

## HARLAN RESIGNS AS A DIRECTOR

### Buhl Man Named for Place on Circuit Board

WILLIAM MORRISON OF LUCERN.

George Harlan Retained as General  
Manager of the Canal Com-

W. R. Morrison, who lives southwest of Huhl, was recently appointed a member of the board of directors of the Illinois Canal company in the place of Geo. W. H. H. Morrison. The meeting will take effect Tuesday, February 10.

Mr. Morrison was the choice of the farmers and land owners for the position at the time an attempt to hold an election the first of the month but was unsuccessful due to a failure to get a quorum of the voters. At the meeting held at that time the syndicate of speculators was elected. The directors held the position of wardmaster was taken exception to and that he should lead to the resignation of Morrison from the board of directors.

Mr. Harlin will, however, retain the position of general manager of the company. In this position Harlin has demonstrated his great ability and faithfulness to the interests of the settlers and it is a matter for congratulation that he is to retain his place with the company.

**BEEKEEPERS HOLD MEETING.**

Elect Officers for Ensuing Year and Transact Important Business.

...Beekkeepers met January 27, 1:20 p. m. Meeting called to order by President Ed. Vance. A large number present. Minutes of last meeting read and approved. Treasurer's report accepted.

Several new members were admitted to association. National constitution was read by secretary and adopted by association, whereby the local organization becomes a branch of National Association, which shall be known as Twin Falls Branch National Beekeeper's Association. Ed Yance, president; H. H. Winger, vice president; C. H. Hager, secretary-treasurer; C. Carlson and J. B. Hall appointed to act

The disease of foul brood was discussed and the matter left to executive committee, who shall recommend the names of several competent persons to state horticulturist to be appointed as foul brood inspectors for the district.

The matter of prices on bee supplies was taken up and discussed. Mr. L. K. Darrow of Darrow Bros. Seed & Supply Co. being present, gave the association prices which were considered as low as could be obtained anywhere considering the excellent grade of

Marketing honey was also discussed to some extent, but owing to the lack of time the matter was carried over till next meeting.

The bee industry is growing rapidly on the Twin Falls tract. The association, with a good season, will ship several carloads of honey this year. The association with a membership of

thirty, represents about 2,000 colonies of bees. There are probably 500 or 600 on the tract which belong to non-members of the association. It is the desire of the association to get the membership of all beekeepers on the tract.

Since the local has become a branch of the National association it has put itself in a position where it has the leadership of a movement that will bring about the extermination of the harmful of its kind.

honey, the advertising of honey and in fact everything that can be done to put honey upon a more firm and more profitable business basis.

**Caught In Burley And Brought Back To Stand Trial**

William Roman, 37, was arrested in the city for possession of a small amount of marijuana.

had his hearing set for Monday afternoon. He was given a preliminary examination and a date for trial in the district court being fixed at 10:30 A. M. He was unable to furnish a

wooden frame, with  
boose out of a wooden  
across Rock Creek  
charges la to be built

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**FOR SALE - A**  
machine, perfect condition

# Alfalfa

## EVERYTHING TO EAT AND WEAR

### Women's Shirt Waists

We have just received a large shipment of Women's Tailored Waists, consisting of a wide range of styles in all sizes. Never before have we been able to show you as complete an assortment at such reasonable prices. Notice the fine assortment in the show window for only

# \$2.50

## Keep Your Eye on Our Windows.

### CULTURE OF ALFALFA

Scientific Growing Undertaken by Dr. W. X. Suduth, of Billings, Mont.

Undoubtedly one of the most remarkable and scientific undertakings in the culture and use of alfalfa to be found in the world is that conducted by Dr. W. X. Suduth on his broad-acre ranch near Billings, Montana.

This laboratory student of Koch and Pasteur has carried into the alfalfa field—which has been his recreation ground for about thirty years—the spirit of the trained scientific investigator and the exact methods of the research laboratory. Though he measures his results by chemical analysis rather than by the scales, he handles a sufficient tonnage of this modern "miracle crop" to satisfy the most commercial grower. His alfalfa acreage today is four hundred and he is working to expand this to one thousand as rapidly as the land can be subjugated by the most modern appliances of power farming.

All alfalfa does not look like to Doctor Suduth. His thirty-acre "nursery" or demonstration plot contains more than a hundred varieties of alfalfa—probably the most remarkable collection in existence. Here each plant is treated as an individual and multiplication of a marked individual plant is secured by "slipping" instead of dependence on the sower and less in the method of seedling. In a single season, by the slipping process, he is able to secure a thousand plants from one parent; but this is too slow for the scientist, who is always aiming for practical results, and a big commercial scale. He, therefore, proposes to secure a machine operated by horses which is able to plant twenty-five thousand of these tiny alfalfa slips in a day. Still, this device will not appease his appetite for progress in the line of alfalfa propagation, and he is building an extensive greenhouse, so that the blizzards of winter may be powerless to interrupt his work of propagation and research.

After the propagating bed, after the nursery, the demonstration patch and the big open field, comes the laboratory; here is where the exact determination of values is made. "How much digestible protein does it contain?" is the question which the laboratory answers concerning every variety and condition of alfalfa plant in the experimental beds and the commercial field.

The laboratory, however, is not the place of final test on the alfalfa ranch; it is rather the point of inspection and record. The feeding pen is where the final tests are made—and made on a broad commercial scale that carries conviction to the man who has a natural distrust of scientific experiments and insists on being shown the balance of profits brought in from feeding several hundred hogs under the system advocated.

The "House of Panch Vals." The Broadview Farm conducts its hog-feeding operations on a generous plan for profit—and gets the profit. The feeding pen is the main line of the laboratory—and on a scale wide enough to take in the exceptions that too often fall to enter into the

narrower conditions of the individual scientific experiment.

In a word, it is probable that more alfalfa secrets are being revealed and more alfalfa industry made on this ranch than on any other farm or ranch in the whole world.

"Able from a small group of agricultural scientists," declares Doctor Suduth, "alfalfa is looked upon in gross sort of way, without any attempt to differentiate between its varieties in the vital matter of the percentage of digestible protein which they carry. This is the essence and conclusion of the whole matter and this is the point that seems to have been almost entirely overlooked even by the most accurate and progressive growers of alfalfa. To the farmer, alfalfa is just alfalfa, and the only success he achieves himself regarding the variety that he shall plant is whether it will catch and make a stand on his soil, whether it will winter-kill in his particular climate, and the yield it will give him. That is as far as the average farmer goes in selecting a variety for his land; and even the experienced alfalfa grower does not usually go much farther than that. The fact is that the material of yield of catch, of resistance to climate extremes, are only the A, B, C of alfalfa. They are important and elemental, but they are only the beginning of the tale."

