

NEWS OF GENERAL INTEREST IN IDAHO

Important Occurrences Of The Past Week From Cities In Our State

Timber Tract to Be Sold.
Lewiston.—The call for bids issued by the government for the sale of 502,000,000 feet of timber on the Clearwater district gives extensive information relative to the tracts offered in the Ford Creek and Lolo Creek sections.

The call states that 34 per cent of the timber is white pine and that 40 per cent of this white pine comprises trees more than 20 inches in diameter. The cost of logging is estimated at \$4.24 per thousand feet board measure and, with protective measures, overhead charges, depreciation and interest, a gross total cost of \$6. The timber is offered in two units—the Lolo and the Eldorado.

Paroled Man Caught.
Weiser.—Sheriff Walker threw out his dragnet and gathered in "Kid Glove Tracy" and George Tracy on the charge of smuggling booze into a dry territory and bootlegging.
George Tracy is now out on parole from the Oregon prison, where he was serving a life sentence for murder. He was paroled more than a year ago on account of poor health and has been here almost continuously at the home of his parents. He probably will be returned to Salem.

Official Count Needed.
Lewiston.—The returns from the local option election held here have the prohibitionists and the licensed campaign forces in a quandary. The wets contend they have a majority of one vote, while the dries are confident there is an error in their count and claim victory by majorities ranging from 6 to 13.

P. E. Stookey, leader of the local optionists, stated that the returns are somewhat doubtful and only an official count will determine the results.

Weiser Will Celebrate.
Weiser.—A celebration of unusual size is being planned for July 4. Everything in the way of excitement is being procured. It is also possible that the towns along the "Pin" road will celebrate this year with Weiser as invitations have been extended them. Ontario will also celebrate with Weiser, it is thought.

REFORESTING PROGRESSING Area in Idaho Devastated in 1910 is Being Planted.

Lewiston.—On the Little Fork of the St. Joe River in this section of the state, on one of the areas severely burned by the 1910 forest fires, the forest service is now at work reforesting 3000 acres of land valuable only for timber production.

A crew of about 120 men has been assembled on this watershed and is engaged in planting seedlings. The work is being handled from two camps organized in three small crews in each camp.
During the course of the day each man plants an average of 1100 seedlings, so that a strip about 400 feet wide by a mile and a half to a mile and three-quarters long is covered.

The plants used are mainly white and yellow pine from the government nursery at Haugan, Mont., where several million young trees are raised each year. The crews on the Little North Fork are setting about 100,000 plants a day, thus reforesting about 140 acres daily. During the spring planting season about 2,000,000 plants will be used on 3000 acres.

Idaho Wheat Now is High.
Lewiston.—Throughout the main part of the wheat belt the grain is so high that farmers fear the growth will be too luxuriant and that it will be dislodged by wind and rain before it is ready for harvest. In many localities harvesting will be from three to four weeks in advance of the usual season.

Idaho Moose Organize.
American Falls.—Progressives in Power county perfected organization at the L. O. O. F. hall here. Resolutions were adopted demanding state-wide prohibition, full organization of county and full state, county and legislation tickets.

Newspaper Men On Carpet.
Wardner.—The newspaper men were handed bouquets by the armload at the last meeting of the Wardner council and were given to understand that unless they reformed and desisted in their attitude of "giving Wardner the worst of it" in their papers they would be exiled and barred from the council.

McConnell Acquitted.
Halley.—After being out several hours the jury sitting in the case of Peter McConnell, charged with the murder of Henry Williams, brought in a verdict of not guilty.

TAKE JOY RIDE IN HEARSE.

Women and Children Enjoy It as Spectators Stand Aghast.
Spokane, Wash.—Fifteen miles across country in a hearse was the unique trip taken by a party of Spokane women and children after their automobile had broken down near Cheney, Wash.

While the stranded wayfarers looked aghast at their bulky machine, S. M. Smith, a Spokane undertaker, came along with his automobile hearse. Mrs. William Pitman and daughter and Mrs. Frank Chapman and daughter gayly climbed into the hearse, leaving Mr. Pitman and Mr. Chapman to tinker with the machine. Raising the curtains within the hearse, the wayfarers enjoyed the trip to Spokane.

The big black vehicle rolled through country and villages while spectators looked aghast at the smiling faces of women and children that peeped out at them. When the hearse reached the suburbs of Spokane bystanders looked horror stricken to see a party of four live persons emerge and get aboard a street car.

SAW GARRISON, ALL OF HIM.

Man Looking For War Secretary Found Him Just Out of Bath.

