THE TWIN FALLS TIMES

TWICE-A-WEEK TWICE-A-WEEK

VOL. II. NO. 28. SEVENTH YEAR. TWIN FALLS, TWIN FALLS COUNTY, IDAHO, FRIDAY, JANUARY 19, 1912. SUBSCRIPTION $2.00 PER YEAR.

BOUND OVER TO DISTRICT COURT

Alleged Violators of Liquor Laws Have Hearing.

SEVERAL UNABLE TO FURNISH BAIL, REMANDED TO JAIL.

William F. Burgy Having Preliminary Hearing In Justice Court Today.

Judge W. J. Smith in the justice court was a busy man for several days this week, hearing the cases of the men who were up before him for alleged violation of the liquor law. The following is the disposition of the cases to date:

B. O. Harrison of Bob's and Art's place, waived his preliminary examination and was bound over to wait trial in the district court. The amount of bail was placed at $500.00, which was furnished.

Dan Lewis, arrested at Milner on one charge of maintaining a nuisance and another charge of selling liquor, waived his preliminary and was bound over for trial in the district court. Bail was fixed at $800.00, which he was unable to furnish.

John Pitt, who was arrested in Bob's and Art's place was bound over on two counts. His bail was fixed at $800.00 on two counts. Being unable to secure the bond he will remain in jail until court convenes.

Another man by the name of L. M. Hager, who was caught in the drag net by the officers, was unable to furnish a $500.00 bond and will remain a guest of the sheriff for some time.

Sam Lynch, who was arrested at Milner was able to furnish the bond asked for by the judge, the sum being $800.00, and he returned to his home in Milner.

Alfred Paterson also had his hearing on the same charge, that of violating the liquor laws and is at liberty under a bond of $500.00 pending his trial in the district court.

William F. Burgy was arranged on one count and entered a plea of not guilty and was released on a bond of $500.00. It is understood that Burgy will fight the case and has retained an attorney to look after his interests.

WILL GIVE CONCERT.

Twin Falls Band to Give Another of Its Popular Concerts.

This evening, commencing at eight o'clock sharp, the Twin Falls band will give another of their popular concerts and a first-class program has been arranged for the occasion. After the concert a dance will be given for those who wish to trip the light fantistic. Following is the program:

1. March, "Signal from Mars" (E. T. Paul.)
2. Grand selection, "Bohemian Girl" (Balfe.)
3. Polka du Concert, "Ambassador"—Soloist, Mr. Mark Hayward. (Ambrose Thomas.)
4. Overture, "Raymond" (Thomas.)
5. Reverie, (tone poem) "Apple Blossoms" (Kathleen Roberts.)
6. Valse du Concert, "Wedding of the Winds" (J. T. Hall.)
7. Negro Oddity, "Ramshackle Rag" (Ted Snyder.)

J. T. Bainbridge, director.

EXAMINATION OF OFFICERS.

Lieut. Emery Conducts Examination for Officers of Local Company.

Lieut. A. R. Emery of the regular army was in the city for several days this week schooling the officers of the local militia company for the examination which was held Monday. The following officers took the examination: Capt. Thomas Dovery, First Lieutenant P. W. McRoberts, Second Lieutenant C. H. Krenglo, and Private F. W. Crowe, who has been recommended for the appointment of adjutant of the third battalion. All passed with a splendid grade.

SAFETY DEPOSIT BOXES.

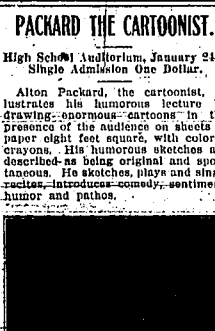
Twin Falls Bank & Trust Co. Installing Up-to-date Fixtures.

The Twin Falls Bank & Trust company this week received its new safety deposit boxes and is having them installed in the bank. The boxes and fixtures are of the most up-to-date kind and will be a splendid addition to the model institution.

PACKARD THE CARTOONIST.

High School Auditorium, January 24—Single Admission One Dollar.

Alton Packard, the cartoonist, illustrates his humorous lecture by drawing enormous cartoons in the presence of the audience on sheets of paper eight feet square, with colored crayons. His humorous sketches are described as being original and spontaneous. His sketches, plays and lines, recites, introduces comedy, sentiment, humor and pathos.



After the Spanish war, Alton Packard was lecturing in a southern city, the subject was "Uncle Sam's Folks," and was given in a high school room. On the wall hung a large map of the eastern and western hemispheres, and in a moment of inspiration, Packard stepped to the map with a brush in hand, and in a few strokes converted the hemispheres into the wheels of a bicycle, upon which he drew Uncle Sam scorching down the race course the two hemispheres. This extemporal bit of pictorial wit scored a big hit, but next day when Packard came to settle for the map it cost him $40.

At high school auditorium, Wednesday, January 24. Prices, 50c, 75c and $1.00.

GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP.

Postmaster General Hitchcock in Radical Course.

Washington, Jan. 15.—The announcement last night by Postmaster General Hitchcock that he would recommend government ownership of all telegraph lines, stirred official Washington to the depths today. The statement is said to have been unexpected at the White House and to have caused the greatest surprise there. This was evident last night when an effort was made to recall the announcement.

There was a disposition today among senators to credit the report that Hitchcock's action might mean a break between him and President Taft and alignment of Hitchcock with those who urge the candidacy of ex-President Roosevelt. This is only one of a hundred theories discussed around the capital. Hitchcock was summoned to the White House this morning.

After Hitchcock had been closeted with the president for an hour, a statement was issued saying that there had been no friction over the proposal to recommend the government to acquire and operate all telegraph lines as an adjunct to the postal system.

ALUMNI ARE OUTPLAYED.

Basketball Game Won by High School Regulars.

A basket ball game full of exciting plays occurred Saturday evening in the new high school gymnasium between the regular high school team and the alumni team. The teams have been under the coaching direction of C. H. Chapin and showed the result of the few short weeks ofttraining in fast play every part of the game. The regulars, owing to more practice and closer observance of training rules outplayed their opponents in a game which resulted in a score of 35 to 17.

JARBIDGE BIDS FOR FIGHT.

Nevada Mining Camp Offers $100,000 to Land Fight in That Place.

Jarbidge is coming to the front in more ways than one. Last week a syndicate of mining men made a bid for the Johnson-Flynn prize fight, offering to hang up a purse of $100,000 if the fight was pulled off in that camp. If the fight cannot be brought to that place the camp is getting some good advertising at any rate.

GOV. REVIEWS TAX TROUBLES

Asks for State Tax Commission and $2,500 Exemption on Homes.

Points Out Alleged Evils Under Present System and Urges Many Changes in Law. Pays His Respects to Newspapers.

The following is a resume of Governor Hawley's message submitted to a joint session of the legislature at noon Monday:

To the Members of the Senate and House of Representatives:

Most important of all subjects to the citizen is that of taxation. Money must be provided to meet state, county and municipal expenses, and the most difficult government problem is to adjust the amounts assessed and collected so that all taxable property may be proportionately burdened and each citizen pay his full share, neither more nor less of the required revenue.

The constitution of Idaho expressly provides in section 2 of article 7, that: "The legislature shall provide such revenue as may be needful by levying a tax by valuation, so that every person or corporation shall pay a tax in proportion to the value of his, her or its property."

This implies absolute uniformity in the assessment of all taxable property, and that each separate piece or parcel of property, not exempt from taxation, shall bear its proportionate share of the burdens of governmental cost.

It is a wise and salutary provision of our fundamental law, the law as made by the people and not by the legislature, intended to prevent discrimination for or against any kind or class of taxable property, and to prevent favoritism being shown any person or class in any section of the state.

"Full Cash Value."

While the constitution does not provide a fixed rate for assessment purposes but in the provision seeks simply to secure uniformity in the amounts to be paid, our statutes are explicit in regulating the values to be placed upon all property assessed. Section 1652, revised statutes, reads:

"All taxable property must be assessed at its full cash value."

This plain, unequivocal, easily understood section, followed as it is by other sections based upon and intensifying its provisions, makes it the bounden duty of the officers intrusted with the assessment and collection of the revenue to place upon the assessment rolls all property at its full cash value.

Duty Under the Law.

This would seem sufficient to impress upon the officers affected their duty under the law, but the legislature, seemingly impressed with the fear that unless some still more stringent provision was added, some officer might forget his duty and attempt to either favor the taxpayers of his own county, or some of his friends and intimates, therefore added as a part of section 1737 that the assessor of each county, on or before the first day of July of each year, and his deputies as well, should take and subscribe an oath in the county assessment book itself, that the property of the county subject to taxation, "has been listed and assessed on the assessment book, equally and uniformly, according to the best of my judgment, information and belief, at its full cash value."

Much Opposition to Change.

This great reform, successfully carried out against the most bitter opposition that ever assailed a public measure in our state, has, as I anticipated beforehand, brought out fully the many absurdities, contradictions, inconsistencies and improvident provisions of our revenue laws. It has been well said the best method of securing the recall of an obnoxious law is to strictly enforce it. I would add that the most effective way of securing needed changes in the law is by insistently upholding the law and thus informing the lawmakers of its defects. That our system is antiquated and ineffective; that must for the benefit of our people be materially changed in many respects; that radical changes must not only be made in our revenue laws but amendments also had to the constitution of the state, before Idaho can be in accord with the best methods of dealing with the problems of taxation, has been fully demonstrated during the year last past.

Tax Commission.

To secure an impartial and uniform assessment requires the power of final valuation be centered in a tribunal composed of men of different political opinions, selected by reason of their peculiar fitness for the task, and holding their office for a term sufficiently long to prevent their being influenced by suddenly invoked but only temporary public clamor. It is almost impossible for a county assessor, during a two year's term, to acquire the necessary knowledge of values to enable him to intelligently assess all the property of his county; it is absolutely impossible to have a uniform rate of assessment between the counties under a system which leave the question of values with the county commissioners and the assessors, reviewable only by the state board of equalization during a limited session.

Classification of Lands.

This important matter is fully provided for in section 18 of the main bill. The section as presented is original with the commission, but the necessity for such classification has been long felt by the state boards of equalization as well as the county assessors, and will be of great assistance to those officers, as well as to the tax commission.

Quadrennial Assessments.

The main bill provides in section 19 for quadrennial assessments after the year 1914. I believe after considering the subject that the provision is a wise one and that only in isolated instances will there be such changes in value during any four years in the future as to work hardship on either the taxpayer or the county. It is not a vital matter, however, and changes if deemed necessary, can be made without impairing the efficiency of the bill in its entirety.

Assessment of Banks.

Section 77 of the proposed revenue law provides the method of assessing banks by adding undivided profits and surplus to the par value of the shares and deducting the assessed value of real estate belonging to the bank. The present method of permitting the deduction of debts owed is abolished and no fairer way can be found for assessing this class of property. A very large percentage of bank stock has heretofore been exempt practically from payment of taxes by reason of the present law authorizing the stockholder to off-set obligations due by him against the value of his stock.

Delinquent Taxes.

Title 10 of the main bill, sections 128 to 164 inclusive, treats of the important subject of delinquent taxes and provides an entirely new method of ascertaining tax titles. Under our present system our citizens are in continual danger of losing their property through inadvertence and carelessness in the payment of their taxes and many cases have occurred during the past year of peculiar hardship and clearly proving that a reform should be had. The main danger under our present system is due to the fact that the purchaser of the tax title can obtain deed in three years to the property in issue without notice to the real owner. This is remedied in the bill by providing for foreclosure proceedings in a court, and this compels summons to be issued, notice given and the usual time for redemption after judgment and execution. I commend the system as being a happy solution of the present difficulties growing out of the loose methods now prevailing.

Taxes Payable Half Yearly.

An innovation has been made by the provisions of section 132 of the main bill, in that taxes are to be payable twice a year. I believe this a wise and salutary reform and that it should commend itself to your favorable consideration. The laws of both Oregon and Washington contain similar provisions and I understand have worked out well in their practical operation.

Exemptions.

Section 12 of the proposed revenue law treats of exemptions and is worthy in its new provisions of your most careful consideration. The important changes are:

"First. Exemption of improvements on land occupied or used as a home by its owner, in the sum of $2500."

I believe the principle involved is correct; the welfare of the state requires as many home owners as possible. Our poorer citizens should be encouraged to build and own their homes. Nothing can facilitate this in

(Continued on Last Page.)

LAST OF LECTURE COURSE.

Geo. H. Goebel Will Tell of What the Socialists Have Accomplished.

Twin Falls, Ida., Jan. 17th, 1912.

To the Editor of Twin Falls Times, Twin Falls, Idaho.

Dear Sir: Herewith is handed you the notice of the last number on the National Lyceum Lecture Course of the Socialist Committee. Will you kindly give it the prominence you may deem fit. I also give you the picture of the next and last speaker of the course.

GEORGE H. GOEBEL.

The committee of the Twin Falls National Socialist Lyceum Lecture course wish to announce what will likely be their last number of the series of speakers who have made this town within the past two months:

"It is with sincere regret that the scheduled appearance of May Wood Simons, the fourth speaker on the circuit, has been cancelled on account of the serious illness calling her home from Pocatello, to Girard, Kansas. Mr. George H. Goebel will speak at the Lyric theatre on Tuesday night, Jan. 23, 1912, at 8:00 p. m.

Mr. Goebel will give one of the most interesting and instructive speeches, as it will deal directly with what the Socialists are accomplishing in the various places they have been elected to and what they really intend to do when in power.

