

VALE'S CASE AIRED BEFORE COMMISSION

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testified concerning the inconveniences to which the Vale petitioners were placed by the new schedule. Mr. Cole said particular stress on the loss of business due to delayed mails. He said that on one deal he had lost a lot of money, but on cross examination by Attorney P. J. Moran representing the Short Line expressed the fact that he could not be certain of the loss for he had no way of knowing whether or not the deal would have gone thru even if he had received the letter on time.

All this testimony occupied the Tuesday afternoon session where upon an opening statement being made by Frank L. Miller, chairman of the commission, Attorney Geo. E. Davis represented Vale, Attorney P. J. Gallagher of Ontario represented Brogan, Jamieson, Harper, Burns, Riverside, Crane, Juntura, Nyssa, Klugman Colony, Homedale and Jordan Valley; and Attorney P. J. Moran of Salt Lake City and H. B. Thompson of Pocatello represented the railroads.

A regiment of railroad officials headed by Superintendent H. A. Kniekerhooker, of Pocatello, Asst. Superintendent C. E. Brooks of Nampa and General Agent Joel Priest of Boise was present to give data on the service.

Tuesday evening was devoted to introducing the testimony of the communities outside of Vale and it was evident that the entire county, together with communities served by the branches in Harney county and Homedale in Idaho were unanimous in their belief that the present schedule is the best ever furnished by the road. Among the representatives of outside communities present at the hearing were: Otto Blackaby, Jordan Valley; Attorney C. V. Wilson, Nyssa; A. H. Kingman, Klugman Colony; Dr. H. H. Morrison, Burns; J. L. H. Morrison, Crane; S. M. Bolton, Crane; G. W. Cox, Riverside; William Jones, Juntura; J. D. Fairman, Harper; W. L. Gibson, Nyssa; J. T. Logan, Brogan; A. E. Praser, and H. C. Boyer, Ontario.

The testimony of those called upon was but a repetition of approval of the present service. By a stipulation agreed to at the opening of the hearing Vale admitted that, for all the other communities the service was the best that could be devised, or words to that effect.

The opposition to Vale's request for the return of the evening train rested largely upon the showing that to give Vale this service would necessitate depriving of the other communities of the service which was fulfilling their needs. The second ground was that the Vale people never used the old service to a degree approximating the cost of the service and that during the last year it was in operation it was being used less and less.

Superintendent Kniekerhooker testified that the cost per mile of operating the service Vale called for was \$1.25 while the train earned less than 40 cents per mile. It was shown by testimony of the company officials that for a branch line town of Vale's size it is under the present schedule better served than any similar town on the Union Pacific system.

There were numerous amusing incidents in connection with testimony among them being the sniffe that passed over the faces of Vale citizens when Mayor Cole recited his potential loss of money. Another came when Col. Rigby attempted to badger Attorney P. J. Gallagher by asking whether or not he was a railroad attorney, and was told by Chairman Miller that he would be required to answer Mr. Gallagher's question irrespective of whom he was representing.

Hearings were held Tuesday afternoon and evening and all day Wednesday, the railroad officials and the commission both returning to Ontario Wednesday evening.

While in Ontario Chairman Miller announced that the decision might be handed down in a few days, if nothing intervened or it might be two weeks before the order in the case is filed.

KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS HONOR FIRST OFFICERS

Justification Meeting Held Wednesday at Which Frank Rader and L. O. McCoy are Surprised.

Members of Snake River lodge, Knights of Columbus met Wednesday evening for a social session given in honor of the first Leading Knights of

STAND BY THE PRESIDENT



Photo courtesy of American Press Association.

No President since Lincoln has faced problems of the magnitude of those presented during the present administration. Late reports Thursday indicate that Congress will grant to President Wilson the plenary powers he recently sought in order that American shipping and American lives may be made safe on the high seas.

the lodge, Frank Rader and L. O. McCoy.

After a jolly evening in which music and impromptu talks by various members followed, Rev. Fr. Campo surprised the honored guests by presenting them with handsome prayer books, suitably inscribed as tokens of the esteem in which they are held by the members for the work they have done. After a pleasant evening the gathering broke up. Mr. Rader was the first Leading Knight of the local lodge and Mr. McCoy the second, each served for two years.

LARGEST AMERICAN CATS.

Jaguars Are Bigger but Less Fierce Than African Leopards. The jaguar, or "el tigre," as it is generally known throughout Spanish America, is the largest and handsomest of American cats. Its size and deep yellow color, profusely marked with black spots and rosettes, give it a close resemblance to the African leopard. It is, however, a heavier and more powerful animal.

In parts of the dense tropical forest of South America, and black jaguars occur, and, while representing merely a color phase, they are supposed to be much fiercer than the ordinary animal. Although so large and powerful, the jaguar has none of the tremendous ferocity of the African leopard. During the years I spent in its country, mainly in the open, I made careful inquiry without hearing of a single case where one had attacked human beings.