Washington.—Secretary of War Garrison tells the following story on himself apropos of the approaching heated term:

"Last summer I went on a tour of inspection of the western forts. On one of the hottest days of the year I finished looking over Fort Leavenworth, Kan., and then motored to Kansas City. I went straight to my hotel, filled the bathtub with water and luxuriated. After the bath and before drying I started a parade up and down the room, enjoying the river breezes that strained through the windows. All at once the door was burst open and a wild eyed young man said in surprised tones:

"I want to see the secretary of war."
"Well, take a good look," I said. "You'll never see any more of him than you do right now."

LOWER CALIFORNIA A RICH PENINSULA

Facts About Territory Where Valuable Resources Abound.

Washington.—Lower California, Mexico's isolated peninsula, the coast of which the Pacific fleet of the United States is now patrolling, is one of the least known territories in North America. The following facts concerning this arm of land, which projects about 800 miles southeasterly from the southern border of California, were given out by the National Geographic society at Washington:

The width of the peninsula varies from about thirty to more than a hundred miles, and its irregular coast line, over 2,000 miles long, is bordered by numerous islands. Being mainly a mountainous, desert region, it is thinly peopled and presents many sharply contrasting conditions. Low sun scorched plains, where death by thirst awaits the traveler, lie close to the bases of towering granite peaks, belted by forests and capped in winter by snow. Desolate plateaus of black lava look down on valleys seamed with green bordered streams.

At the time of its discovery in 1533 by an expedition sent out by Cortes in search of a fabulously rich island, it is estimated to have been inhabited by 25,000 Indians, who vigorously resented the intrusion and prevented the newcomers from getting a foothold for more than a century. The Jesuits then came in and were wonderfully successful in exploring the peninsula and establishing missions. They established three main trails, one along each coast and the third down the middle, which serve as the regular routes of travel today. The Indians have vanished from all parts of their former territory, except a few in the extreme northern end.

During the last half century all parts of the territory have been visited, mainly by Americans, in search of mines and other natural resources, but little of the knowledge gained has become available to the public. Gold, silver, copper, iron and other minerals and much fertile land have been found, but the scarcity of water, fuel and forage and the difficulties of transportation have nipped with other causes to bring about failure to develop the resources.

The climate of Lower California in general is hot and arid. Northern conditions are closely like those in adjoining parts of southern California; in the middle they are more arid, but the extreme southern end, though arid tropical, has more regular summer rains. The peninsula suffers long periods of drought, during which no rainfall suffices to start vegetation occurs over large areas for periods of from three to five years. These dry periods may be succeeded by torrential rains, which sweep the country and roll great floods down to the sea.

The peninsula is thinly peopled, and enormous areas remain uninhabited. The most populous section is the region south of La Paz, where rains are more regular than further north. A few small towns and widely scattered communities along the coast, with a limited number of villages, ranches and miners' camps in the interior, cover the population.

NEWS FROM OUR NATIONAL CAPITAL

Important Western Bills Now Depend on Favor of House Democrats.

Washington.—Unless western members of the house can induce the democratic leaders to call another caucus to add to the legislative program for the session, it is doubtful whether any pending land or irrigation bills can become laws before adjournment.

This fact developed when a delegation of western members called on the president to urge his support of the bill allowing settlers on government irrigation projects 20 years in which to pay for their water and providing a system of graduated payments. The president said the bill should become law. He made it plain, however, that he could not do anything to bring about immediate passage for he had promised Representative Underwood he would ask for no legislation other than that approved by the democratic caucus and in no event would he ask the house to pass any other bills while the anti-trust legislation is pending.

President Delivers Memorial Address.

President Wilson and Sepaker Clark delivered addresses at the memorial day services under the auspices of the Grand Army of the Republic in Arlington National cemetery.

The president had not expected to participate, but, feeling that a false construction had been placed on his declination, decided to attend and to speak. Before the president's decision had been communicated to those in charge, they had invited Sepaker Clark to make the address of the day, and he had come from Atlantic City for this purpose.

Says Business Slump Psychological.

Representatives of "big business" heard from President Wilson the administration's view of an attitude toward the business of the country.

While expressing an earnest desire to "serve and not to hinder or injure" the president said it was evident that such a policy as the democratic party was now pursuing "was absolutely necessary to satisfy the conscience of the country and its perception of the prevailing conditions of business." He said uncertainty was the worst thing of all for business.

This was his answer to manufacturers who came to the White House asking that all legislation affecting business except the trade commission bill be temporarily withheld.

The president also said that, while he was aware of the present depression in business, there was abundant evidence that it was purely psychological, and that there was no material condition or substantial reason why the business of the country should not be in the most prosperous and expanding condition.

Labor Wins Fight For Exemption.