When you have heard him you will not go away with any prejudice against the Socialist philosophy.

He is an orator of no mean ability, and will hold your attention riveted all the evening. The admission at the door is 25 cents, which gives you a green ticket, and contains a postal card to send away with a selection of any 25 cent book you choose which will be sent to your address free.

H. H. FREEDHEIM,
Sec'y. Committee.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED.

Resolutions of Respect of the Modern Woodmen of America, Camp 10,390.

Whereas, In the divine providence of God it has pleased him to remove from our midst our beloved Neighbor, Chas. J. Walker, be it

Resolved, That the Modern Woodmen of America have lost a beloved Neighbor; and be it further

Resolved, That we as a lodge do extend to the family our sympathy in this, their sad hour of bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That the family be presented with a copy of these resolutions, and that they also be published in the Twin Falls papers, and that a record of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of our lodge.

T. J. DOUGLAS,
P. B. SWINNEY,
EDW. E. HODGES,
Committee.

NEW STREET FLUSHER.

City Makes Purchase for Cleaning Demeat.

A new Studebaker pneumatic street flushing machine was placed upon the job the first of the week. The machine which looks like any ordinary street sprinkling tank, has been tried in a number of western cities with success and Commissioner Spencer thinks that it will give good satisfaction here. The pressure of the water in the city mains is forced into the tank against air pressure, thus giving the water leaving the tank when in operation a force of from forty to fifty pounds, enough to clean the dirt and refuse from the crown of the paving with little trouble.

PLEA FOR THE HOMESTEADERS

Senator Borah Sharply Criticises the Government.

DRAWS COMPARISON BETWEEN U. S. AND CANADA.

Settlers of the West Find An Eloquent Champion in Junior Senator from Idaho.

Washington, Jan. 17.—The cause of the homesteader in the west found an eloquent champion in the United States senate today in Senator Borah of Idaho, who sharply criticised the government for its attitude and drew a sharp comparison between the discouragement settlers receive from the United States and the welcome extended them by Canada.

Senator Borah spoke as follows: "I urge, Mr. President, that our land laws are antiquated and out of date—impractical, harsh and sometimes cruel in their operation. They discourage bona fide settlers, they practically ostracize from our public lands the homesteader of limited means—those whose peculiar province it ought to be our public land laws to serve. They have driven, as the figures which I have called to the attention of the senate show, hundreds of thousands of our best citizens into expatriation. These laws leave the homesteader at the time he gets his title, if he evergets it, stripped, impoverished and discouraged, ready to sell at any price that which he had wanted as a home. These laws have come more to drive the homesteader away, not only before getting title but in his discouragement immediately thereafter, than you can well imagine. These laws do not help the government, they retard the development of the community and they are severe and unjust to the settler.

"When the defects are so apparent, when the operations of the law are so confessedly unjust and unfair is it possible that congress will with the same listless indifference or supine unconcern as has characterized it in the last 20 years, let this session pass without remedying them? If there were any public good to be served by leaving the laws as they are it would be different. Every interest of the community and the government is centered in having these lands reclaimed and occupied by men wide and prosperous settlers. These laws are against that purpose. There is no possible exaggeration in the statement that they do more injury and cause far more misery and suffering than one can well describe. I know that if congress could realize their ineffectiveness, their harshness and their injustice, it would end. Congress ought to earnestly set about to amend these laws. It cannot shift its responsibility to the departments. The departments have enough to bear without this. We have something to do ourselves in order to better conditions and the departments cannot, except in a limited way, better these conditions without our assistance. When we have done our full

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JEROME VS. TWIN FALLS.

Basketball Games Between High School Teams.

Last year Jerome broke even with Twin Falls in the series of basketball games played on the North Side, one team of each school winning a victory. On Friday, January 26, the two schools will measure strength in basketball games which will be played in the high school gymnasium. Two games will be played, one between the boys of the two schools and one between the girls. The high school of this city is showing up better in athletics each year and is worthy of hearty support from the school patrons by attendance at the games.

GOOD SHOW AT ISIS.

Dante's Inferno Proved a Winner—Current Events Monday and Tuesday.

Manager Wilson of the Isis, was very fortunate in being able to present to his patrons Dante's Inferno. The pictures are no doubt the best of the kind ever seen in the city. Both Monday and Tuesday evenings the theatre was crowded to the utmost. On Monday Mr. Wilson was compelled to give three shows in order to accommodate the crowds. For next Monday and Tuesday he will show the Current Event pictures, which are fast becoming a leading feature in moving picture films.

A GOOD HOG AND THE IDAHO FARMER

By E. G. BENNETT

Paper Read Before The State Swine Breeders Convention Twin Falls.

Gentlemen: I do not feel qualified to tell you anything about a hog, but please remember that I was put on this program; it is up to me to say what I think; take it for what it is worth; and by all means be sure to mix a few grains of salt with it.

In introducing this subject, I might say that there is nothing I would so much like to see the Idaho farmer associated with as a good hog, as I am sure he would have a helpful influence over you. We are informed that the Nomadic races do not grow hogs; that the hog is purely the associate of *home-making humanity;* that the American Indian nor the atlatic tribes of wandering proclivities have never yet produced a hog; that his very nature renders him a product of civilization and the associate of progressive mankind, and that is the reason I want to see him identified with the Idaho farmer. It may do the hog some good.

Gentlemen, in introducing a good hog, I do not think it is amiss to enumerate the various breeds that are prominent in this country. They may be divided into two classes—the lard and the bacon types. We are probably more familiar with the lard type, in this class belongs the Chester White, Poland China, Berkshire, Hampshire, and Duroc Jersey. Also the Essex Swine and the mule footed hogs might be classified with the lard type, although I do not believe they would be considered as prominent breeds of this country.

The Chester White breed originated in Chester county, Pa., *about the* beginning of the last century; was the result of crossing the Big Chinas with white pigs from Bedfordshire, England—which were of Yorkshire descent. The Chester White is a large breed, strong, though fine in bone, thrifty, with very deep and lengthy bodies. They should be pure white in color and where *black spots occur on* the skin, should not be covered with colored hair. The head has a fine snout with broad face, slightly dished and the ears pendant. The jowl is light and the neck short and deep. Depth of chest is a very desirable Chester White characteristic, and this should also be a feature of the body. The shoulder should fit smutly to the body and its width should be almost uniform with that of the body and hind quarter, the Chester White breeders paying particular attention to uniformity in body lines, desiring as nearly as possible to have the girth over the heart *equal to that around the* flank. The blood of the Chester White is very strong; crossing them with other breeds will oftentimes produce pure white pigs for several generations.

The American breed of the Poland China swine originated in the Ohio River Valley about 1830. It had for its ancestry a large coarse hog that was broken in color, being mostly mixed white and black. The improvement of the last forty years has resulted in producing an extremely symmetrical hog, with early maturing qualities. The modern type shows unusual plumpness which makes the width of body remarkable, giving the appearance of undue shortness. The color is black with a few white markings. These consist preferably of a splash on the face, four white feet, and white on tip of tail. The head is small, slightly dished and runs to a fine snout. The shoulder is well covered on top, *the girth full, ribs* well sprung and deep. The hind quarter very full, with deep ham. The desirability of plumpness in all parts should not lead to undue shortness of body, nor lack of length in the hindquarters. And that is one thing you want to watch in all breeds of the land type—undue refinement. You won't have to watch for it in the bacon type. When you get a bacon hog the trouble is to like for a tree. The legs of a Poland China hog should be straight and strong and the pastern, or ankle as we might call it, strong, so that the hog appears to stand on its tip toes. This is more pronounced in all other of the lard type breeds.

The Berkshire is an old English breed. No one but a bull-headed Englishman could get the snout that is so characteristic of that breed. I am English so I am qualified to speak as I do. If they do not have quite enough will soon have to commence feeding through funnels, *but we will have to* give them credit for two things—one, a very good hog, and the other, the small percentage of snout to the body without over refinement in the latter. During the early part of the last century the Berkshire was of a reddish brown color; with brown or black spots; the ears large and pendulous over the eyes. The modern type of the Berkshire shows many changes from the old, as it represents a hog that is black in color with white on face, feet and tip of tail, and with the ears short, pointed and erect, so they can hear feed when it comes down the feed trunnel. The back of the Berkshire should be broad and straigh, full over the shoulder; loin thick and large, and the hams especially full. I am attempting to give you only a few of the characteristics, those that distinguish the various breeds. In the Berkshire straightness in lines, and trimness and smoothness over all parts are the leading *characteristics. These should be* strongly in evidence along the back, and the hindquarters should come out square to the tail and be full.

The Hampshire breed is coming into considerable prominence in certain portions of the middle west. I will confess I do not know much about them, but they must have some excellent qualities which make them particularly adaptable to the districts mentioned on account of their increasing popularity in those sections. If I should venture a guess as to their origin I would say they are a cross between a sucker fish and a Dutch belted cow, as they are black in color with a pure white band or belt just back the shoulders, and they seem to me resemble a cow quite likely, if you get acquainted with the Hampshire they have a real decent snout, and that is the main thing, gentlemen, get acquainted with your hogs, and regardless of their breed and the *dislikes of others, if you like them,* and they have proven to you to be alright, you will put just as many pounds of pork on the market for the *same amount of feed as the other fel*low. I hope there is a Hampshire breeder here, because we will learn something about a Hampshire when I get through and that is what we are here for. As I said before they must be alright or they would not be increasing in popularity as rapidly as they are, and my sarcastic references should be attributed to my own ignorance.

The Duroc Jersey is a cross between the Jersey Swine of New Jersey and the Durocs of New York. At the National Swine Breeders' convention held in 1872 these two breeds were classified in the families of red swine with similar characteristics. The Duroc was then stated, being finer in bone and quality than the other reds. Previous to that time the Jersey Reds had been bred in New Jersey for over fifty years. The most popular color for this breed is a deep cherry red, without any markings. The type most preferred is that of a very compact hog, extremely smooth in all parts and very close to the ground. The head is fine, neck short and thick; the shoulder full; yet smooth with the body. The back slightly arched, wide and strong; the hips deep and the hindquarter very plump and full, though somewhat short. The legs should be short, straight, and strong, permitting the frame to approach close to the ground. The type is that of a early maturing hog that will dress a high percentage of valuable cuts.

The bacon type of hogs is best represented in this country by the Yorkshire and Tamworth breeds, both English hogs. There are three varieties of Yorkshires—the large, middle and small, all white in color. Practically all of the Yorkshires in this country are of the large type. The large Yorkshire is descended from the old English hog, which was white in color, with a few black spots. It was bred *principally in Yorkshire. Both the* White Chinese pigs, introduced at an early date in England, and the Neopolitan hogs, were used upon the native stock. The Middle Yorkshire originated by crossing the small and large varieties. The small Yorkshire is an off-shoot of the large variety, containing a large percentage of Chinese blood. The improved Yorkshire retains the hardiness and prolificacy of the old English hog, and has improved in symmetry, flesh and early maturity through the Chinese cross. They are strong in bone, deep and long in body. They have thick bellies well mixed meat and long sides, points that indicate good bacon quality. The middle Yorkshire is claimed to be finer in bone and quality, with a smaller quantity of offal. The small Yorkshire are finer in quality, possess more symmetry and are more compact in form, and while these features contribute to their early maturity, do not *enable them to attain the heavy* weights of the other Yorkshires.

The Tamworth breed has been bred with considerable care during the last sixty years without any infusion of foreign blood, consequently they are very uniform as to color and type. The color is of a deep cherry red or dark chestnut. The breeders select to the type that is favorable for bacon production—that is, a hog that is exceedingly light in offal, with a long trim body and especially smooth, covered with firm flesh, indicating a desirable mixture of fat and flesh. The head should be slim, snout fine and medium duly long. The ear is appropriate size for the head, with neck sharp between the ears and swelling easily to cover a deep shoulder smoothly. Depth of shoulder is desirable, but the shoulders as in other breeds, should not bulge out beyond the body or the hips to any appreciable extent. The shoulders do not make good meat and you had better have the surplus, if any, further back in the body. The back should be long and strong, considerably rounded with an ascending line from the shoulder to the loin, and a corresponding line from there down to the tail. Width of back is not so important in a bacon hog, but the ribs should drop deep as possible, the sides giving good depth. The hind quarters are not wide, as is the land hog, but length of ham should be watched for. The breeders especially desire a long lean, fleshed firmly towards the hock, without evidence of fat.

The bacon type of hog, I believe, is much misunderstood, particularly so by us who have been accustomed to hog raising in the corn belt. I believe they just as effectively answer certain requirements of the industry, as the lard hog serves other purposes, although I will admit I still cling to the lard type. They are raised almost exclusively in Canada and the northern portion of this country, although they seem to be quite successful in climates such as this. Probably a number of you saw the Tamworth hog on the recent demonstration train, which weighed 350 pounds at eight and a half months of age, which is certainly a very satisfactory growth.

Gentlemen, if there is anything I do not like it is urgent advice as to the breed of hogs I shall raise—suggestions are alright. As to who my wife *shall be and what breed of hogs I shall* raise, are two tender spots with me, although please keep that dark as I may want to get married one of these days and some women object to such comparisons. Take the breed that you like, and more important than the breed, get good families or type of the breed you choose. It is an undisputed fact that the improved types of hog will produce more flesh for the same amount of grain than the scrub. No one will attempt to contradict that, it is a simple proposition. Invest $3 in a good low and set back $4 or $5. Expend $3 in feed for a scrub and relize $2. That is the result of actual demonstration. You cannot afford to experiment with poor stock with the price that feed has commanded of recent years.