"If one variety of alfalfa will yield only fourteen per cent of digestible protein, and another will give seventeen per cent, it doesn't require much of a mathematician to figure out the difference in actual value and the advantage of raising the seventeen per cent kind, provided he happens to be located where he can raise it. By careful and special methods of cultivation and harvesting, I have been able to increase the protein content of certain alfalfa grown on my Montana dry-farming benchlands from the ordinary fourteen per cent to seventeen per cent. Of course climate and soil have very much to do with this, but there is no question that I have been able to put this high protein content into alfalfa that is perpetuated by character. It is a high degree, even under adverse conditions of climate and soil. For, to vary the expression, seed from these high-protein alfalfa will, if sown in a different soil, and under humid climatic conditions, produce alfalfa plants of greater protein content than those grown from seed not 'bred up' as we say, along the lines of increasing a high percentage of protein."

"This matter of the actual amount of nourishment contained in a ton of alfalfa is of the greatest importance, for that too much emphasis cannot be laid upon it. It is the one big thing the alfalfa farmer to wake up to just now. And, by the same token, it is a wonder that the alfalfa buyer has not waked up to it long ago. I have fattened both sheep and cattle on alfalfa raised in the feed pen on my mountain-grown alfalfa that has been carefully selected and bred-up to express a high percentage of digestible protein or food value in it; I am willing to go on record with the statement that this cannot be done with

the ordinary commercial alfalfa grown in the humid regions of the United States.

"The higher altitude have produced alfalfa of the highest percentage of protein content—and it is a curious fact, that I have carefully determined, that the percentage of protein is in inverse ratio to the tonnage of yield. I will guarantee you that an analysis of a ton of alfalfa grown under humid conditions, or in the South or under irrigation, will not analyze to exceed ten or twelve per cent of protein, and I am prepared to show a completely authenticated analysis of alfalfa grown on the benchlands of Montana that averaged seventeen per cent of protein. In other words, it skimmers down to this: The alfalfas that are now produced in the humid regions and in the South or under irrigation, have not the nutrient—the food value—to fatten stock for the market without the use of corn or other grains as supplementary food."

"I do not say that this will always be the case, for it is not unreasonable to hope and expect that, when the alfalfa growers of the humid and irrigated sections fully realize the necessity of getting food value into their alfalfa, the protein content of their alfalfa may be greatly increased; but it will not be until they realize how much alfalfa means to them."

"To develop a variety or strain of alfalfa that will carry this character and maintain it to a high degree, even under humid and irrigated conditions, is one of the objects for which I am working."

"Another important problem is to determine the number of alfalfa plants to the acre that will produce the largest yield of protein. Of course an acre of land will grow and mature many more plants under irrigation and in the humid districts than here under semiarid conditions—but the fact remains that overseeding is the best thing a dry-farmer can do anywhere, especially in the dry-farming districts. This I have already determined by careful and repeated experiments. Just how many plants one acre in the best alfalfa benchland will grow to the best advantage I have not yet determined, but it will be settled soon with considerable exactness. This is an extremely important consideration for the dry farmer; its solution will mean hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of alfalfa is wasted every year through inefficient feeding. I might have said dozens to the acre in the best sections of this country in the next few years, for it applies to all the crops raised there—not to alfalfa alone."

"Still another problem that I am trying to solve is the most economical and effective way of feeding alfalfa. Hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of alfalfa is wasted every year through inefficient feeding. I might have said dozens to the acre in the best sections of this country in the next few years, for it applies to all the crops raised there—not to alfalfa alone."

this statement may be fully understood by the individual plant. His ultimate aim was to get the greatest amount of digestible protein from an acre of alfalfa. Common sense, of course, told him that the leaves of the plant were richer in protein than the stems, but the puzzle to the laboratory test and determined the relative percentages. Chemical analysis showed that, though the leaves were richer in food value, even the stems of the alfalfa carried a surprising amount of protein—generally wasted by ordinary methods of feeding. This cleared the ground for the next step—to develop by selection a strain of plant that would produce a larger percentage of leaves and a smaller percentage of coarse stem—and incidentally, if possible, to build-up the percentage of protein in the coarse stems themselves. In his effort to develop a strain having a maximum of protein and a minimum of woody fiber, he found himself confronted with a distinct physical obstacle. Some of the varieties having the highest protein percentage in proportion to woody fiber were "trallers," that spread over the ground like purslane and could not be harvested and handled in a practical commercial way. These had to be discarded as working materials in his breeding work—or at least to be used with great caution; for the habit of sturdy, upstanding growth must be fixed characteristics of the strain to be developed.

Naturally, the greater the number of leaves springing from one root, the finer the quality of the straw. Therefore his selection took the line of finding roots having the largest number of leaves springing from one bulb, but being of upright growth.

Very early in his experiments, Doctor Suduth found that alfalfa, being a biennial, would not always breed true. He has, therefore, adopted the vegetative form of propagation. Fortunately the alfalfa plant grows from "sprouts" as the ranchers call them. The tip of branches are cut off at a length of three inches, tied in bundles and put into a collum, containing wet sand. From these frames they are transplanted to the nursery, which now contains one hundred acres of breeding and experimental alfalfa plants, set in rows thirty inches apart, with the hills (two feet apart) in the row.

"Cutting for Maximum Protein Yield." Multiple experiments, along this line in the propagation beds gave gratifying results as determined by the laboratory test, but these pushed him on to another problem—that of the time of harvesting. Here his findings ran counter to the most commonly accepted rule, that the greatest amount of protein to the acre and to the smallest tonnage of hay was the object, which he would not have been in laboratory tests clearly established the fact that this was secured by cutting before the plants were in bud—not, as common practice has it, after the blossoms have appeared.

"We cut our fields on this basis," declares Doctor Suduth, "and get a maximum of foliage—and, therefore, of protein—and a minimum of woody fiber. It pays in commercial results, of course it involves at least one extra cutting a year over the old plan. My tests apply only to alfalfa grown under dry farming. It is safe, however, to make the sweeping statement that alfalfa is everywhere cut too late, as a rule, to get the maximum of protein and the minimum of woody fiber. Snapping for the humid sections, Dr. Wing's rule is: 'Cut when small new sprouts appear near the surface of the soil.' Certainly that is a severe test, but it is the only way to get the maximum of protein. Only a thorough laboratory test, however, can determine this problem for the humid and irrigated sections."

The next vital phase of alfalfa growing that forced itself upon the attention of this tireless investigator, in his determination to brush away traditions and establish the alfalfa farm on a scientific basis, was the problem of production of digestible protein in "forage form," was that of the number of plants to the acre for the best results. "One of the greatest mistakes of the average farmer," contends Doctor Suduth, "is that of over-seeding. And this mistake is especially fatal to the dry farmer in dry regions, where it is in any region where the rainfall is less than reliably abundant—except, of course, where there is irrigation."

Heavy seeding for any kind of grain or alfalfa has no place in successful dry farming. The heaviest yields of alfalfa are secured by sowing fewer plants by using only thirty pounds of seed to the acre as against the ordinary portion of seventy-five pounds; in fact, many farmers use a hundred pounds of seed. The English practice calls for two to three bushels to the acre, which is one hundred and twenty to one hundred and eighty pounds. My crop of Turkey Red wheat on two hundred and fifty acres was seeded with only thirty pounds to the acre and it was the best produced anywhere in my locality."

