

by the merchants of the city. This plan has proven successful in many places and is looked on with favor by the merchants here. No definite action was taken in regard to it.

dirt streets and so far is getting good results. If the drag is found satisfactory, it is thought the council will buy it.

of the Oliver Evangelistic committee, at which there will be singing by Charles Butler and a talk by Dr. French E. Oliver.

bulls, \$2.50 to \$4.00; hogs, 7c; lambs, 8c; wheat, loose, \$1.30; wheat, sacked, \$1.35; potatoes, German, \$1.10; potatoes, whites, -1.00.

work of arranging the program is in the hands of a committee consisting of C. D. Thomas, Jack Thorpe and W. R. Friebe.

greatly pleased at the singing by 400  
children, under Choir Leader-Butler.  
The singing and whistling was ex-  
ceedingly delightful in the estimation  
of all who were present.

## ZEPPELINS AGAIN

### RAID ENGLAND

Twelve Killed in Latest Raid—Thirty Injured—Fire Victims Are Children.

LONDON. Twelve persons were killed and 32 injured in last night's Zeppelin raid. Three Zeppelins took part in the attack. This information was given out officially today.

The statement follows: "The number of Zeppelins which took part in last night's raid is now believed to have been three."

"After crossing the coast, the airship took various courses, and from the devious nature of their flight apparently were uncertain as to their bearings. The area visited included Yorkshire, Lincolnshire, Rutland, Cambridgeshire, Norfolk, Essex and Kent."

"As far as is known, about 40 bombs were dropped altogether. The casualties so far as ascertained amount to: "Killed, three men, four women, five children; injured, 32."

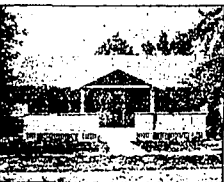
"The material damage was: Two terrace houses practically destroyed, one office, one public house, a cafe and several shops partially destroyed and a block of almshouses badly damaged."

"The censor permits publication of a few incidents in connection with the Zeppelin raid. In one of the principal raids visited a block of workmen's dwellings was demolished. A woman and her four children, all under nine years, were killed. The woman's husband was taken to a hospital in a serious condition."

## LIND PUTS IN BOWSER SENTRY.

The Lind Auto company has put in a Bowser Sentry gasoline tank on Main street, behind its garage, where auto men can fill up their machines without leaving the main thoroughfare.

LET  
**THOMPSON**  
DO IT  
and it will be built right  
Bungalows my Specialty



Better talk with me about that NEW

**HOME**

PHONE 241

**P. R. Thompson**  
CONTRACTOR  
344 6th Avenue East, Twin Falls

## POMONA GRANGE IN

### HILLSDALE DISTRICT

Nearly 100 Members Take Fifth Degree At Meeting Near Eden—Interesting Program Is Given.

EDEN.—"Butte Pomona Grange," is the name chosen by the members of the new fifth degree Grange organized at Hillsdale school house, Saturday, March 4th, by C. E. H. Roberts of Rupert, treasurer of the Idaho State Grange, with about 100 members. Hillsdale is the surrounding country. Old Skelton Butte has always served as a landmark for miles and miles, and it is the ambition of Butte Pomona to make its influence serve as a like guide in the development of this section of the country. Its membership is composed of fourth degree members of subordinate Granges of Russell, Lane, Hillsdale and Frontier.

After a delicious dinner, followed by a declaration of officers and a program in charge of the state lecturer, Mrs. J. C. Kuott, who in introducing the program, called the attention of the patrons to an excellent new paper recently added to "The National Grange Monthly"; "The Legislative Work of the National Grange," and "With the Grange Lecturer," who urged that subordinate Granges support the splendid work being done by the "State Federation of Agriculture" in building up an active membership in the association.

The following program was graciously enjoyed:

"Glorious Song," "Pomona," by the members.

Recitation, Harriet Shannon.

Musical by the Hillsdale Grange orchestra, Mrs. Deer, director.

Reading, Mrs. C. D. Greenwood.

Recitation by Mrs. Leroy Foster.

Darkey ballad by A. H. Ide.

Original poem, "Deception," by John Gould.

Paper, "For the Good of the Order," Mrs. E. C. Thurman.

Address, "Grange Fire Insurance," J. P. Bates.

"Farmers' Mutual Telephone Co., discussion opened by Mrs. Guy Dixon. Grange closing song, by the members."

Following is a list of the officers elected at the organization of the Hillsdale Pomona Grange:

Worthy Master, A. B. Hartley; overseer, Mrs. John L. Gould; lecturer, Miss Elizabeth L. Gordon; steward, Mrs. Whitney; assistant steward, J. O. Goss; chaplain, Mrs. E. Reynolds; treasurer, J. H. Whitney; secretary, Mrs. E. C. Thurman; gatekeeper, J. Wilson; clerk, Mrs. D. Butler; Pomona, Mrs. Wiley; Flora, Mrs. Alvah Clements; lady assistant steward, Mrs. Haine.

J. P. Bates, secretary of the Grange Farmers' Mutual Insurance Co., explained fully the work of the company and answered questions in regard to it. Agents have been appointed in the various Granges and much interest is being taken in this phase of Grange work.

The Pomona Grange, by the hospitality of the Hillsdale people, the executive committee voted to hold the next meeting at Hillsdale, Saturday, May 20, if the weather permits, taking advantage of the kind offer of O. F. Allen to eat dinner and hold the afternoon program in his grove just across from the school house. The Grange expressed its appreciation of the interest taken by Mr. Roberts in its organization.

## PROPOSE ORIGINATE TO SETTLE TELEPHONE DISPUTE

SALT LAKE.—In order to settle once and for all the telephone situation in Salt Lake, the United Commercial Clubs of Salt Lake county and county commissioners and representative of the Mountain States Telephone and Telegraph company that a county ordinance be enacted regulating terms of services and rates, with the idea in view that the ordinance would be tested in the courts to establish the status of existing authority in the matter.

The county commissioners instructed the county attorney to draft the ordinance proposed by Attorney Carlson and to send a formal request to the telephone company for information and data to assist him in framing the document. Mr. Carlson said he has no doubt the company will gladly furnish the information desired and he thinks it will bring the matter to an issue.

Dr. Emery said in his opinion the telephone company is using as a "big stick" to club the subscribers into "line," the argument that the next state legislature will undoubtedly pass a law providing for a public utilities commission, and that then the subscribers will be compelled by law to pay toll for inter-exchange calls.

## DRUNKENNESS CAUSES MUCH TROUBLE, REPORT SHOWS

SALT LAKE.—Drunkness puts the city to more trouble and nearly as much expense as all the other petty offenses combined, according to the monthly report of F. B. Hammond, deputy clerk in the criminal division of the city court, just filed. The total number of cases on record for February is 408, of which 172 were charges of drunkenness. Vagrancy ranks next in number, there having been 120 charges filed. Other misdemeanors on the record, such as disorderly conduct, carrying concealed weapons and petty larceny make up the remainder of the cases handled.

## SEGREGATION OF THE NEGRO IN ST. LOUIS

ST. LOUIS.—Both the proposed segregation ordinances were carried at yesterday's election by a majority of 34,344, the vote being 52,220 for segregation and 17,876 against.

One of the ordinances provides that a negro may not become a resident in a block occupied entirely by those of opposite color. The other imposes the same restrictions in blocks containing 75 per cent white or the like percentage of negro residents.

## MAYORS STAND

### FOR PREPAREDNESS

Resolutions Declared for Universal Military Service and First Navy in the World.

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—A two-day conference of mayors on national defense closed yesterday with a banquet at which the principal speakers were George W. Hughes, mayor of St. Louis, and Mayor William H. Thompson of Chicago, and Miss Anna Morgan of New York.

Mayor Thompson said: "Apparently as a people, we have failed to profit by our own experience. The revolutionary war was won by sheer audacity and a remarkable display of nerve against tremendous odds. The victory was more due to our ability than to our opponents' inability."

"Our civil war, took an awful toll from both sides, because neither was prepared for that irrepressible conflict. It is a rebuff to us that we do not learn from our own history. There is not even a remote possibility that the people of this country will ever be called upon to wage a war of the kind that took place here, but we may be called upon to defend our own hearths and homes against invasion."

"We may indulge in smug complacency over our alleged neutrality, but we cannot hide the ugly fact that our people are contributing to the armament of the enemy. The stream of death-dealing munition going from our shores to European battlefields. Legally we are within our rights in doing this, but it leaves us in a weak position to invoke the Golden Rule if we should be attacked."

"Complacency in our situation is the growth of a crafty neighbor that has grown up in our west. Some day, not far distant, demands will be made upon us from that quarter which we must refuse. Shall we be able to defend our position? When that comes we shall have to fight unless our defenses are made impregnable. We invite aggression by our helplessness."

The conference at its final business sessions adopted resolutions declaring for universal military training, for a navy that will make this country the first naval power in the world, for the locating of arsenals and munitions plants at least 100 miles from either coast and from the Mexican or Canadian borders, for the mobilization of physical resources of the country, for the standardization of munitions used in war, for the organization of a transportation service for use.

The resolutions urge that congress pass laws making these principles set forth in the resolution effective.

## APPEAL FOR PERMISSION TO KILL DESTITUTE BARE

DES MOINES, Iowa.—The action of Dr. Harry J. Halsted of Chicago in permitting the death of the deformed Hollinger baby, several months ago, has resulted Tuesday this city by Charles Cleveland, a laborer, who asked the chief of police for assistance in killing his 2-months-old daughter.

Cleveland spoke with discouraged earnestness.

"Chief," he said, "won't you tell me how I can kill my baby so it won't be against the law. Maybe you'll help me so it will be all right, like that baby in Chicago."

"What's that," Say it again!" gasped the chief.

"You see," went on Cleveland, "this baby hasn't any regular mouth at all and the doctors say that she might not ever be able to eat regular food, and, my wife, she has fits all the time, and my wife, she does nothing but cry all the time and she's sick. So I asked the doctors to kill the baby, but they wouldn't because they said the police wouldn't let them. I came to ask if you'd help me to do it all regular."

At Cleveland's desolate home the city physician found the baby in convulsions and the mother in hysterics. He instructed that both be taken to a hospital. He said it would be impossible to operate on the infant during the convulsions.

## COPPER COMPANIES WILL MAKE IMMENSE EARNINGS

SALT LAKE.—Based upon prices and tonnage sold abroad, his statement is in store for the shareholders of all copper companies during the current year.