The hog business may be divided into two divisions—the breeder and stock raiser who fattens hogs for the market. The former adheres to type, *as at least we hope so. The latter* wants an animal that will put on the greatest weight with a given amount of feed, whether it be offal, shoulders, bone, legs or tail. Let us draw the line direct from the breeder to the consumer. What does the consumer want? He desires especially loin, bacon and ham. Assuming that conditions will be so adjusted that the hog giving the greatest percentage of these valuable cuts will command a relatively higher market price, which it does at the present time to a limited degree, but which I believe will be more pronounced in the future, will it not be more profitable to raise such a hog, providing you do not sacrifice to too marked a degree of prolificacy and vigor of constitution. It takes just as much feed to make shoulder, loin, lean, offal and bone as it does the choicest cuts. It is up to the breeders to successfully work out the types that will produce animals giving these desired qualities, because the man feeding for market cannot be expected to do so *under the present market conditions.* He is considering merely the present situation, but, as is quite often the case, he may find it desirable to gradually work his brood sows onto *the* market, and purchase new breeding stuff. It is up to the breeder to develop the type, and when that is done it will be only a short time until the hogs on our markets will be most desirable, as every progressive stock raiser fully realizes that he must have good blood in the stock producing the animals he is feeding for the market. One cross of pure blood animals of different breeds, he knows, may be excellent, but that when he gets beyond that he stands a good chance of getting a bunch of mongrels, and he must go back to the breeder for his breeding stock; consequently the breeder has a good hold on the situation so far as type is concerned.

I have burdened you with brief classifications of the various breeds as *outlined by the various swine record* associations, not original with me, and I am now going to impose upon you my views of a good hog, and for the sake of hospitality, I will agree with you that my opinion does not amount to much. When it comes to this hog breeding business, I am somewhat of an outlaw, as I believe there are only *two kinds of hogs, the lard and the* bacon types, that is, that if one feature is especially desirable in one breed or lard type, it is just as much needed in any of the other breeds of the lard type. Consequently, in selecting hogs with the view of purchasing or it selecting to a uniform type for a herd, I would use the same general rules for the lard type as I would for what the breed. My remarks in this connection will be confined to the lard type as my experience has all been confined to the lard hog.

The first feature I look at is the back. The back should be slightly arched—*at any rate should not be* swayback, unless it is a good old brood sow that has raised 20 pigs a year for seven years—then it is alright. The straighter the side lines that back carries from shoulder to ham, the better. I certainly like to see the loin as wide as the shoulder, although it is exceptional that you get it. The top of the hips should be on a horizontal line with the top of the shoulder. The under line of the body should parallel the back. The ham be practically straight, carried out to the jowl, the latter being slightly full.

The next point with we is the feet, to which I believe I pay more attention than the average breeder and possibly more than is necessary. In any but an aged hog they should stand right up on their tip-toes. If they are down on their pasterns, or ankles, a weakness is indicated. If an aged hog stands up well on its toes it has my admiration. Outside this country where *we have an abundance of good alfalfa* range it is certainly important that their feet be good, as a hog that is weak on its pasterns will not rustle to the same extent as a hog with good feet, and will not carry the weight intended of it. The legs should be straight, short, and strong. In walking the leg should move straight forward instead of with a swinging action. The hind legs should be as good as the fore legs, as this raises the hips higher than the shoulders, although this is quite a common fault and not what I would consider very objectionable.

I like to see the ribs not only well sprung, but the sides carried down straight and deep. I do not want any triangular shaped bodies. The body should be of good length, but I do not believe in extremes. Often times a hog, on account of its great width of back, appears to be short, when such is not the case. The girth around the heart should not be restricted. A large *heart girth indicates good feeding* capacity and strength of constitution. The head should be set right in the shoulders—that is, have the body give the appearance of commencing right at the ears. I do not like a long snout. The shorter it is the better, but I will admit there are a lot of good length brood sows with long snouts, and they are alright, especially so, if crossed with a refined boar, but you should breed away from the long snout as rapidly as possible. At the present time a long snout is usually accompanied by coarseness and great strength of constitution, while the especially short snout often indicates over-refinement, although I believe by careful and judicious selection the fine, short snout can be had without sacrificing the more important parts of the anatomy.

In the boar I like pronounced masculinity. I believe about the quickest method of describing masculinity is to say that a boar should look like a boar, and not like a sow.

In fancy horses and cattle we want some style, and why not in hogs; consequently it is desirable to have a nicer ear, especially in breeding stock. The ear, except with a Berkshire as I wouldn't carry with a bull-headed Englishman, should extend straight forward about one-third its length and then drop in a pendant, and with it a clear, prominent eye. I am referring to show types now. Lots of hogs with eyes that are not discernible make good pork producers. Remember the eyes and ears are simply fancy touches and for practical purposes too much should not be paid to them, but you must have them in the show ring.

Next comes general appearance. The hog should be in proper proportion, and if anything, with the valuable cuts exaggerated. The meat should be evenly laid, not bunchy, although this is largely affected by the method of feeding. But above all this you want an early maturing, prolific, vigorous hog, *and if you don't get that* your work as a breeder is for naught. When I speak of early maturity I mean a hog that will attain a weight of 250 pounds at eight and half to nine months of age. Now, if I were buying feeders, which is an uncommon practise in the hog business, figuratively speaking I would go into a hog lot and whenever a pig, upon being scratched, would lie down on its side, and "whoof, whoof," that's the one I would be inclined to select as its disposition would be favorable to quick fattening.

I am not recommending any definite rules for you to follow, simply give you my opinion. My purpose is to raise these questions in your own mind and let you work them out for yourself. No one can stand up here on this platform and lay down definite rules for you to follow that will insure success of the hog business for you unless you like the hog, like the work, *and mix a little brains with the slop.* He like the old Poland China breeder back in Iowa who, if he did not pork, neither did he permit his family to do so, which was the great sorrow of that good household. One of his neighbors was greatly surprised one day, upon questioning him concerning the matter, to have him reply that he wasn't a canibal and that none of his family would be if he could help it.

There are unlimited opportunities in the hog breeding industry. You will make a success of it if you like the business and study the suggestions of others, working those matters out for yourself. The breeders back in Nebraska, Iowa, and Illinois, have no lead over you. They have been raising hogs for sixty years or more, though it is very seldom you hear of them producing a 1400-pound hog at 20 months of age, yet back in 1868 a breeder in Connecticut fed two hogs under the direction of the department *of agriculture. One weighed* 1357 pounds at twenty and one-half months of age and the other 1462 pounds—why cannot you do that today? You want early maturity in a hog. These two hogs weighed 311 pounds and 343 pounds respectively at six months of ago. You don't hear of that being done very often at the present time. I *would like to see the breeders of Idaho* set the pace for this whole country, and there is absolutely no reason why you cannot do it as all conditions here for hogs raising, as I believe Mr. McAllister will point out to you, are as favorable, or more so, than in any other part of the country, but you need good stock to start with, and its cost will soon be returned in the breeding stock it produces.

As I remember it, the subject of this discussion is "A Good Hog and the Idaho Farmer." Probably it would have been equally as appropriate and just as easily understood if it had been "*A Good Hog and a Good Farmer,*" but at any rate I am going back to the same detailed description of the Idaho farmer as I have the hog, but there is one thing I am going to prove to you and that is that the Idaho farmer can better afford a good hog than any other farmer in the United States.

According o the government statistics, during the year 1909, this country produced 47,000,000 hogs, of which the great, grand, and glorious state of Idaho contributed 140,000 head, about one-third of one per cent. Now, I do not say a comparison on that basis is not fair, but but a small area of the state is in cultivation. Then let us make a comparison with the acerage in actual cultivation to feed adaptable to the hog. In the state of Idaho there were eight pigs raised to each eighty acres in actual cultivation to such crops. When we consider the large herds in the state, this would leave a portion of the ranches without hogs at *very few, and I will venture to say* that the by-products from such ranches, that otherwise would be practically wasted, would support double or treble the number of hogs and if I am right in this it would increase the production of the state by more than one million dollars. That would go a long ways in taking care of the taxes we are complaining of so bitterly, but please do not understand me as attempting to shield the farmer, as that is a bigger job than I want to tackle.

Let us make a comparison with several of the greatest hog states of the country: Iowa heads the list with value of pork produced in 1909, $172,000,000. Nebraska produced $35,000,000 in pork, and Idaho slightly more than $1,000,000. But that comparison is hardly fair to Idaho because a great percentage of the state is not in cultivation, so a comparison of the value of pork produced per acre of actual feed produced that sustains a hog *would serve as a better criterion.* In Iowa for every dollars worth of pork produced there was raised $3.30 worth of feed; in Nebraska for every dollar's worth of pork, $3.60 in feed, and in Idaho for every dollar's worth of pork, $50.00 worth of feed. You will note the Iowa farmer found it advantageous to convert 15 times as much of his feed into pork, and the Nebraska farmer 10 times as much, as the Idaho farmer, and if we do not have that country beat for hog raising, both in the production of grain, alfalfa and clover pasture, climate and markets, I will quit. In Nebraska for the year 1909 the corn crop averaged 25 bushels to the acre, for which the farmer received an average of about 1 cent per lb. In Idaho the same year barley averaged 40 bushels to the acre, for which the farmer received approximately 1 cent per lb. and I would not trade barley for corn any day in the year. A comparison this year would show conditions for producing Idaho pork much more favorable than the 1909 comparison, as the average Nebraska 1911 corn crop will probably run less than 15 bushels to the acre, costing the feeder considerably more than 1 cent per lb. I know we do not have the barley this year but we have other grains that are fully as valuable as the Nebraska farmer raised his corn, and it is our own fault that we do not have an abundance of barley. As the Irishman says, "We have got to take the habit down here of raising a whole lot of one thing one year, and the next year raising a whole lot of another thing, and consequently we always have a whole lot of one thing and a whole lot of nothing of other things." And, that's the way it is with the barley this year. Just as soon as we become more diversified, keep a cow and hog, and raise the feed they need, we will be alright.

The climate is such in the middle west that two litters per year from brood sows is usually impractical, not so much because the sows have to wade through the mud five or six months of the year, but because you cannot get two litters a year and have weather at both farrowing times favorable to the growth of young pigs. A fall pig back here is usually considered too expensive to raise. A number of the successful stock raisers do not attempt it. I will admit that he have winter here, but it is accompanied by so much sunshine, which is essential to the growth of a young pig, and we have good pasture for half again as long a period as in the middle west. I think it is not only practicable but desirable to raise two litters a year in this country and by feeding and taking care of your brood sow properly she will bring through both litters in good shape.

As Dean Carlyle has stated, approximately $16,000,000 worth of pork products were imported into the territory west of the Rocky Mountains during the year 1910. That means for every five hogs consumed, two were raised here, and three imported. You boast of your potato crop and yet it took practically the entire potato crop to pay for the pork you didn't produce. In speaking to you, I refer to the territory west of the Rocky Mountains, of which Idaho is no small part. If our neighboring states do not waken up Idaho can make up this deficit and do it handily, and why not? If the Nebraska farmer can afford to buy your hay at $15 to $20 per ton, for which you receive $4 to $5 per ton in the stack, feed as expensive grain as the Idaho farmer, ship his hogs to Portland, South Omaha, Kansas City, and Chicago, and of which annually $16,000,000 worth of pork products from the latter markets is reshipped to us—why can't you do it? Hardly a week passes but that hogs enroute from Nebraska and Kansas to the Portland market pass through Idaho, several million dollars worth annually. Why do you not furnish this product instead of waiting for cars and buyers and paying heavy freight charges on bulky feed stuffs, which might just as well be concentrated in meat. You lament the fact that you do not have packing industries in the immediate vicinity. You cannot expect them until you produce the product. Why, not more than thirty years ago back in southeastern Nebraska, my grandfather was hauling hogs thirty miles to a shipping point, and from there they were sent to Chicago, which in those times, was farther away than Chicago is from Idaho today. That never would make a hog country, would always be too far from the markets, yet today it takes five hours to transport the hogs from the feed lot to one of the best markets in the country—South Omaha, and that has been the condition for fifteen years or more. You cannot expect the packers of Portland to provide an increased capacity so long as they must depend largely upon hogs from the central western states to take care of the current local trade. You cannot expect to do this until you put them in a position to compete with the eastern packer who has the western freight tariff to pay on simply the dressed product, while the Portland packer so long as he is required to ship from the middle west must pay it on the live weight. The slump in price on the Portland market the last few days indicates no over supply in this territory. Why, less than one month ago the buyers could not find hogs in sight to supply the local trade and it was necessary to go to Nebraska for seven carloads, paying one-quarter cent above the central western markets, and assuming the heavy freight charges to the coast. So long as this condition exists you cannot expect them to provide a capacity that will promptly take care of the peak of the supply—it is up to you entirely. Just the minute this becomes a great hog producing section you will find large packing industries at your doors, and your markets uniform.

Gentlement, there is no one who can so well afford a good hog as the Idaho farmer, and no one can look forward to more satisfactory results from a good hog when properly handled, than the same gentleman—the Idaho farmer.