In one locality on the Pacific coast of Guerrero I found that the harder natives had an interesting method of hunting the "tiger" during the mating period. At such times the male has the habit of leaving its lair near the head of a small canyon in the foothills early in the evening and following down the canyon for some distance, at intervals uttering a subdued roar.

On moonlight nights at this time the hunter places an expert native with a short wooden trumpet near the mouth of the canyon to imitate the tiger's call as soon as it is heard and to repeat the cry at proper intervals. After placing the caller the hunter ascends the canyon several hundred yards and, gun in hand, awaits the approach of the animal.

The natives tell many amusing tales of the sudden exit of untried hunters when the approaching animal unexpectedly uttered its roar at close quarters.—E. W. Nelson in National Geographic Magazine.

Saving Talk. "Do you believe in telepathy?" "You mean," responded Miss Cayenne, "the art of communicating thought without audible speech?" "Something like that." "I am not sure whether it could be made to work or not. But I know a number of people who ought to try it."—Washington Star.

Encouraging. Tragedian—My parents tried hard to keep me from becoming an actor. Comedian—I congratulate them on their success.

WRITER AGAIN URGES BENEFITS OF SYSTEM

Says Small Group can Stand Co-operative Exchange and that if Principles are Adhered to will Grow.

As there seems to be a misunderstanding as to the principles and practical workings of the co-operative exchange system as outlined in former issues of the Argus, a further explanation and repetition of part of what has already been stated may be necessary. Now, as a detailed example, an illustration might here be given. Say

a dozen farmers may club together, meet at each other's houses, select a president, secretary and three or more directors among their number; pay in a membership fee of one dollar each; suppose it be decided to take up the broom industry, or the raising and making of brooms. Each member may then, take upon himself, to plant and raise an acre of broom corn more or less as he sees fit, which may not take up much time otherwise needed on the farm, next in order will be to provide themselves with a couple of dozen of membership certificates and a book of fifty blank checks and stubs, which will be enough to start with; an organization charter may also be provided, stating and outlining the object of this association. All of this can be ordered of the house printer and paid out of the membership

fees; a set of by-laws can later be agreed upon and drawn up according to the principles of this system, one of which may be mentioned here, that each member binds himself to at no time make a demand upon the association for payments in legal tender money for services performed, commodities or money deposited within its keeping which will be all that will be necessary until the broom corn will be ready to harvest, when a suitable place for storage should be provided with facilities for weighing; the seeds can be thrashed out with a very simple and cheap contrivance. The secretary or any other person with instructions as to grading of the brush may be placed in charge to receive the brush and issue to each farmer a deposit check therefor, stating upon its face, day and date of delivery, amount and market value of his deposit, name of depositor, signed by the clerk and the signature of the president which may have been previously affixed—the stub in the book attached to the check is similarly filled out, the check is then detached and handed to the depositor. The stub permanently remains in the book which always are open for inspection and show at a glance the deposits on hand and the checks standing out against the same, and provides against any mismanagement being done—now a small money deposit will be necessary for which deposit checks will be issued to the depositor precisely the same as for the brush this money deposit to be invested in

from the buying and selling of the commodities which is always done in any manufacturing or business venture—now as the accumulations of those items of profits will necessarily form a surplus capital fund which also helps to form a stronger basis for the backing of all out-standing checks which will subsequently promote and encourage their circulation in the community. Next, this fund forms a further basis for branching out on a larger scale in other lines of business which may be taken up later on at the suggestion of some one and approved by the majority of the members. After all the home merchants have been supplied as to their pleasure other neighboring town merchants may be supplied in the same manner, thereby calling the checks into circulation in nearby communities, this process can be continued indefinitely as long as the checks will be accepted. When the limit in this respect has been reached, a further surplus of brooms on hand may be exported by rail to further, and larger markets in car load quantities to wholesale merchants in exchange for commodities wanted at home by the members, either at wholesale or in car load quantities. On the arrival of large quantities, in order to save time and expense to the members in the distributing and storing of the goods, they may upon a previous agreement between the members and some local merchant arrangements be made whereby the goods may be stored and distributed at a certain commission or the same may be handled by the members themselves if inexpensive arrangements can be made therefor. All outstanding checks presented will be accepted as payment for this merchandise. The checks are then returned to the association, cancelled, credited on the ledger and returned to its owner. It can be seen that this system is practicable almost in any community when once understood and gradually as fast as the members can divorce themselves from the idea that legal tender money backed with gold is necessary for doing business, will the business increase and branch out in larger proportion and on different lines, the beauty, utility and benefit to the members and community at large can never be realized until after once having been set in motion on the proper principles and strictly adhered to and the money idea once gotten rid of. It can be plainly seen that in this system that money is always at hand when wanted and in unlimited quantities when needed without the usual drain in interest, profit and rent coming out of the business and in the end out of the producers.

A CITIZEN.



ROBERT MARION LA FOLLETTE.

Wisconsin Senator who threatens a single handed filibuster to defeat resolution giving President power to protect American interests.