What high-priced copper means for shareholders is reflected in the claim that the total earnings of copper companies in this country, South America, Mexico and Canada on a basis of 26-cent copper and an average cost of 9 cents would reach the astounding total of nearly \$350,000,000 within a period of 12 months.

Meetings of many of the porphyry copper companies will be held in the near future. Extra dividends would not be at all surprising. All the porphyry companies could add to their disbursements, particularly Utah and China, but the matter of increases has not been formally considered as yet.

## GOOD WATER LIVE

ISSUE IN BUTTE

E. A. Pearce who was up from Butte Friday on highway, said while here that the interest in Clear Lake water and in the solution of the question of pure water for the west end metropolitan area was a live issue, the sentiment being unanimously in favor of getting water from the lakes if it would not cost too much. The problem of a filtering plant and other improvements for the reservoir is being freely discussed in Butte, according to Mr. Pearce.

The council, which retired last year and of which he was a member, investigated the cost of such a plant in connection with other improvements incident to a successful installation and found that it would cost about \$25,000.

## THINGS BOOMING AT JARBIDGE

Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Mankie were in this city Tuesday from Jarbridge in a block engine. Making sure that everything at that town is booming and that people there are especially enthusiastic since a good strike in the Long Mine, a couple of weeks ago.

## RAIDER RETURNS TO

### GERMANY SAFELY

Craiser Starts World by Shipping Through English Lines and Returning to Home Port.

BERLIN.—The German cruiser Moewe arrived yesterday in a German port, according to an official announcement made here. She had on board 199 prisoners and 1,000,000 marks in gold bars. The statement follows:

"The naval general staff states that S. M. S. Moewe, Commander Capt. Burggrave Count von Dohna-Scholden, after a successful cruise lasting several months, arrived today at some home port with four British officers, 29 British marines and sailors, 166 men of crews of enemy steamers, among them 123 Indians, as prisoners and 1,000,000 marks in gold bars."

"The vessel captured the following enemy steamers, the greater part of which were sunk and a small part of which were sent as prizes to neutral ports:

"The British steamers Colbridge, 3647 tons; Author, 3495 tons; Trader, 3605 tons; Adriatic, 3035 tons; Drummond, 3527 tons; Farrington, 3146 tons; Clan MacTavish, 5816 tons; Appam, 7781 tons; Westburn, 3300 tons; Horace, 3235 tons; German prize crew, 4629 tons; Saxon Prince, 3471 tons."

"The British sailing vessel Balmuir, 1473 tons."

"The Belgian steamer Luxembourg, 4322 tons."

"At several points on enemy coast the Moewe also laid mines to which, among others, the battleship King Edward VII, fell victim."

The Moewe first became famous when the Appam reached Newport News with a story which astonished the world. It was learned that the commerce raider had captured and sunk seven British vessels in the main line of traffic between South Africa and Europe in addition to seizing the Appam, which had almost been given up for lost."

The next heard of the German raider was on the arrival at Canary Islands late last month of the Westburn in charge of a German prize crew. It was then made known that the Moewe had sunk five more steamships off the coast of Brazil.

The Saxon Prince and Maroni probably were captured by the Moewe on her way back to Germany, as their sailing dates show they were both on the high sea toward the end of February."

The identity of the Moewe has not been established here definitely. Prisoners from captured ships which were transferred to the westward and on their arrival at the Canary Islands that the Moewe's guns were smaller than seven inches. According to a report, she was formerly a tramp steamship."

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

## PEACE HOPELESS IN

### EUROPE SAYS HOUSE

President's Personal Representative Returns and Reports, After Visit to Foreign Capitals.

WASHINGTON.—Col. E. M. House, who returned yesterday from Europe, is understood to have told President Wilson that he found no more prospects for peace during his recent visit to the capitals of belligerent nations than he did on his visit last spring.

The president and Col. House talked so long this morning that the president was forty minutes late keeping his first engagement at the executive office, a very unusual proceeding for him.

Col. House today parried questions as to the status of the armed ship controversy with the statement that those in Washington knew more about the subject than he did. He absolutely refused to discuss any pending diplomatic questions or to comment on the foreign situation.

When Col. House left for Europe reports were persistent that he went abroad to investigate the peace situation, but that was emphatically denied by President Wilson and Secretary Lansing.

It was understood today that Col. House expressed great admiration for the way American diplomats abroad were carrying on their work. He told the president in detail about the state of public sentiment in Germany, France and England, and is understood to have had much to say on the subject in Germany in support of the submarine policy.

## JUDGE SHANK TO GO

### TO BUTTE TO LIVE

Intimates That He Will Resign Job—Has Fallen Heir to Property and Will Enter Business in Butte.

The county commissioners at their session Saturday were surprised by the statement from Judge Jacob Shank, that he might resign his position in the near future and go to Butte to live and enter business, and that it would be up to them to select a successor. It had been known for some days that Judge Shank was contemplating moving to Butte, but the intimation that he expected to resign before the expiration of his term was not known. Judge Shank recently fell heir to a large amount of property in Buffalo, N. Y., and it is understood that he intended to invest part of it in a business enterprise in the west end city where he resided before being elected to his present office.

## LET THE RULES REMAIN

AS THEY WERE

United States Attorney McClear has been informed of an attempted infraction of the rules of the postal department at Fair Lawn, Ind. A man appeared at the postoffice and began to look over the mail before it was distributed. He was told that such inquisitiveness was against the rules of the department. Grabbing a three-inch pipe, he announced that the rules would be changed then and there. The assistant postmaster seized a revolver and asserted that there would be no change in the rules at present. The inquisitor then dropped his pipe and concluded to defer his amendment.

At VARNEY'S THIS WEEK

**NIFTY MIXED**

18c lb.

**THE AUTOPIANO**

Made by the largest factory in the world devoted exclusively to player pianos. Used almost exclusively by the Army and Navy.

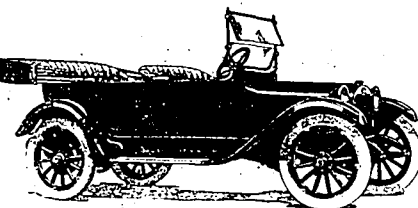
Sold in Idaho only by

**The Boise Eilers Music House**

You will realize the very first time you ride in this car that it has all the comfort, responsiveness and power you want in a car

There will be no mistaking the buoyant spring action—the marked freedom from gear shifting—the swiftness with which the car gets under way—the fine balance which makes it stick to the road, or the dogged pulling power of the silent motor

The wheelbase is 110 inches  
The price of the car complete is \$785  
f. o. b. Detroit



**Lind Automobile Co.**

Oldest Garage and Automobile Firm in Southern Idaho  
Twin Falls—Phone 299

**Where We Kill Building Cost.**

¶ Bet it would surprise you if you knew how much saving of materials is made by the use of our "Customers-Aid" plans

¶ We are studying your problems all the time—studying the uses for which different kinds of lumber are best suited.

¶ And that's why we have so many satisfied customers.

¶ Let's plan together—then you will appreciate the service of the—

**GEM STATE LUMBER CO.**

C. E. LAX, Manager  
Twin Falls, Idaho.

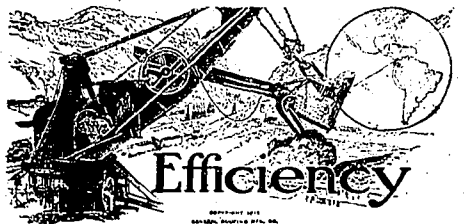


## A Dollar in This Bank

is worth ten in your pocket or in many so-called "investments" because it is safe and sure to earn interest.

The dollar in your pocket will be spent and you are going to lose its earning power FOREVER! The same may be true of your unsafe investment. Why not choose the better way? Start a savings account at the Twin Falls Bank & Trust Company today!

**TWIN FALLS BANK & TRUST COMPANY**



**Efficiency**

Efficiency built the Panama Canal, after inefficiency failed. The efficiency of the Panama Canal doubled the effectiveness of the U. S. Navy without adding a ship to it. It took over 8,000 miles out of the trip from New York to San Francisco and changed the highway between London and Australia from Suez to Panama.

Efficiency insures against lost motion—it produces the utmost service out of equipment and yields the finest product, at the least cost.

## Certain-teed Roofing

is an efficiency product

Every advantage that men, money and machinery can offer is used to increase the production, maintain the quality and lower the cost. Each of the General's enormous mills is advantageously located to serve the ends of efficient manufacture and quick distribution. Each is equipped with the most up-to-date machinery. Raw materials are purchased in enormous quantities and far ahead of the needs of manufacturing, thus guarding against increased cost due to idle machinery. This also insures favorable buying, and the pick of the market.

Expert chemists at each mill are employed to select and blend the asphalt, and every roll of CERTAIN-TEED is made under their watchful care.

CERTAIN-TEED resists the drying-out process so destructive to ordinary roofing, because the felt is thoroughly saturated with a blend of soft asphalt, prepared under the formula of the General's board of expert chemists. It is then coated with a blend of harder asphalt, which keeps the inner saturation soft. This makes a roofing more pliable, and more impervious to the elements than the harder, drier kind.

CERTAIN-TEED is made in rolls; also in slate-surfaced shingles. There is a type of CERTAIN-TEED for every kind of building, with flat or pitched roofs, from the largest skyscraper to the smallest residence or out-building.

CERTAIN-TEED is guaranteed for 5, 10 or 15 years, according to plan (1, 2 or 3). Experience proves that it lasts longer.

### General Roofing Manufacturing Company

World's Largest Manufacturers of Roofing and Building Papers

Chicago Philadelphia St. Louis Boston Cleveland  
New York City Pittsburgh San Francisco Cincinnati New Orleans  
Los Angeles Minneapolis Kansas City Seattle Indianapolis  
San Antonio Richmond Houston London Sydney

The General

## New Plant

for the

## Pacific Coast

is now in the course of construction at Richmond, Cal., which is only 16 miles from San Francisco. The establishment of this plant at Richmond will enable distributors of CERTAIN-TEED products to give the best service, to guarantee quick delivery, and to co-operate with the people of the Pacific Coast in a way that should bring satisfaction to all.

San Francisco Office  
Insurance Exchange Bldg.

Seattle Office  
Central Bldg.

ALWAYS in the market for good quality hay, baled. John Fink, Phone 708-W.

A repetition of your want ad is often wise—when it's important to find the most desirable tenant.

