



# Fewer Eggs are required with ROYAL BAKING POWDER

In many recipes the number of eggs may be reduced with excellent results by using an additional quantity of Royal Baking Powder, about a teaspoon, for each egg omitted. The following recipe is a practical example:

## Chocolate Sponge Roll

1 1/2 cups flour  
1/2 teaspoon salt  
1 cup sugar  
1 egg  
2 squares melted chocolate

2 tablespoons melted shortening  
1/2 cup hot water  
1 teaspoon vanilla  
2 teaspoons Royal Baking Powder

The old method called for 4 eggs and no baking powder. DIRECTIONS—Sift flour, baking powder and salt together three times. Beat whole eggs. Add slowly sugar, then boiling water slowly and mix well. Add melted chocolate and melted shortening without beating. Sift in dry ingredients, and fold in as lightly as possible. Pour into large baking pan lined with oiled paper, and bake in slow oven twenty minutes. When done, turn out on a damp, hot cloth, spread with white icing and roll.

Do not let of recipe which economizes in eggs and other expensive ingredients melted first.

Address ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 125 William St., New York

## Co-Operative Stores and Markets

By MRS. WILLIAM B. DERR  
President of Housekeepers' League, of Philadelphia

In the middle ages food, drink and clothing could be sold only at regulated profits, and prices to the community were in accordance with income. A century and a half ago actual needs were controlled by the individual family; weaving was done in the home, and food was at our doors, while today the speculator holds the necessities of life in cold-storage warehouses, to gamble with at his will.

With the invention of machinery men have had more time to think, and they have employed their minds weaving the following trusts: Ice, milk, bread, fish, banana, meat, etc., produce exchanges, citrus exchanges, butter boards, wholesale and retail grocers' associations, onion associations and chain stores.

We know our trusts are not benevolent organizations, nor are we asking them to be; but surely we must cast our thoughts in directions that will compel justice to rise supreme and find ways and means to help our people.

My first suggestion is the co-operative store, under a system whereby profits are distributed to the consumer instead of passing into the hands of the few.

Community buying is a means of saving to the housewife while we are endeavoring to educate the public to the co-operative system.

The government could help the people by passing a well-regulated federal cold-storage bill.

Municipal markets are another necessity and cannot come too soon. The government could purchase a few coal mines and some of the foodstuffs, and when our food gamblers grow too avaricious, could unload to the people and reduce the inflated prices.

The greatest need today is "ballots for both," so we may enable women to use direct vote to secure proper laws affecting all commodities that come into the home. Through the ballot we can force legislation that will break down the conspiracy of food gamblers, who practice extortion and are assisted in their game by banking and loan businesses conducted by warehouse men, as well as the manipulation of prices when the market is cornered on any one food product. Let us work first for "ballots for both," and then we can try a hand at voice and place.

## HILL & TAYLOR Bargains for Investors

Two-room house on lot 77x216 feet in Jones' Addition \$850.00.  
Good lot on Seventh avenue east, \$700.00.  
Good 5-room house with bath, Seventh avenue north, \$2,000.00. Terms.  
Corner lot Sixth avenue north \$600.00.  
Five twenty-one miles from Kimberly, fine improvements, \$275 per acre.  
160 acres all in cultivation, fifteen miles from Boise on Main line of Oregon Short Line; good house, granary, machine shed, barn, poultry house, shop, and hog house. New York water \$125.00 per acre.  
400 acres all in cultivation good buildings, good water, right, nine miles from Boise, mile from electric line, \$150.00 per acre.  
120 acres all improved, house barn and other buildings. New York water right, 8 1/2 miles from Boise, \$125.00 per acre.  
160 acres improved land, good buildings, all fenced, New York water right, 4 miles from Meridian, \$100.00 per acre.  
80 acres in sage brush, fine land in Gem district, \$55.00 per acre on easy terms, subject to a \$30.00 bond, issue for water.  
We have a fine list of ranches. Come and see us.

Hill & Taylor

## SHELL STOPPED GAME

German "Coal Box" Tears Up Base Line Right at Start.

American Gives Interesting Account of Baseball Games Played Back of Trenches—Shortstop Wore the Only Mask.

The following is a story of a ball game behind the first line trenches at the Somme, as told by A. G. Kinsey of New York.

