TWICE-A-WEEK

THE TWIN FALLS TIMES

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REPEAL PASSES LOWER HOUSE

Final Vote 247 to 161 on Toll Exemption

MOST SPECTACULAR STRUGGLE IN YEARS SUPPORT PRES. PLEA.

Act to Make American Vessels Pay Canal Tolls Now Goes to the Senate.

Washington.—The house of representatives, after one of the most spectacular legislative struggles in the history of the nation, voted Tuesday night to repeal the section of the Panama canal act exempting American vessels from the payment of tolls. The vote on the repeal was 247 to 161, a majority of 88 votes in support of the personal plea of President Wilson.

The verdict on the issue, which had absorbed congress for weeks, came at the end of a stirring debate memorable in the annals of the house by a party division which found Speaker Champ Clark, Majority Leader Underwood and other Democratic chieftains lined up in open opposition to the president, which the latter had declared vital to the nation's foreign policy.

Wednesday the bill goes to the senate, where the fight will be renewed with all of the vigor and determination that attended it in the lower house.

On the final vote the Democrats in the house stood by the president giving him in "ungrudging measure" what he has asked, "for the honor of the nation" in its foreign relations. Twenty-five Republicans and two Progressives also voted to sustain the president. Fifty-two Democrats followed Speaker Clark and Leader Underwood to defeat in their steadfast determination that the president was wrong in his decision that toll exemption to American ships is a violation of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty with Great Britain.

Nothing, it seemed, could stem the tide of administration success. Speaker Clark, for nearly 22 years a member of the house, made the speech of his life to forestall what he termed unquestionable degradation of the nation. In this he failed, but he did smooth over the party breach with kindly words for his adversaries, praise for President Wilson and an unqualified withdrawal of any caution on his own behalf.

When Speaker Clark had closed the debate for the opposition to the repeal with an impassioned argument which completely bowled over the entire legislative assemblage, he whom were many senators, rose to cheer him.

President Wilson was at dinner when the result of the vote was announced. He was gratified but made no comment.

In the senate the bill will be referred to the committee on interoceanic canals, of which Senator O'Gorman of New York, a vigorous opponent of the measure, is chairman. Senator O'Gorman has said he would call a meeting of the committee at once to consider the bill.

That there will be a fight in that committee is certain. How long it will be there cannot be predicted, but administration senators propose that the measure be released by the committee at the earliest possible date. Senator Owen is leading the fight for the president.

The committee will have many proposals before it, several of them in the nature of compromises, some of them intended to avoid the question of the house minority resolution to recommit the repeal bill and to insert an exemption clause with a declaration that the United States should have complete sovereignty over the canal. This motion, it was generally conceded, would be voted down by a majority of the house, the final vote on the repeal being 247 to 161.

Will the Panama Exposition Repeal Help?

The bill passed the house in the form in which it came from the senate, without a single amendment. The house committee on interoceanic canals, which had charge of the bill, reported it to the house without any recommendation, but with a majority report favoring the repeal and a minority report opposing it.

Before the bill was taken up for final passage, however, the house adopted a resolution offered by Representative Mann, of Illinois, by a vote of 217 to 85, to recommit the repeal bill to the committee with instructions to report it back with an amendment providing that the repeal shall not become effective until the Panama Pacific exposition shall have closed its doors. The Mann resolution was adopted over the protest of the Democratic leaders who had charged that it was a device to defeat the repeal by killing it in the senate.

Mann Resolution Defeats Repeal.

Representative Mann, in his speech in support of his resolution, said that the Panama Pacific exposition at San Francisco, which is to be closed next December if the repeal bill should be passed at once, would be the greatest beneficiary of the repeal. He said that if the repeal should be made effective at once it would be a "great disaster" to the exposition, because it would be the signal for the payment of tolls by all vessels using the canal, including those of the exposition company, which carries a cargo of exhibits and visitors to the exposition every month.

Mann Says Repeal Is Sectional.

Mr. Mann said that the repeal was a sectional measure, in that it was demanded by the people of the Atlantic seaboard states, who wished to be relieved from the payment of tolls by their competitors, the railroads, which own the Pacific coastwise steamship lines. He said that the Panama Pacific exposition was the only thing in sight that would be benefited by the repeal, and that it would be injured by it.

Mann Says Repeal Is Premature.

Mr. Mann said that the repeal was premature, because the canal was not yet completed, and because the Panama Pacific exposition had not been a success financially. He said that the exposition company had expended $15,000,000 in the enterprise, and had received from the sale of stock only $5,000,000, of which only $2,500,000 had been paid in. He said that the exposition company had sold bonds to the amount of $5,000,000 and had received from the city of San Francisco $1,000,000 in bonds, and that it had received from the state of California and from foreign governments $2,500,000 in bonds. He said that the exposition company had sold $1,500,000 worth of its stock to the Southern Pacific company, which carries a cargo of exhibits every month.

AT THE LYRIC

Good Vaudeville Show For Last of This Week.

The Orpheum Road Show, which started a four days' engagement at the Lyric last night, won the approval of the audience from start to finish. Billie Backus, who bills himself as a scream, is a scream alright, at least that was it last night. This chap is one of the cleverest black face comedians that has ever appeared in Twin Falls.

Ketchner and Thornton met with a hearty reception in their own act entitled "Four A. M." Miss Thornton has a beautiful voice as well as stunning gowns, which the ladies took special delight in seeing. Mr. Ketchner showed his talent to a good advantage as Mr. Dashington, a stockbroker, who has a night off. This act alone is worth the admission.

Sears and Darvigue, the two operatic singers, are worthy of special mention. Grace Darvigue, the phenomenal female baritone, certainly had a novelty to offer in voice culture. Lovers of music should hear these songsters before the close of their engagement. Saturday night will be the last night for this popular company.—Adv.

NO MORE JOY RIDES

Automobile Club Offers Reward For Youthful Auto Thieves.

As a protection to its members against the practice that is becoming somewhat common in Twin Falls of young men and boys taking cars without permission, the Twin Falls Automobile club has offered a reward for their arrest.

Several cases have occurred recently where cars have been left standing on the streets, and irresponsible boys or young men have taken them and gone joy-riding without the formality of getting the owner's permission. This is a serious offense and there is a severe penalty attached. The automobile club officials are determined to stop the practice, and they have offered a reward of $25 for the arrest and conviction of anyone stealing a car belonging to a member of the club.

HEARTFIELD TAKES A PARTNER

G. T. Budrow Buys Interest in Cleaning Establishment.

G. T. Budrow, a recent arrival in this city from Boise, Idaho, has purchased an interest in the cleaning business of H. Hartfield, and will enter actively into the business. Machinery for a French hand laundry and dyeing will be installed. The firm expects to solicit business all through Southern Idaho, putting a representative on the road for that purpose.

C. & N. W. HEAD THROWS WATER

Reported Building West From Lander Denied

COMMERCIAL CLUB RECEIVES DISCOURAGING NEWS.

Supposedly Authentic Statement of Building Into Idaho Falls Without Foundation.

The following letter written to the Chicago, Northwestern Railway officials and the reply from the head of traffic and maintenance of that road do not add very much enthusiasm to the boosting spirit of this section which sincerely hoped that Idaho Falls was to be benefitted at least by another railroad.

March 17th, 1914.

Mr. R. H. Ashton, Vice President Chicago & Northwestern R. R. Company, Chicago, Illinois.

Dear Sir: Since my short visit with you while in Chicago three weeks ago, I have noticed in the newspapers reports as to the building by the C. & N. W. R. R. Co. of a line from Lander, Wyoming, to Idaho Falls, Idaho, and these reports are so persistent and definite in their statements that our people believe them to be true.

Our Commercial club has been cautious in giving out news concerning prospective developments of our territory and has always endeavored to verify rumors before giving them our endorsement and following this policy, I again bring to your notice the subject of our former communications to make inquiry whether there is truth in the reports referred to.

Some of these publications are shown by the clippings I enclose. We feel that our railroad should be built into the Snake River Valley, it will be of great benefit to the Twin Falls county and it would be a source of great gratification to know that the building of such a line is one of the things of the near future.

If there is anything of encouragement to be added to what you have already said to me by letter and in person, I would be very glad to have it made definite by your reply.

With my personal regards, I am,

Yours very truly,

M. J. Sweeley,

Pres. Twin Falls Commercial Club.

March 24, 1914.

My dear Sir:—

Acknowledging receipt of yours of the seventeenth enclosing newspaper reports as to the building by company of a line Lander to Idaho Falls, Idaho. There is absolutely not a word of truth in any of these reports. Our Company has no present plans or intentions regarding any extension in that territory.

The reports were probably started through a contract recently made for some Wyoming ties to be floated down Wind River to a point on our line from which point they are to be taken out and used in our regular track maintenance work.

With kind personal regards.

Yours truly,

R. H. Alshton.

Mr. M. J. Sweeley,

Pres., Twin Falls Commercial Club,

Twin Falls, Idaho.

FINED FOR BATTERY

Blain Mitchell Pays Five Dollars and Cost For Assault on Neighbor.

The time of the probate court was taken up Wednesday hearing the case of Blain Mitchell, who was arrested for battery on Henry Kollmeyer. The trouble occurred about three miles east of Buhl, and was the outcome of a fight on a water question. Mitchell was found guilty by the jury after being out until two o'clock Thursday morning. Thursday morning Mitchell came into court and was fined $5.00 and costs. The defendant, who was badly beaten on the head has sworn out warrants for the arrest of the Kollmeyer brothers. The case was prosecuted by County Attorney Hicks, assisted by Attorney W. F. Guthrie, while the interests of the defendant was looked after by Attorney A. M. Bowen.

EXPERIMENT WITH CHOLERA SERUM

Government May Put in a Station in County

HOG CHOLERA RAVAGES INTEREST GOVERNMENT EXPERTS.

Senator Brady Secures Half Million to Carry on Work of Benefit to Producers.

There is a possibility that Twin Falls will be made the seat for a series of experiments with hog cholera serum under the direction of the bureau of animal industry of the U. S. department of agriculture. A few weeks ago a bill was introduced in congress providing for an appropriation to be used in eradicating hog cholera. Through the efforts of Senator Brady $500,000 was made immediately available, and a considerable part of this amount was allotted to Idaho.

Dean Carlyle, of the University of Idaho, will have direct charge of the distribution of the Idaho appropriation, and the Commercial club, realizing the importance of the work, yesterday sent a message to Senator Brady, who has charge of the Washington end, and another to Dean Carlyle, asking that the experts be sent to this county for their experimental work.

The telegrams were as follows:

Twin Falls, Ida., April 1, 1914.

Hon. James H. Brady, United States Senator, Washington, D. C.—

Twin Falls county farmers are extensively engaged in hog raising and desirous of stamping out cholera. Will greatly appreciate anything you can do to aid this county in securing expert from bureau of animal industry to experiment with serum as provided in bill recently passed by congress.

Twin Falls Commercial Club.

M. J. SWEELEY, President

The following telegram was sent to Dean Carlyle of the University of Idaho:

Dean W. L. Carlyle, University of Idaho, Moscow, Idaho.

Will greatly appreciate any assistance you can give us in securing expert from bureau of animal industry to try out hog cholera serum in Twin Falls county. This county one of largest producers of hogs in state, and best opportunity offered here for experimental work.

Twin Falls Commercial Club.

M. J. SWEELEY, President.

An effort was made last year to call an extra session of the legislature to make an appropriation of $500,000 to stamp out the hog cholera in this state, but the proposition was turned down because of the expense attached to calling an extra session. When the matter was taken up in congress and the appropriation made, the difficulty for Idaho was greatly simplified.

DR. McATEE IMPROVES OFFICE

Thoroughly Modern Dental Equipment and Fixtures Added.

During the past month, Dr. F. E. McAtee has been remodeling his dental offices and adding many new sanitary appliances with the result that he has one of the most up-to-the minute offices in this state. The reception rooms have been artistically papered and remodeled so that they present a very light and pleasant appearance while the work room and dental rooms have been thoroughly re-enamelled in white and, quite, absolutely clean. A number of new sanitary appliances have been installed, among them being a hot water sterilizer for making the instruments safe and sanitary.

STATE HIGHWAY STAKED

Engineers Survey Proposed Highway West Through County.

A corps of state engineer employed by the state highway commission were busy in this county the past week running preliminary survey for the new state highway. The route followed coincides for the most part with the route now being used on the Oregon Trail.

THE EASTER BAZAAR

Presbyterian Ladies Plan Festivity for Afternoon and Evening of April 9.