## CLOVER SEED PRODUCTION

BASED ON DATA COLLECTED UPON TWIN FALLS SOUTH SIDE TRACT, 1915, TWIN FALLS COUNTY, IDAHO, BY EARL A. BECK, AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

The opportunities for the development of seed production in the U. S. were never more encouraging than at the present time. We, in the past, have been depending upon Europe to furnish us with a very large proportion of the seeds used in this country. Since the present European war has cut off this source of supply, we have been brought face to face with the problem of producing our own seeds. With this shortage will for a time cause more or less of a famine in some of our most needed seeds, it will in the long run be a blessing. In the first place the imported seeds are oftentimes of an inferior quality and are subject to adulteration and lower standards of our home grown products. Secondly, the seed industry in this country will necessarily be increased to supply the demand. With the increased production the fact that we can get along better without foreign grown seeds, the industry will be placed upon a permanent basis.

The signal successes in seed production of various kinds in southern Idaho have demonstrated the fact that our home grown seeds are of an unsurpassed quality. Some of the seeds obtained are almost unbelievable. This is especially true with clover seed.

This brief report upon the production of clover seed in the Twin Falls country is based upon data obtained from some thirty successful growers upon the Twin Falls South Side tract. The area covered by the census stretches from the vicinity of Hanes to that of Buhl. The covering of so large a territory necessarily embraces a wide diversity of conditions, such as physical characteristics and depth of soil as well as slight climatic differences. The methods employed in the seed production given in these pages are based upon averages and in the aggregate are thought to be approximately correct.

### Brief History.

Mr. Peter Link, whose ranch is located 2½ miles south of Hanes, was among the first men to produce clover seed upon the tract. He had 8 acres of red clover which yielded 5 bushels per acre, which he received \$12.20 per bushel. This was in 1907.

A year or two later, Mr. Pauls, a neighbor to Mr. Link, was among the first to raise alsike seed commercially. White clover was not extensively grown for seed until several years after the alsike and the red had been first produced. Mr. Shields of Buhl, was probably among the first to raise a fair yield of this crop. This was in 1914.

The following table has been compiled from data obtained from a local seed buyer as well as from other sources and represents something that is more or less accurate.

### Average Yields and Price of Seed—1911 to 1915, Inclusive.

Variety.	Year.	Area No. Acres.	Probable Average Yield Bushels.	Approximate Average Price Per Bu. Cents.
White Clover	1911	No Record		
	1912	62		
	1913	572	Very Little.	20 625
	1914		5	25 446
	1915		6	
Red Clover	1911	No Record	No Record	12 416
	1912	No Record	No Record	12 416
	1913	(Hay Seed)	6-8	12 415
	1914	16,172	4-6	12 416
	1915	16,892	5-6	12 420
Alsike Clover	1911	No Record	No Record	11 414
	1912	No Record	No Record	11 414
	1913	1,595	6-7	10 913
	1914	5,521	6-7	10 912 1/2
	1915	9,995	7-8	11 414 1/2

The average type of the soil upon which this report is based would be classified as a heavy loam. The depth to impervious hard pan or to the lava rock varies, being from two to eighteen or twenty feet. A thin calcareous hard pan which tends to be impervious usually exists in the 2d and 3d feet.

The altitude at Twin Falls city is 3,625 feet. That near Hanes is several hundred feet greater, while at Buhl it is several hundred feet lower. The length of the growing season at Twin Falls during 1915 was 144 days, i. e., between the last killing frost in the spring and the first killing frost in the fall.

### Preparation of Land.

Stress should be laid upon the importance of having the land in a first class condition for irrigation, before being seeded down to clover. Unless the land is well leveled one is not justified in hoping to obtain a perfect stand of clover and ultimately a good uniform yield of seed. In these pages it is not necessary to go into the details of leveling for here are many excellent bulletins available which thoroughly cover this subject.

### Seeding.

There are several good methods which may be successfully used in seeding.

There is usually a grass seeder attachment upon the better type of grain drills and when used according to directions, very good results may be obtained.

The wheel barrow seeder is another excellent tool for seeding clover. It gets its name from the fact that it much resembles a wheel barrow. It possesses a long narrow box in which the seeds are placed and can be set to sow any desired amount. It is operated by being pushed by a man and from 15 to 16 acres may be easily seeded in one day. This is a very efficient machine.

The fiddle bow seeder is another good type and since it is a very common and well known machine it will not be described here. Almost any mechanical device for

sowing broadcast is recommended. Care must be taken, however, to avoid trying to sow when a stiff wind is blowing for under this condition, a uniform spread of seed cannot be made.

The best average rate of seeding would be about as follows: Red, 10 to 12 lbs.; alsike, 5 to 7, and white, 4 to 6 lbs.

After being sowed broadcast, the clover should be harrowed in lightly so as to be covered not to exceed 1½ inches deep. After harrowing, the ground should be corrugated or furrowed for future irrigations. Seeding in this locality, may be safely done from early spring to the latter part of August.

### Seeding With Nurse Crop.

Excellent stands of clover have been secured both with and without nurse crops. Some growers argue in favor of the nurse crop, while others do not want it at all. One thing is in favor of the nurse crop, that the ground is not entirely left white while the young clover is establishing itself the first season. One point against it, however, is that oftentimes the grower makes the mistake of irrigating according to the needs of the nurse crop to the neglect of his young and perhaps "thirsty" clover.

Of the grains, wheat and barley perhaps make the best nurse crops. Oats are inclined to shade the ground too much for the young clover to make a good growth.

From 60 to 70 pounds per acre would be about the proper amount of grain to sow when using it as a nurse crop.

Pears make an excellent nurse crop, especially for white clover. Sow from 110 to 120 pounds per acre.

When it is known or suspected that clover will not thrive upon a soil without being inoculated, the necessary clover for inoculation may be obtained at a nominal price from the state experiment station at Moscow.

The planting of clover for seed raising is very rich in its nitrogen content, should be avoided. For it is a well known fact that clover, as a rule, does not seed well upon that kind of soil.

### Irrigation The First Year.

As soon as the seed has been planted, water should be supplied by either rains or artificial means. One point that should be borne in mind after the clover has once sprouted, is to irrigate the soil often enough to keep its surface in a moist state. This should be continued until the young plants have established good tap roots, or until the soil is so moist, say, until the plants begin to shade the ground. It is not necessary to irrigate heavily but it should be done often. As the plants increase in size, the irrigations may

be heavier and of less frequent occurrence.

When clover is planted with a nurse crop, it should be remembered the primary object is to irrigate so as to obtain a good uniform stand of clover, while the nurse requirements of the nurse crop should be of a secondary consideration. Irrigating according to the needs of the weak crop is one of the principal causes of obtaining an unsatisfactory stand.

Immediately after the removal of the nurse crop, it is oftentimes advisable to irrigate the clover. In case the removal of the nurse crop is delayed, it would probably be well to irrigate immediately after cutting. This would necessitate letting the irrigation water run under the shocks. This would cause no damage if the grain were well shocked. The necessity for irrigating at this time is logical. The clover plants have been used to the shade afforded them by the nurse crop, and the sudden change from this to the intense heat and sunlight produces a shock that is very often fatal. Then too, the soil at harvest is usually dry which, of course, is another factor in causing a very important and detracting influence upon the young clover.

### Seed The First Season.

The probability of obtaining a crop of seed the same season of planting the clover, is more or less remote, especially this does happen, but it is exceptional. If the clover is planted very early in the spring without a nurse crop, and ideal conditions for rapid development obtain throughout the whole season, the grower may be rewarded with a light crop of seed. But he should not be disappointed if he gets no seed.

A very good method of obtaining maximum returns from the fields each season is to proceed as follows: Plant grain early in the spring and irrigate. Just as soon as the crop is harvested the ground should be disked, harrowed and seeded to clover. The ground should then be irrigated as fast as the corrugations can be made. If soil moisture conditions are kept ideal, the amount of the same clover should be far in excess of any

so that there would be small danger of its being winter killed, providing the drainage of the soil is good. The writer has had very good success by employing the above method and has threshed better than 1-2 bushels of seed per acre per acre the first growing season following the planting. A number of other growers have had results equally as pleasing.

Handling For Seed The Second Year.

### Red Clover.

The common practice is to irrigate in the early spring, say when growth is just starting and again about ten days before cutting the first crop for hay. This is usually cut a little earlier than when two crops of hay are taken off, i. e., when the clover is just starting in good. The next irrigation would probably be given as early as the blooming of the second crop. Sometimes the moisture to fill in when the seeds are in the dough and the heads are blooming. This last irrigation is given for the purpose of supplying sufficient moisture to fill the seeds and to make them plump and heavy.

Some growers say positively, "do not irrigate after the blooming period." Based upon conclusions drawn from the census made among the growers upon this tract, it seems to the writer that this would be more adaptable if stated as follows: "Do not irrigate after the blooming period unless the soil is dried out and the clover needs the moisture to fill in seed." Certainly a fair amount of moisture must exist in the soil during the usually hot and dry filling period. If the ground is dried out very much, the development of the seeds is premature. The result is a light, imperfectly filled seed.

The first cutting of red clover should not be left for seed. The blossoms usually have a large per centage of florets that will not fertilize. The flowers of the second crop do not behave in this manner to a marked degree.

### Alsike.

The usual practice is not to cut a hay crop. When badly infested with weeds and when the growth of the clover is not too far advanced, it might be advisable to clip. This would destroy a great many weeds, but in the opinions of some growers, this would not be a benefit to the alsike, inasmuch as this treatment seems to

reduce blooming, however, this last seems to be an unsettled question.

Another method which is sometimes practiced is to pasture the clover with sheep or hogs until the fore part of May. This seems to be a good method of keeping down weeds, etc. It should be stated, however, that many of the best yields, if not the very best, were made on meadows that were not pastured in the spring.

There are almost as many ideas as to the proper number of times to irrigate as there are growers. One successful grower will irrigate at a certain stage while his neighbor who is equally as successful, will irrigate at another time. Summing it all up and making the conclusions upon the results shown by the census, it would probably amount to the following:

Depending upon several factors such as season, depth and water holding capacity of the soil, a grower would probably require from 1 to 4 irrigations during the season. For the season of 1915, some of the heaviest yields were made with one irrigation

(Continued on Page 6.)

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Expert Men for Packing and Crating of Furniture

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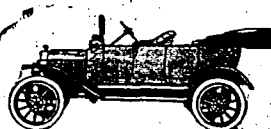
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# THE TWIN FALLS TIMES

TWICE-A-WEEK

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TWO DOLLARS PER YEAR IN ADVANCE

**NOTICE:** DISCONTINUANCE. Many subscribers prefer not to have their subscriptions interrupted in case they fail to remit before expiration. Notwithstanding this, it is not assumed that continuous service is desired; still, subscribers are expected to notify us with reasonable promptness to stop if the paper is no longer desired.