"In the trenches we eagerly awaited the result of our appeal. A few weeks later Santa Claus arrived in the shape of the trench-postman, who, in such tone, stated:

"Say, Yank, there's about a million parcels at the orderly room for you. All from America, too. You'd need a limber to deliver them, and I haven't no limber, so you'll better get a couple of blokes to carry them for."

"Those parcels were just like happy kids, helping me to unwrap the different parcels, eleven in all. There was enough equipment for two teams. I immediately got busy and organized a baseball squad and my troubles started. The trench-honchenda—honchenda were awful. After a while I managed to turn out a pretty fair bunch and we had several games behind the lines.

"One day we had a game scheduled with the Canadians. It was a long, slow Wipers (Yanks). All that morning we had been busy getting the diamond into shape for the game, and when we had finished the result was O. K. The bases were sand bags, and for home plate a sniping place was used. The foul lines were of white tape, which is generally used as a guide back to your own trenches while on bombing and sniping parties in No Man's Land.

"About ten minutes before the scheduled start of the game a German five-line shell, or 'coal box,' plunked itself right on the base line between first and home and exploded.

"Earlier in the morning our first baseman, a Weismann, found an old German hand grenade of the 'bail' brand' nearby. Being an ardent souvenier hunter, he proceeded to get busy on that bomb with the point of his bayonet—wanted to see how the detonator worked. The result of his investigation was right arm blown off and no first baseman. We filled in with a substitute. It was awful; he'd chase a runner right into the outfield trying to touch him with the ball. We lost that game by an overwhelming score.

"Our shortstop had a bad habit of trying to stop hot grass eaters with his foot—result, the ball would climb his leg and paint his eye blue, green and yellow. After losing two teeth and getting a beautiful lump he made the 'bail' to wear our only mask. I had to give it to him (he was a sergeant). Just imagine a shortstop wearing a mask; wouldn't it make you sick?

"Another great difficulty—just when you had a man broken in so that he could carry a bag or play the outfield a 'winking' or 'dazzling' party would come along and said man would stop a German bullet and go on the sick list. Losing all interest in baseball. Out of the 30 'Yanks' originally in the line 11 have been killed and 14 wounded."

## JOHNSON PLAYS FIRST GAME

Washington Speed Demon Received Magnificent Sum of \$2 for Pitching—Cost Him \$4.

"I had money instead of making it when I pitched my first game of ball. I had been trying to get a job everywhere, and was delighted when I got a telegram from the manager of a club just outside Los Angeles, where I was living then, telling me to be in hand Saturday. He offered me two dollars.

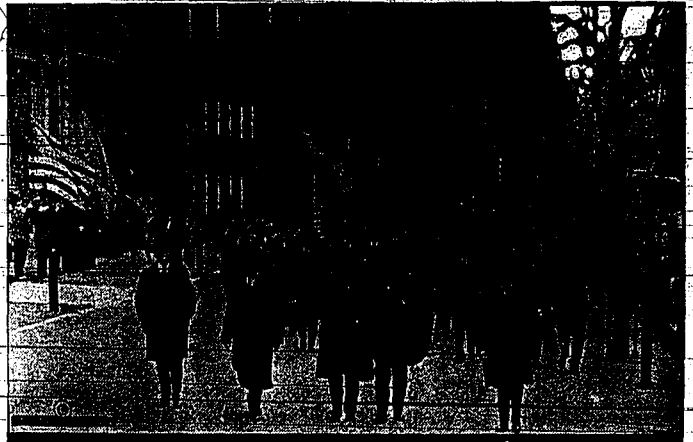
"I went, all right. It was a long, dusty ride in a toy coach, and I pitched the game. I won it, too, and



Walter Johnson.

when I collected my two dollars I was the happiest kid in the country. "That's why I didn't worry over the fact that my expenses from my home to the ball park totaled more than four dollars, while all I earned was two cents."

## FRENCH COMMISSION AT INDEPENDENCE HALL



M. Viviant, Marshal Joffre and the other members of the French war commission arriving at Independence hall, Philadelphia.

## GETTING OUR MONEY'S WORTH

IN EVERY transaction we expect to get our money's worth.

When we buy merchandise from our local storekeepers we examine everything with the utmost care, we test for strength and look for quality. We discuss with the merchant the desirability and value of everything and after we have decided that we will effect a purchase we are convinced that we have obtained full value and that we can depend on our purchase as being what we wanted.