The ladies of the Presbyterian church are making extensive preparations for an Easter bazaar in the church Thursday afternoon and evening, April 9. A report is being made to raise money towards the pipe organ fund for the new church, but the ladies are making this affair the opportunity for one of the largest social gatherings of the year. To this end, special entertainment is offered for the evening. The Misses Alfonte will give violin solos and a duet, also fine vocal selections will be given.

Gay booths displaying fancy work, aprons, towels, handkerchiefs, baby furnishings, dolls, breakfast caps, rugs, as well as home made candy, and flowers and young plants will be in evidence. Contributions for any of the booths will be gratefully accepted. Dolls are solicited and blue ribbons offered for the best dressed baby doll, one year doll, girl doll, boy doll, lady doll (representing different nationalities) and just doll.

Permanator Parade.

At 7:30 a parade of little girls wheeling small perambulators, will present a fascinating spectacle. The doll carriages are to be decorated with crepe paper of various colors, according to the fancy of the little ladies, who will so far as possible be dressed in white and the color used in decorating their carriages. A doll will be given, to the most artistically decorated perambulator.

Every little girl in Twin Falls under six years of age is cordially invited to enter the parade.

Cafeteria.

A cafeteria lunch will be served in the basement at ——o'clock. Men, women and children are invited to come early, secure their lunch at the cafeteria, and then remain for a social evening upstairs.

TENNIS ASSOCIATION PLANS

Meeting Held Wednesday Night For Committee Report.

The Twin Falls Tennis association held another meeting Wednesday evening in the office of the Twin Falls Deep Creek Orchard company and the matter of providing new courts and putting in of shower baths taken up. The committee on membership reported seventeen members actually signed for the year with possibly a total of thirty who would later join. President Maovicer stated the situated clearly and to the point regarding the improvements which could be put in. Two new courts will be provided and the shower baths put in provided that enough members could be obtained to warrant the additional expenditure but that the courts must be cared for before anything could be done for the shower baths or additional expenses. A campaign for fifty members will be put on with the idea of interesting all of the tennis players of the city.

FREE ENTERTAINMENT SUNDAY

High School Auditorium Under Direction of Mrs. Regan.

On Sunday next, April 5th, the high school auditorium will again be thrown open to the public for a free entertainment, same to be presented under the direction of Mrs. D. E. Regan of the musical department of the Twentieth Century club.

PROGRAM.

Mandolin Club.

Piano duo, Overture Raymond (Thomas)—Bitta Hehne and Mary Douglas.

Vocal solo—Mr. C. J. Reed.

Harp solo, "Valse" (Arditi)—Mrs. Regan.

Ladies' quartette, "Forget-Me-Not," "Voices of the Woods"—Misses Grenham and Combs, Mesdames Wiley and Bowen.

Piano solo—Mrs. Gulbert.

Vocal solo—Mr. H. H. McMaster.

Recitation—Myrtle Crist.

"A Gipsy Maiden Am I"—Miss Combs.

Male quartette—Messrs. Turner, Patrick, Turner and Williams.

Vocal solo—Mrs. T. J. Woods.

"A Perfect Day"—J. T. Bainbridge, accompaniment, cello, Mrs. Sprague, harp, Mrs. Regan.

Barcarole (Hoffman)—Misses Reed and Libert.

Besides the above musical numbers, Dr. W. F. Pike, by request, will repeat his paper on Medical Inspection in the Schools, given at the county teachers institute.

ARRANGE PLANS FOR HOME INDUSTRY DAY

Club Women and Commercial Club Join Hands

MERCHANTS ASKED TO MAKE SPECIAL WINDOW DISPLAYS.

Bread Making Contests for High School Girls and for Women of Entire County.

The joint committee from the Twentieth Century club and the Commercial club met Wednesday afternoon at the office of the See Idaho First magazine in the Light & Power building, and formulated plans for the observance of Home Industry Week, April 13 to 18.

As the Twin Falls merchants and manufacturers are the pioneers in the home industry movement, the committee felt that it was only a fair and square deal to let such a difficult matter to arrange the preliminaries. It was decided that every merchant in town be asked to make some special display in his windows and on the inside of his store during the whole of Home Industry Week, and that the last day, Saturday, at set apart as Merchants' Day, and every merchant offer some bargain on that day to stimulate trade. A committee consisting of W. H. Aldridge and R. W. Spangler was appointed to see the merchants and to those who could to give some help for a display of the products of the home manufacturers during the week.

Two bread baking contests have been provided for, both to use Idaho flour. The first will be by the pupils of the home economics class of the high school. These girls will give a demonstration Saturday afternoon, April 18, from 2 to 3 o'clock at the high school building. They will make the yeast, and then bake Parker House rolls, Swedish rolls, coffee cake and other fancy rolls, all from the home flour, the baking to be done by electricity.

A light bread baking contest will also be held for the rural women, in which every woman living outside the corporate limits of Twin Falls will be eligible. The details for this contest will be worked out and published next week. The committee having this in charge consists of Mrs. C. N. Elliott, Mrs. J. O. Gates, Mrs. R. W. Spangler, Mrs. A. M. Wiker, W. Zonas Smith.

The committee on entertainment, whose duty it is to devise some way to interest and amuse the visitors on Farmers' Day, consists of W. R. Priebe and F. D. Thomas.

DETECTIVES ARRESTED

Charged With Carrying Concealed Weapons. Fined $25.00 Each.

The two detectives, E. M. Johnson and G. M. Dailey, who have been here for some time getting evidence against alleged violators of the local option law, were arrested Tuesday morning of this week on warrants sworn out by Frank Gotti, charging them with giving liquor to minors and carrying concealed weapons. The hearing was held before Justice W. S. Mathews Tuesday afternoon and the men plead guilty to the charge of carrying concealed weapons and were fined $25.00 each. The charge of giving liquor to minors was dismissed, the same being taken up on a change of venue was granted to Justice Smith's court. The hearing will take place today.

MONEY IN RABBITS

Fine Chicken Feed Which Was Stored for Summer.

W. B. Lamb has not allowed the bite plague to become a burden this winter. He has raised a number of rabbits and has fed them on the chicken feed which he had put in and stored for the summer. He corded wood in exchange for the feed and has made a good deal of money out of the deal. He says that he has fed the rabbits a good deal of chicken feed and they have thrived on it.

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

Clean-up day should mean today that each owner should see that not only to his own premises but extend the work to the alleys and the streets. A little extra effort on the part of all will make Twin Falls a wonderfully clean little city and a source of pride to every resident. It does not seem just exactly right that the resident property owners should have to clean up vacant lots and thus benefit the speculator, but that is just what constitutes good citizenship, is taking up a fair share of the community burden with a will. It is this spirit that has actuated the people of this city in the past nine years and it is the spirit that builds cities worth while.

The railroad news in this issue of the Times is not cheering to say the least. Twin Falls can certainly sympathize with Idaho Falls in the blow which will fall if the news published in this paper can be considered authentic. Railroads for Idaho for 1915 will probably be paper ones, easily builded and as easily destroyed. There cannot be any hope for this section for an outlet south in time for the Panama exposition next year. It will take at least a year for the Western Pacific to build into this section should it start at once. The Short Line could get through from Rogerson southward in much shorter time, but its policy of doing nothing unless forced to by competition leaves little hope for anything which looks like a railroad. There is no reason why they should build when the territory with a longer haul is held in their grasp at present.

The Mexican situation presents so many angles that the true status of affairs cannot be learned from press reports. Villa's attack on Torreon is still a matter of guess work as far as results with both Federals and Constitutionalists claiming a victory. Huerta still maintains a stout defence and seems able to make the bankers disgorge millions to keep his tottering administration together. From any angle the United States can find little encouragement. If Villa is defeated the Huerta regime will become so unbearably domineering that this government will be unable to treat with it. On the other hand Villa's victory means nothing more or less than two years more of fighting either with Federals or with another groups of Mexican bushwhackers. But for war-ridden Mexico there seems no real solution until its belligerent population is thoroughly sick of war and its awful toll in lives and wealth. From a comparatively wealthy and thrifty nation under Diaz, the Southern neighbor of Uncle Sam has in a brief space become a pauper. The cause of the war attributed to selfish aims of American and foreign investors cuts little difference in the ruin which their selfishness has brought about and which will take Mexico 20 years to recover the damage done in three short years. The capitalists will then go in and make a fabulous profit, while the poor of Mexico will pay by years of toil for the privilege of fighting battles for the other fellow. There seems to be little of real benefit to the common people in the aims and purposes of the revolt against Diaz and the continued uprisings fanned on by clever military and political leaders.

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END OF THE U. S. EXPRESS COMPANY.

The belief that there is room in this country for both the express companies and the parcel post, which was strengthened by the energetic measures lately taken by the companies to meet the new competition, is given somewhat of a shock by the news of the United States Express company's coming dissolution. The announcement marks an epoch in our history, according to The Wall Street Journal, because it "will be the first instance of a big concern liquidating its affairs because of governmental action." Will the other companies follow this example, editors ask. The San Francisco Chronicle replies that small expressmen are going out of business in all parts of the country. The vigorous activity of the three other big companies might be interpreted as a negative answer, though there is something ominous in the New York Sun's statement that in the first five months of the present fiscal year "the operating income of the four big companies—United States, Adams, American, and Well-Fargo—was nearly $2,000,000 lower than in the previous year." The United States company, however, was the heaviest hit. Its earnings for the period mentioned were $186,960 less than in the preceding year. It had paid no dividends since 1912; its stock, which had sold as high as 145 in 1910, fell ha low as 40 in 1913, and the express business done in the year ending June, 1913, resulted in a deficit of $100,000. Says the New York Sun:

"For the company to continue doing business under these circumstances would be in effect to distribute to the general public the assets and the money it has saved by successful business in the past. The wise and the fair thing for a company so situated to do is to stop business at once and distribute its assets among its own stockholders, whose property these rightfully are."

Taking up the question whether the other companies will do likewise, The Sun remarks:

"It can not be expected that the express companies will continue in business merely for the sake of doing that part of the business from which, in the ordinary course of events, the smallest profit is derived. Obviously the government must face the necessity of providing in some way for the quick and easy transportation of perishable freight, such as shipments, from the country districts to the city markets, of butter, eggs, vegetables, and the like."

Who will do the work abandoned by this company on 32,000 miles of railroad, many are asking, and the Wells Fargo company is spoken of as a probable successor. If the other companies do not care to assume this doubtful risk, remarks The Sun, "either the government would have to take this over or the community would be the loser." Or, suggest others, on the routes affected the railroads might do the abandoned work themselves. Then, if all the other companies follow the United States, the railroads of the country could easily go into the express business. "Subject to the necessary vehicles for house-to-house collection and delivery, they have all the necessary machinry," The Wall Street Journal notes, and it continues:

"The parcel post can not pretend to handle a large amount of express business. The railroads handle it now, as transporting agents for the express companies. If the latter are unjustly driven out of business the railroads, for their own sake, will continue to handle such friends; and there is nothing economically wrong in the elimination of a useful but not essential middleman."

But it is the parcel post that is driving the express companies out of *business, if they are being driven out,* and it is the parcel post that must take its place, most observers think. Some, indeed, believe that the postal service can not, in the very nature of things, be extended so as to be satisfactory substitute for the express companies. This is the point of view of the Merchants' Association of New York, which has petitioned the president and the postmaster general not to permit industry to be deprived of the services of the private carriers through the "further and unwise extension of the parcel post service." Each service, say these business men, has its own distinctive field. Mr. William A. Marble, president of this association, calls attention, in a New York Herald article, to the defects of the parcel post:

"It does not provide a 'pick-up' service.

"It does not adequately provide for safety.

"It does not provide adequate indemnity for loss.

"It does not provide any indemnity for damage.

"It excludes a wide range of commodities from quick transportation.

"It prevents valuable packages from being securely closed."

But to this and other objections emphasizing the post office department's lack of proper equipment, the Philadelphia Record's answer is: Let congress provide the equipment. The New York World thinks that "before Mr. Burleson ventures upon any more innovations he should devote himself to perfecting the operation of the present parcel post." But "the men charged with operating the system are working out improvements," contends the New York Press. It notes that in one large city—Philadelphia—the postmaster has taken an important step in popularizing the service, by establishing 200 stations for the receipt of parcel post packages. And The Press thinks it "likely that in the not distant future parcel post wagons will call for packages, just as express company wagons do at present; that a free insurance arrangement will be introduced, and that receipts will be given for every package."