Entered at the Twin Falls postoffice as second class matter as a twice-a-week publication, October 18, 1910.

## TRUST PROTECTIONISM DEAD.

"Has the New York Tribune gone war-crazy and tariff-blind? It seems to see blood red all the time, says the American Economist. Its think-machine turns out almost nothing but war editorials. Its disapproval of the present administrative policy is directed wholly toward the fact that there is no chip on the governmental shoulder. True Americanism is what the Tribune calls its own belligerent attitude. But there is another and much more exigent phase of true Americanism that the Tribune seems to have forgotten all about: America for Americans; the American market for American labor and industry; in short, a protective tariff. That was Horace Greeley's gospel during his whole life." It is much the Tribune's power for true Americanism by its never-ceasing insistence upon the doctrine that the Republic should do its own work. Securely a trace of Greeley's rugged, uncompromising protectionism remains. How are the mighty fallen! It is no wonder that the Tribune's rating among American business men should have dropped down to near "Z," and that in circulation and influence it should be similarly rated.

"In a recent editorial of great length the Tribune takes exception to the remark of ex-President Taft that 'a majority of Republicans desire to win with a regular Republican in the coming presidential election and prefer defeat to victory under any other circumstances.' This would seem to be an opinion that might be expressed without exciting any very ferocious animosities. What Mr. Taft thinks, or does not think is not now of overwhelming consequence. But the Tribune feels sure that the vital need of the hour is leadership, and that never before did leadership seem 'so utterly lacking.' Leadership in what? In the tariff, of course, everybody will say—everybody but the Tribune. It has no thought of or word for the tariff. In about 2000 words of editorial rationation there is no mention of the tariff as the prime factor in the problem to be solved at this year's election. The real issue, as per the Tribune, is how many German-American votes will be cast against President Wilson in the event of his re-nomination next June. It all turns on that, not how many votes will be lost by Wilson because of his responsibility for the worst tariff ever enacted. The issue is 'Americanism versus Cowardice,' the tariff will not figure."

The New York Tribune is neither war-crazy nor tariff-blind, as the Economist seems to think. That veteran Republican and protectionist organ realizes that the sort of protective tariff which prevailed in this country from the time of the enactment of the Dingley bill until the repeal of the Payne-Aldrich law is as dead as a smelt, and pour an issue as the demand for war with Germany is, it realizes that it is at least more popular than a crusade for the re-enactment of a grafting tariff measure. Hence, the famous protagonist of old-time protectionism, has dropped the tariff issue and begun to denounce the president because he did not start things when Germany invaded Belgium. In taking a position against the degenerate form into which latter day protectionism has fallen, the Tribune is not in any way violating the theory of the old protectionists of the school of Henry Clay and Horace Greeley. The old theory was that under a protective tariff infant industries would be fostered, and that in the course of a comparatively short time these would be able to stand alone without the aid of protective duties. The old masters assumed that when home manufacturing industries were encouraged, they would compete with one another and speedily cut down the home price. The idea of maintaining an enormous tariff on which gigantic trusts could be based was foreign to their conception of things.

Rational leaders of protectionism years ago began to see the wisdom of abandoning the "tariff wall" principle. In his last speech, cut short by the bullet of an assassin, President William McKinley pleaded for changes in the tariff looking toward freer conditions of trade.

The reason why even stalwart protectionists sheets like the Tribune find an appeal for war more easy to defend than a plea for a recurrence of the discarded, trust made, form of protectionism, is the fact that present conditions once and for all given the lie to the assertion that Democratic, falsely called a free trade, tariff, is necessarily accompanied by hard times. Although all of the five panics that occurred since the civil war took place under Republican protectionist tariffs, and all other Republican laws, and all but one under Republican administrations, old false cry has not been without its effect. The further fact that great panics and financial depressions have been worldwide in scope, during times of peace, was ignored. But sooner or later truth overtakes error and the American people now have an object lesson which they will not soon forget.

The American Economist is the organ and mouthpiece of the American Protective Tariff League. Its failure to see and understand the import of the handwriting on the wall which is plainly visible to the Tribune and to which Jacob Schiff called attention at the recent Republican banquet in New York, is no doubt due to the force of habit, which prevents it from seeing in any direction but one, and in its case, the wrong one.

## THE BUSINESS OUTLOOK.

(Philadelphia Record)

Unprecedented demand, and the difficulty of meeting it, are steadily forcing prices upward. There is no active stock speculation, and not a great deal of speculation in merchandise. To check speculative buying of steel the mills are requiring assurances that the material is ordered for immediate use. The high prices are not checking demand; possibly the fact that prices are rising stimulates demand, buyers fearing that if they do not get their orders in at once they will have to pay still higher figures. Dunn's Review says:

The most striking feature of the situation is the persistent rise in prices, which results not from speculative influences, but from the pressure of actual requirements. That is, the goods are in demand. Many commodities have reached a level at which buying would ordinarily be curtailed, but current demand appears insatiable, and the question of price seems of secondary consideration with consumers.

Manufacturers have difficulty in getting men and materials, and the railroads are unable to handle the rush of business. Copper is in an unparalleled position, and the other minor metals are strong; the price of shoes is unprecedented and leather is rising; the demand for dry goods is not influenced by additions to prices; the textile industries are in many instances running overtime, and domestic requirements are taking the precedence of export business in iron and steel.

The early statement of bank clearings for the week ending February 19, showed a total of a little less than five billions, but the revised statement gives a total of a trifle over five billions. The clearings last week, with a holiday, dropped below four billions, but the average is pretty constant at four and a half, as it has been for about five months. In Philadelphia, the clearings were about 65 per cent greater than a year ago. Railway gross earnings in the second week of February were more than 13 per cent above a year before.

Exports last month exceeded those of a year ago, and fell only a little below the record-breaking figures of the later months of last

year. There were marked decreases in the exports of bread-stuffs and cotton.

It is estimated that last week's orders for steel products totaled up to 650,000 tons, which will cost probably \$32,500,000. Some large contracts were taken, especially for plates, shapes and bars, for delivery in the first quarter of 1917. But producers of wire products and steel piping are limiting purchases to near-by delivery. Contracts for fully 700,000 tons of steel products were refused. Railroad contracts closed last week were for 40,000 tons of rails, 3500 tons of bridge material, 10,000 tons of track supplies, 4172 cars and 76 locomotives. Contracts for four vessels were taken by Atlantic yards and three by lake yards. Orders have been placed for 25,000 tons of steel for these vessels, 12,000 for vessels previously ordered, and orders for another 12,000 tons are pending. Railway equipment contracts pending call for 350,000 tons of steel. Orders for 252 locomotives are pending. Most lines of finished steel have been advanced \$5 a ton. Large orders for flat sheets are pressed upon producers at high prices. Bessemer pig has been sold at \$20, and Birmingham foundry No. 2 is \$15, or a little over.

Cotton speculation has been a little more active at irregular prices. At the end of the week cotton declines on account of the conditions of our foreign relations. There were big sales of Territory wool in Boston. All wools are strong, with prospects of advancing, and dealers are paying the prices asked by the growers. Staple cotton goods are active and firm, and on some lines an advance of one-eighth cent has been made. There is a large business in colored lines where the sellers will guarantee the colors. There is an active trade in full woollens and worsteds, and some have been sold out and withdrawn. Several dress goods agents are not in the market for further fall business lest they should be unable to deliver. Boot and shoe factories are crowded with orders. Leather is scarce, and the price is soaring.

## THE BRANDIES HEARING.

The senatorial hearing of the charge against Louis D. Brandies is about to close apparently without serious charge against his integrity having been sustained by any testimony worthy of the name. A number of vague intimations were indeed thrown out and inferences of an uncomplimentary nature were drawn from alleged statements of facts, by those opposed to his confirmation, but as has been suggested, practically the only charges made during the hearing were voiced by those connected with or representing interests which he had opposed during his activity as a citizen or as a lawyer. Perhaps the protest of President Lowell of Harvard may be considered an exception, but that distinguished educator proved nothing against him, and 1000 of his own students signed a protest against the action of President Lowell in opposing the appointment without sufficient reason. A man who has been as active a protagonist of reform ideas as Brandies has been, necessarily arouses powerful opposition and part of it from honest men who too readily accept any vague report reflecting on the character of the man who advocates reform which conflicts with their interests. Hence, it is not surprising that intimations of the sort raised before the committee should have been made and believed by those whom Brandies had fought.

The only question that should concern the committee is the essential honesty of the man. His ability is beyond question. His radicalism as a citizen should not stand against him. Anyhow, it is simply the radicalism of a man who would carry currently accepted economic theories to what is generally regarded as the extreme. He is not a revolutionist, even a peaceful one. Whether he is a judicial temperament cannot be determined beforehand, since that term if it means anything, means that the judge should decide questions in accordance with accepted legal principles regardless of what view he might take of the wisdom of a law which he is called upon to interpret, were he voting on it as a citizen or a legislator. To be sure, there is involved also the matter of applying old principles to new laws. In this case it is generally held desirable that a spirit of conservatism should govern the attitude of the judge, but this term should be used in the sense in which President Wilson used it when he declared himself to be "a conservative in action," that is, a conservative who does not stand still while the world moves, but one who strives to conserve all that is good, while moving forward. That a man who would approach judicial interpretation in this spirit would be a valuable man on the supreme bench cannot be questioned, and perhaps President Wilson, who knows Brandies intimately, may be convinced that he is truly a conservative in this better sense. Anyhow, nothing has yet been proven that reflects on the character of Mr. Brandies or that should prevent his endorsement by the senate.

## LETTER TO MR. W.

(The Springfield Republican)

Open letters in verse or prose to the president of the United States are the fashion. Here is a model one in prose. "To Mr. W."

"As censure is but awkwardly softened by apology, I shall offer you no apology for this letter. The eventual crisis to which your double policies have conducted the affairs of your country, requires an investigation untrammelled by ceremony. There was a time when the fame of America, moral and political, stood high in the world, and to be an American citizen gave a title to respect in Europe. The W— of politics had not then appeared. Elevated to the chair of the presidency, you assumed the merit of everything to yourself, and the nation's ingratitude of your character began to appear. From such a beginning what else could be expected? What has happened? A mean and servile submission to the insults of one nation; treachery and ingratitude to another."

