many women and children.

Greeted School Children. After his address the president was taken for an automobile tour over the city. He stopped at the Technical Institute, where he greeted hundreds of school children. From there he went to the high school where another delegation of enthusiastic "young Americans" greeted him. "Bouquets of roses were presented to the president and Mrs. Harding by the Gate City school children. "How is Laddie Boy?" was the question shot at the presidential party by a schoolgirl, who, at the same time or other had seen a picture had heard much of the president's dog.

"He is fine, but I am afraid he is crying his eyes out," Mrs. Harding replied. Returning from his tour of the city, the president and Mrs. Harding stood on the station platform for 30 minutes and greeted Idahoans who passed by. Mrs. Harding, after shaking the hands of several hundred Idahoans, was forced to allow her car to start and to alternate right and left. The Harding auto remained throughout the handshaking but the president showed signs of fatigue as his train pulled out.

Leader Well Stocked. The Harding motor was well stocked with Idaho products. Mrs. G. Spamer of Pocatello, representing the Banquet Sportsman's association, was seen with the president's motor.

OUR FLAG

What It Stands For and How To Treat It.

The flag of the United States symbolizes that freedom, equality, justice and humanity for which our forefathers sacrificed their lives and personal fortunes. Today this flag represents a nation of over 100,000,000 free people, its Constitution and institutions, its achievements and aspirations.

The national flag represents the living country and is itself considered as a living thing.

Display. The flag should be displayed from sunrise to sunset only or between such sources as designated by proper authority on national and state holidays, and on historic and special occasions. The flag should always be hoisted briskly and lowered slowly and ceremoniously.

When carried in a procession with another flag or flags the place of the flag of the United States is on the right.

When a number of flags are displayed from staffs the flag of the United States should be in the center or at the highest point of the group.

When used on a speaker's platform the flag should be displayed to the right of the speaker. It should be carried aloft to wave during a ceremony.

Church. When the flag is displayed in church it should be from a staff placed on the congregation's right as they face the clergyman with the service flag or other flag on the left wall. If in the chancel the flag of the United States should be placed on the clergyman's right as he faces the congregation.

Do not dip the flag of the United States to any person or anything. The regimental color, state flag, or (Continued on Page Two)

ONLY



DELS

ETE

Mrs. Harding at here at 8 o'clock it was the first to travel over the system. Between City.

They were in many faces were colored paints.

Keep arc

Keep arc