MONEY FOR DESIRABLE CITY LOANS. C. A. Robinson. Jan 16

SANITARY CONDITONS IN IDAHO

Address of James H. Wallis to Grocers and Hardware Men.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen:

Thanks to the kindness of those having your program in hand, I have been allowed to select my own subject for the talk I am scheduled to give here this afternoon. It is almost paradoxical to ask a Pure Food man to talk to a bunch of hardware dealers, but you have come to my relief by inviting to meet with you the grocers of our State, so that what I may have to say I will try and make of some value to all classes assembled here. I thought a few words by way of introduction along the lines of general sanitary conditions in your places of business might be of some profit. As the official charged with the enforcement of all sanitary laws, I take a great *interest in my official inspections* over the State to encourage all classes of business men with whom I come in contact, to be clean; not only in their general appearance when on duty behind the counter, but also in their stores and warehouses, in their cellars and alleys. It has been said that "Cleanliness is next to Godliness," but I am constrained to confess that godliness seems away in the distance with some of our stores. I am sometimes led to think that some men have no respect for themselves, let alone for those with whom they come in *contact. For instance, an excellent* woman, the proprietor of a hotel in a small town, became absolutely discouraged with the unsanitary conditions prevailing in the immediate neighborhood of her hostelry. She wrote me, that "Just across the street from my hotel there is a livery stable that has not been cleaned for years. The accumulation of filth is rotted and the stench is terrible. The flies swarm by the millions, and altogether it is offensive and a disease producing condition. I am trying to keep my place clean and attractive, but here is a *neighbor who is determined to tear* down the town and injure business through his uncleanliness. Our Health Officer is of no value. He seems not to know a bit more of sanitation than Balnam's ass did of Hebrew grammar." This lady was doing her best to keep her little hotel clean and healthy. She had the windows of her few bedrooms screened, and also screen doors on her dining room, and while this protection kept out the flies, yet her guests at night, during the warm summer evenings, anxious to get a breath of fresh air, could not open their windows, because of the odor that flowed in from the condition that was maintained by a thoughtless and dirty citizen across the street.

We have found some restaurants with the most vile conditions existing in the back part of their establishments, and I have felt sorry for some of you traveling men who have to leave a comfortable home, with its clean, well-cooked food, and live at some of the places we have been inspecting in Idaho the last year. We have found men operating some of these places who should be sent to jail for permitting the filthy conditions we have found existing, for it is absolutely criminal to feed men with food we have found in some of these establishments. All kinds of meat is run through sausage machines, which are hardly ever cleaned out, and in which cockroaches run riot, and where flies feed on the particles of meat left from one meal to another, breeding infection and disease. Tea and coffee in bulk is exposed to the dirt and dust, and even found to contain dead flies, which are more often boiled, than found by the person making the tea or coffee. Ice-boxes, in which the meats are kept are hardly ever washed out, and become foul smelling, destroying the flavor of the food products they contain. Cats are found sleeping on tops of sacks of flour or on the pastry table, and in many cases dogs have free access to the kitchen. It is safe to say that in at least 30 per cent of the restaurants we have inspected, we have found some of the conditions here pointed out, and yet there are some who imagine we are a little too harsh in the enforcement of the law when we arrest keepers of such places and insist on them being heavily fined.

We have inspected grocery stores where the conditions were a sad reflection upon the persons operating them. As we entered the door there would be a box of dried peaches open to the public view with absolutely no covering of any kind. Boxes of apples, grapes, berries and other fruit were exposed for sale, with no covering, and placed where children and patrons of the store might handle them as they saw fit. The cheese would rarely be under a proper cover. French mixed candies would be found behind the counter in open boxes, and an open barrel of ginger snaps at the side. The place might be screened, but inadequately, so that there were myriads of flies surrounding everything that was exposed. In an attempt to lessen the number of flies, sticky fly-paper would be found laying upon the counters and other open spaces. The windows would be covered with fly specks, which could be readily seen, and so in truth, did they cover everything else exposed, although you could not see them as plainly as on the window. A cat would be found, whose favorite lounging place was upon the counter, alongside the cheese, so as to keep the mice AWAY. Customers bring their dogs into such a store and they nose over everything they can possibly get at, and occasionally disturb the cat. I have seen cases where the livery for the grocery store was kept at the back part, and when the wind was in the right direction, it would be no trouble to find where the horses were stabled.

We might be asked "Why do people patronize establishments which are kept in such conditions?" Frequent complaints are received in which the writers speak after the following manner, "It is absolutely sickening to buy supplies at such dirty stores." Again, "I am made sick every time I enter this store." In reply to such complaints we always ask why such people give their patronage to a nasty, dirty store. As yet, no answer has ever been received. Such insanitary establishments would quickly disappear from the earth, if the people would even to a moderate degree, discriminate in favor of clean places. In one town in particular, I recently found an extra clean grocery store, in fact, it was a model, and after commending the proprietor, I asked him if he did not find that his care and cleanliness was appreciated by the people. He replied, "I bought this store a short time ago, when it was not so clean and very untidy, but I was doing a good business, I have held my own, but I must say I seem not to have profited by the extra pains for cleanliness I have taken." In that same town I found a most untidy grocery store which was well patronized. *In my humble opinion, the people of* such a community, should, in their own interests, give the clean grocery their hearty support.

In another town were two doctors. The one had a very dirty office. The term "dirty" is not strong enough to cover it, yet this doctor had a big practice, and number of patients, including mothers of children, were waiting to secure medical attention. Only a stone's throw away, was a younger practitioner who had a very clean and tastily arranged office. Bright linoleum was on the floors; growing plants in the windows, some clean magazines were orderly arranged on the table, and the doctor himself was neat and clean. He was a gentleman, too, and in a brief conversation it was plain to see he was well equipped for the practice of medicine. But patients were not waiting for his services. Can it be that people generally prefer dirty doctors and dirty offices? Why do not all people discriminate always in favor of clean stores, clean dealers, clean doctors and clean surroundings generally? If cleanliness is essential to godliness, it ought to follow that godliness is not present when uncleanliness exists. So that with godliness absent too, the question of honesty and morality may be doubted. Is there not a lesson to be gained by the hardware men in all this? Will not cleanliness apply with as much force to your places of business? Should not as much pains be taken in keeping your stock of goods clean, your show windows clean, the back of your counters and your floor well swept, and the sweepings and rubbish put away in a well covered ash can? What do you do with the paper and excelsior, and straw and other material that comes from around the goods shipped to you? Is it swept into a corner of your backroom, or swept outside the rear of your place of business to be a reflection on your cleanliness and a menace to your neighbor, *who takes a pride in keeping* the back of his premises clean, as well as a dangerous risk to fire? These are all questions of vital importance in the carrying on of your business. I often wonder that fire insurance companies do not cancel the policy of some dealers who are guilty of the very things I have spoken of, especially when it is considered that some of you deal in oils and other inflammable articles. Certainly your policies would be endangered if a conscientious insurance inspector was to visit you at such times.

The way you run your business is your best or your worst advertisement. If you are not getting as many customers as you should get, then you are not doing the proper things to attract trade. A business properly run advertises itself and attracts trade. If careless methods are used you cannot expect the best results. To run your business properly does not require expert advice, but thought and attention. Your success depends on what other people think of you and your business methods. In figuring out how you can attract more trade, put yourself in the position of the public and look at yourself and your business as they look at you.

A clean sidewalk, especially on stormy days, is sure to attract the attention of the passer-by, which will naturally draw his attention to the windows. Always make it a point to keep your sidewalk clean. Keep your windows clean inside and out. Change your window displays often. Many times customers coming into your store to buy some particular article will have their attention called to some other article in your windows, and buy things that they originally did not intend to purchase. Use neat, attractive signs in your windows, calling attention to prices and particular bargains or specialties. In this connection, I want to compliment in the highest terms the hardware dealers of Boise for their tidy methods and unique window displays.

Clean floors, show cases and counters attract trade. The surest way to promote cleanliness is to have a good light. Proper ventilation is very important. People are often unconscious *of good ventilation, but bad ventilation* is undesirable and very unhealthy. Keep your store well lighted inside as well as out. A well lighted store is always attractive to people passing. When customers come into your store they appreciate your showing your goods to advantage. Remember that unusual things attract trade and advertise your business. You must not be absurd, but you can do unusual things without doing ridiculous things.

People like to see employees with clean collars, and like to see goods handled by clean hands. Have plenty of soap and water always at hand so that your employees can have facilities for keeping clean. The best advertising in the world is "mouth to mouth" advertising. Treat your customers so well that they will tell their friends about you and your business and advise them to deal with you. This is the cheapest and best advertising in the world. You have often heard it said "A satisfied customer is the best advertisement." This is absolutely true. You know that satisfied customers talk favorably about your business, and either dissatisfied customer either do not talk at all, or talk unfavorably.

It is so with the town you live in. If the hotel is clean and wholesome, the traveling man has a good word for it wherever he goes. If the restaurants serve good, clean, wholesome food, and the stores are kept scrupulously clean, the windows show originality in the displays made, and the streets and alleys are kept clean, then the town is known wherever you go. Someone has said: "The kind of city a city is, may be known by the alleys it keeps. The kind of city a city is, may be known by the number of flies it keeps. The kind of city a city is, may be known by the amount of spit on the sidewalks. The kind of city a city is, may be known by the number and size of the manure piles it keeps. The kind of city a city is, may be known by the number of dilapidated fool smelling livery stables it keeps. The kind of city a city is, may be known by the insanitary school houses it keeps. The kind of city a city is, may be known by the amount of garbage it don't collect and dispose of in a sanitary way. The kind of city a city is, may be known by the number of loafers and spitters."

Of course, some people go through this world and attach very little importance to the value of sanitary conditions, such as I have been speaking about; but not so with a man I once heard tell of, who was called, like possibly I am by some, "A Sanitary Crank." But to give you an idea of how observing he was, I quote from his words narrating the conditions he claimed to have seen in one cafe. He says:

"I have seen a waiter wipe his sweaty forehead with the towel he carried on his arm for wiping dishes.

"I have seen knives, forks and spoons had been used a short time before, simply wiped on a not-too clean ten-towel without even dipping them in water.

"I have seen tumblers after having been used at table, simply wiped with a not too clean ten-towel without even dipping them in water.

"I have seen knives, forks, spoons and tumblers, after use at table, rensed with greasy, yellowish dish water and then wiped with a ten-towel which was an approach to rubber roofing in color.

"I have seen restaurant kitchen help pass hands through their hair and then handle sliced bread.

"I have seen two mice jump out of a bread box and the sliced bread thereon sent to the table as if nothing had happened to it.

"I have seen a waiter pick two flies out of a glass of milk with his fingers, and then place it on the table to be drank by a child.

"I have seen a cook at a nickel-bound grill in white cap and coat, insert his finger in his mouth to scratch the interior surface and upon removal immediately pick up a nice porter house steak and place it on the broiler.

"I have seen flies proceed direct from a spittoon to a bowl of berries on the counter, which were waiting there to be served when called for.

"I have seen a cook change his shoes and socks in his kitchen and then, without washing his hands, proceed with the handling of food.

"I have seen a bowl of sugar split upon the floor, then picked up with the hands and carried directly to the table.

"I have seen a basket of lettuce sitting on the floor in a restaurant kitchen, and a dog belonging to the cook, but, never mind—

"I have already probably seen too *much* and will cease with the observation that we eat heaps of microbes without receiving any harm and then again, harm does result."

In looking over the advertisements in the most excellently printed book containing your programme, I must confess my surprise that not one of you thought of taking advantage of the short weight campaign we are waging in Idaho, to advetise your scales and measures. We are constantly in receipt of letters, telephone calls and personal calls, mostly from housewives, asking us where they can *buy a cheap pair of scales* which are accurate—and which we can recommend. Of course we would not be justified in recommending one make of scale over another, with this exception, that we warn them not to buy spring scales, as they are not reliable. We have made over 500 inspections the past six months and we are more convinced than ever that we are justified in giving this advice. A pair of balances are the best thing for the home, as well as the average store.

The wholesaler should be compelled to furnish a guarantee to the retailer, *that every measure and every weight* sold by him are perfect under the laws. I often receive letters from merchants stating they anticipate closing a deal for a certain make of scales, and asking what I would recommend in the premises. All I can tell them is to get a guarantee from the shipper, such as I have here mentioned, which is a reasonable protection.

In selling scales, show the buyers how to adjust them. It is surprising to hear how often we are met with this remark, when we catch a dealer using a scale out of adjustment, "Well, how would you fix it? We have tried, but we cannot do it." Of course, it is but a minute or two's work, in most cases, to make such scales read correct. Of course, we feel reasonably assured that every dealer using scales knows how to keep them in adjustment, but if they do not we advise them to learn how, for it will save them lots of trouble, both in loss of reputation and loss of money.

Our department of weights and measures is open to every dealer, and we invite you to come and test your scales, and your weights and measures, by the official standards. If your weights show a shortage, have them repaired and sealed. If your measures are not true, discard them, and get some that comply with the law. When you sell a dealer or housewife any of these goods, advise them *to do the same thing*. But, above all things, advertise the fact to the consuming public that it is money in their pockets to equip their homes with a small pair of balances and measures.

Just a word with regard to our law on oils, for I understand most of you gentlemen are dealing with this class of goods, and we feel you should be given an opportunity to protect yourselves. While it is true, ignorance of the law is no excuse and would not save you from prosecution, still we want to take every opportunity we can of explaining the law that affects all *classes of business with which we* have to do, then there can be no excuse.