Yet these extensions are in themselves by no means universally popular. The protests of railroad officials who call it unfair to be made to carry a huge amount of additional matter without extra compensation have been quoted in our columns. Senator Bristow recently asserted on the floor of the senate that the parcel post system is being worked out in the interest of the big mail order houses and that it is being used in the west to transport ore in fifty-pound packages, mattresses, and baby carriages. Senator Lodge has declared his belief that the postoffice department is robbing the railroads and robbing the rural routes in an effort to establish a freight system.

In its Washington correspondence the Boston Transcript prints a brief history of parcel post progress in a year and one month:

Jan. 1, 1913—Parcel post law goes into effect.

July 1—The insurance rate on parcel post packages is cut in half by the postmaster general.

July 1—Special parcel post stamp is abolished.

"July 1—C. O. D. feature is put into effect, thus making possible a farm-to-city mail order business.

"Aug. 15—The weight limit is increased from eleven to twenty pounds in the first two zones, and rates in those zones are lowered from one-half to three cents per pound.

"Jan. 1, 1914—The weight limit is increased from twenty to fifty pounds in the first two zones and from eleven to twenty pounds in all of the remaining zones. At the same time rates are reduced between one and three cents per pound in all zones up to th seventh, and

(Continued on Page 3.)

A COMMUNICATION

C. D. Thomas Treats With County Extravagance in Stirring Manner.

The following article is an excerpt of the speech made by C. D. Thomas at the recent progressive gathering and is worth perusal by all taxpayers. The Times will gladly run communications from any of the county officers regarding their side of the question:

I did not come here for the purpose of making a political speech, but I wish as a plain business man to talk to you about the business affairs of our county.

It is very interesting when we compare this county with other counties of similiar size and standing in this state to see what the result will be as to the actual expenses compared with the other counties. In order to inform myself on this subject I have taken pains to get the exact figures and compare Twin Falls with three other counties. And that comparison will give you some idea of whether Twin Falls county is costing us in comparison with those counties, too much, to operate the business of our county.

You know, sometimes, we allow our political beliefs to prejudice our minds so that we are not able to distinguish clearly from the business standpoint. We should look at running the county the same as we look at the running of our own private business. We should be just as economical in conducting the public affairs of the county as we would if we owned the business, and was operating it for our own benefit. And in making this comparison I wish to make it without prejudice to any political party and make it as a comparison of business, of which I am one of the stockholders.

The county officers sometimes take offense because we dare to presume to inquire into the business and the cost of running the county. They seem to lose track of the idea that they are nothing more or less than our servants. That we have hired them and pay them a salary to do our work for us, and as masters we have a right to know what they are doing, and whether they are conducting their office on an economical basis and whether we are getting value received for the money we pay.

The voters of Twin Falls county are anxious to know why they are paying such enormous taxes. And, where does the money go? And the time has come for the voters, who are the stockholders in the corporation, to demand to know what is being done with their money. I do not charge any inefficiency in any county office, but, I do believe that we can get this same efficiency at less expense. And, in order to prove my point I have made a careful analysis of Twin Falls county as compared with three of the above named counties. In choosing the above named counties for comparison I have tried to be fair, I have tried to choose counties where conditions are similiar to Twin Falls county. Latah county is a county practically the same size as Twin Falls, it is a county made up almost entirely of farmers, agriculture is almost the only resource of that county. Kootenai county is the largest county of the three and one of the richest counties, it is made up of agriculture, lumber and mining interests. It is a very expensive county to operate as parts of it are very inaccessible. Canyon is an agricultural county and irrigated same as Twin Falls county. Now, these three will make a fair comparison with Twin Falls county and, to begin making this comparison we will base it upon the assessed value in each county.

Twin Falls county, assessed valuation, $20,428,250; Kootenai county, assessed valuation, $43,164,437; Canyon county, assessed valuation, $29,052,880; Latah county, assessed valuation, $23,186,995.

Now, you will notice that the three counties I have taken have all a larger valuation than Twin Falls county. Now, let us see how the total cost of operating Twin Falls county will compare. The total cost of operating Twin Falls county for one year is $67,907. The total cost of operating Kootenai county for one year is $104,964, but you will notice that Kootenai county has about $5,000,000 more assessed valuation than Twin Falls county. The total cost for operating Canyon county for one year is $81,261 or they operate Canyon county for $5,000 less than Twin Falls county although it has almost $9,000,000 more assessible property. Latah county is operated for a total cost of $55,198 or a saving of $12,000 a year over Twin Falls county. Although, mind you, Latah county has almost $5,000,000 more assessable property than Twin Falls county.

Let us compare the tax you pay Mr. Voter, on each $1,000 value that you own. In Twin Falls county at the county seat you pay $40 for each $1,000 worth of property you own. In Kootenai county you pay $37.40, in Canyon county you pay $37.50, in Latah county you pay $4.20. Each of them less than Twin Falls county, and yet each of them are $2,000,000 to $9,000,000 bigger than Twin Falls county.

Now the next question, when we find we are paying too much, where is the money going? Let us take a few things that would be directly beneficial to you, Mr. Voter, two things in which you are deeply interested, the schools and the roads. Does this enormous amount we pay in Twin Falls county go for the benefit of the county schools and county roads? Let us compare that in Twin Falls county out of every $100 you pay in taxes, $4.82 goes to the county schools while in Kootenai county, $7.49 goes to the county schools, in Canyon $6.65 and in Latah $6.85. Every one of them more than Twin Falls county. Now, in regards to the county roads, we pay more taxes in to the county roads than Twin Falls county. Is this a direct benefit to the voter. Let us compare, (and the officers should blush with shame when this comparison is made) in Twin Falls county out of every $100 in taxes $4.67 goes to the county roads, in Canyon $4.87 goes to county roads, in Latah $4.87 goes to county roads while in Kootenai $4.01 goes to county roads, no, Mr. Voter and Taxpayer you are not getting the benefit for the

Continued on Page 4.

END OF U. S. EXPRESS COMPANY.

(Continued from Page 2.)

"March 16—An order goes into effect—admitting books to parcel-post."

That this parcel post advance is not likely to be checked soon is inferred from the senate's refusal, after hearing some of the arguments above mentioned, to set a weight limit by law or to restrict the postmaster general's power to modify parcel post rates and regulations. What this portends for those express companies which as yet show no signs of following the United States' example, no one can tell. As the situation stands, concludes the New York Evening Post, "The questions really at issue are, first, whether the commission's new rates deprived the companies of opportunity for a reasonable profit on such business as they could command, and second, whether the competition of the parcel post was fairly considered. The first of these question is as yet by no means wholly determined. * * *

"But as regards the second consideration, it must be pointed out with emphasis that the existing condition of things is one which calls for fair play by the government in its payments to the railways for transporting parcel-post matter." Literary Digest.

OUR STATE SEAL IN GOLD

Given Away As a Watch Charm to Every Purchaser of Tuxedo.

For benefit of the men of Idaho, the American Tobacco Company has had made a special set of dies from which our state seal is issued in 14-karst gold plated medallion form, suitable for use as a watch charm, either upon chain or fob.

These state seal medallions are beautiful examples of the jeweler's art and will be enthusiastically sought after. Not only are they in the height of good taste for the well-dressed man, but they also symbolize the state pride and patriotism of the man who wears one of them.

The Great Seal of Idaho has a shield as a central figure crowned by a deer's head, emblematic of the crowning position of Idaho in the roll of states. On the shield is a steamer plowing the soil, sign of the Snake river, a large quartz mill, and an emblem of the tree illustrating the timber interests of the state. In the background of the shield are the snow covered summits of the Sawtooth Mountains, behind which is seen the glory of the morning sun, typical of the rising glory of the State of Idaho.

On one side of the shield stands a woman, representing Justice and [illegible] on the other side stands a miner with pick and spade, emblematic of the industries of the state. Below the shield [illegible] whose represent[illegible] the state is represented [illegible] deer's head on a [illegible] bunch of grain, representing the immense vegetable growth of Idaho; Idaho; agricultural [illegible] Esther, of mold [illegible] established industry [illegible] $10.0. Below the [illegible] the state is represented [illegible] horns filled with fruit, [illegible] deer's head on a [illegible]

A COMMUNICATION

(Continued from Page 3.)

have you are paying. It does not so of your schools which go to the county roads in proportion to the amount you pay. Then where does it go? And, I hereby make this charge, that it goes to paying salaries in our county offices, both to the principles and to the deputies, far in excess of the service we are getting. In other words, we can get the same efficiency with less expense, have more for our county schools and our county roads, and pay less taxes than we are now paying. Now, this is only good business and if I have hurt the feelings of any man by this comparison, I am very sorry for him, but it only still proves the fact that it is only the guilty that will take offense.

Let us compare this great corporation of which we are the stockholders with another corporation right in our own town, the Oregon Short Line local depot employs about forty men, their average pay is less than $100 per month. Let us give them the full benefit of any question of doubt let us put their average wage at $100. There would be a total cost of operating the Oregon Short Line's local office of $4,000 per month or $48,000 per year. How does that compare with operating Twin Falls county which has no greater volume of business of which the business is no more technical and does not require any greater experts.

And still dry operate it for $48,000 as compared with $87,987 the cost to operate this county.

If this corporation was my private business and I was making this comparison what do you think the result of my investigation would be? I would immediately discharge every officer and deputy, every employee, and appoint new men to their positions that could operate my business on at least half the expense.

Let us carry our comparison a little further, the Auditors office of Twin Falls county, costs the tax payers $12,572 for one year. Kootenai county costs $9,788. Canyon county costs $8,184. And Latah costs $8,154. Each one of these in this office alone, was operated for from three to four thousand dollars per year less than Twin Falls county. Now, I have heard the reason of this was because Twin Falls county had a greater volume of business in that particular office than any other county, and to meet that argument I am prepared to make that comparison also. I have telegraphed to the recorder of each of the above named counties and asked them to give me the number of instruments recorded in this office for one year ending April 1, 1913 and here are their replies:

Have recorded 7863 instruments in Kootenai county for the year ending April 1, 1913. Signed D. B. Danby. The next telegram was from Homer E. Estes the county auditors of Latah county, "have recorded 3,111 instruments for the year ending April 1, 1913." The next telegram was from George W. Stovel, Caldwell Idaho, from Canyon county: "Have recorded 7,001 instruments in canyon county April 1 1912 to April 1 1913." Now what has Twin Falls done, I sent to the office of Twin Falls county and asked for the number of instruments recorded for the year ending April 1 1913 and find it was 8,174. They have recorded 311 more instruments in Twin Falls county than they have in Kootenai county and to record those 311 instruments it cost us $3,000. Canyon county has recorded 7,001 instruments, or Twin Falls county has recorded about 1173 more instruments than Canyon and it cost us about $4,000 to record these extra instruments.

I know Mr. Finch personally and I believe he is absolutely efficient and I will also say that he is always on the job. I have no personal criticism against him whatever, but if we can get a man that will operate this office for from about three to four thousand dollars less per year than it is being operated, it is a business proposition and not a matter of sentiment.

Let us look to the sheriff's office. The sheriff's office costs in Twin Falls $12,496. Kootenai county which is the hardest county in the state to serve papers in and very costly to travel over parts of it, cost only $10,825 to operate this office or over $2,400 less than Twin Falls. That is actual savings of $200 per month. In Canyon the Sheriff's office cost $7,812. It should not cost one cent more to operate the Sheriff's office in Twin Falls county than it does in Canyon county and I understand the people in Canyon county complain about the high cost to this office and still they are operated in it for about $5,000 less than Twin Falls county, or an actual saving of over $400 per month.

Latah's Sheriff's office is operated for $7,580 or a saving of $5,000 per year or $400 per month in round figures. What do you think about this, Mr. Voter, if you had a man working for you and he was charging you $400 per month more than you could get it done for, what would you do about it?

Twin Falls is not a hard county to serve papers in, but I notice one thing that it costs more to serve papers in Twin Falls county than it does to serve them in the inaccessible county of Kootenai for the simple reason that our Sheriff rides in a hired automobile at $2 per hour while the most Sheriff in Kootenai county rides horse back. I even saw the Sheriff in Twin Falls county attempting to lead a horse that he had attached behind an automobile, the horse traveling eight to ten miles an hour and the machine costing $2 an hour.

I have been bitterly opposed to the Bull Moose party having a county ticket believing that we were fighting onto for a great principle in national politics, but today in the face of the fact that the leaders of both the Republicans and Democrats, I have changed my mind. I believe it is time for some party to put up a county ticket, [illegible] ticket and run our county on business principles and I believe the Bull Moose party can put up a ticket and we can positively show them to reduce the county expenses from 1-3 to 1-2 and taxes in proportion.