"It has for some time been known by those who knew him that Mr. W— has no friendships; that he is incapable of forming any; he can serve or desert a man, or a cause, with constitutional indifference; and it is this cold hermaphrodite faculty that imposed itself upon the world, and was credited for a while for prudence, moderation and impartiality."

"The character which Mr. W— has attempted to act in the world is a sort of nondescriptable chameleon-colored thing called prudence. It is, in many cases a subtle slide into it, and is so nearly allied to hypocrisy that it easily substitutes into it. His genius for prudence furnished him in this instance with an expedient to diminish the ennoblement of the monument, and multiply them afterward. But when this is attempted on the national scale it is too despicable to be defended. The injury which Mr. W—'s administration has done to the character as well as to the commerce of America is too great to be repaired by him. In what a fraudulent light must Mr. W—'s character appear to the world when his declarations and his conduct are compared together."

"This is the ground upon which America now stands. All her rights of commerce are to begin anew, and that with loss of character to begin with. And as to you, sir, the world will be puzzled to decide whether you are an apostate or impostor; whether you have abandoned good principles for expediency, or whether you are and have."

That is the way to talk to the president of the United States. Owen Wister may blush to see how little the art of invective has advanced, since the Anglo-philic Thomas Paine wrote these words and many more like them to President George Washington.

## SHOULD BE IN PRISON GARB.

(Boise Free Press)

The arrogance of the armor plate manufacturers in threatening the government with a \$200 raise in the price of plate is a conspicuous evidence of the character of this greedy coterie of blackhearted pirates.

We have a complaint to our conception of self-government when we have allowed men of this stripe to become so powerful that they think themselves able to threaten the government with impunity and what a blow at our capacity in selecting leaders to represent us that the man who may be termed the incarnation of modern Republicanism, Ben Penrose, presents this threat for consideration to Congress. The fact that these scoundrels can threaten the government without breaking rock on the public streets, with the familiar ball and chain in their feet and the yellow stripes of prison garb encircling



REV. R. C. SNODGRASS.

Rev. R. C. Snodgrass and H. W. Talley will begin a revival meeting in the Kimberly Church of Christ, on Monday, March 13. H. W. Talley is a singer and choir leader of note from Keokuk, Iowa, and Rev. Snodgrass is the pastor of the Rupert Church of Christ. It will be two weeks meeting. Rev. Snodgrass is well known to many Kimberly people as a forceful preacher of the Gospel. Those who have heard him declare that it will be interesting and helpful to all to attend.

them, is sufficient proof that an awakening is necessary if we are to undertake a regeneration, intune with the world's advance toward economic democracy.

There is not a government in Europe that would brook anything of this sort and there is not a people in Europe but who would look with well-merited contempt upon a government who bowed the knee to such a band of thieving, impudent rascals.

And such as these are the backbone of the "preparedness" movement! These are the alarmed and anxious patriots who are yelling "Defenseless America."

What a boost to our self-esteem as a nation in the minds of the intelligent that men of this stripe can create an issue and come near to sweeping the country off its feet, inducing the people to tax themselves billions of dollars in order that a murderous coterie of conscienceless money-grabbers can continue profit-making enterprises at their expense.

It is fortunate for the country that the United States Senate will sneeringly turn them down and go ahead with its program but it is unfortunate for the country that newspapers who apologize for such actions are still receiving subscriptions from the reading public.

The Pacific Mail Steamship company that was driven from the seas by the La Pollette seamen's act and over whose pitiful condition barrels of ink mingled with tears was shed by the plunderband press, is going back into business on a larger scale than ever before—Boise New Freedom.

**ROGERSON**  
Time's Special Correspondence.

On Friday, March 3rd, the little son, Austin, of Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Craik, died following an illness of only four days. Tuesday, Feb. 29, he became ill with a cold, and his condition grew steadily worse. He was taken to the hospital, but the ailment changed at once to acute Bright's disease, and he passed away early Friday. The funeral was held Saturday, at 1:00 p. m. from the Presbyterian church, conducted by Rev. J. D. Keith and the burial was made in the Rogerson cemetery. Mr. and Mrs. Craik have the sympathy of all in their sorrow. They have three little girls left to them, and the beauty of flowers and the closing of all business on the funeral service showed the esteem of their many friends.

Rev. J. H. Barton, D.D., of Boise, synodical superintendent home missions for Idaho, will formally dedicate the Rogerson Presbyterian church building Sunday, March 12, going down Saturday for that purpose. He will also preach at night. The dedication service will be at 11:00 a. m.

Friday, March 3rd, we had a rather exciting and unusual occurrence here. A large coyote came in town from the foot hills east by the church and school building, and when in front of the bank different parties began shooting at the animal, with pistols and rifles, but going wide of the mark. The animal moved on in a leisurely trot, so, all thought it must be rabid, though it made no attempt to bite any one. It went on around the hotel and by the O. S. L. station, and thence on near the postoffice, where a well directed shot by J. W. Langford dispatched the animal. Upon a close examination it was found that a former shot several days prior, had penetrated the neck and in its pain and hunger it wandered into Rogerson with the end here given.

Nell McKay has gone to Pocatello and Opa for a few days. Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Langford have returned to their home near here after a winter spent in Twin Falls. Another special train is to run from Rogerson to the Twin Falls tabernacle on Friday, the 10th. Rev. J. D. Keith went to Roswell, Idaho, near Perna, in the western part of the state Monday, where he is to conduct a ten days' revival with the pastor, Rev. E. P. Lawrence, of the Roswell Presbyterian church. Two weeks preparation has been made and it is expected that a very beneficial service will be held.

**PROGRAM FOR ENTERTAINMENT OF BUILT CO. THURSDAY NIGHT**  
The following is the program arranged for March by the Twin Falls military organization, Company D, I. N. O., for the reception of the Built Corporation, Company K:

1st Call and Assembly.  
Address of Welcome—Capt. P. W. McRoberts.  
Response—Capt. C. V. Biggs.  
Music—Friedman's orchestra.  
2nd Call.  
Camp Sanitation—Capt. H. W. Willson.  
Music—Friedman's orchestra.  
Solo—Wilton Peck.  
Opening of Twin Falls Gym.  
Announcement—Mr. Lyons.  
Boxing and wrestling.  
Sym. work of members of the association.  
Music—Friedman's orchestra.  
Selection by "Snake River Quartette."  
Address—"Citizen Solidarity and Citizenship"—Capt. C. L. Longley.  
Mess Call.  
"Everyone's busy."

Toasts.  
Capt. P. W. McRoberts—Toastmaster.  
Co. K in retrospect—Lieut. Woodin.  
Co. K in prospect—Lieut. Sloce.  
American Lakes—1915—Maj. Thos. Dovers.  
Boise—1911—Sgt. Maj. Nicholas Wenzel.  
Montesano—1912—Lieut. Krenzel.  
Boise—1913—Lieut. Prater.  
Gearhart—1914—Top Sgt. Leighton.  
Boise—1915—Ted Bowen.  
The President—1916—Why we want to go—the whole battalion.  
Impromptu.

## ILLINOIS PEOPLE HAVE BIG TIME AT BUILT REUNION

The Illinois people had a great time in Built last Saturday, according to John Warren White, editor of the Pioneer, who was in Twin Falls on business yesterday. After being welcomed to the city by Secretary Bradley of the Commercial club, they had a big dinner, with more than 300 in attendance. Following this the afternoon was pleasantly spent getting acquainted, as the roll of counties at the dinner revealed the place of nativity or former residence of all there. At night an old-fashioned country school was held at the Commercial club, with a program was held at which many "snake bite" stories. Mrs. Ketchum won the spelling match from the McRoberts. The program was followed by an old fashioned barn dance.





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**SPIRELLA CORSETS**

Girdles, properly fitted in a made-to-measure corset by a well trained fitter. I have had five years' training besides the same number of years' experience. My girdles last year reached the third highest in the state of Idaho. A corset or plane call will bring the same service to you that you can obtain in any large city. Let me show and demonstrate to you my girdles. Also abdominal supports.

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If you must sell this place within 30 days and will deal direct with purchaser, 5 acres, 2 1/2 miles east of city, on car line. Good 2-room house, with fine cellar, cellar, etc.; barn for 4 horses, 2 1/2 acres of berries and apples, seeded to alfalfa; all kinds small fruits, with pasture and garden land. This place is easily worth \$3000. Can be had for \$2200, \$1000 cash, balance monthly payments \$15.00 and interest.

If you haven't the \$1000 cash, do not answer. No agents.

Address: C-12, The Times, Twin Falls, Idaho.

**GOING THE LIMIT!**

**VIC. MC GLUKE WAS TEARING DOWN THE STREET IN HIS NEW MACHINE WHEN HE RAN OVER RODERICK BEAN. "YOU'RE IN FOR SOME DAMAGES NOW," YELLED BEAN, JUMPING UP—YOU SPOILED A PERFECTLY GOOD PACK OF PIEDMONT'S FOR ME THEN."**

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**VALUABLE COUPON IN EACH PACKAGE**

**10 FOR 5¢**

**Also packed 50 for 10¢**

**CLOVER SEED PRODUCTION**

(Continued from Page 3.)

While in some instances the large fields were obtained with 3 or 4 irrigations. Under ordinary conditions, the first irrigation should be given in early spring, any when the growth is just starting, the second, during the blooming period and the third, if necessary, during the filling period or even later. On soil of ordinary depth, it would very likely be poor practice to irrigate between early growth (4 to 6 in. tall) and early general blooming.

**White Clover.**

The number of irrigations that white clover should have during the season depends the same as with alfalfa and red clover—upon the season, depth of soil, etc. From one to four irrigations may be required. The first irrigation is usually needed in early spring or after the growth commences in early spring and as often after that as the soil moisture condition and general condition of the clover plants would seem to indicate.

Prior to the season of 1915, it was the custom to cut a crop of seed soon in time during latter part of June and to try for a second crop the same season. As a rule, the second crop seldom yielded a satisfactory amount. During 1915 a different method was tried on a field at the High Line Seed Farms near Clover City, which proved to be a great success. A few days later growers tried the same method and were likewise successful. A general summary of the procedure at the High Line Seed Farms is as follows: This field was seeded to white clover during 1914 and a good stand was

obtained. The depth of soil averaged from 4 to 5 feet to lava rock. In 1915, the above mentioned field was given a good heavy irrigation in the fore part of April, shortly after the growth of the plants had started. This was done by the method of May amounting to 3 or 4 inches at this place. No doubt, this precipitation was instrumental in keeping the soil moist during the filling period of the first seed crop which was ripe about the middle of June.