Section 1140 of the Revised Codes of Idaho reads as follows:

"No person, persons, firm, corporation or corporations, shall hereafter import or bring into the State, either personally, or by any clerk, servant or agent, or shall sell, offer for sale, or have in possession for sale, any illuminating oil adulterated in any manner other than benzole, benzine, gasoline, naphtha and distillates, which on the application of a well-lighted taper or similar flame will take fire and burn at a temperature below that of one hundred and twenty degrees Fahrenheit's thermometer. The instrument in which the degrees of fire test shall be made shall be the C. Tagliabue oil pyrometer or some other instrument equally accurant. It is hereby declared to be the true intent and meaning

(Continued On Page 7.)

Applications for Grazing Permits.

NOTICE is hereby given that all applications for permits to graze cattle, horses and sheep within the HUMBOLDT NATIONAL FOREST during the season of 1913 must be filed in my office at Elko, Nevada, on or before February 15, 1913. Full information in regard to the grazing fees to be charged and blank forms to be used in making application will be furnished upon request.

C. S. THOMEMAN, Supervisor.

Jan 9 to Feb 6

Choice District Ranch for Trade.

For Twin Falls property or city lots. H. Dygert, owner, Twin Falls.

Jan 9-tf

Twin Falls Times

Published Twice a Week, Tuesdays and Fridays, in the Gaut-Holohan Building, Main Street.

WILBUR S. HILL
Editor and Publisher.

Member of Eastern Idaho Press Club.

INDEPENDENT REPUBLICAN.

Entered as Second Class Matter as a Semi-Weekly, Oct. 18, 1910.

Subscription Rates.

One year, in advance.....$2.00
Six months 1.00

TEL. 38.

The subscription books of the TIMES are open to the inspection of advertisers.

Henry Watterson, seer of the Democracy, in a press interview, says that Woodrow Wilson is not a statesman, only a mere schoolman. Of course Watterson ought to know the difference between the two without a doubt, but his estimate of the popular governor of New Jersey will possibly be taken with a grain of caution by the rank of the Democracy, which believes in many of the reforms the schoolman Wilson is advocating. As a matter of fact, both Republicans and Democrats are looking for something besides a statesman or a man with judicial calm and poise, who halts between two opinions until there is no time left for action. A pedagogue with fixed convictions and a mind to carry them out would be a relief after four years of blowing hot and cold on the part of one of the so-called statesmen of our modern times. There would at least be the knowledge that certain things would be attempted with the intent to succeed.

The governor's message read before the legislature personally adds little to what has appeared from his versatile pen on the same subject. Cash value must be enforced. Constitutional rights with regard to the levy by the legislature should be quietly overlooked. A very liberal share of the document is given to the traducers of the "By the Eternal" harmony plan and some attention to conditions which cash value has brought about. The message, getting down to basis of needs, could have been written and delivered in ten to fifteen minutes, and the balance is in the form of an apology for a condition which is not due to his own folly, but to the fool laws with which he so carelessly tinkered. Pernicious taxation according to the governor, does not include anything that has transpired during his activity as the state chief executive. Between the lines can be read a mute admission of his mistake which makes legislative action necessary.

Postmaster General Hitchcock in his recommendation for government ownership of the telegraph lines is evidently after something bigger than a cabinet position. His recommendation strikes at one of the big monopolies and cannot be said to have assisted President Taft in the slightest in his campaign. Hitchcock is a much bigger man and better politician than the average cabinet officer and is at the present using his office to further the big stick policies which were instituted by his former chief, Roosevelt. If the recommendations of the postmaster general regarding civil service extension, the postal telegraph and parcels post were carried out, it would make the postoffice department the most powerful patronage system in the world with the opportunity for the head of such system after four years to practically dominate the politics of the party due to the influence which goes with power to confer favors in the matter of concessions and appointments. The Hitchcock business administration in the postoffice, while actually cutting out a deficit, looks far more menacing to the freedom of the press in the United States than anything which was ever been done even in times of war. It will practically make every publication in the United States dependent upon the autocratic authority of the postmaster general if the recommendations which he has recently made to congress are enacted into a law. Every act of the active mind of Hitchcock seems to be tending toward making the postoffice department the political center rather than the White House.

IRRESPONSIBLE JOURNALISM.

The conduct of a great portion of the press relating to presidential policies reminds one of Kipling's bandersnatch—the money people. Incessantly they chatter, and the things they spoke of yesterday they have forgotten tomorrow. The New York "Globe" rightly represents the actual situation when, in commenting on a recent statement in the Philadelphia "North American" (a statement which was substantially correct) it says: "Mr. Roosevelt is not a candidate now. He has no expectation of being a candidate next year. To state so much emphatically is as far as Mr. Roosevelt may be expected to go. It is disclaimer enough to satisfy the fair-minded. As to what would be his answer if a universal demand for him should arise next year it is not fair to ask him to say. * * * As Lincoln was fond of saying, no man may be justly asked to say, before he has reached it, whether he will or will not cross a particular bridge." This should be explicit enough; yet, without any evidence whatever to sustain them, several of the New York papers, following their customary wild and irresponsible methods as regards presidential campaigns, soon after the publication of the "North American" article, began to assert that Mr. Roosevelt had declared himself to be a candidate; that he was observing a profound secrecy as to his intentions; that he was plotting in all sorts of mysterious ways, and that his friends generally knew that he was secretly aiming at the presidency. The New York "Times" caps the climax by declaring (January 6): "The observant have long been aware that Mr. Roosevelt intends, by fair means or foul, to secure the Republican nomination for the presidency this year." The ultimate truth about the situation may be expressed by a second quotation from the New York "Globe," which asks: "Is a presidential nomination private property? May any man speak of it as justly 'belonging' to him? Is it proper to say that one man is 'entitled' to a nomination and another not?" and replies to its own question: "It is not vital what is the personal attitude of President Taft toward his candidacy or what is the attitude of Colonel Roosevelt toward his possible candidacy. We should not give to one man because he wants it, and not confer on another because he does not. We have been running a democratic republic for one hundred and twenty-five years. Yet it looks sometimes as if there is small appreciation of what a democracy is and what the presidency is. It is time to vindicate the public ownership of the presidency. We bestow it not to please any man but to please ourselves." One favorite device in the kind of journalism we are describing is the distorted headline—that is, the headline which has a tremendously sensational meaning, but which is not in the least substantiated by anything which appears in the article following. A striking instance is the headline in the New York "Evening Post" of December 23, referring to the Sheldon correspondence—"Colonel Roosevelt Says It's False!" Another is that of the New York "Sun" of January 4—"Roosevelt is a Candidate Again!" Examples might be multiplied of cases like this, in which the text of the article, misleading as it may do, does not in the least substantiate the headline. This kind of journalism greatly weakens the permanent influence of those newspapers which practice it.—The Outlook.

THE 1912 RULES.

Governing the Eating of Baked Potatoes.

1. Grasp the potato gently with both hands. Use a napkin if he is too hot.

2. Break him amicably and lay one piece back on the plate.

3. On the piece remaining a lump of Twin Falls butter, a little cream, pepper and salt, and stir with a fork.

4. Eat direct from the potato skin, using a fork.

5. Do not scrape the potato out of his skin onto your plate and then mash. Horrors, no! That is a social error, and it spoils the mealy potato flavor.

Directions for Baking.

(Tell your wife.)

Wash potato thoroughly and chip off small piece of skin at each end. This allows moisture to escape and leaves the potato mealy. Bake in moderate oven for one hour. Serve immediately.

Regrets.

While Governor Hawley realizes that a special session of the legislature is an important event, he is also of the opinion that a Twin Falls baked potato breakfast is worthy of attention, and he is going to try to be present. He writes as follows:

"I am in receipt of yours of the 5th instant inviting me to be present at the annual potato breakfast of the Twin Falls club on Saturday, January 20th, and address you on that occasion on 'The Future of the Gem State.' Nothing would give me greater pleasure than to be with you then. I doubt whether it will be possible to do so, however, and hardly believe I can as the special session commences on Monday next. If I can in any way get off I will be with you, but do not depend on me. I hope you will have a pleasant and profitable time on the occasion mentioned.

"Yours very truly,
"J. H. HAWLEY."

John McMillan, one of the bulwarks of Boise, also postmaster, protector and defender of the faith, regrets his inability to be present at the breakfast. He says "There's a reason," and gives it thus:

To the Distinguished
Independent Order Baked Potato
Worshippers
Twin Falls Chapter Number One.

Very sorry that I cannot attend breakfast. "There's a Reason:"
Potatoes are fattening, and I'm too fat.
Twin Falls potatoes woul make me
Burst my suspenders."

Yours with thanks,
JOHN McMILLAN.

Joel Priest, representing the Oregon Short Line and affiliated railroads, with tears in his voice, says:

"Yours of January 8th, regarding the potato breakfast, to be held by the Twin Falls Commercial club next Saturday night.

"I have been withholding reply to your letter, because I have been hoping against hope that it would be possible for me to be with you. I find now, however, that I will not be able to get away from Boise. I thank you very much for your invitation, and for your offer of a chance to talk on "When the Sunset Limited Comes to Twin Falls." I can imagine no more inspiring subject. It leaves so much to the imagination, and so wide a field in which to wander indefinitely without beginning to exhaust the subject. Of course, eventually, the Sunset Limited is coming to Twin Falls, as all other good and important things must come true in the Magic City.

"I want you to know that my heart will be with you on this occasion. I will look towards you at an appropriate hour and drink the health of Twin Falls, your Commercial club and yourself.

"Yours very truly,
"JOEL L. PRIEST."

WITHDRAWAL OF HIGHLAND.

Statement made by D. C. MacWatters in Regard to Land on North Side.

At the time the statement was made in the Boise Statesman that 7,000 acres of the land included in the pumping projects of the Twin Falls North Side Land & Water company on the North Side had been withdrawn from entry, the News stated that the report was apparently grabled and misleading. Under date of December 27th, 1911, the News has received a written statement from General Manager D. C. MacWatters concerning this matter as follows, which effectually disposes of it:

"Referring to the recent report in the Boise Statesman to the effect that seven thousand acres had been withdrawn by the state land board from our pumping segregation, beg to advise that this seven thousand acres was voluntarily relinquished by the company and did not include any of the lands in the pumping projects; in fact, it was land on the outskirts of the first segregation that the company never intended to cover and which was included in a blanket segregation made before the final survey and classifications were completed. No lands under the pumping projects have been released, nor is there any intention or necessity for so doing."—North Side News.

CASTLEFORD NEWS.

Castleford, Ida., Jan. 17, 1912.

Dr. Wigiesworth was down from Twin Falls Saturday on business.

Luther Gore went to Buhl, Sunday.

Emerson Edwards went to Buhl on business Saturday of last week.

A. G. Constant is spending the week in Buhl.

Mrs. C. H. Schooler has resigned as president of the Ladies' Aid society.

Cliff Flynn was in Buhl Thursday on business.

George Wade has his sheep shed almost completed.

Three new scholars are enrolled in the Castleford school, making a total of forty-two.

Mr. Smithwick has moved his stock of merchandise into the building formerly occupied by Fred Senften.

Mr. and Mrs. Glanders were entertained at the Edwards home, Sunday.

Miss Grace Beck visited in Castleford from Friday to Monday at the Smithwick home.

The Highlanders lodge met last Thursday evening, but owing to the bad roads few attended.

H. R. Senften, the Castleford carpenter, went to Twin Falls Thursday, to attend the dairy association.

P. D. Neer, the prominent sheepman of the west end, attended the meeting of the National Wool Growers' association at Shoshone this week.

Frank Westfall of Rupert, is visiting at Sleepy Hollow ranch as the guest of P. D. Neer.

Mr. Smithwick of Castleford, attended the dairy association at Twin Falls Thursday.

There is to be a dance in the hall next Saturday evening, and everyone ought to attend as it is to be quite an affair.

Miss Florence Neer entertained at an informal dinner Sunday, Violet Flynn and Frank Palmer.

Frank Babcock, who has been playing for our dances, left for Phoenix, Ariz., Sunday.

Mrs. F. Thomas, who underwent an operation for appendicitus in Salt Lake City recently, has returned to her home. We are glad to hear of her improved health.

The Ladies' Aid society met with Mrs. H. A. Kenyon last Friday, but owing to the bad weather few attended.

Mrs. P. D. Neer entertained at dinner Sunday, January 7, Miss Grace Irvin, J. W. Jackson and Frank Palmer.

A Literary society was organized at Castleford hall Saturday evening, January 13. It was well attended and all reported an enjoyable time. The program was excellent, especially the operetta, given by Mr. and Mrs. Cause and Mr. and Mrs. Schwartz.

PLEA FOR THE HOMESTEADERS.

(Continued from First Page.)

duty then the department it is to be hoped will execute these laws upon the presumption that the homesteader is an honest, law abiding citizen and not a criminal. If the evidence proves a man a wrong doer, punish him. But do not presume him to be a wrong doer and call upon him with his limited means at the end of five years of hardship to prove his innocence against a pack of suspicious, lynx-eyed special agents, and above all, do not indiscriminately mix up the innocent with the guilty, upon assumption that every man who wants a home must necessarily be a thief.

"I want to recall to you the kind of court in which we, the congress of the United States, have provided for that class of sturdy citizens who have been striving and are still striving to build up the great northwestern empire that lies yonder between the Rocky mountains and the Pacific.