Trade unions and farmers' unions would be legalized in their existence and declared not to be combinations in restraint of trade by a paragraph which the house incorporated in the Clayton bill to supplement the anti-trust laws.

Although it is designed only to clarify existing law, organized labor leaders assert the final passage of this amendment will mark the culmination of a fight waged by them for 14 years.

As adopted the provision sets forth that "nothing in the anti-trust law shall be construed to forbid the existence or operations of labor unions or farmers' co-operative associations or to forbid or restrain members of such organizations from 'carrying out the legitimate objects thereof.'"

Committee Favors Oregon Apple Box.

The house committee on coinage, weights and measures reported Representative Raker's bill reporting the Oregon apple box as the standard apple container for the entire United States. The bill provides that an apple box shall be of the following dimensions: Depth of end, 10 1/2 inches; width, 11 1/2 inches; length, 18 inches. All are inside measurements and represent 217 3/4 cubic inches.

Boxes not measuring up to the standard must be marked "short box." Violators of the law are liable to a fine of \$1 a box.

National Capital Brevities.

The river and harbor bill was formally reported to the senate, carrying amendments affecting the northwest. Grays Harbor receives \$110,000 and the \$100,000 for Willapa harbor is omitted.

Secretary of the navy Daniels recommends the sale of the battleships Mississippi and Idaho to Greece for the actual cost of the ships.

United States Senator Lane, democrat of Oregon, opposed in the senate the repeal of the free tolls clause in the Panama canal act. He urged a new treaty concerning the canal.

Congressmen are considering a new treaty covering deep sea craft, with the object of safeguarding lives of passengers, as result of the disaster to the Empress of Ireland.

HER FRIEND'S GOOD ADVICE

The Results Made This Newburg Lady Glad She Followed Suggestion.

Newburg, Ala.—"For more than a year," writes Myrtle Cothrum, of this place, "I suffered with terrible pains in my back and head. I had a sallow complexion, and my face was covered with pimples. Our family doctor only gave me temporary relief.

A friend of mine advised me to try Cardul, so I began taking it, at once, and with the best results, for I was cured after taking two bottles. My mother and my aunt have also used Cardul and were greatly benefited.

I shall always praise Cardul to sick and suffering women."

Cardul is a purely vegetable, perfectly harmless, tonic remedy for women, and will benefit young and old.

Its ingredients are mild herbs, having a gentle, tonic effect, on the womanly constitution. Cardul has helped a million women back to health and strength. Have you tried it? If not, please do. It may be just what you need.

N. B.—Write for Ladies' Advisory Dept., Chattanooga Medicine Co., Chattanooga, Tenn., for Special Instructions, and 64-page book, "Home Treatment for Women," sent in plain wrapper, on request.

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Train Service.

East bound
Ontario, Oregon, May 17th, 1914
Time Table No 73
No 18 Oregon Wash L'td 2:15 a m
No 76 Boise Passenger 8:50 a m
No 10 Eastern Express 12:12 p m
No 78 Boise Passenger 3:30 p m
No 6 Oregon Wash Express 6:15 p m

West bound.
No 17 Oregon Wash L'td 4:17 a m
No 75 Huntington Passenger 9:42 a m
No 9 Oregon Wash Ex 6:50 p m
No 5 Fast Mail 6:15 p m
No 77 Huntington Pas'gr 6:15 p m
Malheur Valley Branch.

West Bound
No 139 Vale and Juntura, Mixed, Daily x Sunday, 7:00 a m
No 141 Vale, mixed, Daily Except Sunday 10:00 a m
No 141 Brogan mixed, Mon Wed and Fridays 10:00 a m

No 97 Vale Passenger 7:00 p m
East Bound Arrive
No 98 Vale Passenger 8:40 a m
No 142 Vale Mixed, Tues Thursdays and Saturdays 1:00 p m
No 144 Brogan mixed, Mon Wed and Fridays 4:40 p m
No 140 Juntura mixed, Daily except Sunday 6:00 p m

The Homedale train leaves Nyssa at 2:45 on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, returning, arrive at Ontario at 6 p. m.

Urban and interurban men find the Ford a faithful friend. For the quick trip into town—for the leisurely ride through country-side—for business—for pleasure—anywhere—everywhere—the Ford serves best. And it's light, right dependable and economical.

Five hundred sixty-nine dollars is the price of the Ford runabout; the touring car is six hundred and ninety-nine; the town car eight hundred and ninety-nine. f. o. b. Ontario, complete with equipment. Get catalog and particulars from

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From Stations in Idaho and Oregon

Tickets on sale June 6, 7, and 8. Limit June 25, 1914. See agents for further particulars or write

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General Passenger Agent,
Salt Lake City, Utah

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