I am not going to fight this Sheriff, we are not going to fight our politics, but we are going to ask the voters who are stockholders of this corporation and show them they are not getting value for the money paid, that we can put in the office men that can operate the office with the same efficiency for less expense.

The Assessor's office costs Twin Falls $12,092. Kootenai county reports $10,347 for the same office. Canyon $12,601. Latah $8,459. Now this makes the best comparison of any office in the county. Both Kootenai and Canyon costs more to assess their county than Twin Falls, will they are eight to nine million dollars bigger than Twin Falls county. Latah only cost $6,459 to assess $23,000,000 worth of property while Twin Falls cost $12,000 to assess 20,000,000. I have less criticism on this office, yet our assessor who is running this office should go up to Moscow and take a few lessons, where they can assess $23,000,000 in property for one-half the expense.

Our District Court is probably the most glaring comparison of any one of the comparisons and cost us $5,206 to run our District Court. This is two times as much as Latah county and almost four times as much as Kootenai and Canyon county. This is due to one of two things, either the judge is a prosecuting attorney that is bringing cases that cost large sums of money without accomplishing anything, cases that should never be brought in court. Now, let us take one other item, the miscellaneous expense, this is aimed directly at the county commissioners. The miscellaneous expenses of Twin Falls for one year is $14,883, while Kootenai is only $10,889. Canyon county is $8,254. Latah county $4,225. Now this actually reflects directly on the county commissioners and shows whether they are efficient for the job they are elected or not. Latah county costs $10,000 less per year, while Canyon which is larger and bigger than ours cost $6,000 less in round figures. These items show business principles of our county commissioners and I believe that if we had searched the county over for the three most inefficient men we would have picked the three serving. Suppose you were president of a $20,000,000 corporation and you were out shooting for a general manager to manage this corporation, I want to ask you Mr. Voter in all candor would you have shot one of the present county commissioners?

The Bull Moose party has the least office seekers of any party if existence. We have been fighting for principle only, and not for office. Speaking for myself, I do not want office. There is no office from the governor down in the state of Idaho or in the county of Twin Falls that I would accept. But, I believe we can prevail upon some good business men to sacrifice something and to take the management of our county on their shoulders. When we do it and put up a business man's ticket and run this county in a business way we will have the same efficiency with one-half the taxes. Thank you.

BETTER BEEF AND DAIRY CATTLE

Well Written Article by H. T. Morgan in The Country Gentleman.

The dual-purpose idea—the growing of animals that will profitably produce both beef and milk—has met with rather violent opposition in this country for many years, but now seems to be a disposition on the part of farmers and economists to investigate a bit more carefully. The impression is gaining ground that the opposition in part at least, may have arisen from self-interest. Time and again advocates of the special purpose beef and dairy herds have disposed of the question to their own satisfaction, but still it will not down.

At the recent International Live-stock Exposition I met a farmer from Colorado one day in the barn set aside for milking Shorthorns. To get his views I took the negative side of the proposition and opened with the usual remark that "dual-purpose cattle cannot be bred; they tend to transmit both heavy milking and good fleshing qualities to their progeny."

"I came a good many hundred miles to see this show, particularly to see cattle of this type—the milking Shorthorns and the Red Poland," he replied. "I believe this question has received a show down. Out in my country we used to keep a cow merely to raise a calf each year—and lots of years we couldn't do it. But we made some money.

"Now conditions out there have greatly changed; our land is much more valuable. We have irrigated much of it and grow big crops of alfalfa. So we have got to keep cows to work over crops of low market value. We have to keep them to maintain the fertility of the soil. We want a cow to reproduce herself each year and to produce milk and cream for the market. Then finally we can sell her to the butcher for a good price." This man surely drew a good likeness of a dual-purpose cow in describing the sort they need out in his part of the country.

"If dual-purpose cows have been good," say the skeptics, "why are not more of them bred in this country?" I believe there is a logical answer to that question. We must realize that the country has been undergoing a great change in the last fifteen or twenty years. Prices of land have almost doubled; in many sections land values have trebled in the past ten years. Prices of grains and mill feeds have almost doubled in the same period.

Fifteen years ago not much attention was paid to the productive capacity of the cow. If she produced some milk besides raising a calf she was considered a satisfactory animal.

Twenty years ago our mothers sold butter at from fifteen to twenty cents a pound and made as much net profit as their sons now selling butterfat at thirty-three cents a pound. Twenty years ago a good steak could be bought for twelve and a-half cents a pound; now we pay twenty-two to thirty cents for the same kind.

During the period of low prices but little attention was paid to improvement through breeding—I am speaking now of general averages. The special purpose breeds were coming into prominence about the time land and grain values began to go up, and the good Shorthorns, mostly grades, of course, were more or less neglected as regards mating for both milk and meat production.

The first Shorthorn imported into the United States were no doubt superior milk producers—in fact they were known in Kentucky—as "the milk breed." So the dual-purpose idea is not new. Along with the dairy breeds came the beef breeds, and it was during this period that the "double-decker" was neglected by the American breeders.

It is not my purpose to quote at length from the work of the breeders on the other side of the Atlantic, but we cannot get far away from the conviction that our English neighbors have taught us much that we know about constructive breeding. English breeders stayed by the cow that produced both milk and beef, and it is from them that we must draw inspiration—and foundation stock—with which to build up our dual-purpose herds.

Recent sales of these cattle, especially milking Shorthorns, both in England and in the United States, furnish ample proof of the esteem in which they are held. It cannot be said that these high prices are due to booms or red-fire methods of advertising. The great bulk of the dual-purpose cattle of England belong to farmers, and the majority of these farmers are tenants.

I believe it is true that milking Shorthorns in England are today commanding higher prices and more ready sales that any other breed of cattle. Leading breeders of the United States write me that they are sold out down to calves a few weeks old and are swamped with inquiries. There must be a reason for this, and I believe the reason is the condition on the part of the average farmer that the "double-decker" will beat fit the farm.

Prof. G. L. McKay, writing of the milking Shorthorns in England, tells by other breeds.

of a visit to the farm of R. W. Hobbs & Son in Gloucestershire. The farm consists of 2200 acres and carries about 600 cattle of all ages, besides sheep and other stock. The owners have been breeding milking Shorthorns for more than thirty-five years and they keep about 200 cows in milk. The average milk production of these cows from September 30, 1911, to September 30, 1912, was 6,100 pounds each and the average butterfat test was 3.8 percent. As this includes many heifers with first calves, the record must be recognized as exceedingly creditable.

Mr. Hobbs does not contend that his cows will produce milk more economically than the special dairy breeds, but he claims that they will give profitable returns in milk and that each one produces a calf a year suitable either to dairy or to beef purposes. Steers from the Hobbs herd have more than once topped the English market. The English farmer places high value on the calf.

Professor McKay tells also of having been entertained by the faculty of the Royal Agricultural College, and he says these men "are universally in favor of the dual-purpose animal and express themselves quite radically on this point"—a different attitude from that of many of the men in the agricultural colleges of this country.

It is said that eighty per cent of the milk used in England is from cows of dual-purpose type, and that fully seventy per cent is from milking Shorthorns. With the homes of the Holstein, Guernsey and Jersey in such close proximity to England, it is but reasonable to presume that unless these dual-purpose cattle had amply demonstrated their superiority for the purposes of the English farmer they would long ago have been supplanted

In writing of the performance of our English neighbors with the dual-purpose cow, I am not going so far afield as might seem. Agricultural conditions in this country are gradually approaching conditions over there as regards the price of lands and the returns that must be received from the farm. The selling price of lands in England does not greatly exceed the price of our own good farmlands, but have to pay annually from six to twelve dollars an acre. The English renter is economical and long ago learned that it pays to give considerable attention to sanitation and breeding, especially in his selection of sires. Prices for milk and butter have long been lower in England than in this country and lately beef has been not a little cheaper there than in the United States. Most of the beef of England comes from dual-purpose cattle.

In the light of all these facts it would seem that if dual-purpose cattle can be kept profitably in England we should be able to keep them at a greater profit in this country. The time is now here when a farmer cannot afford to keep a cow a whole year to raise, or help raise, a calf, unless that calf is of sufficiently good breeding and merit to sell at an advanced price for breeding purposes.

Two of the foremost cattle breeders in Great Britain, W. T. Garne and John Peter, both emphasize the desirability of high milk production in the Shorthorn and deplore that the almost total elimination of the milking function in certain fashionable strains of the breed.

The dual-purpose type of cow is frequently referred to as "the farmers cow." Not long ago a backer friend of mine who owns a valuable tract of land in the Yakima Valley, Washington, asked me: "In stocking my place with cattle can I better afford to take the single profit from a herd of special dairy cattle, or had I better depend upon the combined profits from a dual-purpose breed? His land is in an irrigated fruit section, where land is worth around $400 an acre, ready for planting trees. For revenue until the trees come into bearing, alfalfa is grown, producing five, or more tons

(Continued on Page 10.)

Local and Personal

R. E. Brown was a county seat visitor the middle of the week from Filer.

G. H. Gerrish has been confined to his home for several days by illness.

Mesdames A. D. Norton and Kennedy Packard, were visiting in Filer Wednesday.

T. B. Mitchell of Buhl, transacted business in the county seat Wednesday of this week.

Ray Ellsworth transacted business in the county seat Wednesday from his home in Buhl.

H. Ayres of Idaho Falls, was a business visitor in the city for several days of this week.

Frank E. Allen transacted business in the county seat Wednesday from his home in Filer.

B. A. Fritz was a business visitor in the city for a day the middle of the week from Burley.

Fred Turhune of the White Palace jewelry store, was a business visitor in Boise the last of the week.

Mr. and Mrs. James McDonald were visitors in the city for a day the middle of the week from Pocatello.

O. Newman of the Rock Creek country, was a business visitor in the city for a day the middle of the week.

A. R. Ostrander made a trip to Burley the first of the week with his new Cadillac auto for which he is the agent.

E. J. Hornbrook and wife were in the city for a day the middle of the week from their ranch in the Berger neighborhood.

D. A. Seaman and wife returned Wednesday from Los Angeles, California, where they had been visiting for several weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Etter returned the last of the week from the eastern states, where they had been visiting with relatives.

Mrs. George Lacy and daughter Louise returned Sunday from a visit spent with Mrs. Lacy's parents at Pomeroy, Wash.

Rev. R. C. Snodgress was in the city for several days of this week attending the east district convention of the Christian church.

F. I. Walters, one of the prominent stockmen of the Three Creek country, has been in the city this week looking after business affairs.

R. W. Spangler returned the first of the week from Pocatello, where he had been in the interest of the "See Idaho First" magazine.

T. H. Conner of the firm of Johnson and Conner, returned the last of the week from the east where he had been visiting for some time.

Mrs. Raymond James of the Berger neighborhood, left yesterday morning for Los Angeles, California, where she will visit for some time.

Mrs. M. J. Sweeley of this city, has been named by Governor John M. Haines as one of the three ladies to represent the Woman's Clubs of Idaho at the dedication of the Idaho building at San Francisco.

C. S. McMartin came in Tuesday after a business trip along the main line.

Mrs. Tandy Wiglesworth spent yesterday in Kimberly visiting with friends.

Mrs. Ned Maher returned Tuesday evening from Oakley where she had been visiting with relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Siana left Wednesday evening for Illinois, where they will visit for some time.

Attorney A. W. Ostrom of Buhl, was in the city for a day the middle of the week looking after legal business.

County Commissioner C. H. Taylor is in the city attending the regular quarterly meeting of the county board.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard Strobridge left Wednesday evening for Salt Lake City, Utah, where they will spend sometime visiting with friends.

D. S. Lowery, traveling auditor of the Oregon Short Line, was in the city for a day the middle of the week looking after company business.

H. B. Hunter, one of the progressive ranchers of the Raft River country, transacted business in the Magic City for several days of this week.

Boyd Fuller, who arrived here a few days ago from Los Angeles, California, has accepted a position with the Twin Falls Bank & Trust company.

Mr. and Mrs. Willard Wyhlt and Mrs. F. L. Henry returned Sunday from Boise. The trip was made by auto and they report a very pleasant trip.

Charles A. Sias of Caldwell, attended the convention of the Christian churches, which was held in this city Wednesday and Thursday of this week.