The lands on which most of the big dry-farming operations are carried are strong soils, that have not been leached by constant rains. Much of the alfalfa grown in the dry regions is of volcanic ash. This means that a virile and vigorous soil, and that its natural effect is to make grain or alfalfa heavy and bulky, and to produce up numerous sprouts from the same roots.

"Now, if you seed heavily on this soil, the result is a shortage of space, the result is that, in the case of grain, the moisture goes into making the grain, instead of grain; and with alfalfa, it is absorbed in the growth of stems and leaves instead of properly matured foliage."

However, the alfalfa plants are in rows fourteen inches apart and eight inches apart in the rows—as I plant them for forage purposes—what the result is is that the moisture in the soil is not exhausted through the growth of useless straw and stems, and so many sprouts will come up as will be sufficient to mature and bring them to maturity, full foliage, and a state of highest protein value. The alfalfa plants are in rows fourteen inches apart. If under this system there is a fear of abundant moisture, the plants stood to full capacity and maturity, the following:

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of alfalfa now growing in my experi-

mental garden, there are only about

attention that are to be classed as thor-

oughly commercial. These require

different treatment as to the amount of

growing room which each plant should

be given, and I regard my experiments

in this particular as incomplete. I

have only laid down a general rule,

which must be qualified as to certain

varieties. This adaptation of seedling

to the amount of moisture that can be

conserved under average conditions is

one of the most and most vital prob-

lems in any kind of dry farming, and

it is to some extent a local problem, or

country, but for scientific and practical

solution for any large dry-farming

section is so important to material re-

sults that any man who doesn't it out

in definite terms will be entitled to all

the credit that one man needs to have.

"In the humid regions the general

practice is to use twenty to twenty-five

and sometimes thirty pounds of alfalfa

seed to the acre. This is too much. Four or five pounds will put

the seed just to stand, and so that

any soil can take proper care of, pro-

vided germinating conditions are right.

All the rest of the seed is wasted—and

more than waste, for each alfalfa seed

costs money and no farmer can afford

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## Twin Falls Times

Published Twice a Week, Tuesdays and Fridays, in the Gault-Holmquist Building, Main Street.

WILBUR S. HILL  
Editor and Publisher.

Member of Eastern Idaho Press Club.

INDEPENDENT-REPUBLICAN.

Entered as Second Class Matter, U. S. Mail, Oct. 15, 1910.

## Subscription Rates.

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## A WARNING TO CUBA.

Cuba, like the United States, has before it a presidential campaign. There, as here, politics rise at such a time to a high point of excitement. It might be wished that the coming campaign in Cuba should be fought out on recognized issues relating to the future progress and advance of the country (the abolition of the national lottery ought to be one such issue), but it must be confessed that at present the struggle looks as if it were likely to be personal or ultimately to revolve about questions as to who should hold the offices. The present force quarrel is not between Liberals and Conservatives, but between President Gomez, himself a Liberal, and the radical section of his own party, who are disaffected with his disposition of the office, and who declare also that his administration has been "marked by greed and stained by fraud." In particular, the veterans of the war with Spain complain that he has allowed men to hold offices who were guerrillas or were Spanish in sentiment during the war, and that he has done this contrary to law. They demand also that more offices be given to veterans, that the preference in their favor recognized by law should be more fully observed; and that army officers be forbidden to "take part" in active politics. Meanwhile the old division of the Liberal party into two factions—one led by Gomez and one by Dr. Zayas—no longer exists. The factions were reconciled before the presidential election of 1908 by a recognized understanding that Dr. Zayas should be vice president under Gomez and the party's candidate for president at the next election. Nevertheless, it is now generally believed that Gomez will again be the candidate for president. The cause for the reconciliation of last week by our government was the virtual denunciation of President Gomez by the veterans' association. Apparently the authorities of Washington were convinced that there was actual and serious peril in the present situation. Our relations with Cuba made it perfectly right for us to issue such a remonstrance on *specific* occasions, and it may well be that this warning of possible intervention will restrain the agitators from violent measures. On the other hand, it may be pointed out that it is bad policy for the United States to make threats of intervention too often or without the gravest cause. To act otherwise might either precipitate a quite unnecessary intervention, or, on the other hand, weaken the effect of remonstrance on our side. And it must also be remembered that language that may sound revolutionary at a distance may not really indicate pressing danger, for the Cubans are given, under political excitement, to fiery and threatening words. President Gomez has a small but efficient army at his command, and has declared his perfect ability to maintain order and enforce the law.—The Outlook.

## A NEEDLESS LABOR WAR.

The acts of violence at Lawrence, Massachusetts, last week were the inevitable accompaniments to the practice of applying the methods of war instead of those of conciliation to labor problems. Lawrence would not have seen riots in her streets, nor would it have been found necessary to repulse raging mobs at the point of the bayonet, had the question at issue been calmly considered by an adequate and impartial tribunal before hostilities in the form of strikes broke out. Such a tribunal, although its powers are not complete or final, exists in the State

Board of Conciliation and Arbitration. Under the law of New Zealand a strike would have an impossible suit after the capitalists and workmen had submitted the question at issue; and if either had refused to do so, or to abide by the decision, the law provides adequate punishment. Under the less stringent law of Canada every possible incentive would have been offered to the contending parties to present their case. In Massachusetts the Board of Conciliation offered its services, but not as we understand it, until the war was on. The mill-workers promptly agreed to submit their side of the case; the mill-owners declined to do so. Efforts to come to terms are now being made by the two hostile forces. However these may result, it is regrettable that the whole matter has not been laid before the Board of Conciliation, for principles and questions are involved of more than local or temporary significance. A new state law had reduced the week of the mill employees from fifty-six to fifty-four hours each. At the time of an earlier reduction from fifty-eight to fifty-six hours the mill-owners had continued the wages at the former rate, but at the last reduction the mill-owners refused to pay their men the same amount for a fifty-four-hour week as they had paid for a fifty-six-hour week. Thereupon the men went on strike, and, after going out, they enlarged their demands to include an increase of fifteen per cent in wages from the old sum and demanded other concessions. The two points of view are obvious. The mill-owners feel that they ought not to pay the same amount as before for a reduced amount of work; the wage-earners, on the other hand, hold that the very purpose of the people of the state in advocating and passing the law was not to reduce what the men considered their already insufficient wage, but to establish a work-day which shall be in time reasonable and humane. Here is a serious question, with much to be urged on each side. It may at least be fairly asked whether, when the state establishes hours of labor, it should not also keep a controlling hand on the adjustment of wages to the new situation. But the master of inchoate public mind is that such questions should be settled before there is precipitated a bitter conflict, involving great loss of money, great waste of time and labor, often continued suffering to the workmen, and involving also, in a town filled with fifty thousand workers and their sympathizers, deplorable violence. It is equally certain that the state and city are to be subjected to their sharp and stringent checking of violent demonstrations. When the Italian flag-bearer at the head of the mill workers' procession shouted to the effect of the militia, "The American flag can go anywhere," that officer did it and right thing in first ordering his men to salute the flag, and then ordering them to fire bayonets to enforce his orders.—The Outlook.