Instead of cutting this first seed crop, it was left standing, however, about one week or ten days before it was actually ripe, another heavy irrigation was given. A few days later a new growth of clover came up through the first seed crop, bloomed and seeded abundantly. The grower states that he could observe but little if any difference as to the quantity of seed produced between the first and second seed crops. As a result the yield produced from this field, was at the rate of approximately 17 bushels per acre from an area of some 16 acres.

The quality of the seeds of the first crop was not impaired any more than the extent of being somewhat discolored. Apparently the fertility of these seeds remained normal.

**Fall Irrigation.**

Irrigation of clover meadows in the fall and especially the early fall, is necessary and important. For there are far more meadows in this country that are "winter killed" during late August and September, from a lack of water, than through the winter months from cold.

More good points in favor of fall irrigation are: The sub-soil reservoir is filled with moisture and the following spring the plants start to grow early. Later when irrigation is applied a smaller amount of water will be required to produce the desired results. Summing it all up, the efficacy of fall irrigation is very apparent.

**Harvesting.**

There are several machines used for harvesting that give very efficient service.

The grain reaper does very good work where the clover is standing up and has short to medium length straw. This machine has proven to be satisfactory in cutting red clover but does not work well with alfalfa. This is because the alfalfa is usually long and tangled bolls.

When using the reaper the usual practice is to leave the bunches upon the ground just as they fall from the machine.

Any good make of mowing machine is the tool that is commonly used. Some growers prefer to have extra blades and knives as they wear out. The machine, while others prefer just the bare machine. Under certain conditions these attachments are absolutely necessary while under other conditions they prove to be a hindrance. A trial in the field at the beginning of harvest will soon convince the grower whether he needs to use these attachments. It is well, however, to be provided with all the necessary equipment. For time means money when it comes to harvesting the clover.

The harvesting should be done ordinarily when the heads are ripe but when the straw is still green, it is left standing until the straw has become browned and dried out, the loss from the breaking off of the clover heads is excessive. Harvesting should never be done during the heat of the day, i.e., after the sun and winds have dried the dew from the plants, because the loss occasioned by the breaking off of the clover heads is deplorable.

Most of the harvesting is done at night. From about midnight to 8:00 or 9:00 A. M. Harvesting is sometimes done by moonlight or in case there is no moon, lanterns are used.

In order to avoid loss of seeds by being tramped out from the passing

over of the team and mow, several men should follow behind the machine and shock the clover immediately. These men are stationed at intervals and are required to keep the mower's passage clear over a certain area.

The size of the shocks should consist of an amount that can be handled at one fork full. This is to reduce the rotting of the seeds when later handled. A shocking of clover, depending upon the soil, the main factors, would probably be from \$2.50 to \$3.00. The yield per acre at the personal efficiency of the grower is the important factor in giving the shocks well settled and shaggy so as to withstand the action of winds. If the shocks are made low and flat and white the straw is green or damp, it usually settles and settles itself, so to speak, against wind-rolling. Winds have often caused the loss of much of the seed, never seed within just a few hours time.

**Threshing.**

Under ordinary conditions the wise policy is to thresh from the shock. Sometimes, however, it is impossible to obtain the services of a clover harrow for several months and in that event the clover should be stacked.

The toll price charged per bushel for threshing alfalfa is usually \$0.30 to \$0.40 for the red and white \$1.00. The average cost per acre for threshing, including everything, such as labor, sacks, coal, hauling to market, is about \$1.00 to \$1.25; white, \$1.45; alfalfa \$1.60.

**Friends and Enemies of Clover Seed Production.**

It is not intended that this report should cover the whole field in regard to clover seed production. The object is to give prospective growers a general idea as to the methods that have been successfully practiced in this section under irrigation. It does seem advisable, however, to give at least a partial list of the friends and enemies of clover seed production. Therefore, the following list is given:

**Friends.**

Bumble bees, honey bees, and other insects have been instrumental in the production of seeds. Inasmuch as they aided in fertilization of the blooms by tripping. As a matter of fact, they are absolutely necessary. Interesting bulletins upon this subject can be obtained from the Bureau of Plant Industry, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

**Enemies.**

Clover root-borer, clover stem-borer, clover hopper (Locust), clover leaf weevil, alfalfa weevil, clover seed weevil, alfalfa weevil, clover seed chalcid, clover-seed caterpillar, "beetle" worm, and a number of others.

**Noxious Weeds.**

The worst weed pests in clover are: lucerne, dodder, all species of mustards and bull thistle. The following is a list of noxious weeds contained in the pure seed list of Idaho: The seeds of wild mustard (any species), quack grass, Canadian thistle, wild onion, wild radish, field dodder, corn cockle, plantain, bracted plantain and perennial sow thistle.

The most noxious weed, seeds that may be lawfully contained in any commercial seed is to be used within this state is 1 to every 10,000 respectively. The grower should exercise the most vigilant vigilance and warfare must be waged against these pests in order to keep up to the Idaho standard.

The experiment station at Moscow have some good publications upon seed eradication which may be obtained by writing to the director of the station.

Grass hoppers have been very annoying to clover seed growers during the past. Indeed, the pest has produced whole fields of red clover from producing seed, by virtue of having eaten off the flowers from the blossoms and thus preventing fertilization. No doubt, this was largely due to the fact that the second crop of clover was in bloom just at a time when the main brood of hoppers was hatching.

Mr. W. T. McCall, county agent for Canyon county, Idaho, has been experimenting with different poisons as found in the literature. He states that he has proven effective. Part of his circular letter to the public is respectfully quoted below:

**"Grasshopper Poisons."**

To the Public:

We have received many inquiries from parties outside Canyon county for information in regard to our method of spraying for the eradication of grasshoppers. We respectfully submit the following, which we have found to be a very effective method. The formula we use is as follows:

- 1 lb. to 1 1/2 lbs. sodium arsenite at 20¢ to 35¢ per pound.
- 2 qts. cheap molasses or syrup.
- 50 gal. water.

Spray above quantity in fine mist every over 1 acre.

We use a power orchard spray rig with which to apply the spray. In place of this we have attached a piece of three-quarter or one-inch fire pipe crosswise of the rear of the machine, about 2 feet from the ground, and connect it to the pressure tank. At each end of this pipe attach a spray nozzle so that it will stand horizontal with respect to the ground, and will spray at an angle of about 45 degrees, 1 1/2 feet from each end of the pipe drill holes and tap for two more nozzles, so that they will lie directly horizontal and will point straight to the rear; 3 feet farther in from each of the above holes, drill and tap in the same way for two more nozzles, making six nozzles in all. There should be a 3-foot space between the inside nozzles, so that rigged as suggested, a 12-foot pipe will be required, and some other length in accordance with proportion spacing of nozzles as above. Such a rig will spread the spray evenly over a 25-foot strip. Attach nozzles and adjust the three or four mist as possible, under high pressure—150 to 200 lbs. Any orchard spray rig can be used, either hand or power pressure, and without altering any way, but for large fields it is advisable to rig as above, as 20 to 30 acres per day can be sprayed with the above

**CONTESTS RIGHT TO TAX SALMON LAND**

**C. A. Holderman Defends Foreclosure Suit on Ground That Patent Cannot Issue.**

That the state of Idaho cannot levy taxes on lands on the Salmon tract because patent to such lands cannot be issued is the contention of C. A. Holderman, department on account of the lack of water, and that four suits for foreclosure of four tax sale certificates issued by one party to the state should have been joined as one with the result of a saving of \$105 in costs and attorney fees is the defense set up by C. E. Holderman in foreclosure suits filed by Mrs. H. S. Wilson, who bought the certificates under the law of 1913. Holderman owns 180 acres of the land on which the certificates were issued. The land was divided into four 40-acre tracts and a certificate issued for each. In defense it is claimed by Holderman, through his attorney, E. M. Wolfe, that the suits should have been brought as one.

Both counts in the case are important. The dispute of right of the state to tax, because of inability of the settlers to patent, affects all having claims on the tract. A similar case has not yet been tried in the King Hill project before Judge McCarthy. Rulings have been received on the question from district courts, but it is not clear on which side the state triumphs. The question of the legality of joining of actions will also affect a number of settlers, it is said.

**But any rig that will throw a fine mist spray will do.**

A too heavy application of poison will burn the foliage. Rank grass, foliage will burn more easily than more mature, or more slowly growing foliage. If the spray is applied in the evening, say from 6:00 P. M. to 12:00 P. M. it will have less tendency to burn the foliage. If the foliage is badly burned, the grasshoppers will not eat the burned leaves. So use as strong a spray as possible without burning the leaves badly. Clover heads in bloom and pollinating at the time of spray will blast more or less, and will not fill well. Alfalfa will burn more easily than clover. The finer the spray mist, the less likely it is to burn the foliage. Good results cannot be obtained without a fine spray. If possible, at first, spray only a short distance in the field and wait until the next day to see if the foliage is being burned. Do not spray in windy weather. Amount of spray delivered can be governed somewhat by the speed of the team. It will wash off the spray and render it more or less ineffective. Heavy, dense foliage will give poor results, because spray cannot get to lower leaves, and hoppers can eat unpoisoned leaves. If possible spray dense blossoms appear and when foliage is about 6 to 10 inches high. If done in this way, results should show 75 to 90 per cent dead grasshoppers. Results will begin to show in about 3 days, and in one week 60 to 70 per cent of the hoppers should be dead. They will continue to die for 3 weeks. The live hoppers will eat the dead ones; thus the pest will be kept down. Do not let chickens eat many of the poisoned hoppers.

One of the men running a spray rig has arranged for the plant fall of the nozzles so that he can tilt the nozzles up or down from the horizontal. By tilting the nozzle down, spraying can be done in weather too windy for horizontal nozzles, but the mist will not be spread so evenly.

For the beginner it is advisable to fill the spray tank with water and partly fill it with a known quantity of water, and spray the water over a known area, so as to find the rate at which the spray is being delivered, and so as to be sure everything is working properly, before trying to spray with poison. When ready for poison, fill spray tank with poison, water, add poison and molasses, and fill on up with water. Dilute water will do it if it is clear so as not to clog nozzles. The sodium arsenite is soluble, and the agitator in the spray tank will attend to the mixing.