H. H. Friedheim returned Tuesday evening from Buhl, where he had been looking after the Straus and Glauber store during the absence of Mr. Glauber.

R. C. Beach, president of the Idaho Department store, arrived Wednesday from Lewiston and will be here for several days looking after business affairs.

Mrs. Fred S. Hale arrived in the city the first of the week from Butte, Montana, and will remain for some time visiting with relatives and friends.

John Kosheark, who now makes his home in the growing town of Hollister, was in the city for several days of this week looking after business affairs.

H. Peterson, one of the prominent stockmen and ranchers of the Rock Creek neighborhood, transacted business in the city for a day or two of this week.

O. K. Macoy, state horticultural inspector, spent several days of this week inspecting the orchards. He was shown over the country by Deputy Inspector Brannan.

Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Bowles departed Tuesday evening for their new home in Los Angeles, California. Mr. Bowles will take a position in the educational department of the Y. M. C. A.

Edwin A. Day returned the middle of the week from Albion where he had been acting as court reporter for Judge C. O. Stockslager. Mr. Branin, the regular reporter, has been confined to his home in this city by illness.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Charles Hayden, Thursday, April 2, a son.

Mrs. H. T. West was a shopping visitor in the city yesterday from Kimberly.

J. O. Patridge was a business visitor in the city Wednesday from the Kimberly neighborhood.

James H. Wise returned Wednesday evening from Rupert, where he had been looking after legal business.

P. B. Williams, proprietor of the Hotel Perrine, was a business visitor on the west end of the tract yesterday.

S. Straus of the clothing firm of Straus and Glauber, was in Buhl yesterday looking after his business interests.

William Walker, one of the prominent farmers of the Murtaugh neighborhood, was a business visitor in the city the last of the week.

T. G. Wilson, one of the progressive ranchers and stockmen of the Milner segregation, was in the city looking after business affairs, Thursday.

Miss Mabel White spent Sunday in the city from Kimberly, visiting with relatives.

Fred Ramsey and C. E. Blabee returned yesterday from the San Jacinto country in Nevada, where they had been for several days on business.

Major Fred R. Reed arrived in the city yesterday from his headquarters in Boise on business in connection with the Panama-Pacific Exposition.

J. B. Stocking, one of the engineers in the employ of the Salmon River Project, transacted business in the county seat Wednesday from his headquarters in Hollister.

Prof. F. E. Billington of Spokane, Washington, was in the city Wednesday and Thursday of this week attending the convention of the Christian churches for southeastern Idaho.

Dr. and Mrs. Tandy Wiglesworth departed this morning for McCluskey, North Dakota, where they will spend the greater part of the month. Mr. Wiglesworth has a large farm in that section of the country which he will look after this summer.

Mrs. Norton, president of the Twentieth Century club, and Mrs. Packard were invited to the Filer club on Wednesday, Mrs. Norton to address the meeting and Mrs. Packard to give an original reading. An enjoyable luncheon was served the guests, and a meeting full of interest followed. The Filer club is most progressive and continually exerting an uplifting influence on the civic welfare of the city.

How did you like that meal at the Rogerson Lunch Counter.—Adv. Mar 17 Apr 14

A repetition of your want ad at a trivial cost, may be "lucky investment" if you want to rent some rooms.

SOCIETY NOTES

Society items for this column will be gladly received by The Times.

The meeting of the Monday 500 club has been postponed for two weeks longer.

The Wednesday Auction Bridge postponed its meeting this week until next Wednesday. Mrs. Morse is moving into her beautiful new home and was unable to entertain them until next week.

The Saturday Bridge club will meet this week with Mrs. J. F. Coughlin on Fourth avenue East.

CHURCH AUXILIARY PROGRAM

Meeting Will Be Held This Afternoon at Residence of Mrs. P. J. Costello.

Div. No. 7 of the Auxiliary to the C. W. B. M. of the First Christian church will entertain the regular monthly meeting of the society on Friday afternoon at 2:30 at the home of Mrs. P. J. Costello, 511 Second avenue West. The following program will be rendered:

Leader—Mrs. J. W. Beauchamp.
Subject—"The Needs of Latin-America."
Bible reading—Mrs. Bell.
Prayer.
"Mexico"—Mrs. Beauchamp.
"Needs of Porto Rico"—Mrs. E. V. Larsen.
"Argentina and Her Problems"—Mrs. A. L. Stone.
"Questions and Hidden Answers in the March Tidings"—Mrs. C. C. Thomas.
Greetings—Mrs. Jos. E. Bird, Caldwell, Ida., State President.
Business.
Social Time.

CHURCHES

Passion Week at First Baptist Church.

Pastor Henry of the First Baptist church will return this week from a month's sojourn in the east and will occupy his pulpit the coming Sunday. The church will unite with the other churches of the city in the observance of Passion Week. Services each evening during the week except Saturday, at 7:30. General subject, "The Cross on Calvary." April 6, "The Shadow of the Cross." April 7, "The Heart of Its Horror." April 8, "The Ones Who Put It There." April 9, "The Ones Who Stood About It There." April 10, "The Ones Who Suffered There." Good music and a warm welcome for everyone.

First Christian Church.

Corner Second street and Fourth avenue East. Walter E. Harman, minister. Bible school and church service 10:00 to 12:00 a. m. Sermon theme, "Christ and Men."

Live Wire and Senior C. E. at 7:00.

Evening preaching at 8:00. Sermon theme, "Mind and Eternity."

The church will observe Passion Week by holding services each night at 8:00. The pastor will preach and the local choir will furnish the music. Please note that all evening services will begin at 8:00 and not at 7:30 as heretofore.

The public will always find a glad hand at the First Christian church.

First Church of Christ Scientist, 230 Third Ave. East. Services Sunday April 5, 11 a. m., subject, "Unreality". Sunday school at 10 a. m. Testimonial meeting Wednesday at 8 p. m.

First Presbyterian Church.

The pastor, Dr. John F. Shepherd, will preach at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. (Note change of time.) The morning subject will be, "Palms of Victory"; evening, "Egypt, the Cradle of the Hebrews"—Stereopticon. Sabbath school at 10 a. m. sharp, and Christian Endeavor at 7 p. m. Services appropriate to "Holy Last Week," on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday evenings at 8 p. m.

Stereopticon.

On Sabbath at 8 p. m., in the Presbyterian church, the pastor, Dr. Shepherd, will give a stereopticon lecture-sermon on "Egypt, the Cradle of the Hebrews." Dr. Shepherd has traveled extensively in this wonderful country, and has also made "Egyptology" a special study and is therefore qualified to speak advisedly in explanation of the scenes portrayed on the canvas.

A repetition of your want ad may bring a better offer for that second hand article.

Classified Advertisements

ALL ADVERTISING UNDER THIS HEAD CASH IN ADVANCE.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—All kind of garden plants. D. K. Frost, R. F. D. No. 3. Apr 3 May 12 pd

FOR SALE OR TRADE—One mountain hack, A-1 condition. Weaver rooms. Mar 31 Apr 3-7-10 pd

FOR SALE—At a bargain, one No. 5 Royal typewriter, used 1 month. Call at Weaver House. Mar 31 Apr 3-7-10pd

Will sell at Lue's auction grounds, Twin Falls, Saturday, April 4th: 1 Nicols & Shepherd separator, 28x46 wind stacker; weigher; bagger, and garden city feeder; 7-in 4-ply belt 140 feet long. All in first class shape. Terms—Cash. H. B. Lue, Auctioneer.

FOR SALE—Fresh Holstein cow. A. N. Bonwell, Curry, Ida. Mar 30 tf

FOR SALE—8-room modern house. Sold cheap if taken before the first of May. 501 4th Ave. W. Mar 27-31 pd

FOR SALE—Good four-room modern cottage; basement; choice location; reasonable terms. Address Box 405. Mr 27 Apr 27

FOR SALE—Three good Jersey Milch cows, also DeLaval separator. John A. Johnson, DeLong Add. Apr 3-8 pd

FOR SALE—Early Eureka seed potatoes and bees. Patrick Wynn, two miles west and mile south. Phone 517-3-k. Mar 27 Apr 28

FOR SALE—Ranch, Twin Falls water, $50 acre. For rent, ranch 35 acres. Grass. Dr. Duckett, Cambridge rooms, Twin Falls. Mar 31 pd

FOR SALE—Horse, buggy and harness for $250. Inquire Diamond Hardware Co. Mar 20 tf

FOR SALE—A 10x16 building 1000 chick brooding house, suitable for small shop or bee house. Will sell cheap to quick buyer. "A," care of Times. Mar 3 tf

FOR SALE—Cyphers incubator, 244 egg. Phone 417. Feb 20 tf

FOR SALE—Barred Rock rooster; also some Beaver board. I. A. Appell, 101 Washington Ave. Feb. 10 tf

FOR SALE—6-room modern house, furnace heat, at a bargain. L. M. Dailey, 351 3rd Ave. East. Jan 9 tf

FOR SALE—Alsike seed, 15 cents per pound. No weed seed. Call forenoons, 227 6th Ave. North. Mar 12 May 1 pd

TO TRADE.

FOR TRADE—8-room modern house well located, for land. E. A. Moon, 402 2nd Ave. West. Mar 20 tf Adv

WANTED

WANTED—Farmers to contract SEED PEAS. Have a few hundred acres left. Inquire G. S. Brown, Hotel Perrine. Apr 3 pd

WANTED—A girl or woman to wash dishes. Apply at Herbst & Rambo's. Apr 3 tf

WANTED—Sewing by the day. Mrs. D. W. Hunter, R. F. D. No. 2, Twin Falls. 3-31 4-7 pd.

WANTED—Situation by man and wife on ranch; no children. G. N. Metcalf, R. F. D. No. 1, Box 95-a. Mar 31 Apr 3-7-10 pd

WANTED—Cull potatoes. Telephone S. S. Neher. Mar 31

WANTED—Dressed hog. Inquire 332 4th Ave. West. Mar 27-31 pd

WANTED—Sheep Shearing. Have movable plant and can go anywhere. M. E. Stanger, 635 West Boundary St. Twin Falls. Mar 24-27-31 Apr 3 pd

WANTED—Lace curtains to do up, 35 and 40 cents a pair. 354 7th Ave. East. Mar 24-27-31 pd

WANTED—To herd by the month or season, cattle and horses. I will put them on best of feed and guarantee to deliver in O. K. shape. Can give reference. Ten years in Twin Falls county. H. L. Brown, Hagerman. Mar 13-17-20-24 27-31 Apr 3 pd

WANTED—A woman or girl for general house work. Phone 805-B. Mar 3 tf

WANTED—$1000 on So. Side 80. 30 acres grain, 10 alsike, 20 alfalfa. So. East T. F. 3 Mi. Address A. E. Feb 13 tf

FOR RENT

FOR RENT—At reasonable rate to responsible party, Castleford hotel. Red rooms furnished. Phone 408. G. L. DeLong, room 17, Bank & Trust Building. Mar 31 Apr 3

FOR RENT—Nice furnished rooms. 253 3rd Ave. N. 3-31 4-3.

FOR RENT—501 4th Ave. W., four furnished rooms, with sleeping varanda. Mar 27-31 pd

FOR RENT—8-room modern house, close in. E. A. Moon, 402 2nd Ave. West. Mar 20 tf Adv

FOR RENT—Furnished room, 403 4th avenue East. Apr 3-31 pd

LOST.

LOST—A bunch of keys between Rogerson hotel and depot. $2.00 reward for return to Hotel Rogerson. Apr 3 pd

LOST—Copper Arts and Crafts bar pin. Reward for return to this office.

MISCELLANEOUS

Going east to interest people in the Twin Falls tract; expect to be in Twin Falls by March 15; would appreciate it if you will mail your listings to me at Twin Falls. R. H. Loban. Feb 24 tf

Now is your chance. Heartfield French dry cleans and presses ladies' and gents' suits for 75c. Gloves cleaned free. —Adv. Mar 17 tf

Walk a block or two and save a dollar or two at the Lavering Furniture Store.—Out of the high rent district. Adv Mar 10 tf

City lots in Twin Falls, to exchange for eastern property. Address R., care of Times. Mar 27-31 pd

If the Twin Falls Vulcanizing Works at 223 Shoshone St. can not repair your tires, throw 'em away.—Adv.

Ground bone at the Twin Falls Meat Company. Eight pounds for 25 cts. Adv Jan 9 tf

When the man for whom you ought to work has an opening for you, you'll find the news in the "help wanted" ads!

KIMBERLY, IDAHO.

Kimberly, Ida., April 1st, 1914.