## A GOVERNOR AND TWO COLONELS

In lonely places, where people have not much of importance to talk about, they talk about one another. And, as a rule, what they say is not very agreeable. A stranger who had followed the course of political discussion in the newspapers last week would have reason for imagining that the United States was a very lonely place. The chief subject of political discussion seemed to be what Colonel Waterston said that Governor Wilson said to Colonel Harvey about what Colonel Harvey had been saying about Governor Wilson, and the manner in which Colonel Waterston, ascribed to Governor Wilson when he made his remark to Colonel Harvey. This seems to have relegated the discussion of the revision of the tariff, the president's message upon economy and efficiency, the question as to the proper regulation of trusts, and other such questions to a position of secondary importance. It seems that "Harper's Weekly," which is generally supposed to be an independent paper with Republican antecedents, has been urging, under the Democratic party's recommendation, that that party-nominatee for the presidency Governor Woodrow Wilson. Suddenly, without explanation, "Harper's Weekly" dropped its advocacy of Governor Wilson. After four weeks of silence, "Harper's Weekly," in its issue for January 20, "with great reluctance, and the deepest regret," announced:

"The name of Woodrow Wilson as our candidate for president was taken down from the head of these columns in response to a statement, made to us directly by Governor Wilson, to the effect that our support was affecting his candidacy injuriously."

"The only course left open to us, in simple fairness to Mr. Wilson, no less than in consideration of our own self-respect, was to cease to advocate his nomination."

No sooner was this announcement made than Colonel Henry Waterston,

in the Louisville "Courier-Journal," of which he is the editor, issued a statement as witness of the interview between Governor Wilson and Colonel Harvey, editor of "Harper's Weekly." In this statement Colonel Waterston assures the public that nothing discursive or unfriendly passed during the interview, although Colonel Waterston undertakes to characterize Governor Wilson's manner as austere. The one important fact that Colonel Waterston states is that the initiative did not come from Governor Wilson. Indeed, Colonel Waterston, himself, according to his own statement, suggested that Colonel Harvey ought to moderate his advocacy of Governor Wilson; and at this particular interview, according to Colonel Waterston's own statement, it was Colonel Harvey who "put the direct question to Governor Wilson whether the support of 'Harper's Weekly' was doing him or his party any harm." When Governor Wilson gave his answer, Colonel Harvey, according to the other Colonel, "was grievously wounded." In the light of these two statements by the two Colonels, it is difficult to see why Governor Wilson should be, as he has been accused of ingratitude. One the published statements of facts, there is nothing in Governor Wilson's course that is inconsistent with a sense of gratitude to a friend and representative of his services. If Colonel Harvey did not want his question answered, he should not have asked it; and since he did ask it, it is scarcely fair for him to give the impression, that Governor Wilson "made a statement," rather than answered a question. The delight with which certain Democrats, as well as Republicans, have welcomed this incident as an injury to Governor Wilson's prospects, is a measure of the impression which Governor Wilson has made on the American people as a progressive leader.—The Outlook.

## HANSEN NEWS.

Hansen, Jan. 27, 1912.  
Ben Walton went to Ogden, Utah, the first of the week, for a several days stay.

The Hansen Ladies' Aid society will hold their regular meeting Thursday afternoon, February 1st, at the home of Mrs. H. M. Vanderpool. She will serve a ten-cent lunch after the business meeting. Everyone is most cordially invited.

H. L. Courser and son George, spent Saturday and Sunday on their ranch at Salmon river.

Mr. and Mrs. Stewart Sovereign were entertained at the E. P. Hinton home, Sunday.

D. J. Smith returned from his ranch at Milner, Friday afternoon.

Miss Laura V. Hale was a week end visitor with home folks here.

Mr. and Mrs. J. O. Kancaster and family, Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Heebner and family, and Mrs. L. Courser were county seat visitors, Saturday.

Harvey Zubanks spent the first of the week at his home in Idaho. Joseph Froehlich returned home Sunday from a three months' stay in Ohio, where he has been visiting his mother and other relatives and friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Bremer and little son of Kimberly, spent Sunday at the home of Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Eshank.

O. Lee Anderson spent Thursday and Friday with relatives in Oakley.

Miss Jane Mills is spending this week in Twin Falls visiting a school friend, Miss Margaret Gourley, daughter of Rev. John Gourley, and also visiting at the home of her brother, Fred Hale.

George Harris returned from a month's visit with home folks in Chicago, where he formerly resided.

Miss Amy Keith spent the last of the week in Twin Falls visiting relatives and friends.

C. E. Edwards came home Sunday, but returned Thursday morning to Pocatello where he and his family are visiting with Mrs. Edwards' mother.

James Pearson spent a few days the first of the week in Milner.

Sixteen eighth graders in the Hansen school took their final examinations in geography and physiology.

Ray Butler, Leo Frananza, Wesley Amick and Miss Georgia Helton came from the Excelsior school and took it with them. We hope, with the children, that they all passed.

Friday night about twenty-five friends and neighbors paid Mr. A. D. P. Keith an unexpected call; and pleasantly reminded him that it was his sixty-third birthday. A very nice social evening was spent, and at midnight a dainty lunch was served, and when the guests departed they all wished Mr. Keith many more years of good luck, health and happiness, and also many more delightful evenings like the one they had just spent.

H. M. Vanderpool is filing an order for two carloads of baled alfalfa hay to be sent to Morris, Ill., where he formerly resided.

C. H. Poston was a business visitor in Murgham, Monday.

Sunday school of the 4th district Sunday school convention will be held at the Hansen M. E. church. There will be services at eight o'clock Saturday night, at ten o'clock Sunday morning and two Sunday afternoon. Mr. J. E. Steinour, county Sunday school superintendent, will be present, and there will be some very good speakers. Come and bring your lunch, prepared to spending the day. Hot tea and coffee will be served at noon. Don't forget the Saturday evening service. Everyone is invited to come and bring their friends.

Mrs. John Hansen, now of Rock Creek, but formerly of this place, spent Monday night here. She was on her way to Welser, to visit her daughter,

Mr. Ruth Kellch.

Mr. Elmer Laycock was a business visitor in Murgham, Saturday.

Mr. Olds, a brother of Mrs. Frank Colner, is here visiting at the Colner home, for a few days.

Samuel Kancaster has been on the sick list the past week.

Mr. and Mrs. George Lezard entertained a number of friends at dinner Sunday. Among those present were Mrs. and Mrs. L. Stewart of Twin Falls, Mr. and Mrs. Griffith, Mr. and Mrs. Polson, Mr. and Mrs. McCallister, Miss Clara and Messrs. Clair and Chet McAlister and Frank Richmond.