At present we are conducting experiments to learn if we can get results without using molasses in the spray. We have made a number of tests so far with good results, and would like very much to see if spraying would spray a small area without the molasses and then make a careful examination as to comparative results. Leaving out the molasses will cut down the cost of materials one-half. In about two weeks after spraying write W. T. McCall, County Agent, Caldwell, Idaho, giving results of spraying, conditions under which the spray was applied, amount of poison used per acre, height, density and maturity of foliage, and any other points of interest you may have noted.

To kill grasshoppers in orchards, or in corn, small grain, or potato fields, use the following formula:

- 25 lbs. bran.
- 1 lb. bran green or powdered white arsenic.
- 2 qts. cheap molasses.
- Juice from three oranges or lemons; also peelings grated fine.

Mix bran and poison together thoroughly, while dry. Add syrup juice to two gallons water and sprinkle over bran, again mixing, until all particles of bran are damp, but not wet so as to stick together readily and prevent sowing evenly. Sow this mixture over infested fields EARLY IN THE MORNING, before sunrise, about quantity on two or three acres, and repeat application every week until grasshoppers are killed. Results will show in respectfully submitted.

W. T. McCALL, County Agent, U. S. D. A.

**SKULL FRACTURED BY EXPLOSION**

A. A. Stanfacher, a prominent Buhl breeder of fine stock was terribly injured last Wednesday evening by the explosion of a gasoline engine which runs the cream separator with which he was separating milk. His skull was fractured and a time is being waited for the injury might be fatal. He was brought to the Physicians and Surgeons hospital here Thursday and is recovering rapidly.

**SALMON RIVER REPORT.**

The gage at the Salmon River reservoir read 6.8 feet on March 4th, according to data given the Times by G. M. Hall, manager of the Salmon river canal company, Monday. This represents an available storage supply of 9,170 acre feet.

The run-off for the month of February as shown by the automatic register at the head of the reservoir is 3,360 acre feet. The total gain for the month is 3,950 acre feet. The apparent discrepancy between the run-off and the gain is probably accounted for by the flow of small creeks joining the Salmon river below the gaging station. The gain for the week ending March 4th is 1,015 acre feet.

**Coffee**

Extravagant—to pack good coffee in ordinary tins! Its rich full fragrance leaks away like water in a sieve.

The flavor of Schilling's Best is too fine to waste that way; we take too much care in selection, grinding evenly and taking-out the bitterest chaff.

So we seal it in airtight tins—keep it suffused in every atom of its own fresh aroma until you get it.

Coffee nowadays is better—thank the airtight tin!

**Schilling's Best**

**\$500.00 REWARD**

The Sawtooth Grazing Association will pay \$500.00 reward for information leading to the arrest and conviction of any person stealing sheep or lambs from any member of this association.

**T. C. BACON**

Secretary, Sawtooth Grazing Association, Twin Falls, Idaho.

**MAIL US YOUR FILMS**

**WE PAY POSTAGE**

We Develop Any Size Roll 10¢  
We Develop Any Size Film Pack 20¢  
We Make An 8-10 Enlargement 25¢  
Larger Sizes At Equally Attractive Prices

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All Sizes Carried In Stock.

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**MONEY**

at Low Interest Rate.

Home Builders (Can Secure Loans)

AT LESS THAN 7 PER CENT

through us. No commission charged, neither are you compelled to keep up stock in our BUILDING ASSOCIATION.

Borrowers are using this cheap money instead of using their own funds.

Over \$10,000 in Loans.

Approved by this association for Twin Falls in February. Are Home Builders; if not, Why not?

**Lindsey & Smith**  
PERRINE HOTEL BLDG.

# PROFESSIONAL and BUSINESS DIRECTORY

A conveniently classified Directory of reliable people who will appreciate your patronage; give good service and entire satisfaction.

RATES—TWICE-A-WEEK  
1 Month, per line.....30c

For this Directory, THE TIMES solicits only the advertisements of permanently established business houses and professional people. If therefore quotes no other rates for its directory than those on a monthly basis.

## ATTORNEYS

**SWEETLEY & SWEETLEY, MEMBERS**  
Twin Falls Commercial Club, Practicing in all Courts. Offices: First National Bank Bldg.

**ASHER B. WILSON, PRACTICE IN**  
all courts. Room 14, First Nat. Bank Bldg. Office Phone 36, Residence 536.

**GUTHRIE & BOWEN**  
W. P. Guthrie, M. Bowen  
Office: Shoshone Building.

**J. H. WISE, OFFICE ROOMS 6 AND 7**  
Twin Falls Bank & Trust Co. Bldg.

**H. M. WOLFE, OFFICE IN I. D. BLDG.**

**EXPERT ACCOUNTANT**  
J. H. RADCLIFFE  
Expert Accountant, Auditor and Systematizer, Room 4, Power Building.

## VOCAL INSTRUCTOR

**R. B. ROBINSON—TENOR SOLOIST**  
CONTRACTOR

**E. A. MOON—BUILDER, ESTIMATES**  
Furnished. Office and Shop near Post-office. Phone 21.

## MATERNITY HOSPITAL

**WHITE CROSS MATERNITY HOME**  
Open for Medical and Maternity cases. Reasonable terms. 361 5th Ave. East. Phone 604-7.

## OSTEOPATH

**DR. EMMA C. CROSSLAND**  
McConnell Bldg. Phone 135-7  
Res. 215 3rd Ave. N. Phone 347-J

## CHIROPRACTIC

**DRS. ATHERTON AND ATHERTON**  
Chiropractic and Sanitarium Treatments. Chiropractic a Specialty. Phone 296. Office: 220 4th Ave. E.

## UNDERTAKERS

**THE CROSBY COMPANY, FUNERAL**  
Directors and Embalmers. C. J. Crosby, Manager, Coroner's Office. Tel. 408.

## PUBLIC STENOGRAPHER

**EDWIN N. DAY—Phone 313-1, D**  
Bldg.

## PRINTING

**TIMES PRINTING & PUBLISHING**  
Co. All class of printing. Quality work. Prompt service.

## FRATERNAL SOCIETIES

**M. W. A. CAMP, No. 10390**, meets 2nd and 4th Thursday, at Moose hall H. C. Scranton, Consul, Paul Smith Clerk. Tele. 363-J and 574.

## TIME CARDS

## TWIN FALLS ELECTRIC RAILROAD

Leave Electric Leave  
O. S. L. Depot Shoshone Falls

7:30 a. m. 8:00 a. m.  
1:00 p. m. 1:45 p. m.  
3:45 p. m. 5:00 p. m.

Sunday  
9:30 a. m. 10:00 a. m.  
1:00 p. m. 1:45 p. m.  
4:30 p. m. 5:00 p. m.

Special rate of 25 cents round trip will be made each Saturday on all trips.

Sept. 13, 1915. In effect until further notice.

## R. R. SPAFFORD, Sec'y

## IDAHO SOUTHERN RAILROAD

Time Table—Effective Jan. 16, 1916.  
No. 2 Daily Station No. 1 Daily

8:30 a. m. Lv. Gooding. Ar. 12:50 p. m.  
8:55 a. m. Lv. Bonnett. Ar. 12:25 p. m.

9:15 a. m. Lv. Wendell. Ar. 12:10 p. m.  
9:35 a. m. Lv. Ar. Jerome. Lv. 11:45 a. m.

J. H. RADCLIFFE  
General Passenger Agent,  
Twin Falls, Idaho.

who are resident free holders or householders of the district, the following question for their vote and determination thereat:

**QUESTION submitted:**  
Shall the board of trustees of Kimberly Independent school district No. 2 of Twin Falls county, Idaho, be authorized to issue the negotiable county bonds of the district in the amount of \$40,000, Forty Thousand Dollars, bearing interest at the rate not exceeding five and one-half (5½) per centum per annum; said bonds to bear date the first day of April, A. D. 1916, payable twenty years after date for the purpose of providing a school house, within and for said school district, with all the necessary furniture, apparatus and fixtures?

The said qualified electors, voting as aforesaid, shall vote upon said question by secret ballot wherein shall be written or printed the question above submitted and said ballots shall contain the words "Bonds, Yes" or the words "Bonds, No". The qualified electors desiring to vote in favor of said bond issue shall vote by ballot containing the words "Bonds, Yes"; and the qualified electors desiring to vote against said bond issue shall vote by a ballot containing the words "Bonds, No".

The polls for the reception of the ballots shall upon said question will, on said day and date and at the place aforesaid, be opened at the hour of 9 a. m. and will remain open until the hour of 6 o'clock p. m. of the same day, when they shall be closed. (School District Seal)

Chairman Board of School Trustees: Attest: H. W. MUND, Clerk.

**NOTICE OF PUBLICATION.**  
Serial No. 61258.

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Halley, Idaho, February 24, 1916.

Notice is hereby given that John E. White, of Twin Falls, Idaho, who, on March 10, 1913, made homestead entry, Serial No. 61258, for SE¼ NE¼, E½ SE¼, Lot 1, section 18, township 14 south, range 16 east, Boise Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final three year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before C. C. Sigline, U. S. commissioner, at Twin Falls, Idaho, on the 22nd day of April, 1916.

Claimant names as witnesses: Edward B. McCorkle, John W. Langford, Blair Langford and W. A. Logan, all of Rogerson, Idaho.

**DEN R. GRAY, Register.**

**NOTICE OF CALL FOR BIDS.**  
Sealed proposals for the construction of a chicken house, Twin Falls county, Idaho, will be received by the State Board of Land Commissioners until 10 a. m. April 12th, 1916, at which time and place they will be publicly opened. The work to be done consists, in general, of the excavation and lining of a 400-barrel cistern in the townsite of Berger, Twin Falls county, Idaho.

The said State Board of Land Commissioners reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

Full information and specifications may be secured from the undersigned.

J. H. SMITH,  
State Engineer.

**STATE OF IDAHO, County of Twin Falls.**

Public notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the stockholders of the Bank of Rogerson, a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of Idaho, will be held at its office in the Village of Rogerson, County of Twin Falls, State of Idaho, on the 16th day of March, A. D. 1916, at the hour of 3:00 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of voting upon and determining the following resolutions, to-wit:

To increase the capital stock of the corporation, Bank of Rogerson, from Fifteen Thousand (\$15,000.00) Dollars, divided into 150 shares of the par value of \$100 each, to Twenty-five Thousand (\$25,000.00) Dollars, divided into 250 shares of the par value of \$100 each; and to transact any other or further business in connection therewith.

Rogerson, Idaho, 7th Feb. 1916.