E. U. McIntire was in from their homestead Saturday of last week.

B. F. Hoover and family returned Monday from Bicknell, Indiana, and will take up his duties as agent at the depot Wednesday morning.

N. H. Thomas, who has been on duty at the depot for the past three months, left for his home in Boise Wednesday evening.

Miss Mabel White spent Saturday and Sunday in Twin Falls, visiting with her parents.

The school meeting held Saturday evening at the school auditorium, was well attended. Mr. C. D. Thomas and Mr. Longley of Twin Falls, addressed the meeting on the subject of the benefit of good schools to the community. The sense of the meeting was in favor of calling another bond election from the fact that a better understanding had been reached in regard to the necessity of furnishing more school rooms.

O. S. Pomeroy recently sold his place just north of town to Mr. Steelsmith, who will take possession in the near future.

A series of protracted meetings is being held at the Methodist church this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Bert Richie left, Wednesday of last week for Mr. Richie's old home near Lannock, Ill., to take charge of his father's farm for the summer.

O. C. Zuck and family have moved to the Kimberly Land and Orchard Co.'s place for the summer.

Frank Harsh has moved into the Ed Demrose house in the east part of town.

Mrs. B. Wilkins has been very sick for the past week.

H. D. Massie and family have moved into their new house in the north part of town.

C. T. Brown shipped two more cars of hogs to the Los Angeles market Tuesday of this week.

R. Ryte returned Saturday of last week from a trip to Los Angeles, Calif., and will take up his duties as drayman for W. E. McMaster.

The Kimberly Call received their new type setting machine Wednesday of this week. The Call will be located in the basement under the Kimberly bank, having moved there Tuesday of this week.

The alfalfa mill is still turning out meal for the eastern markets.

Mr. F. A. Kennedy has purchased a new Empire automobile and he and his good wife are enjoying the good road these days.

Dr. J. N. Davis has purchased a new Ford automobile and thinks he has passed the experimental stage in operating it for he says he can run over things now as small as chickens.

Several of the Kimberly people have the auto bug this spring.

IDAHO SOUTHERN RAILROAD.
Train Schedule.
Effective November 23rd, 1913.

Daily No. 2.	Stations	Daily No. 1.
12:05 p.m.	Lv...Gooding...Ar.	5:35 p.m.
12:20 p.m.	Lv...Bennett...Ar.	5:10 p.m.
12:40 p.m.	Lv...Wendell...Ar.	5:00 p.m.
12:55 p.m.	Lv...Appleton...Ar.	4:45 p.m.
1:10 p.m.	Ar...Jerome...Lv.	4:30 p.m.

MILNER & NORTH SIDE RAILROAD.
Train Schedule.
Effective October 12, 1913.

Daily No. 4.	Stations	Daily No. 3.
1:00 p.m.	Lv...Milner...Ar.	4:55 p.m.
1:35 p.m.	Lv...Church...Ar.	4:20 p.m.
1:45 p.m.	Lv...Island...Ar.	4:10 p.m.
1:55 p.m.	Lv...Marion...Ar.	4:00 p.m.
2:05 p.m.	Ar...Oakley...Lv.	3:50 p.m.

D. C. MacWATTERS,
Vice-Pres. and Gen. Mgr., Milner, Ida.
E. S. JACKSON,
Superintendent, Gooding, Ida.
J. H. RADCLIFFE,
Gen. Pass. Agt., Milner, Ida.

Mormon Conference Excursions.

Via Oregon Short Line; to Salt Lake City. Tickets on sale from points north of Ogden, April 1st to 5th, inclusive, limited to April 15th. See agents for rates and further particulars. WHILE IN SALT LAKE VISIT UTAH PRODUCTS EXHIBIT. Mar 27 Apr 3

NOTICE.

I will not be responsible for any debts contracted by my son, Hoyd Atkinson, after March 1st, 1914.
F. A. ATKINSON,
Mar 3 Apr 7 pd Twin Falls, Ida.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of Mary Creasey, deceased. Notice is hereby given by the undersigned administrator of the estate of Mary Creasey, deceased, to the creditors of and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouches, within four (4) months after the first publication of this notice, to the said administrator, at the law office of Taylor Cummins at the city of Twin Falls, county of Twin Falls, state of Idaho, this being the first place fixed for the transaction of the business of said estate.
Dated March 16th, 1914.
FRED HENRY CREASEY,
Administrator of the Estate of Mary Creasey, Deceased.
Mar 17-24-31 Apr 7

Application For Tax Deed.

Twin Falls, Idaho, March 20, 1914.
Notice is hereby given that I, the undersigned, did on the 17th day of July, 1911, purchase tax sale certificate No. 217 for the taxes of 1910 on lot 4, in block 2, Murtaugh addition to Twin Falls, Idaho. Said property being assessed to C. R. Ruego, present owner. H. K. Merwin. The time of redemption expires July 17, 1914, at which time I will apply for a deed to said property from the tax collector of Twin Falls county, Idaho.
Mar 24-31-Apr 7 JOSEPH FIX.

Application For Tax Deed.

Twin Falls, Idaho, March 20, 1914.
To E. J. McKee, Twin Falls, Idaho:
Notice is hereby given that I, the undersigned, did on the 17th day of July, 1911, purchase tax sale certificate No. 62, for the taxes of 1910, on lot 12 in block 88, Twin Falls, in Twin Falls county, Idaho. Said property is assessed to you for 1910 taxes. The time of redemption expires July 17, 1914, at which time I will apply for a deed to said property from the tax collector of said county.
Mar 24-31 Apr 7 JOSEPH FIX.

Notice of Application for Tax Deed.

Notice is hereby given, that I, the undersigned, did on the 17th day of July, 1911, purchase Tax Certificate No. 210 for the taxes assessed for the year 1910 against the following described lands in the county of Twin Falls, and state of Idaho, to-wit: Lot 5 in Block 2 except west fifty front feet in Jones addition to the city of Twin Falls, as the same is found of record in the office of the county recorder of Twin Falls county, Idaho, owned by H. A. Taylor, and certificate assigned to me by Joe Fox. You are herewith notified that the time for redemption expires on the 17th day of July, 1914, at which said time the undersigned will apply to the tax collector for a deed to the said property.
(Signed) F. R. COX.
Mar 20-27 Apr 6

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received by the Mayor and City Council of the City of Twin Falls, up-to eight o'clock P. M., on the fourteenth day of April, 1914, for the furnishing of the necessary teams, harness and drivers for the operating of street sprinklers in sprinkling the streets and avenues in Local Improvement District No. 18, in the City of Twin Falls, during the fiscal year, 1914.

Proposals to be made for so much per team and driver per period of eight hours, same to be used for either day or night work, at the order of the Street Commissioner. Bids will be required for five teams and drivers same to be used to operate street sprinklers under control of the Street Commissioner, during such time as shall be necessary to keep the dust on said streets and avenues well laid.

Proposals must be accompanied with certified check for the sum of fifty Dollars, which sum shall be forfeited to the City in case the bidder to whom the contract is awarded shall fail and neglect to enter into contract with the City for a period of five days after awarding of contract.

The contractor will be required to furnish bond to the City in a sum equaling sixty per cent of the contract price, with good and sufficient sureties, to be approved by the council, conditioned for the faithful performance of his contract.

Payment for the work will be made monthly on the first Monday of each month for all work performed during the preceding month, and will be made by warrants drawn on the fund to be collected by special assessments against the property abutting on streets and avenues to be sprinkled.

Council reserves the right to reject any and all bids.
Dated March 23, 1914.
STUART H. TAYLOR,
Mar 24 Apr 7-14 City Clerk

A repetition of your want ad—or even a dozen publications of it—would work like to sell—or who would sell be a really inexpensive way of selling that property!

TRAINING COLT FOR A FAIR

One of First Important Things is to Teach Young Animal to Behave Himself and Be Quiet.

(By PROF. E. L. POTTER, Animal Husbandry, Oregon Agricultural College.)

In showing horses at county and state fairs and horse shows, especially in showing colts, it is important that the animals be trained for the occasion or they are unlikely to show their work.

One of the first things is to teach the colt to behave himself and be quiet, so that he will not get excited, tear around and "act up" like a naughty child before company, when led into crowd.

The next step is to teach the colt to continue still when it is required. Then it must be taught to stand in the proper position, with his feet squarely under him, his front feet side by side, and his hind feet also side by side, his head up and ears forward.

This will not only require training; it will mean that the owner or attendant will need to be constantly on the lookout to see that the animal maintains his position. One frequent sees at county fairs men bringing in good horses, and standing with their hands in their pockets while allowing the horses to stand down on one side with their heads at one side, in no way showing off their points as good horses. Neither the owner nor the horse in such case shows at his best.

Pure-Bred Clydesdale Stallion.

The horse led into the show ring should always have a good bridle, and never should be brought in with just a halter, as it is impossible to handle a horse properly without a bridle.

The colt should be taught to lead properly to show his action to good advantage. He should learn to walk or trot up by the side of the attendant and full forward on the lead rein, not backward. The attendant should hold the horse with but one foot of rein between his hand and the bit.

In trotting the colt to the bridle it should be taught to step up in good shape, and pull forward on the rein instead of backward. In teaching the colt to trot for show, the attendant must run beside the horse's shoulder, always keeping step with the horse. An attendant who stumbles along in his own gait cannot be expected to make the horse travel at his best.

Attention to these points will make a world of difference in the appearance of the horse in the ring. It will make a poor horse look better, and prevent a good horse from appearing badly.

PIGS AT MARKET MATURITY

Time May Be Determined Very Largely by the Character of Feed and Manner of Feeding.

From a market standpoint a mature hog is one that has either temporarily or permanently ceased growing and taken on the form and finish required by the meat trade. The time at which a pig comes to maturity may be determined very largely by the character of the feed and the manner of feeding.

Pigs may be brought to market maturity anywhere between the ages of 6 to 9 months. Early maturity is brought about by feeding an excess of non-nitrogenous foods or by sudden changes from nitrogenous to non-nitrogenous foods. By feeding an excess of such a fat-forming food as corn meal, the pig does not have a sufficient amount of protein nutrients to continue its growth, and so begins to lay on fat.

It is a very easy matter, however, to carry early maturity to extremes because under the conditions necessary a pig will not grow as large or as rapidly, and so his gains will be more expensive. The thing to strive for in pork production is to bring the pig to maturity at the time he is to be marketed and not before.

Feeding Young Pigs.

After the pigs are two weeks old they may be turned into the lot together, where they may be fed without being disturbed by the sows.

Variety of Feed.

Young growing pigs crave a variety of food, and it can usually be given to them in these better than in any other way.

COLONY HAD ITS DARK DAYS

Prosperous Sierra Leone Gave Little Promise of Being a Success When It Was Started.

The first settlement in Sierra Leone, the prosperous British colony on the west coast of Africa, was made in 1786. At that period London swarmed with free negroes living in poverty and on the verge of starvation, and Dr. Smeathman's scheme for sending them to Africa to found a colony was accepted as the best solution of the difficulty. The first shipload of colonists consisted of 400 negroes and sixty whites, the latter principally women of bad character. Although land for the colony had been purchased from the native king, the Africans were not friendly, and a hostile attack, together with the shiftlessness of the colonists, almost brought the venture to ruin. In 1791 the survivors were removed to a new settlement, and in 1792 the population of the colony was increased by the introduction of 1,200 negroes from Nova Scotia and the Bahamas. In 1794 the settlement was again transferred to Freetown, now the capital of the colony, and the greatest seaport on the west coast of Africa. In the early days the government of the idle blacks was no sinecure, and Sydney Smith remarked, not without truth, that Sierra Leone always had two governors—one just arriving and the other just leaving. The soil of Sierra Leone is exceedingly fertile, but few white men are able to live there.

SOME "DUTIES" ON THE SIDE

Village Postmaster Had Other Affairs to Attend To Besides Those of His Uncle Sam.

A conversation, printed in the Buffalo News, seems to indicate that in some communities the most burdensome duties of the postmaster are not always those that the government regulations prescribe.

Joe Henderson stamped into the postoffice.

"Mornin', Mr. Morely."

"Morning, Joe!"

"Has Tom Warden been in for his mail yet?"

"No."

"Will you be here when he comes?"

"Yes."

"Well, when he comes, will you tell him that on his way from the cheese factory I wish he'd stop and get that shoat of Herman Langer's and take it down to Fred Wilkins, and tell Fred I said he could have it for that single harness even up, if he'll fix up that bridle and throw in them russet lines instead of the old black ones; and, if he won't swap, tell Tom to bring the shoat down to my place, and put it in the extra pen, and be sure and shut that door to the hen house, or all the chickens'll get out. Sure there ain't no mail? Mornin', Mr. Morely!"