James Fitzgerald returned last Thursday from a visit to his old home in New York. He found the weather pretty cold back there, with plenty of snow. Idaho looked better to him than ever on his return.

Henry McCreary received his contract on Monday with the Toledo, O. club of the American Association. He will probably leave the latter part of February for the south, where the team will practice before the season opens.

Mr. Taylor has moved his drug store to the Farnsworth building.

Mr. Nichols of Cheyenne, a friend of John Schrom, is here looking for a location.

Nearly every claret in town is empty. The ditches are in such condition that it will be some time before they can be used.

O. D. Cole and wife leave today for Rexburg, where Mr. Cole will have charge of a drug store for a month while the proprietor goes visiting.

The first number of the "Chanticleer," issued weekly by the students of the Filer high school, is on our desk for a short period. It is probably the only paper issued in Idaho by a student body. It is at least the only weekly.

The following is the staff: Jurenia Shinn, editor-in-chief; Mattie Hoffman, associate editor; Ray Lee, business editor; Gertrude Walker, social editor; Ruth Miller, calendar. It is an eight-page publication, full of wit, humor and sarcasm. Long may the publication live and flourish.

Dan Conner and wife returned home this week from their extended trip to Wallace and other points in that section.

S. S. Carboneo, who recently purchased the north forty of the LaMont place, will start building a new house next week.

Last Friday Sheriff Vannacdelin came over from Twin Falls and gathered in Fern McElroy and Spencer Bell and took them down to the county judge. It will be remembered that these boys ran away last November and were caught at Pocatello and brought back. At that time they were paroled by the judge to their parents under orders to report every week as to how they were



## WOMEN'S SHOES

No doubt you are anxious to see the NEW STYLES and LASTS in footwear for Spring. We have just received a shipment consisting of the latest things—such as New Buck in high boots and low shoes. We also have a large assortment of Colonial in low Shoes Tan, New Buck, Patents, Etc. Come and be fitted while the assortment is complete.

## Notice The Show Window!

Mr. and Mrs. George Lezard entertained a number of friends at dinner Sunday. Among those present were Mrs. and Mrs. L. Stewart of Twin Falls, Mr. and Mrs. Griffith, Mr. and Mrs. Polson, Mr. and Mrs. McCallister, Miss Clara and Messrs. Clair and Chet McAlister and Frank Richmond.

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getting along. But one day last week Mr. E. Lewis was looking through the checks and ran across one that looked very strange to him. On closer examination he discovered that some one else had been using his funds to the amount of \$20. It seems the check had passed through the bank undetected by Henry Brown, who was acting cashier at the time. It was at once questioned that the check was the re-

turned to the county sent by the sheriff. The county judge, after due consideration, concluded to continue the parole inasmuch as the forgery was committed prior to their first hearing. The boys returned home Monday.

Work Wanted on Ranch.

By experienced pruner and irrigator. John M. DeBoer, Pacific hotel.

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## THE ISIS

IF IT'S GOOD IT'S HERE in Twin Falls. Special Feature Wed. and Thursday. ALWAYS 10 CENTS. Children under twelve five cents

## "THE LITTLE SPY."

Featuring Kenneth Cassey as the Boy Hero.

# MONEY WISELY SPENT FOR GOOD FURNITURE IS MONEY WISELY INVESTED.

The Investment Returns-Dividends in Comfort, Home-Peace, the Joy of Life

Think of any good furniture bargain that You've ever secured—and try to think of something else you have bought for an equal sum, that has given you half the service or satisfaction. Probably you cannot.

Some of the Articles here Priced Appeal to You as Real Investments:

A Brass Bed for \$16.00, Solid Oak Kitchen Cabinet \$20.00, Genuine Leather Seat Rocker \$6.00, a Good Folding Co. Cart \$7.00. Pair of Feather Pillows \$1.50, a Dining Table \$6.00, a Dresser \$12.00. Every piece a real bargain and dozens of each kind to suit your taste and purse.

## OSTRANDER & McCAULEY

Furniture that Furnishes

### Wiker's Cash Grocery

324 SOUTH MAIN.	TELEPHONE \$1.00
15 lb. Sugar, with \$5.00 purchase.	\$1.00
Apples, per pound.	5c
Apples—fifteen varieties, per box.	\$1.50 to \$2.50
Twix Peas or Royal Red Tomatoes, per can.	10c
Three packages Corn Flakes.	25c
May Flower Oats, 9 lb. sack.	45c
Navy Beans, per lb.	5c
Graham Flour, 25 lb.	65c
5 Gal. Coal Oil.	\$1.15
Seven Devilla Peas, per can.	10c
Evaporated Apples per lb.	15c
Fresh Ginger Snaps per lb.	10c
11 Bars Best White Laundry Soap.	50c
Swift's Winchester Bacon, per lb.	35c
Oranges, per dozen.	35c

### Local and Personal

M. D. Geer of Buhl, was a business visitor in the city Saturday.

Miss Jean Hill left Saturday morning for Boise where she will make her home in the future.

W. D. Vincenz of Burley, was a business visitor in the city for a day or two the last of the week.

Major Fred R. Reed was in the city Saturday from his home in Wendell, being called here on business.

Harvey Hardehaus, secretary of the North Side Investment company, was in the city over Sunday visiting with friends.

### DANGEROUS EYEGLASSES

Are all eyeglasses that are not specially ground and fitted to the eyes for which they are intended. Here your eyes are examined in a specially equipped examining room by an expert optometrist who has had a number of years' experience. All our work is carefully inspected before it leaves our shop.

You don't need anyone to tell you that our glasses are a help and a comfort—You are sure of it the moment you put them on.

### Parrott Optical Company

Exclusive Opticians, Permanently Located in Twin Falls.

187 Main Ave. E. Phone 219-BK.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Herman Drees, Thursday, January 25, a son.

George Davis was up from his home in Filer yesterday transacting business in the county seat.

B. W. Howard, one of the live boosters of Milner, was transacting business in Twin Falls, Saturday.

Editor J. W. Tanner of the Filer Journal, was a county seat visitor Saturday, looking after business matters.

L. J. Miller and daughter Elizabeth returned Tuesday of last week from Kansas where they had been visiting with Mr. Miller's parents.

F. M. Buckley and daughter returned Friday from Tonnah, Wis., where they had been called to attend the funeral of Mr. Buckley's brother.

C. B. Channel of the Nibley-Channel Lumber company, returned Monday from LaGrande, Ore., where he had been for several days on business for his company.

Mr. and Mrs. P. J. Costello and daughter Irene, returned Friday from Los Angeles, Calif., where they had been for the past two months.

Assistant Post, C. E. Brooks of the Oregon Short Line, was in the city for a short time Friday on business for his company, from his home in Pocatello.

Attorney W. P. Guthrie departed Sunday evening for Boise, to look after local business.