**NOTICE OF PUBLICATION.**  
(Maintenance)

To Stockholders of the Salmon River Canal Company, Limited:

The Board of Directors of the Salmon River Canal Company, Limited, at a meeting held at the office of the company on February 19, 1916, levied a maintenance assessment for the year 1916 of fifty-five (55) cents per share on all outstanding capital stock, or fifty-five (55) cents per acre on all land for which stock has been issued covering lands situated in the following townships and ranges, to-wit:

Township 11 south, of ranges 14, 15, 16 and 17 east, Boise Meridian.

Township 12 south, of ranges 15, 16 and 17 east, Boise Meridian.

Township 13 south, of range 16 east, Boise Meridian.

Township 14 south, of ranges 15 and 16 east, Boise Meridian.

Said maintenance assessment is payable to the office of the company in Halley, Idaho, on or before April 1, 1916, and if not paid by said date is subject to an interest penalty at the rate of eight per cent (8 per cent) per annum, and no water will be delivered until all charges are paid.

When the proper number of shares and subdivision of the land on which the shares are located.

**SALMON RIVER CANAL COMPANY, LIMITED.**

(Seal) By G. M. HALL, President.  
Attest: S. S. CHAMPLAIN, Secretary-Treasurer.

**CALL FOR BIDS \$50,000.00 WATER WORKS PURCHASE BONDS, CITY OF TWIN FALLS, IDAHO.**

The City Council of the City of Twin Falls, in the State of Idaho, will receive sealed bids, which may be addressed to R. M. Williams, City Clerk, City of Twin Falls, until nine o'clock A. M. on Wednesday the 29th day of March, A. D. 1916, for the unconditional purchase of \$50,000.00 of "WATER WORKS PURCHASE BONDS, 1916, SERIES A, of the City of Twin Falls, bearing 4 per cent interest, dated April 1, 1916, optional for redemption April 1, 1926, absolutely due and payable April 1, 1936. Each principal and semi-annual interest payable at the First National Bank in the City and State of New York, U. S. A. Said bids will be opened by the City Council of the City of Twin Falls, in session thereat, at the hour of ten o'clock A. M. on the 29th day of March, A. D. 1916.

Said bonds will be lithographed and executed, ready for delivery on the first day of April, 1916, and bidders therefor must submit themselves to the legality of said bonds prior to the submission of a bid therefor, and accompany said bid with a certified check in the amount of \$4,000.00, and satisfy the City Council that they will take unconditional delivery of said bonds and pay their bid price for same in cash in the City of Twin Falls not later than the hour of two o'clock P. M. on the first day of April, A. D. 1916.

**IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I hereunto affix my official hand and seal of the City of Twin Falls, Idaho, this 28th day of February, A. D. 1916.**

**RESE M. WILLIAMS,**  
City Clerk.

**ALIAS SUMMONS.**

In the District Court of the Fourth Judicial District of the State of Idaho, In And For the County of Twin Falls.

E. D. Kinney, Plaintiff, vs. W. Darrow and H. W. Herrington, Defendants.

The State of Idaho Sends Greetings to W. Darrow and H. W. Herrington, the Above Named Defendants:

You are hereby notified, that a complaint has been filed against you in the district court of the Fourth Judicial district of the state of Idaho in and for the county of Twin Falls, by the above named plaintiff, and you are hereby directed to appear and answer said complaint within twenty days of the service of this summons if served within said judicial district, and within forty days if served elsewhere.

The said action is brought to obtain a decree of this court for the foreclosure of a certain tax delinquency certificate described in said complaint, being delinquency certificate number 337 issued by the county of Twin Falls, state of Idaho, bearing date the 12th day of January, 1914, for delinquent taxes duly levied and assessed for the year 1913, on lot six (6), block one hundred sixty (160), in the city of Twin Falls, county of Twin Falls, and the improvements appurtenant thereto; that the provisions required by said tax delinquency certificate may be sold, and the proceeds applied in payment of the amount due the plaintiff, and that said plaintiff and all persons claiming under them, or any of them, may be barred and foreclosed of all rights, claims or equities of redemption in said premises, and every part and parcel thereof, and for other and further relief, as will more fully appear by reference to the complaint in that file hereto attached.

Witness my hand and the seal of the said district court, this 7th day of March, A. D. 1916.

**SEAL J. J. FINCH, Clerk.**  
**LONGLEY & WALTERS, and TAYLOR CUMMINS,**  
Attorneys for Plaintiff, Residing in Twin Falls, Idaho.

# Times Want Ads

## REALTY TRANSFERS

From the Daily Transferrer—Courtesy Twin Falls Title & Abstract Co.

M. H. Osgood to C. Durr, \$11,200, W½ SW, 5-10-15.  
D. A. McKinley to E. S. Martin, \$120 lot 12, block 27, Elber.  
H. H. Schlundman to H. O. Brown, \$10,500, NE 10-11-14.  
G. L. Harris to J. S. Reed, \$13,000, SW NE & NE, 18-10-19.  
W. A. Harris to G. L. Harris, \$1, same land.  
T. C. Macauley to W. A. Kent, \$1, lot 7, block 40, Twin Falls.  
C. P. Coggriff to C. P. Coggriff, \$1, pt. lot 28, block 101.  
F. F. Varney to C. P. Coggriff, \$600, lot 27, block 101, Twin Falls.

## MORTGAGE NEWS

Times' Special Correspondence.

Mr. Noohouse transacted business in Twin Falls Monday.

Mr. Carlson, W. O. Hall, Bob Webb and C. Engstrom were among the business visitors in Twin Falls Monday.

Ogden Boyd arrived in Murtaugh Sunday to visit a month with his mother and brothers.

Bob Webb has purchased 40 acres of land of Charles Ingraham and will build on the same.

Mrs. Hunt was shopping in Twin Falls Monday.

Carl Fredericksen is able to be out again.

Several attended the Hanson sale Tuesday.

The infant child of Mr. and Mrs. Drury is very sick.

Mr. Hunt went out by a safe majority in the contest against him as a trustee to be appointed in the Murtaugh new independent school district. After the commissioners listened to the arguments of Mr. Hunt's supporters and opponents, they decided to hold an election, which was held Tuesday afternoon, the 7th, and resulted as follows: E. D. Hunt, 99 votes; Ed. Tru, 76 votes; Francis Johnson, 76 votes, and Herman Hanson, 75 votes.

Mr. Hutchinson and wife are moving into their tents and the telephone company is repairing the house they vacated preparatory to moving the office out.

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Witness my hand and the seal of the said district court, this 7th day of March, A. D. 1916.

**SEAL J. J. FINCH, Clerk.**  
**LONGLEY & WALTERS, and TAYLOR CUMMINS,**  
Attorneys for Plaintiff, Residing in Twin Falls, Idaho.

# WANTS

## CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING RATES

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All ads must be ordered for a stated length of time.

Read your ad the first time it appears and notify us immediately if as error appears.

Call or mail your requirements or phone 38.

Minimum total charge to be not less than 50c.

## FOR SALE

**FOR SALE—A modern 6-room**  
bungalow, good location, plenty shade, etc. Address Owner, care Times.

**FOR SALE—House and lot; one-**  
dormer; balance monthly; will trade. M. L. Sullivan, R. 3.

**FOR SALE—Three pool tables, one**  
billiard, in good condition. Box 446, Wendell, Idaho.

**FOR SALE—Four cows or will trade**  
for hay or grain. S. L. Sullivan, Twin Falls. Phone 516-J-5.

**FOR SALE—Senator oats. Clean,**  
fine quality. \$1.50 cwt. loose. Sampson Bros., Hansen, Ida.

**FOR SALE OR TRADE—For land**  
of equal value on the Salmon tract, near Richford, Idaho. Roy K. Kopping, Twin Falls, Idaho.

**FOR SALE CHEAP IF SOLD QUICK**  
—One Durham cow, fresh soon; survey and single harness; household furniture; canned goods; chickens and other things. House for sale or rent. 615 7th Ave. East.

**PIANO—One of the best made at**  
half price. Will trade for motor car. 130 4th Ave. E.

**APPLES—Pancy Rome Beauty \$1.00**  
Northwest Greening 75c per box, 24-bered. Boyd H. Fuller, phone 626-J.

**SUDAN GRASS FOR SALE—B. B.**  
White, Filner. Tested seed 20c lb.

**FOR SALE—Team of fine large**  
brood mares, set new heavy harness. Call 239 3rd Ave. West.

**FOR SALE—Good, young cow, due**  
to freshen 17th of this month. Call Kingsbury's Printing office.

## FOR RENT

**FOR SALE—160 acres of irrigated**  
land near Bend, Oregon. Plenty out-range. Price \$11,000. Would take part in stock. For particulars address Stuart Stevens, Hansen, Idaho.

**FOR SALE—Good team of horses**  
coming 6 and 8 this spring. Weight 3250. Inquire S. Fouts, Kimberly, Route 1, 2 miles east and 1½ miles south.

**FOR SALE—Owner leaving the city**  
5-room bungalow home. Address N. care Times.

**FOR SALE—35 colonies of bees**  
near Curry, at a bargain. Address H. A. Cryder, Box 174, Buhl, Idaho.

**FOR SALE—A bargain, to close**  
estate, 108 acres 1½ miles west of Twin Falls. Can rent for \$20 per acre, cash payment, for term of five years. Lays good and can use same value four times. G. W. Rice, administrator, box 22, city.

**THIRTY ACRES FOR SALE—Beautifully**  
located on the banks of the Snake river. Situated 8 miles north of Buhl, and to main road leading through the Ingham valley. This place is partly improved, a fine bearing peach and cherry orchard, a 2-acre vineyard, about 5 acres in alfalfa, a good pasture and a new house, all fenced and abundance of free spring water, with no maintenance fee. Small cash payment to right parties, balance to suit. Call on or write F. P. O. Address, Buhl, Ida.

**FOR RENT—50 acres near Dietrich,**  
35 miles north of Twin Falls; main line O. & N. Large bungalow, good barns, hog houses, chicken houses, cistern; entirely rabbit fenced, plenty of good, good school with bus, eight acres alfalfa, good feed. Place fitted up for owner's home. Very reasonable terms and long lease to right party. Only responsible parties need apply. Will give possession immediately. Address W. T. Wells, owner, Dietrich, Ida. R. F. D. Box 7.

**FOR RENT—Furnished or unfurnished,**  
nice rooms. Modern. Call 339 3rd Ave. West.

**FOR RENT—Two furnished rooms.**  
Inquire at 355 5th Ave. E.

**FOR RENT—40 acres well improved,**  
rabbit fence, five room house. Fred R. Gross, 315 Stock Exchange Bldg., Portland, Ore.

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