"In the first place, the government invites the settler to go out and get a home. It says to him in the calm, beneficent terms of the law, if you will take your family and move out upon that raw and stubborn soil and subdue it the government will give it to you. The settler goes out upon the land assuming that his government is acting in good faith and that he as a citizen will be accompanied with a presumption of honesty. But at the same time the government sends along a special agent, warily watching not alone for the wilful wrong doer of which no one has a right to complain, but watching for every technical device which a devilish and hungry ingenuity can suggest in order to trap the settler. Finally a growth of contest is found and this homesteader goes up against the very department which sent out the spy and must try his case in a court which has hired the man to catch him. He must go before a tribunal whose special representatives laid the charge. He has no impartial tribunal to hear his cause, and while I do not seek to attack the motives and purposes of the men who finally decide these causes, it is against every principle of justice and every sense of right grounded in our institutions that a man shall contest his rights before a tribunal which has employed agents to catch him. The result has been that the homesteader must not only disprove wilful wrong doing, untrained though he is in the law and generally too poor to employ a lawyer, but must run the gauntlet of technical mistakes and stand exempt from every oversight and mistake.

"In any other country except a country where we are too bigoted in our ideas of justice to see our inconsistency in professing one thing and doing another, such a system would be considered as indefensible. No wonder that 133,000 immigrants are crossing the line into Canada where the government welcomes them upon the basis that they are honest until the facts prove clearly they are dishonest.

MURTAUGH NEWS.

Murtaugh, Ida., Jan. 15, 1912.

Miss Irene Hall visited in Kimberly one day last week with Miss Uvah Draper.

Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Bradley and son were visiting relatives here last week.

Messrs. Robinson and Samuelson of Oakley, are spending a few days in Murtaugh and Artesian City.

J. E. Steinour was a business visitor in Artesian City Monday.

Mr. Carl Fredrickson, who is employed in the Kimberly blacksmith shop, came up Sunday morning to visit with his family.

Mr. and Mrs. Orson Strong and family spent last Wednesday as the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Alex Tolman.

Mrs. J. W. White returned to Twin Falls Sunday evening to resume her position in the Five and Ten Cent store.

Harry Erskin was down from Artesian City Monday.

A number of delegates from here will attend the county Sunday school convention to be held at Flier next week.

Owing to the bad weather and snow drifts, many of the pupils have been detained from school.

Mr. and Mrs. A. O. Lee entertained a number of their friends last Thursday evening.

Wanted—Position as housekeeper or cook on ranch. Terms and references exchanged. Address with stamp, K., care Times. Jan 19-23

Furniture For Sale.

Will sell all household furniture at private sale up to Jan. 27. Ernest White, East Lawn Add. Tele. 439. Jan 19

Local and Personal

Mrs. D. P. Albee is in the city this week visiting with friends.

Born—To Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Rigney on Thursday of last week, a son.

L. Pettit made a business trip to the west end of the tract Wednesday of this week.

W. R. McMillan was in the city for several days this week from his home at Rogerson.

John B. White came in from Buhl Tuesday, where he had been for several days on business.

Mr. and Mrs. Byron McKinstry were in the city yesterday from their home in Buhl looking after business affairs.

A. E. Carlson, one of the leading business men of Boise, was a visitor in Twin Falls for a day the middle of the week.

D. S. Manny departed the last of the week for Portland and other coast points to be absent for several weeks on business.

Rev. H. W. Parker returned Wednesday from a trip along the main line where he had been in the interest of the Methodist church.

Chas. J. Rice, a well known bond buyer of Denver, Colo., arrived in the city Wednesday to look after business matters for his house.

George F. Sprague was a passenger for Boise Wednesday evening where he will be for several days looking after business matters.

Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Bower arrived in the city Tuesday afternoon from their home in Artesian City and will remain for several days on business.

Rev. W. H. Bowler of Boise, arrived in the city Tuesday evening and will remain for several days on business in connection with the Baptist church of this place.

Carpenters are busy this week making decided improvements on the store room belonging to W. J. Young east of the First National bank. The old front has been taken out and a new one strictly up-to-date is being put in. It is not known at this time who will occupy the room.

Rev. R. W. Catlin, a graduate of the New York Theological seminary, has been secured as rector of the Episcopal church of this city. The gentleman will arrive in time to hold services Sunday. It is desired that all the members of the church be present and greet him.

Harry W. Arnold of New York, who was to have delivered an address at the Methodist church last Friday evening under the auspices of the Men and Religion Forward Movement, was unable to fill his engagement owing to all the trains being late on the main line. It is understood that Mr. Arnold will be here some time the first of February. The exact date will be given later.

Judge C. O. Stockslager was a business visitor in Boise for a day or two the first of the week.

W. R. Priebe, O. S. L. watch inspector, made an inspection trip along the branch Tuesday of this week.

Miss Manny, who is teaching one of the grades in the Kimberly schools, spent Sunday visiting with her parents in this city.

Mrs. J. W. Draper and daughter were in the city for a day the first of the week from their home in Kimberly on a shopping tour.

H. C. Mallison, a well known traveling man who makes his headquarters in Boise, was in the city for several days this week, calling on the trade.

O. A. Stalker, of the firm of Stalker & Company, came down from Burley Tuesday. Mr. Stalker is making arrangements to start a branch store in that growing city.

Glenn P. McKinlay departed Wednesday evening for his home in Los Angeles, Calif. Mr. McKinlay was called here by the death of his father and remained here assisting in getting the business affairs in shape.

The Right Rev. James Functon, bishop of Idaho, will arrive in the city today and will remain over Sunday. The bishop will hold services in the Episcopal church Sunday morning. He is a very interesting speaker and is always met with a crowded house.

Lieutenant A. R. Emory of the United States army, who is connected with the National Guard of the state and who has been in the city for several days looking after business with the local company, returned to his headquarters in Boise Wednesday morning.

Since November 21 of last year to date, the firm of Webb & Brown, have shipped to the eastern market over one hundred cars of baled hay. The firm has payed the farmers on an average of $7.00 per ton for the hay delivered on board the cars and the transactions have been mostly of a cash character. The firm is still in the market for all of the hay they can get.

W. O. Brown and Miss Irene Wilson, both of Hillsdale, were married at the home of the bride, Thursday, January 11, 1911, Rev. B. F. Shoemaker, pastor of the Christian church of this city, officiating. Mr. Brown is a well known stockman of Lincoln county, while the bride has a wide circle of friends in the community where she lives. The young people departed for California, where they will spend several weeks visiting with friends.

A meeting was held in the Methodist church last Wednesday evening and steps were taken to start the Men and Religion Movement in this city. Rev. John Gourley, pastor of the Presbyterian church, explained in a brief way the nature of the movement and was followed by the Rev. W. S. Woodhull, who spoke of the need of men to do religious work. To make a start for the movement in this city the following officers were elected: George Pooler, president; George B. Davis, secretary; Charles J. Crosby, treasurer.

Geo. Foster registered at the Pocatello House today from Twin Falls.—Pocatello Tribune.

James A. Walker is spending some time in Rock Creek looking after his business interests.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Vance spent several days of last week in this city visiting with relatives and friends.

Representative J. M. Jayne of this county, has been placed on the special committee of the house to pass on the revenue measures which have been submitted by Governor James H. Hawley to the special session of the legislature.

Andrew Mulholland received a telegram the first of the week stating that his brother who resided in Eugene, Oregon, had passed away. Mr. Mulholland departed for that place to be present at the funeral.

City Engineer C. M. Hull returned Tuesday evening from Boise where he had been for a few days on business.

There will be a Men's meeting at the Baptist church Sunday afternoon, January 21, commencing at 3:30 o'clock. All the men of the city are most cordially invited to attend. Rev. Bledsoe will speak and he will take for his subject, "What Sin is Destroying Your Soul."

Services as follows at the Church of Christ, next Lord's day: Bible school 10 a. m. Worship and sermon 11 a. m. This will be a brief ordination service of the elders and deacons recently elected. All members are urged to be present. C. E. meeting 6:30 p. m. Song service and sermon 7:30 p. m. Subject, "The Martyr To Sin." The public will be welcome to all services.

R. F. Allen is a business visitor in Boise this week.

Miss Lucile Nelson of Buhl, spent Sunday in the city as the guest of Mrs. M. D. Ware.

D. Udderwood was in town for a day the middle of the week from his home in Burley.

L. H. Perrine left Thursday morning for Shoshone to be gone for several days on business.

A. C. Chadwick has been in Boise the greater part of the week looking after business affairs.

Mrs. L. A. Hayford of Buhl, is in the city this week visiting with her son, Assessor L. G. Hayford.

J. L. Gray was in Twin Falls for a day the middle of the week transacting business from his home in Rogerson.

C. E. Melvin and D. T. McCarthy, two mining men from the promising camp of Jarbidge, arrived in the city Wednesday.

John T. Woodcock, one of the prominent farmers of the Hillsdale neighborhood was a business visitor in the city Wednesday.

J. B. Randall, one of the prominent business men of Oakley, was looking after business affairs in town one day the first of the week.

L. J. Miller and little daughter, Elizabeth returned home Tuesday evening from an extended visit in Kansas with Mr. Miller's parents.

The business of the C. J. Walker undertaking establishment will continue for the present at least under the management of James Grossman.

Christian Science society, 230 Third avenue. East. Services Sunday, Jan. 21, 11 a. m. Subject, "Life." Sunday school at 10 a. m. Testimonial meeting Wednesday at 8 p. m.

A. W. Randall, traveling freight agent for the Chicago Northwestern railway, was in the city for several days this week looking after freight business for his company.

Mrs. C. W. Parke, who has been in Los Angeles, Calif., for the past two months for the benefit of her health, returned to her home in this city Wednesday afternoon. Mrs. Parke is suffering from rheumatism and received but little benefit from her California trip.

Those who have charge of the minstrel show to be given by the Twin Falls band, have decided to hold the entertainment in the Lyric theatre instead of the high school auditorium as was first decided upon. The reason for the change is that the stage in the auditorium is far too small to put on their show, hence the change. The boys are practicing hard for the entertainment and promise to make it even better than it was last year.

A charming lunch was prepared on Tuesday night for the expected arrival of the famous lady lecturer, Mrs. May Wood Simons, by Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Crawford. The disappointment was great when the news came that the noted speaker had been compelled to return to her home in Girard, Kan., from Pocatello. However, nothing daunted the table was easily surrounded and the juicy victuals were soon captured by a small number of delighted guests who were on hand for the occasion. It proved to be a very jolly affair and the thanks of the fortunate ones were mingled with regrets that Mrs. Simon's illness prevented her appearance and participation. Those enjoying the generous spread of the hostess were: Mr. and Mrs. Sholtz, Mr. and Mrs. Whitzel, Dr. Thompson, Mr. Herman Schurger, Mr. H. H. Freedheim and Verne Schultz.

J. W. White of Buhl, was in the city yesterday on business.

Born—To Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Rising, Saturday, January 13, a son.

J. H. Baugh of Gooding, was transacting business in the city, Wednesday.

The first of the week the miners working in the tunnel of the Bluster mine in the Jarbidge district, struck the main ledge at a depth of 250 feet. The rock shows up well, but at the present time no assay report is available.

ANNOUNCEMENT PARTY.

Engagement of Amy Oleson to J. L. Busey Celebrated.

One of the most delightful social events of the season was held on Tuesday evening at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Oleson on Blue Lakes Boulevard, when their daughters, the Misses Amy and Frances, entertained about twenty-five of their friends.

The spacious rooms of this pleasant home were very attractively decorated in a color scheme of yellow and white, electric lights in the four corners of the rooms being enclosed as in large yellow rose buds, while festoons of yellow and white crepe paper gracefully swung from the chandeliers to the corners, and large vases of white roses gave a touch of white to the general effect. Punch was served during the evening and at 11:30 o'clock a delicious three-course repast was served in the beautifully appointed dining room. Under the chandelier, which represented a large yellow rose, hung a yellow bag out from which peeped many little white cloth cats, from each of which a yellow ribbon extended to each plate bearing a dainty water color place card in the predominating colors. White roses were given as favors. The guests when seated were instructed to draw a cat from the bag and read the message or question it bore. The first cat bore the declaration "The cat is out of the bag." The last to draw a cat from the bak was Miss Amy Oleson, the cat she drew bearing a diamond ring and a message which she read, announcing her engagement to Mr. J. L. Busey. Following the exclamation of surprise, congratulations, and a toast by Miss Rose Dygert, the repast was served. Miss Frances Oleson was assisted by Miss Grace Warrington in serving, and both were tastefully dressed in simple white with a touch of yellow.

Miss Amy Oleson never looked more attractive than in her handsome gown of yellow messaline with corsage bouquet of white roses. She is one of Twin Falls' most beautiful and popular young ladies. Mr. Busey is a well known and highly respected young man. For the past two years he was manager for the Citizens' Electric Supply company, but a few months ago he accepted the position of manager for the Idaho Electric company at Boise.

The guests at the announcement party were: Misses Cora Bartness, Isabelle Peck, Ruby Booth, Pearl Haeger, Mary Seckman, Mabel Patnott, Mary Davis, Edna Bracewell, Ruby Ashmore, Flora Duncan, Lois Gaylord, Vera Banks, Villa Bingham, Dona Jordon, Carrie Rice, Thelma Canine, Gertrude Zoellner, Ethel Woodard, Camille Wise, Nita Baker, Estelle Walkington, Grace Warrington, Elizabeth Martin, Nellie Bullen, Bess Glenn, Rose Dygert, Jessie Warrington.