Attorney J. C. Rogers of Burley, was a business visitor in town yesterday looking after legal matters.

R. M. McCallum returned Friday from an extended trip in Montana and points in the east, where he had been in the interest of eastern capitalists.

Mrs. Harold Deed returned to her home in Jarbidge Friday, after spending several weeks in the city visiting with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Greenhow.

C. H. Goudy departed Saturday morning for Enfield, Ill., where he will embark in the mercantile business. The family will leave at a later date to join him there.

E. D. Young and Omar Walker, the later a colored man, were brought before Police Judge Smith by the police department Wednesday to answer the charge of maintaining a nuisance. The judge assessed the pair \$25.00 each, including the costs. As they did not possess the wherewithal to settle with the city they will grace the city jail for the next seventeen and one-half days. Gus Kennedy was also up before his honor on the charge of peddling without a license and making himself a nuisance and was given 40 days in jail to study over this matter.

R. Wilkins was in the city from his home in Kimberly Saturday, looking after business affairs.

A. W. Allred, one of the prominent business men of Buhl, was in the city Saturday looking after business matters.

William Doyle was before the police judge Saturday for being under the influence of liquor and gave a five dollar cash bond for his appearance Monday morning. Doyle failed to make his appearance at the time set for trial and his bond was declared forfeited.

Alfred Peterson had a preliminary hearing before Judge W. J. Smith yesterday on the charge of violating the liquor law and was bound over to trial in the district court. His bail was fixed at \$200, which was furnished by Mr. Peterson. He had two other charges against him and he waived examination and was held to appear in the district court, his bond being fixed at \$250.00 on each count.

Complimenting Judge and Mrs. Stocklager of Twin Falls was the delightful dinner given by Judge and Mrs. Sullivan at the Idaho Tuesday evening. Sweet peas formed the fragrant centerpiece. "Covers" were laid for Judge and Mrs. Stocklager, Judge and Mrs. Allred, Lieutenant Governor and Mrs. Sweetser, Mr. and Mrs. L. L. Sullivan and Judge Stewart—Dolce Statesman.

One of the most enjoyable social events of the week took place at the home of Mr. and Mrs. M. H. Wright when friends gathered and welcomed into their midst the bride of Mr. Arthur Prothro, brother of Mrs. Wright. The house was darkened, and the rooms beautifully lighted during the time delicious refreshments were served. Mrs. Prothro comes to Twin Falls from Baraboo, Wis., is welcomed by a large circle of friends.

Mrs. W. T. Wood entertained at cards last Friday afternoon in honor of Mrs. W. S. Oakley, who leaves shortly for her new home in Idaho Falls. The afternoon was spent in playing bridge whilst, Mrs. W. H. Greenhow winning the prize for high score and Mrs. Oakley receiving guest prize. The hostess, assisted by Mrs. H. O. Milner and Miss Helen Oakley, served delicious refreshments at the close of the afternoon. Those invited were Messrs. H. P. Allen, O. H. Allen or Buhl, J. Costello, W. H. Greenhow, B. A. Hamilton, W. S. Hill, A. L. Lewis, H. O. Milner, R. M. McCallum, Morrill, W. S. Oakley, C. H. Robbins, E. M. Sweetser, M. J. Sweetley, E. White and E. B. Williams.

Charles A. Arthur, one of the substantial farmers of the Abbey neighborhood, on the Snake river, was a business visitor in the city for a day or two the last of the week.

When it comes to winning prizes for raising potatoes, the Snyder family of Twin Falls are always to the front. Last Saturday Dewey Snyder, son of L. A. Snyder, the potato king, was notified that he had been awarded a high class bicycle by one of the leading business journals for raising the best acre of potatoes. The contest was open to boys under the age of twenty years and over the United States and Dewey, who is only fourteen years old, out-classed all competitors with 660 bushels to the acre. The contest was put on by Successful Farmer, one of the leading farm papers in the west.

### From the Manufacturers of KNABE PIANOS

Mr. G. A. Tobey, Twin Falls, Ida.

Dear Sir: To keep a piano in good condition it should be tuned 3 or 4 times a year. We feel sure that if you will have a competent man tune your piano 3 or 4 times a year it will last you longer and you will get so much more satisfaction from its use.

Very truly yours,  
WM. KNABE & CO.

(Signed by A. P. Conrad.)

Unless your piano receives this necessary attention you cannot know how good a piano it really is. Proper care will make it a much better musical instrument for a much longer time.

G. A. TOBEY

Piano Tuning \$5. By the year (2 to 4 tunings) \$2.  
Twin Falls Music House or Phone 102 Black.

Mrs. W. S. Oakley was honor guest at a delightful one o'clock luncheon given last Saturday by Mrs. C. C. Bedford at her home on Eighth avenue East. The guests were seated at the three tables, which were prettily decorated with pink and white carnations. Plates were laid for Messdames H. F. Allen, O. H. Allen, C. E. Booth, J. Costello, A. G. Fisher, W. H. Greenhow, B. A. Hamilton, C. J. Egan, E. J. Hardehaus, W. S. Hill, G. B. Lacy, E. C. Loring, Morrill, W. E. Nixon, W. S. Oakley, A. P. Senior, E. M. Sweetley, A. N. Stevens, L. C. Wright, W. T. Wood, E. White and Miss George Maxwell. Following the luncheon the remainder of the afternoon was spent at progressive five hundred. Mrs. W. S. Oakley receiving guests' prize and Mrs. H. F. Allen carrying off the honor for high score.

Last February when A. G. Batchelder, chairman of the executive committee of the American Automobile association, visited Twin Falls at the solicitation of the Idaho State Automobile association, he was much surprised and impressed by the wonderful growth of the country and he said he hoped to again pay a more extended visit here this week. In a personal letter to Secretary Robert W. Spangler of the Twin Falls Commercial club, he announced his intention of coming here next summer, primarily to show Shoshone Falls to his wife, and secondarily to look about with a view to making some investment.

# "As Good as Mother Used to Make"

## YOU REMEMBER THE splendid things that mother

used to make—delicious flaky pies that almost melted in the mouth and all those other eatables that will live for ever in the memory. Fine, were they not! Yes! but they were made with GOOD groceries—the old fashioned, pure sixteen-ounces-to-the-pound groceries—the groceries that have made brain, brawn and muscle for the American nation.

That's the kind we sell at this store. Come in and let us show you our QUALITY—the PRICE we KNOW will suit you.

## Twin Falls Grocery And Mercantile Co.

Twin Falls, Idaho.

### Orpheum Theatre

THIS WEEK

MOTION PICTURES ONLY

PROGRAM

Wed. and Thursday

"Too Many Burglars"

COMEDY

"A False Suspicion"

COMEDY DRAMA

"The Flag of Truce"

DRAMA

"The Fugitive"

DRAMA

4 Feature Photo-Plays

CHANGE OF PICTURES

Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

ADMISSION 5c AND 10c

Doors Open 7:00

SPECIAL

Matinee Saturday 2:30.