"Morning, Joe!"—Youth's Companion.

Making the Best of a Pest.

A farmer in the parish of Maitland, Nova Scotia, recently came across a skunk's nest that had three tiny young ones in it. The little skunks were only a day or two old, and instead of ruthlessly destroying them, the farmer picked them up and carried them home.

The family cat had been raising a litter of four kittens, three of whom the farmer had drowned, and after a few suspicious sniffs, she consented to adopt the little skunks in place of the lost kittens. The skunks did not suckle in quite the same way as the kitten, and it was interesting to watch Tabby push and box them into position. She soon got them in excellent order, and pussy and her quaint family afford lots of amusement for the children of the neighborhood. The farmer intends to make his find the nucleus of a skunk farm, and when the success of the fox farms of the maritime provinces is considered, it appears possible at least that he will find the venture profitable. Skunk is at present among the most valuable of furs.—Youth's Companion.

Captain's Wall.

"It's the office boy," said the captain of a great liner, "who has taken the romance out of seafaring. Steam has nothing to do with it. In the old days the master of a stumper was a great man—he stood almost as high socially as did officers of the navy. Now he has to face an impudent little whelp of a boy when he goes to the owners' office at the end of a voyage. At sea, the captain is the absolute master, but in the office the boy is supreme. He looks the captain over and then grunts: 'Sit down; he's too busy to see you now. So the captain cools his heels while later comers march past him. He goes through that on every trip, and yet he dare not quit his ship for fear he may not get another. I can find you 50 captains who had rather stay on the bridge through a No. 1 gale than face the little jeering devil in the owner's office."

Prompt Cure for Anemia.

Towns with sealing wax factories have no difficulty in getting girl labor cheap. Girls employed in the resin department of sealing wax factories are probably the plumpest and healthiest class of girl workers. Anemia, that disease from which the majority of young women suffer more or less, is unknown among them, except in the case of those who take on the work in order to cure their anemia. And in these cases cures are certain and rapid. Local doctors recommend the sealing wax cure so strongly that in many cases the girls offer their services free.

The TIME LOCK

By CHARLES EDMONDS WALK

Author of "The Silver Blade," "The Paternoster Ruby," etc.

SYNOPSIS.

Book I.

CHAPTER I—Rudolph Van Vechten, a young man of leisure, is astonished to see a man enter No. 1313, a house across the street from the Powhatan club. The house has long been unoccupied and is spoken of as the House of Mystery.

CHAPTER II—Several persons at regular intervals enter No. 1313.

CHAPTER III—Van Vechten expresses concern to his friend, Tom Phinney, regarding the whereabouts of his cousin and fiancee, Paige Carew. A fashionably attired woman is seen to enter the House of Mystery. A man is forcibly ejected from the house. Van Vechten and Tom follow the man and find him dead in the street.

CHAPTER IV—Van Vechten is attracted by the face of a girl in the crowd of onlookers surrounding the body. Later he discovers the girl gazing at him with a look of scorn from the windows of the mysterious house.

CHAPTER V—Detective Flint calls on Van Vechten to get his version of the tragedy.

CHAPTER VI—Tom Phinney goes aloft on a yachting trip. He recognizes among some persons in a passing motor boat two men whom he had seen enter the House of Mystery. He sees one of them, a Mr. Callis, on shore later and follows him. Tom is seized, blindfolded and taken to a house. He hears a girl named Jessie, evidently the daughter of the man in authority, question his captors. A sweet-voiced girl later protests against the roughness of his captors.

Book II.

CHAPTER I—Van Vechten calls on his uncle, Theodore Van Vechten, big man in Wall street and known as the "Man of Iron," in search of information regarding the whereabouts of Paige Carew.

CHAPTER II—Detective Flint shows Van Vechten a gold mesh purse found in the House of Mystery. Van recognizes it as belonging to Paige Carew.

CHAPTER III—The sweet-voiced girl helps Tom Phinney escape, but refuses to disclose her identity. Tom declares he will meet her again.

CHAPTER IV—Detective Flint tells Van Vechten he has a theory that Paige has been kidnaped. Van goes to lay the case before his uncle.

CHAPTER V—Messages are sent to Europe in an effort to trace Paige. Tom tells Van Vechten he is in love and relates his adventure.

CHAPTER VI—A message from London reports that two ladies resembling Miss Carew and her companion, Mrs. Devereaux, sailed for New York some time previously. A reward of $2,500 is offered.

CHAPTER VII—It develops that the ladies visited the English home of Temple Bonner, owner of the House of Mystery. Flint has a theory that they are connected with the mystery of No. 1313.

CHAPTER VIII—It is recalled that Temple Bonner was in love with a daughter of Compton Schuyler, who married Mr. Willard. The other daughter married a man named Devereaux. Bonner and Willard were intimate friends. A search is started for Willard.

CHAPTER IX—Van Vechten enters the House of Mystery by the back door in time to hear John Callis threaten a girl. He interferes and helps the girl escape, but is rendered unconscious in the struggle with Callis.

Amid the stress and confusion of violent situations, the human mind is capable of the most ridiculous pranks. And at this critical moment Van Vechten's prompted him to commit such an absurdity.

"Got out of here, you little idiot!" he yelled at the girl, who seemed frozen to the table.

She hesitated one second longer, then, with a stifled scream, slipped into the hall and closed the door after her.

It would not be pleasant to record what happened in that room. There is nothing heroic in a baited rat darting desperately from a trap into the jaws of a waiting terrier, nor in the spectacle of a lamb being prodded to the shambles. For perhaps five minutes Van Vechten succeeded in preventing Callis from grasping the door-knob—a period in which he was reduced from a correctly dressed, rather handsome young gentleman to an object that was no more than a tattered, bloody semblance of humanity—and then he sank into oblivion.

Callis stared at his motionless adversary. Why didn't the fool move? The answer came promptly, unbidden: Because he couldn't. He would never move again, unless, perchance, it should be to rise up and follow him—out of the room, along the echoing halls, down the dusty stairs, into the street; whithersoever he went, turn and double, twist and dodge, there would be that Thing at his side, until at last—

And there was yet another shadow in this silent house, one other fear-some shade; suppose it should detach itself from the rest; suppose the two shadows should get together and enter into an unholy pact to work his undoing?

John Callis clenched his teeth to stop their chattering. His startling glance skirted the room and sought to penetrate the shadows, which every minute were looming larger and larger and more obscure, then was irresistibly drawn back to the shapeless blurred heap in the corner. He did not look away from it again.

Swallowing convulsively, licking his dry lips with a dry tongue, he backed noiselessly, step by step, until he brought up against the door. Never for an instant did the horrible dread of the two shadows blending and following him pause in its unnerving suggestion.

He felt for the knob like one in a nightmare. Finding it, he stealthily opened the door and slunk away.

"I Can Hold This Ruffian—at Least Until You Make Good Your Escape."

BOOK III

Aboard the Kohinur.

CHAPTER I.

Tom Finds Employment.

It was in an exceedingly dejected frame of mind that Tom Phinney, alone in Van Vechten's huge six-cylinder car, made his way to Maiden Lane in search of Mr. Brownlow. The low state of his feelings was in a large measure owing to a condition that had grown really imminent and personal only during the last few minutes; one that meant renunciation of all his past mode of living and realization of a necessary readjustment to an uncertain future; he had turned over a new leaf, foreswore idleness and frivolity, and was going to work!

Gloomy meditations darkened his handsome face, and in his preoccupation he wasted a good quarter of an hour searching for Brownlow's number. In harmony with a fancied portrait of the latter's establishment, he directed his attention to the smarter, more modern structures; and it was quite by accident that his eye alighted upon the right place—an indescribably shabby building, age-worn and decrepit, pinched between two skyscrapers. He stopped the motor and viewed the entrance with doubt and disfavor. But there was no mistaking it; from the curb, Brownlow's name could be seen on the directory board just inside the entrance.

There was not even an elevator, so Tom was obliged to climb two flights of stairs, dark and dirty, to a suite of dingy offices, in the outer of which two old, white-haired clerks bent over ponderous ledgers without so much as deigning him a glance, and a trim young lady, affording a sharp note of contrast to her surroundings, pounded upon a typewriter. It was she who recognized his presence with a bright, smiling regard, who took his card and disappeared into another room, and who returned presently to say that Mr. Brownlow would see him at once in his private office.

The farther Tom went, the more incredible it became that this could be the business habitat of the Kohinur's owner—for Tom was familiar with every private craft that acknowledged New York as its home port—and far from bein dazzled by a bewildering display of precious stones, the sparkle of a diamond here would have been so conspicuous as to be startling.

To his unobservant eye there was nothing to indicate what manner of business might be carried on here. Brownlow's private room was even dingier and more uninviting than the outer office—for all the world like the husk of a frost-bitten nut of which Brownlow was the wrinkled kernel.

But could Tom have been present while the importer was entertaining a prospective customer, he would have obtained an insight into Brownlow's methods. In front of the only window that was scrupulously clean stood a wide table. Across the polished top two comfortable leather chairs faced each other. Two or three dark purple velvet pads and a couple of jeweler's lenses lay here and there upon the top itself. At these two places the importer and the customer would have been sitting tete-a-tete, the latter hearkening while the former discoursed at length upon any subject save the one that had brought them together, until one of the bent figures in the outer office returned from Brownlow's safe-deposit box in a nearby bank, bearing beneath his arm a small leather case. After this had been deposited at Brownlow's elbow and the bent figure had retired to re-attach himself to his own particular ponderous ledger, the case would have been opened and its glittering contents poured out upon the velvet pads. Then the little man's garrulity would have ceased, and he would have uncovered a minute knowledge of gems and values against which the sharpest bargainer knew that it was useless to contend. Unnumbered millions of dollars worth of precious stones had passed through his claw-like fingers, each adding its quota to his wealth; and thus it was that he could indulge in a luxury like the Kohinur.

The importer was alone, however, when Tom entered. He rose nimbly from his desk and greeted his caller with an effusiveness that left the latter tongue-tied.

"My dear Mr. Phinney!" cried the little man, beaming, the while he vigorously pumped Tom's unresponsive right hand. "My dear Mr. Phinney! Almost literally you have arrived at the eleventh hour. It is impossible for me to express my gratification at seeing you. So you didn't forget the request I made so bold as to proffer at Mrs. Payne-French's!" He stopped with surprising abruptness, then went on in a tone expressive of consternation: "Don't say that you have failed! Don't tell me you have come here only to bring disappointment! It would be a cruel act of kindness on your part, but . . . . Ahem! Sit down!"

(To be Continued.)

NOTICE

To Twin Falls Townsite, H. L. Hollister and Thomas Gray;

You are hereby notified that the following described real estate, to-wit: Lot 12 in Block 90 of Twin Falls Townsite, in the City of Twin Falls, Twin Falls County, Idaho, was on the 17th day of July, 1911, sold to Twin Falls County for taxes and special assessments thereon for the year 1910, for which year it was and now is taxed in the name of Thomas Gray; that thereafter, to-wit, on the 19th day of October, 1912, the certificate of said sale was sold and assigned to the undersigned who is now the legal owner and holder thereof, and that the time of redemption from such sale will expire on the 17th day of July, 1914.

Dated this 25th day of March, 1914.

M. S. STURGEON,
SWEELEY & SWEELEY, Attorneys.
Mar 27 Apr 3-10

LANDS FOR RENT.

On account of conditions that have arisen, the Settlers Reclaiming & Operating Company will this year lease on share of for definite rental, or both, a part of its land east of Jerome.

Those interested should inquire at the Company's office northeast of Jerome.

These lands are all in a high state of cultivation and now in condition to produce large crops and make money.—Adv. Mar 24-27-31 Apr 3

A repetition of your want ad. in the course of your quest for a cook, may be good policy.

Read the want ads in the Times.

Wanted—You as a Times' subscriber

MURTAUGH NEWS.

Murtaugh, Ida., March 31, 1914.

The entertainment on Saturday evening, March 21, proved a success. The proceeds which were $11.90, cleared the piano debt and left some for tuning, etc. The ladies served free lunch to all. The young people of our village need much credit. Ed. Miller of Kimberly, came up and played the trap drums in the orchestra and *Johnnie Balsch played the cornet*, which was greatly appreciated by all.