A ROCK

AHEA

POOR P

Every bit of good printing done for your competitor makes the poor printing---or the ordinary printing---which you are "using up" because you have it, more certainly and inevitably harmful to your business.

For this is the day and the hour and the vogue of distinctive, GOOD printing. And it does, usually, cost somewhat more, of course ---in "first-cost." After that, it doesn't "cost" ---it "pays."

OSTEOPATHY—Dr. Hume has returned to Twin Falls and has an office at 137½ Main Ave. E. Phone 306. Dec 12 tf

Live young men or women wanted as correspondents, for Filer, Hollister and Rogerson. $1.50 per column paid. Twin Falls Times.

SANITARY CONDITIONS IN IDAHO

(Continued from Page 3.)

of this chapter that the terms oil, illuminating oils, oils used for illuminating purposes, and all similar words, terms and expressions used herein, shall be held to mean any mineral or petroleum oil, or any fluid or substance which is the product of such oil or petroleum, or in which such oil or fluid or substance obtained shall be a constituent part by whatsoever name to title such oil, fluid or other substance may be known or called. Benzole, benzine, gasoline, naphtha and distillates must be sold under their true names and grades, respectively, and such names and grades must be impressed or otherwise plainly marked upon the barrel, can or vessel in which the same is sold, offered, or exposed for sale, respectively, or upon a label conspicuously and securely fastened thereto; and every barrel, can or vessel of kerosine or coal oil that is offered or exposed for sale, shall be in like manner plainly marked or labeled with the word kerosine or coal oil, and with the degree Fahrenheit of fire test below which the same will not burn."

Now, we don't expect every grocer and every hardware dealer to be equipped with this apparatus for testing the quality of the oils they sell, but we do expect that they will protect themselves with a written guarantee from those from whom they buy it, stating that it complies with our State laws. Then should such dealer be arrested and fined, he has recourse on those who sold it.

The flash test mentioned in the law, determines whether an oil is safe for household use. The danger involved in the use of kerosine is traceable to the presence in the oil of some of the volatile products whose vapor forms an explosive mixture with the air. For the purpose of ascertaining whether a sample of kerosine contains these more volatile substances, its flash-point is determined by heating it slowly in a specially constructed apparatus and observing the temperature at which the mixture of vapor and air over the surface of the oil can just be exploded. By the flash-point then, we mean the temperature at which the oil will give off a vapor that will explode when mixed with air in proper portions. Any kerosine oil, therefore, is dangerous at its flashing temperature, but experience has shown that there is very little danger with a flashing temperature of less than 120 degrees F. The flash point should be higher than any temperature to which the oil is exposed.

Good kerosine should be water-white or very light yellow, with or without blue fluorescence. A decided yellow color often indicates imperfect purification or the presence of heavy oils. Kerosine which has been exposed to light often acquires a yellow color and does not burn as well as the same oil would burn if protected from light.

A test of kerosine oils by burning them in similar lamps and noting the rates of consumption and the comparative intensities of light yielded gives a good idea of the nature of the oil. Kerosines containing a large proportion of light oils give a better light, but burn faster than others, while the presence of heavy oils retards the consumption and diminishes the light.

An oil containing an excess of both light and heavy oils may give a good light at first, but after a while, the flame will diminish in size and luminosity, and the wick will begin to char. The absence of any objectionable portion of heavy oil as indicated by a distillation test, and the light giving power, are important characteristics in judging the quality of a sample of kerosine.

It is perhaps needless for me to add, after all I have said, that our work is confined to grocery stores and similar places of business. The scope of the work of the State Dairy, Food and Sanitary Inspector, who is sealer of weights and measures, covers a multitude of things, including, in addition to the grocery stores, other establishments, such as drug stores, restaurants, hotels, meat markets, slaughter houses, dairies, creameries, canning factories, preserving plants, packing houses, ice-cream parlors, bakeries, soft drink places, lodging and rooming houses, water systems, sewerage systems, cesspools, drainage systems, public buildings and many other things, so you no doubt will readily understand why we have not been able to do full justice to some phases of our work, with but three inspectors. And yet, we have done some work, if I may be pardoned in mentioning it. Since May 15th last, when our new laws went into effect, there have been 320 cases prosecuted, an average of 46 each month. Of this number 94 were for violation of the meat inspection law, 86 short-weight cases, 49 for dirty restaurants and bakeries; 30 against insanitary dairies and adulterated milk; 14 misbranded or adulterated vinegar; 47 miscellaneous misbranded groceries and drugs. The total of fines collected and paid into the State Treasury was over $9,000.00. Fourteen hotels and rooming houses were condemned and closed, as also 35 restaurants and bakeries, and 5 city and county jails. No jail sentences have been imposed, and it has been our policy to ask for the minimum fine in all but a very few extreme cases. City Councils, County Commissioners, public health officials, commercial clubs and other similar organizations have co-operated with us most heartily in our campaign for better conditions.

Now my friends of these two organizations, let me say to you that our department wants you to co-operate with it and it sincerely desires to co-operate with you in all that stands for the best interests of the community and the State at large, in other words, to meet you half way on an equitable basis. Our only hope, as I have already stated, is to be absolutely fair in all matters coming before us for consideration and adjustment, contending only and solely for simple justice between dealer and consumer and for protection of the health and lives of the people of this commonwealth. This, and this only is our aim.

In closing, I desire to most sincerely express the hope that our relations during the coming year will be most cordial, as I certainly anticipate they will be. Let us work together to better conditions not only for the consumers, but for yourselves, for I am more than sure that a broad-minded commercial spirit and a wholesome co-operation with our department will be mutually helpful.

Again assuring you that it is a very great pleasure for me to be here on this important occasion, I thank you.

Notice to Creditors.

Estate of James W. Berry, Deceased.

Notice is hereby given by the undersigned, Ora B. Weatherford, administratrix of the estate of James W. Berry, deceased, to the creditors of and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within 10 months after the first publication of this notice, to the said administratrix, at the law office of Babcock & Grant, in the city of Twin Falls, county of Twin Falls, state of Idaho, this being the place fixed for the transaction of the business of said estate.

Dated January 17th, 1912.

ORA B. WEATHERFORD,
Admx. of Estate of James W. Berry, Deceased. Jan 19-26 Feb 2-9

Notice to Creditors.

Estate of Alexander D. McKinlay, deceased.

Notice is hereby given by the undersigned administratrix of the estate of Alexander D. McKinlay, deceased, to the creditors of and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within ten months after the first publication of this notice, to the said administratrix, at the City of Twin Falls, County of Twin Falls, State of Idaho, this being the place fixed for the transaction of the business of said estate.

Dated January 8th, 1912.

MAUDE McKINLAY,
Administratrix, Twin Falls, Idaho.
LONGLEY & HAZEL,
Attorneys for Administratrix,
Twin Falls, Idaho.

Jan 9 to Feb 9

Cows for Sale.

Two good young milch cows, ½ and ¾ Jersey. Phone O. C. Koch, 1¾ Mi. east of the Bassett orchard. Jan 9-12-16-19 pd

Two stenographers with good experience, want positions. Inquire at the Rogerson Hotel. Jan 12 tf

Are you in the market for a typewriter, either to buy or trade? See Hill & Taylor.

ROCK CREEK ITEMS.

Rock Creek, Ida., Jan. 17, 1912.

Chris Newman was over from Kimberly on business a few days.

Robt. Rogerson and a cattle buyer from Twin Falls, was in town Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Taylor, who has been visiting T. M. Atkin and family, returned Monday to their home in Rexburg. Dr. Taylor, who is a dentist, is thinking of locating in Twin Falls.

M. F. Wright has returned to Twin Falls.

John Harms spent last week with his family in Twin Falls.

Mrs. Mary E. Allen from Salt Lake City is with her sons, J. B. and Andrew Allen, at the Kelleher ranch.

A. J. Fuller and Frank Terrill, Jr., were over looking after their cattle interests here Monday.

The Misses Atkin entertained the following from Hansen last Saturday: Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Vanderpool, Mr. and Mrs. Lacourse, Mrs. E. P. Hinton, Miss Myrtle Hull and Leon Redhead. The occasion being Miss Maude Atkin's birthday.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Fritz of Jarbidge, Nev., are visiting at the present writing with J. E. Burke and family.

The Ladies' club met last Friday with Mrs. C. J. Domrose. New officers were elected as follows: President, Mrs. Robt. Brose; vice-president, Mrs. Otto M. Hansen; treasurer, Mrs. Lou Stricker; recording secretary, Mrs. Laura C. Albee; assistant secretary, Mrs. Mary C. Domrose. The next meeting will be with Mrs. Lou Stricker on January 26.

Wanda Brose has entered school in Twin Falls.

Thomas R. Beason, superintendent, was out from Tecoma, Nevada, again Monday, looking after the interests of the V. L. & S. Co.

The "Shadow Social" given under the able management of Miss Zula Donahue on Saturday night at Excelsior school house, was a success both financially and socially. After a brief but well arranged program was rendered by the pupils, the real fun began. Some ten or twelve little girls under twelve years of age, took their turn behind the canvas. Their shadows were sold to the highest bidder. Some of the ministry quite poorly and went past the $1.00 mark for, they know some of the little girls had very fancy baskets. The ladies likewise took their perch on the stool and were auctioned off. One hungry bachelor bought two shadows and was still bidding when the last shadow appeared, which reached the $5.00 mark. The proceeds of the social, which was $28.00, will be placed in the library fund.

Richard Gray was over from Rogerson Monday, visiting his mother, Mrs. Susan Gray.

After sending out a roller corps to the cowboys who went into the mountains for cattle, they succeeded in getting in with 150 head.

The ladies are planning a leap year dance for Friday night. Gentlemen will be admitted free. Tickets for the ladies will be $1.00 each. Free supper furnished by the ladies. Music will be furnished by Mrs. H. Stricker, John Harryman and Geo. H. Helton.

D. P. Albee made a business trip to Burley this week.

Magnus Larsen went to Hansen today to receive a consignment of freight.

Chris Peterson has just got in a set of bob-sleighs. Unless this rain gives place to more snow they will not be damaged much this winter.

Messrs. Scranton and Autry were up from Twin Falls today interviewing the school directors relative to opening school next Monday. It is understood that the board employed Mr. Scranton and school will re-open next Monday.

T. J. Autry, line man from Hansen, was called out on the Valley line today.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. E. Vance spent several days with their parents in Twin Falls last week.

James A. Walker came in from Twin Falls Monday and will stop at the Norton ranch a short time.

Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Hartley were very suddenly called to Oakley on account of the illness of their grand child, Carl Harmison's baby.

H. P. Larsen and daughter, Miss Anna, were Kimberly visitors Tuesday.

KIMBERLY NEWS.

Kimberly, Ida., Jan. 17, 1912.

Henry Jones of Hollister, was in Kimberly Monday and Tuesday.

Mrs. M. W. Johnson of Rock Creek, stopped in Kimberly over night Sunday. Mrs. Johnson has returned from Filer, where she had been attending the Sunday school convention. Everyone will recognize Mrs. Johnson the great Sunday school worker, especially of the Home Department.

There are certain ones of the Kimberly teachers who would greatly appreciate it if the townsite company would put a rustic bridge over the draw between their boarding place and the school house. They think that their dainty boots (?) would present a better appearance.

A company of young people from Twin Falls were the guests of Miss Tressie Kindall Sunday.

Mrs. J. W. Draper and daughter Hazel were Twin Falls shoppers Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Turner and family, Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Fletcher and Mr. and Mrs. D. T. Turner and daughter Marie, took dinner at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Tucker, Sunday.

Miss Hale went to Hansen, Sunday.

Miss Manny spent the week's vacation at her home in Twin Falls.

Mr. and Mrs. Otis Barnhill and family returned to Iowa, Wednesday.

Notice to Creditors.

Estate of James Sykes, Deceased.

Notice is hereby given by the undersigned, Raymond G. Sykes, administrator of the estate of James Sykes, deceased, to the creditors of and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within ten months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Raymond G. Sykes, administrator, at the office of Guthrie and Larsen, or W. P. Guthrie, County of Twin Falls, State of Idaho, this being the place fixed for the transaction of the business of said estate.

Dated January 11, 1912.

RAYMOND G. SYKES,
Jan 12-19-26-Feb 2 Administrator.

Notice to Creditors.

Estate of Lydia E. Crow, deceased.

Notice is hereby given by the undersigned, Philip H. Crow, administrator of the estate of Lydia E. Crow, deceased, to the creditors of and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within ten months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Philip H. Crow, administrator, Twin Falls, County of Twin Falls, State of Idaho, this being the place fixed for the transaction of the business of said estate.

Dated January 8, 1912.

PHILIP H. CROW, Administrator.
Jan 9-30

Call for Annual Meeting.

The annual meeting of the members of Twin Falls lodge, No. 28, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, a corporation, will be held on the twenty-fifth day of January, 1912, in the lodge room, Twin Falls, Idaho, for the purpose of electing directors and transacting such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

Jan. 11-18 E. L. ASHTON, Secretary.

Twin Falls-Jarbidge Development Co.

Notice is hereby given that the regular annual meeting of the stockholders of Twin Falls-Jarbidge Development company will be held at 4 o'clock P. M., on January 27, 1912, at the office of the company in the Twin Falls Bank & Trust building, in Twin Falls, Idaho.

J. G. BRADLEY,
Jan. 12-19-26. Secretary.

Los Angeles Excursion, February 3rd.