Mr. and Mrs. J. E. White and daughter spent Sunday in Buhl visiting with friends.

R. V. Wilcox, a prominent attorney on Wendell, was a visitor in Twin Falls over Sunday.

Miss Dollie Snodgrass of Albion, is visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. O. A. Stalker this week.

D. M. Denton of the Denton Investment company, returned last evening from Nebraska, where he had been for the past month on business. Mr. Denton says that business is very quiet in the east and that the people of Idaho have very good times compared with the east.

We have but a limited quantity of

# CHOICE ALFALFA SEED

From the Parma District

You can buy other seed for less money but it's not Parma seed. Ask your neighbor, who has that heavy stand of hay, what seed he sowed. The State Experimental Station test shows this seed to be

99 1-2 PER CENT. PURITY

We can save you money this season, get our price before buying

## THE TWIN FALLS MILLING AND ELEVATOR COMPANY

# A ROCKY ROAD AHEAD FOR POOR PRINTING



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."

same manner, making a pile about three feet high and some thirty or forty feet long. A plow is then brought into action close along each side of the pile. The dirt thrown up by the plow is then shoveled upon the beet, making a covering of about four inches of

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In the dry-farming lands of Montana there is so little moisture in the soil in winter that beets keep in perfect condition when siloed in this manner. In the winter they are uncovered and loaded into manure spreaders which scatter them upon the feeding fields. In the opinion of Doctor Suduth the beets are remarkable regulators of the hog's system.

Dr. Deyar Shiddhant insists that the bad reputation that alfalfa has gained among farmers is the result of unbalanced ration feeding. It is true, he says, a horse that is allowed to eat just the alfalfa he wishes is generally put into a condition that is not good for the effect of the alfalfa is corrected by the introduction of molasses - an almost ideal horse food is the result.

It is also made elaborate experiments have shown that for ducks and alfalfa bread as a poultry food. The poultry bread should be made as carefully balanced ration, with the alfalfa being the main ingredient to meet the needs of the young chick, of the older chicken and of the grown-up fowl. He has also experimented successfully with alfalfa bread for fattening hens and for the quick fattening of market chickens. These breads can be manufactured and sold at one-half their cost to the consumer, and for human consumption. -Saturday Evening Post.

**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 2

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

**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 1912, must be filed in my office at Elko, Nevada, on or before **February 15, 1912.** 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. TREMEWAN, Supervisor.**  
Jan 9 to Feb 1

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## KIMBERLEY NOTES.

Kimberley, Ida., Jan. 29, 1912.

A. Hammond was a Twin Falls visitor Friday.

B. Williams returned from Buhl Friday evening, where he had been shopping.

Miss Hale went to her home at Hansen Friday evening, returning home Sunday on the morning train.

The pupils of the eighth grade took their state examination in geography and physiology Friday, under Miss

There have been some mysterious visitors about the home of J. W. Harlow lately. He is well known to them and a warm welcome if they return.

The dance Friday evening was well attended, and proved very satisfactory to those present.

Mr. Clausen went to Twin Falls Saturday.

The little daughters of Mrs. Ambrose Stawert spent the latter part of the week with her in Twin Falls.

Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Whaley entertained at Sunday evening dinner, Mr. and Mrs. O. Bremer and son Donald, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Oge and son Elmer, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. L. Stone and son Elmer, Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Wilson.

Mr. Brockman was in Twin Falls on business Saturday.

Nate Bloom made a business trip to Twin Falls Saturday. He pronounced the roads very bad.

Mr. Reese has moved his sheep to Hansen preparatory to shipping them to Chicago. He reports them in fine condition.

W. F. Brockman has presented the Kimberley school with two very interesting pictures of the Liberty Bell. The school needs pictures and we are in hopes that the ball once started will continue to roll until the need is supplied.

The Methodist Sunday school will give an entertainment one week from Friday to raise a little money for some special work they are undertaking. We do not know just the nature of the entertainment but will be able to give it next week. Let everybody hear this in mind and be able to help all the can.

Mr. D. C. Prentice has been quite sick lately.

Mrs. Edgcomb is suffering from an attack of appendicitis. Dr. Alexander is attending physician.

In spite of the miserable condition of the roads, church and Sabbath school were well attended Sunday.

George Edwards made a trip to Oakley in the interests of mission work.

Tex Wilkins is taking a course at Oakley, preparatory to going on a mission.

Bob Lake has charge of the pool hall during the absence of Roy Hudson.

Clavel Van Hous is slowly improving, but is not able to attend school as yet.

E. M. Atkin of Rock Creek, was a Kimberley visitor the first part of the week.

The Sunday school convention is to be held at Hansen next Sunday. It was announced that dinner would be served at the church for outside visitors. All are invited to attend, we understand.

Farmers continue to ship baled hay in spite of the fact that the roads are almost impassable.

## ARTESIAN CITY NEWS.

Artesian City, Ida., Jan. 29, 1912.

Miss Dora Goss and Mr. Webb of Murtaugh, were Artesian City visitors Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Bowers were in Kimberley and Twin Falls last week visiting.

Little Genevieve Wilson has returned to her home after spending some time with her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Lou James.

Mrs. C. O. Workman has been quite ill for the past several days, but is now somewhat improved.

L. A. Hammond and son Howard traveled here from Murtaugh Monday.

Low James and Arthur Wilson left for the North Side Monday to be absent several days on business.

Mrs. J. E. Bower has been quite ill the past week.

Miss Verna Daniels spent last Saturday and Sunday with relatives at Rock Creek.

Arthur Wilson and little daughter Genevieve came up from Kimberley Sunday morning on the early train.

C. O. Workman made a trip to Murtaugh last Wednesday.

Mrs. A. H. Denninger returned home from Twin Falls Wednesday.

A. L. Hildebrand was a business visitor at the county seat the latter part of last week.

Vano Workman is spending a few days at home, but will soon return to Oakley, where he is attending high school.

Walter Holt was calling on young lady friends at Rock Creek, Sunday.

Andy Hansen and Miss Anna Smith, Miss Alta Tolman and Miss Althea Tolman were those from Murtaugh who attended the dance at Artesian City last Friday night.

## Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Hilton, Bert Col-

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Hilton, Bert Col-  
Ue, Lloyd Brown, Misses Blythe  
Stricker, Zina Donahue and Georgia  
Hilton, were here from Rock Creek  
who attended the dance at the hall  
Friday evening.

Cap Day will soon have his residence completed. Then what?

Mr. and Mrs. P. J. Terrill visited Mrs. Terrill's sister, Mrs. A. P. Murry of Rock Creek, who has been quite sick.

Mr. Ferguson was a Twin Falls visitor last Thursday.

Mr. Cochran was a Twin Falls visitor Monday.

Chester Stephenson of Kimberley, is spending a few days at the home of F. A. Terrill.

Warren Adamson was calling on his friends at Rock Creek Sunday.

Mrs. E. Eden and Ernest Eden spent Friday and Saturday in Oakley.