Miss Nona Miller of Twin Falls, came up to attend the play and spent Sunday with Dora Goss.

Mr. and Mrs. John Balsch and family came up from Kimberly in their auto Saturday evening and attended the play.

Mrs. Ellis, Mrs. Dillon and Mrs. Hunt were passengers to Twin Falls Thursday.

The little son of Mr. and Mrs. John Senecal is very sick with spinal meningitis.

Lloyd Jain discontinued his school in Twin Falls Friday on account of his eyes being affected.

Homer Balder is building a neat bungalow.

Mrs. Sautters is improving rapidly after her serious operation.

Roy Hunt and Carrol True went to Twin Falls on a motorcycle.

Wm. Walker at was a business passenger to Twin Falls Thursday.

Julius Imgard moved his household goods to Kimberly the last of the week.

Elmer Chance was a business visitor to Pocatello Saturday evening.

Harry Chance of Burley spent Sunday visiting Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Chance.

The Young People's class directed by Mrs. Hoffman met at the home of Miss Bertha Bancroft. The next meeting will be with Mrs. Eunice Hoyt.

CASTLEFORD ITEMS.

Castleford, Ida., March 31, 1914.

Seeding in full blast.

Moving taking place in every direction.

Rev. E. E. Crabtree of Hoyburn, preached here Sunday.

Edwin Wigglesworth has quit working for the Furgeson Fruit and Land Co. and gone to work for the Castleford Telephone Co.

T. H. Miller of Deep Creek and Rev. Crabtree took dinner with R. I. Smithwick's monday.

Mrs. Frank Kinney, who underwent an operation a week ago Monday, is reported as getting along fine.

Bob Evans moved into the George Lillybridge property last Friday.

The "Old Bunk" house of the Furgeson Fruit & Land Co. was moved onto a town lot Monday and M. Joo will move into it at once.

Mrs. Earl Lillybridge who has been at Twin Falls in the hospital for the past four weeks, is reported much better and is expected to return home Sunday.

Department of the Interior, United States Land Office, Hailey, Idaho, March 20, 1914.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That Townships 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 South, Range 29 East, of the Boise Meridian, have been surveyed, and that plats of survey will be officially filed in this office May 9, 1914, on and after which date applications for entry of lands in said townships will be received at this office. No applications will be received before May 9, 1914, and all applications received before that date will be immediately rejected.

P. F. HORNE, Register.

When the opportunity offers, advance into a better position, with better pay, easier work, shorter hours, better surroundings, and more pleasant associations. Such is the opportunity which the [illegible] will offer you.

BETTER BEEF AND DAIRY CATTLE

(Continued from Page 4.)

an acre, worth about ten dollars a ton. Milk, butter and beef command good prices there.

It seems to me it is on such farms as this that the dual-purpose animal will fit. Cows of true dual-purpose form will convert a larger percentage of roughage into milk and meat than will the strictly dairy type. The dairy cow has been developed under more artificial conditions both as to food and care than have the beef and dual-purpose types. This does not imply that under right conditions the special dairy animal will not prove to be the most satisfactory. I believe, however, that the dairy cow is preeminently adapted for dairy purposes and, broadly speaking, to such purposes alone. The average farmer is not a dairyman—not even an "average" dairyman—and the dairy cow, one of the special dairy breeds, is usually a sort of misfit on the average farm.

The average farm is not prepared to specialize in milk production, but it must keep a few cows, and it is surprising how many farmers stick to the Shorthorn—or Durham, as many call the Shorthorn—contending that this type returns a satisfactory amount of milk, produces good steers, and eventually, after serving her period of usefulness as a milk-and-calf producer, can be turned into a very acceptible quality of beef.

Every average farm requires some hogs, and they provide a very profitable outlet for the skim milk in excess of that required by the calves. Most farmers nowadays prefer to sell the cream and save the skim milk for pigs and calves. Since the feeding of baby beef has partially revolutionized the type of cattle going over the scales here again is an opportunity for cows of dual capacity. In producing these young beeves the successful feeder appreciate the value of the calf that received a good start—the calf that had a heavy milking mother.

Probably the greatest factor in keeping alive interest in the dual-purpose cow is the constantly increasing cost of labor. Many farmers are keeping a number of heavy-milking cows that incline toward beef conformation. Many of these are true dual-purpose cows, and farmers are keeping them because of that fact. They do not make a practice of milking all these cows but allow half the herd to raise calves from the other half, and in this manner reduce the labor of milking.

While this practice may not be commended, it surely is far in advance of keeping cows that will raise but one calf a year. Many dual-purpose cows will give all the milk that two lusty young calves can consume and will keep it up for five or six months. At the end of that period the calves may be weaned and a third calf started well along toward the goal of the baby beef before his foster mother has finished her lactation period. Any cow worthy of consideration as a dual-purpose animal will furnish enough milk for two calves during the first half of the lactation period.

In what I have written I have had in mind the man with a farm of 160 acres or more of fairly good land, who has considerable roughage that can best be marketed through his cows who raises cattle rather than makes a business of fattening them. It is to this class of men that the feeders must look for stock and growthy calves to convert their corn into prime beeves.

The argument that has so long been advanced by the special dairy breed advocators, that in units of food value milk can be produced far more cheaply than beef has induced very few people to substitute milk for beef in their dietary. The high price of beef may have caused some people to use less, but is not that a pretty good inducement for raising more?

I was not a little surprised recently in reading an article by Prof. G. W. Warren, of the department of farm management, Cornell University, in which he stated: "A point that seems to be forgotten in this country is that the Holstein is a dual-purpose animal. The calves are large and make veals quickly. The cows and bulls have considerable beef value."

While it is generally admitted that Holstein calves make excellent veal, I have never heard of the breed exploited as a "doubledecker." Two years ago, at the National Dairy Show, there was an exhibit of Holsteins from the Pacific Coast that created quite a sensation, because of their wonderful uniformity and refinement. This herd was considered the best single exhibit of Holsteins seen in years, and the manager said that in selecting his breeding cattle he chose those of dual-purpose form. The writer has observed that not a few of the breeding Holsteins inclined to "flesh up" rapidly and carry a thick covering when not in milk.

I have mentioned that the English breeder gives much care to the selection of the bull, and it is likely that much of the disappointment recorded by those who have met failure in attempting to breed dual-purpose cattle in this country is attributable to lack of judgement in selecting the herd bull. A prominent breeder of dual-purpose cattle recently made the statement that nine men out of ten visiting his herd with a view to purchasing a bull would base their selections upon the appearance of the animals as beef producers, rather than for dairy qualities or the performance of the female ancestors as milk producers. Right here is a good point at which to emphasize the great importance of looking closely into the female line of ancestry.

J. J. Hill, of Minnesota, recently made an extensive importation of milking Shorthorns from England. One of the young bulls in that importation is from a dam and granddam that gave more than 11,000 pounds of milk each in a year, and his sire was equally rich in milking inheritance. Furthermore it is said that this young bull possesses excellent conformation, judged from a beef standpoint. Mr. Hill is firm in his conviction that the dual-purpose cow will hold an important place on western farms. He believes that the straight-beef breeds will continue in favor on the extensive farms and ranges, and that the strictly dairy breeds will continue to hold their places where conditions are especially favorable for such production.

There is no lack of authentic data in this country as to the production of both milk and meat from the same animal or herd. At the present time the Wisconsin Experimental Station is conducting an experiment with this end in view, in which a number of breeders of Red Polled are co-operating. These cows are kept in the ordinary way—as nearly as possible under conditions as found on the average farm. A record of their production of milk and butter-at is kept for the year, the male calves are converted into steers and will be fed out as baby beeves at the station. In this way will be obtained the exact production of the cow. Each cow is being tested during two consecutive years, and the second year has been about completed. The cows are rebred within a reasonable period after freshening so as to produce a calf at least every twelve months. While it is not yet possible to procure data from the station on the experiment, it is claimed by those most interested that the breed is making a highly satisfactory showing.

A great many of the opponents of the dual-purpose idea take the position that all cattle other than representatives of the purely dairy or beef classes belong to the dual-purpose class. This is obviously unfair and needs no consideration here. There are many herds of high producing dual-purpose cattle throughout the country. There are many other herds of so-called dual-purpose cattle that have failed of the purpose for which they were intended. These failures have however, been due to poor judgement and improper care.

My belief is that the greatest success will come to the breeder who treats his dual-purpose cattle primarily as dairy cattle, but who breeds for size and meat-making qualities from cows of high-milking performance. The herd bull must posses inherited milking qualities, but should incline to beef form. The nearer the cows approach this form, the more highly will they be appreciated.

I believe it is true that the dual-purpose cow is not being bred with so much care as the special purpose cattle. If, as the dual-purpose advocates claim, that she is the "farmers' cow," it is not to be expected that the average farmer will give the careful attention to breeding problems that the men who specialized in that line of production will. Many good farmers are poor breeders, but it is manifestly unfair to charge against a breed the mistakes of a lot of poor breeders.

A great deal of stress has been laid upon the adaptibility of the dual-purpose cow to Western conditions, where the coarser feeds, together with grains, are grown in abundance. It has been shown that she and her progeny are well adapted to converting the cheaply grown alfalfa into milk and meat. There is another section of the country where I believe this type is destined to become popular. I refer to the Southeastern portion of the United States.

In many of these states there are still vast areas of cheap land well adapted to cattle production. And I know of hundreds of thousands of acres of land above the tick line, at an altitude of from 900 to 3500 feet, that will pasture cattle many months in the year.

Much of this land is still to be distinction as a dual-purpose breed. Cattle of this breed have repeatedly won high honors in the slaughter tests at the International Livestock Exposition, and great credit is due a breeder of these cattle in Iowa who, year after year, has brought splendid exhibits of both breeding and fat animals to the Chicago show. The record of that herd alone presents a strong argument in support of the dual-purpose idea. There are a number of herds of Red Polled throughout the country averaging well above 5000 pounds of milk a cow a year. Some years ago at the Smithfield show in England, a pure bred Red Polled steer was slaughtered and showed a dressing percentage of 75.72. This, according to the London Livestock Journal, had only once been exceeded in England, and never by a pure-bred steer of any breed.

The Devon, or the South Devon, as it is called in England, is a breed that has long held a record for its excellent "doers" under adverse conditions. The Devon is probably the oldest breed in America, and while these cattle have never been bred in large numbers in the United States, they have more than held their own as a farmers' type. As a breed, they show rather more refinement than either the milking Shorthorns or the Red Polled, but they lack the size of either of those breeds, nor are they as heavy milk producers. Devon milk tests high in butterfat, and in this respect compares favorably with that of the Jersey and Guernsey.

It is said that Devon steers have won highest honors year after year at the Smithfield show in the "butchers' meat class."

The beef is unusually tender and well marbled. Throughout the East, especially the upper New England states, there are considerable numbers of these hardy red cattle to be found upon the hillside farms. The writer knows of one herd of Devons in New York in which the cows average round 6000 pounds of milk that tests close to five per cent butterfat. While there is nothing extraordinary in such an average it is very creditable, as this herd is handled under ordinary conditions and fed upon homegrown products.

In a recent lecture at the Canadian Winter Fair Prof. G. E. Day of the Ontario Agricultural College, had this to say of the dual-purpose type: "She cannot be fat when she is milking heavy, and for this reason the farmer or buyer should not be deceived into thinking that such a cow looks so smooth as one of the straight beef type. Steers from the dairy Shorthorn herds of England as feeders are far ahead of the general run of feeding steers in this country.

Prof Day believes there is a place for the dual-purpose cow in Canada; that while a great many farmers would never go into dairying as a specialty, they want cows that produce milk profitably and produce good beef when required, and it is his opinion that to secure such cattle in his country it will be necessary to select the best type of cows, develop them along dairy lines, and pay close attention to the selection of sires. Unless sires with ample beef form plus high milking inheritance are selected, it is unreasonable to expect that the dual form can long be maintained in any herd.

While the breeders' ideal has never been realized in any line of livestock husbandry, I believe it is a well-supported claim that the three breeds of which I have written, the milking Shorthorn, the Red Polled and the Devon, posses in ample degree high milking quality, large size, attractive form and satisfactory flesh qualities. In addition to this, the cows have the ability to reproduce themselves each year or to produce calves that converted into steers will feed profitably into high class beef. After the cows period of usefulness has passed she may be fed into a fair quality of beef and sold to the butcher.

All breeds of good cattle have a place somewhere in our farming or agricultural economy, and the fact that the system is changing has opened up a new field of usefulness for the "doubledecker."

Want Ads. are read by all.