From Salt Lake City via S. P. L. A. & S. L. Railroad. Rates apply from Salt Lake only, but see Oregon Short Line agents for further particulars.

Jan. 8-16-22-29

Hay Baler for Sale.

Admiral self feed, three-stroke, good as new. Easy on team. Price $200, with Howe scales. F. M. Towne, Hansen, Ida. Dec 13 tf

Read the Want Ads. of The Times.

Ruskin as a Grocer.

Ruskin was once a grocer. In 1876 he opened a shop in Paddington street, Notting Hill, in order, as he announced, "to supply the poor with pure tea in packets as small as they choose to buy, without making a profit on the subdivision, larger orders being, of course, equally acceptable from anybody who cares to promote honest dealing." The shop did not attract. Ruskin complained in "Fors Clavigera" that "the poor only like to buy their tea where it is brilliantly lighted and eloquently ticketed; and as I resolutely refuse to compete with my neighboring tradesmen, either in gas or rhetoric, the patient subdivision of my parcels passes little recognized as an advantage by my uncalculating public." The shop soon closed down, and the grocery trade lost the most distinguished representative it is ever likely to possess.—London Chronicle.

Buy your slab wood, for kindling, of the Iowa Lumber Co. Jan 16 tf

For Sale, Cheap—Victor power churn, 44 gallon capacity, all complete, with gasoline engine, shafting, belting and moulds. Inquire W. M. Kirk, 519 5th avenue East. Jan 19 pd

Pruning wanted, by experienced prunner. John M. DenBoer, Pacific Hotel. Jan 16-19-23-26 pd

For Sale—A span of heavy draft horses and a milch cow, with young calf. Call on M. G. Beck, 13 miles west of the south line of Twin Falls.

Jan 9-12-16-19 pd

REBUILT TYPEWRITER.

REBUILT typewriters, all makes, guaranteed like new; rebuilt in Boise. Write for prices, repairing and supplies.

The Typewriter Company,
115 South 11th St., Boise, Ida.

Correspondents Wanted.

In Hollister, Filer, Jarbidge, Rogerson for the Twin Falls Times. Liberal terms paid to live news gatherers.

For Sale—Four well improved ranches. For description, prices, terms, etc., write Samuel Grant, Fairbanks, Minn., or R. W. Stone, Shoshone, Idaho. Dec 8 tf

Auction Sales Wanted.

I will clerk your sale and take your paper. See me if you contemplate having an auction. C. A. Robinson, Twin Falls, Idaho. Nov 3 tf

C. G. Ramsdell, Auctioneer. Graduate of Twin Falls Auctioneering School. Experience unnecessary. Jan 5 tf

TEXT OF R. R. FRANCHISE.

Twin Falls, Oakley & Artesian City Road Will Commence Work Soon.

The following is the franchise granted to the Twin Falls, Oakley & Artesian City Interurban Railway company by the county commissioners. The company expects to go to work on the grade as soon as the weather permits and rush it to completion.

In the matter of the application for franchise of the Twin Falls, Oakley & Artesian Interurban Railway Co.

In this matter, application for franchise having been previously filed with the clerk, was by unanimous vote of the board granted, as follows:

It is hereby ordered by the board of county commissioners that a franchise be granted to the Twin Falls, Artesian City & Oakley Interurban Railway company, their successors or assigns, incorporation incorporated under the laws of the state of Idaho, that they are hereby granted the right, privileges and authority to construct, maintain and operate an interurban railway for the transportation of passengers, United States mail, freight, baggage and express, and to run and operate cars thereon, propelled by gasoline motors or electric power, over, upon and across the following highways and in the following manner:

Section 1.

The grantees, their successors or assigns, may lay a single or double track, as they may elect, to one side of the highway, on the half section line one-half mile west of what is known as the Blue Lakes Boulevard, starting from the limits of the City of Twin Falls, and running north about one mile to the highway running east and west, then over the highway running east and west with a single or double track, as they may elect, to one side of the highway, for about one-half mile, and across the Blue Lakes Boulevard, said tracks to be laid so that the top of the rails shall be level with the top of the grade of the highways so crossed. And at any time the grantors, their successors or assigns, see fit to macadam or pave grantees, their successors or assigns, shall at once pave or macadam their portion.

Section II.

Also the grantors, their successors or assigns, shall be given the right to cross the following highways, described as follows, with either a single or double track, as they may elect, and that whenever such highways are crossed by a single or double track, that the grantees, their successors or assigns, shall at all times maintain a suitable crossing for the passage of the public, so long as this franchise may exist, said crossings to be built by and maintained by the grantees, their successors or assigns.

Section III.

Starting about one mile north of the City of Twin Falls, at what is known as Waters Corners, running east, crossing three north and south highways, then north one mile, crossing the highway running north and south, then south two miles crossing two east and west highways, then east crossing two north and south highways, then south crossing one east and west highway to a point about one-fourth of a mile north of the town of Kimberly, then over and one side of the center of the highway running south through the town of Kimberly to the limits of the townsite, with a single track, and then to one side of the highway, 16 feet wide, to the first highway one mile south of the town of Kimberly, then east one mile across the north and south highway, then south crossing five east and west highways, then east to the town of Rock Creek, also starting from the city limits of Twin Falls on the southeast, running east, crossing four north and south highways to the townsite of Kimberly, then to one side of the highway to the highway running north and south through the town of Kimberly, according to the map hereto attached and made a part hereof, showing the general route.

Section IV.

The grantees, their successors or assigns, shall furnish a good and sufficient bond to indemnify the county of Twin Falls against all damage suits that may arise from injury to any person or persons, through the negligence of the railway company, or any of its employees while the line is under construction, said bond shall be in the sum of five thousand ($5,000) dollars, and shall be furnished the county commissioners and approved by them ten days before the grantees shall start the work.

Section V.

The grantee, their successors or assigns, shall use in the construction of their said railway steel rails, weighing not less than sixty (60) pounds, and all ties to be used in the construction shall be of number one quality.

Section VI.

The power of said railway shall be other of gasoline or electricity; if electricity be used it shall be transmitted over a trolly wire suspended not less than eighteen (18) feet above the top of the rails except at the crossing of steam railways, at which points the trolly wire shall be suspended not less than twenty-two (22) feet above the top of the rails, of such steam railways so crossed, such trolly wire to be suspended upon a span constructed with a double or single pole line at all points all properly set and not to exceed one hundred and twenty-five (125) feet apart, and the grantees, their successors or assigns are authorized to maintain an independent wire on its poles for conveying its electric current, also an independent wire on its poles to be used by the railway company for telephone purposes for the operation of its lines.

Section VII.

All cars operated on said lines shall be double truck cars of modern design and construction, except that the grantees, their successors or assigns, may use any cars and motive power desired for construction purposes only.

Section VIII.

The grantees, their successors or assigns, shall replace all paving or macadam of any kind removed in construction, and shall at all times keep the portions of the highways occupied by it in good and perfect condition for travel, and keep the same paved or macadamized with the character of material as is used by the county, in paving or macadamizing such highways, such paving or macadam to be done by the grantees, their successors or assigns, shall be the entire width of their ties. The obligation of paving or macadam, however, shall not apply to any portion or portions of highways until the county shall improve, pave or macadam such highways, at which time the grantees, their successors or assigns, shall pave or macadam their portion the same contemporaneously with the same paving or macadam as is done by the county.

Section IX.

The grantee, their successors or assigns, in laying their tracks shall at all points lay the same in such manner that the top of the rail shall be even with the top of the surface of the highways, and shall maintain the surface of the highway over the said tracks on the grade level with the top of the said rails, to conform with the grade established by the county.

Section X.

The grantees, their successors or assigns, agree to run cars on said lines as often as one car each way every twenty-four hours, or as much oftener as they may elect, such service to commence in the A. M. of each day, ending in the P. M. of each day, unless prevented by strikes, riots, unavoidable accidents or causes beyond its control.

Section XI.

The grantees, their successors or assigns, shall be allowed to carry on its said railway lines United States mail, passengers, baggage, express and freight of all kinds, except it shall not carry any freight having an offensive odor.

Section XII.

The grantees, their successors or assigns, agree to start on or before as they may elect, the construction of their railway line between the limits of the city of Twin Falls and Shoshone falls, over the highway on the half section line one-half mile west of what is known as the Blue Lakes Boulevard, and over all highways so crossed by said railway line within a period of thirty days from and after the date of the granting of this franchise, and agree to have the same completed within a period of one year from and after the date of commencing work within the thirty day period, also the grantees, their successors or assigns, to complete the section from Shoshone falls to the town of Kimberly within a period of two years from and after date of commencing work within the thirty day period, also the grantees, their successors or assigns, agree to complete the third section from the town of Kimberly to the town of Rock Creek, within a period of three years from and after date of commencing work within the thirty day period, and on failure so to do by the grantees, their successors or assigns, then all rights granted in this franchise shall be forfeited and determined, provided that the time during which the grantees, their successors or assigns, are prevented from prosecuting the work of such construction and operation by strikes, riots, legal process or causes beyond their control shall not be computed.

Section XIII.

The grantees, their successors or assigns, are to furnish to the county of Twin Falls a good and sufficient bond in the sum of Five Thousand ($5,000) Dollars, as liquidated damages, to be approved by the board of county commissioners of said county, conditioned that they will perform the matters and things set out in section XII of this franchise, as to the time of commencement of work and completion of the same.

Section XVI.

The grantees, their successors or assigns, shall maintain at their own cost and expense all culverts or drains now constructed, where the same are crossed by their tracks, and shall not interfere in any way with all necessary culverts, drains or bridges to be placed there by any other person or corporation for carrying water across the line of its right of way, provided the same is constructed and maintained at the cost and expense of said person or corporation constructing the same.

Section XVII.

The grantees, their successors or assigns, shall protect and save harmless the said board of county commissioners of the said Twin Falls county from any and all accidents that may occur from the use of their said apparatus, current appliances and railway, or the operation of its business, and all wires placed on its poles shall be properly insulated and all proper devices shall be used to protect human life and prevent injury to public or private property.

Section XVIII.

The rights and privileges herein granted shall extend over and exist for a period of fifty years from and after date of this franchise, at the expiration of which period all rights hereunder shall cease and determine.

Section XIX.

This franchise shall be of no effect or force unless grantees, their successors or assigns, shall within ten (10) days after its approval by the county commissioners of the county of Twin Falls file with the county clerk its written acceptance of the terms and conditions of the same, together with the bond provided for.

Granted by the commissioners of the *county of Twin Falls*, state of Idaho.

Dated this 13th day of December, 1911.

O. G. ZUCK, Chairman.
M. A. STRONK,
C. H. TAYLOR,
Attest: Commissioners.
E. J. FINCH, Clerk.

In connection with the above franchise the following bonds were filed, and approved by the board:

One indemnity bond with the Twin Falls, Artesian City & Oakley Interurban Railway Company as principal *thereon, and J. O. Gates*, J. A. Waters, C. W. Parks, C. Vere Parks, J. H. Wilson, H. T. West, Robert Rogerson, W. L. Cherry and W. P. Guthrie as sureties thereon, each in the penal sum of $5,000.

An indemnity bond with the Twin Falls, Artesian City & Oakley Interurban Railway Company as principal, and Robert Rogerson, W. P. Guthrie, J. O. Gates, J. A. Waters, C. W. Parks, W. L. Cherry, C. Vere Parks and J. H. Wilson as sureties thereon, each in the penal sum of $5,000. And a bond to complete construction within a specified time, with the Twin Falls, Artesian City and Oakley Interurban Railway Company as principal, and H. T. West, J. A. Waters, J. O. Gates, C. W. Parks, Robert Rogerson, C. Vere Parks, W. L. Cherry, W. P. Guthrie and J. A. Waters as sureties thereon each in the penal sum of $5,000.

GOV. REVIEWS TAX TROUBLES.

(Continued from Page 1.)

greater degree than a proper exemption from taxation of such homes. The amount of the exemption cuts but small figure in comparison with the principle involved. The correctness of that principle I strongly urge upon you; the amount exempted should be finally determined after full and careful consideration.

"Second. The household furniture, musical instruments and jewelry in actual use is exempt."

These are proper subjects for exemption in my judgment as no income can be had from them, they are not bought and retained for speculation and their exemption will mean in many cases the acquisition of comforts and conveniences that would not be indulged in if their ownership and use was accompanied by the payment of taxes on their value.

"Third. Besides growing crops, fruit and nut bearing trees are exempt for four years from the time of their planting in orchard form and grape vines for three years after planted as vineyards."

These, I believe, are proper subjects of exemption. While the value of such improvements soon exceeds the value of the lands upon which planted, it must be remembered that no income is produced from the orchard or vineyard during the time for which exempted, and an onerous burden of taxation is imposed upon the owner while waiting the time for returns. Besides, the value of the trees and vines can never be successfully determined until the bearing time begins. I especially urge upon you the adoption of this idea and believe it will vastly add to the orchard and vineyard areas of the state.

Exemptions of Money, Accounts and Evidence of Indebtedness.

The most radical change in our exemption system is proposed by subdivision 12 of section 12, which provides for exemption of money, evidence of indebtedness and accounts. Upon principle I should oppose this change were it not for the fact that we have tried for nearly 50 years to reach these things for taxation purposes and lamentably failed in so doing. Practically all the taxes paid by owners of this class of property now comes from those who are not dealers in money. Those who possess such property in large amounts invariably escape taxation.