T. T. Rutledge was a Murtaugh visitor Wednesday.

Mr. Randall is visiting at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Geo. Tracy, at Murtaugh.

Jack Collier, F. A. Terrill, Warren Adamson and Bill Adamson went out into the mountains Saturday to hunt civet cats, but owing to the heavy snow in the mountains they returned home the same day.

Julius Ingard of Murtaugh, and Will Emanuel of Kimberley, were Artesian City visitors Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Jack Collier spent Sunday afternoon with Mr. and Mrs. Fred Bacon.

Howard Hammond spent Sunday at the Terrill home.

A. L. Hildebrand spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Lou James.

The dance given at the hall was well attended and everyone thoroughly enjoyed themselves. Mrs. L. E. Stinson, Miss Alta Tolman and Geo. Hilton furnished the music. The next dance will be given February 14th.

Harry Smith was a Murtaugh visitor Saturday.

L. J. Robinson is down from Oakley. A number of Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Stinson's friends gave them a surprise party last Monday evening. After a very pleasant evening spent in games and music, refreshments were served. During the evening, Chris Aratino favored the guests with a Norwegian song. Mrs. Stinson also rendered several piano solos.

Mr. and Mrs. Nelson Bass spent Thursday at the guests of Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Deau.

Mr. and Mrs. Will Blake attended the dance at Rock Creek last week.

Days-Wilkins is here visiting from Nevada for a few days.

## HOG RAISING A SCIENCE.

Actual Results in Alfalfa Feeding at Buhl.

A number of men who have studied conditions upon this tract with the problem of shipping long distance to market, have advocated constantly livestock raising of all kinds. After some study of the question with the danger to horses and cattle of alfalfa

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## ADVICE OF ORCHARDIST.

Watch Your Fruit Trees for Work of Rodents.

Idaho is thought by some disreputable orchardists as a state of brush, wind, sand and rodents. All of these it is true can be found in Idaho, but not so numerous as to be detrimental to first class horticulture. This state is being rapidly set out to fruit and it is destined to be one of the greatest producing states of deciduous fruits in the nation.

Of all rodents detrimental to fruit trees, the common jack rabbit and field mouse are the most injurious found in Idaho. The damage these animals do is seen here and there on fruit trees of all kinds, especially upon young trees. It is reported from the Ohio experiment station, that that state suffers annually a loss of over two hundred thousand dollars from bark-eating rodents. These animals are pressed for food at this time of year, hence, they seek the orchards more than at this time than any other. The damage that they do is from stripping the bark from young trees and in many cases, completely girdling them, causing their death, or necessitating bridge grafting the following spring. It is not difficult as any one knows, to see above the snow-line, the injury which the jack rabbit inflicts, but it is the girdling of trees under the snow line, by small rodents which harbors in various places of vegetative matter found at the base of trees where clean cultivation is not annually practiced.

The writer was in one orchard last winter, where every tree had been completely girdled by the jack rabbit. This orchard had no rabbit light fence around it, neither was the owner in the immediate neighborhood; hence the loss of this orchard. In another orchard, where the owner was present, the work of field mice under the snow.

This orchard was ten years old and has been in soil for the last ten years. The owner had not the least idea of any girdling of his trees was taking place at this time until he made an inspection. It is always a good idea to see that the ground about the trees for a radius of one or two feet, is broken in the fall and vegetation is removed to destroy the incunement for these rodents to winter over there. A trip through the orchard, by the owner, with an ordinary shovel for removing the snow will soon reveal the presence of such animals at the base of the tree. Such a tour of inspection should be taken several times a month during the dormant period.

There are several mixtures used for repelling the jack rabbit and other rodents, but all have their disadvantages. A rabbit tight fence is the most satisfactory thing against the jack rabbit in this state, but if you desire to protect fruit trees from injury by rabbits, sheep and mice, it is made as follows: Make one peck of fresh stone lime with old soap suds, thinning to the consistency of white-wash. For the one peck of lime, add one-half gallon of crude carbolic acid, four pounds of sulphur and one gallon of soft soap. Paint the trunks of trees with this.

Wicks, Horticulture, Idaho Experiment Station.

LIFE OF PROMISE ENDED.  
(Continued from First Page.)

The following tribute to the deceased, was given by Mrs. Jones on her departure:

"The Clearer Vision."

"This over now."

With hushed and reverent tones the words come low.

And with the slow, strange passing of his silent wings,

Death's angel leaves behind him voiceless woe.

"He is gone," they say;  
And through the blinding tears that fill our eyes

We see the youth and promise left all unfulfilled.

And for the meaning, each within him cries

Then this sweet truth,  
With healing balm and comfort enters in.

Not over now, but with this closing of the earthly door,

That great latency, called "Life," doth just begin.

Then opens wide,  
As on the threshold's farther side he stands,

A vision of a wondrous work to do,  
And all the boundless strength and time that he commands.

Ho clearly sees  
Fulfillment now for all that he has dreamed;

Bright days ahead whose suns set not on tasks still incomplete.

And broad, deep meanings where naught but darkness seemed.

His voice, so best with song,  
Shall learn a fuller, richer sweetness there,

And never shall with burdened years or aching heart grow dim.

Nor sing the sad, slow music of despair.

And so he goes,  
With glad song ringing, and with radiant eyes,

To where achievement reaches fullest power.

To where the land of all his promises lies.

ELIZABETH POWERS—  
January 27, 1912.

120 acres on Sucker Flat to trade for good residence. Box 666, City. Jan 28-30

Position Wanted—  
By neat, strong young woman, as cook in small hotel, boarding house or any kind of camp. Mrs. Mary Rosenbaum, care Andy Hansen, Murtaugh, Idaho. Jan 28 Feb 2

FOR RENT—160 acres, six miles northwest of Filer, fifty acres in alfalfa. Rent very reasonable, either cash or share of crop. Apply to Elmer P. Whitely, Twin Falls & Filer building, Twin Falls. Jan 23 to Feb 30

120 acres on Sucker Flat to trade for good residence. Box 666, City. Jan 30 Feb 2

# Sometimes To Get a Message to You it has to be Published to "A Whole Cityful"

Thus One of To-day's Want Ads May be as Important to You as the Most Important Letter in Your Mail

Not every personally-inter-esting or personally-important message comes to you by mail, by phone, by telegraph or by personal interview.

Some of the most important of all those intended for you may miss you altogether, if you are not a reader of the classified ads.

For the person who has something to say that will interest YOU more than anybody else may not know you--nor have any means of finding you except through publishing his message to "a whole cityful," and trusting that THE MESSAGE ITSELF WILL FIND YOU!

If you will look at the want ads with that possibility in mind, they will--henceforth--take on a new significance for you!

## Varney's Saturday Special

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 3RD.

40c Chocolate  
Cocoanut Roll 25c lb.

A Rich Creamy Cocoanut coated with Hershey's famous chocolate.

4 DOORS WEST OF P. O.