Then, again, if for any reason we have reason to be dissatisfied with that which we have bought we can talk it over with our merchant and any discrepancy will be readily adjusted.

This is the principle of all good business. The buyer meets the seller face to face and examines the goods before closing the deal. The seller is responsible for his representations and the buyer can always find him and adjust any differences which may occur.

On the other hand there is the mail order method.

We receive a book from the mail order house, illustrated with expensive pictures of various articles. The descriptions of these articles are always optimistic and gloriously pleasing. Our minds are impressed by the charming wording of the descriptions and the selection of adjectives creates in our minds a desire to possess these wonderful things.

All sorts of promises are made in the book, or catalog. We will be accorded the greatest possible consideration, we will be allowed all kinds of privileges; we can return the goods at the expense of the house if not satisfactory; shipments will be made with promptness and dispatch; any damages in shipping will be adjusted at once; "Our Mr. So-and-so will give your orders his personal attention," etc.

We are flattered and cajoled by the clever wording of the catalogue and the statements made in the "fake" personal letters sent to follow up the catalogue. We are touched in that tiny spot of vanity which, though small, seems to be everywhere and respond to the slightest touch.

We are assured by the prospect of obtaining such magnificent and desirable articles at such remarkably low (?) prices and we are flattered by the statement that Mr. So-and-so will give our order personal attention.

"We begin to believe ourselves to be 'some punkins' and we are inclined to swell up and look askance at our less fortunate townsmen who have not been singled out for such distinction as a letter, signed in person by Mr. So-and-so.

Therefore, we decide that we will send an order for something. We forget that we can go into the store of our own local So-and-so, whom we know and to whom we are perhaps responsible for past favors. But it is easy to forget all this in the happiness and exultation of having been singled out by the great mail order 'boss' as a desirable person, with whom to do business.

SO WE SEND AN ORDER, CASH WITH IT, OF COURSE.

Then we wait for the article to come. More waiting. Then we write to the mail order 'boss'.

We get a succession of form letters in reply, but no merchandise. We waste a lot of time and patience and postage stamps and stationery. Finally the shipment arrives.

We are astounded. This hardly looks like the article we expected. So we write again. Then follows more correspondence. We are told to examine the article again thoroughly and compare the description with it. "We do so."

Yes, the technical description is the same. BUT THE CLEVER STYLE IN WHICH IT IS WRITTEN HAS DELIBERATELY MISLED US. The illustration has tied to us deliberately, because the picture was toned up and exaggerated for the sole purpose of misleading us.

We are stung. We could have gotten a far better value from our local storekeeper for the money. The lying letters we received from Mr. So-and-so were merely printed form letters and were probably never seen by the alleged signer, who is in Europe peddling the dollars which we, and other similar dupes, have sent him.

But! Why will he persist in such foolishness? Our common sense should tell us better. But no, he will do the same thing over again when we get the same sort of flattering and lying dope from another mail order house that has bought a list of names, containing ours, from the house which stung us.

YES, THEY WILL PASS OUR NAMES ALONG, ONE TO THE OTHER. WE HAVE PLACED OURSELVES ON RECORD AS BEING "EASY MARKS." We really need. He will guarantee it and, perhaps, give us credit for it if we need it.

LET US SUPPORT OUR LOCAL BUSINESS MEN. THEY ARE ENTITLED TO OUR TRADES AND WE KNOW WHAT TO EXPECT FROM THEM.

## NATIONAL LEAGUE CONTEST IS CLOSE

Fans Surprised At Showing Made By Clubs Which Were Supposed To Take Back Seat.

By H. C. HAMILTON

(United Press Staff Correspondent)

NEW YORK, May 31.—The do-or-die surface of the National League's first division during the first two months of the season is a surprise, to put it in the mildest terms. The fact that the Giants didn't grab the handle of the schedule and run right through the opposition and even yet have failed to smash back the complaining rivals has sprung a lot of interest where the word was supposed to be dead.

Man for map, the Giants slick out predominantly over opposition clubs. As a team, figured on paper, they look the class and were expected to prove it. The only weak spot was supposed to be the pitchers. Pitchers, at that, should have been the least of New York worries, for a team constituted as the Giants, should be able to spot the rest a good pitcher or so, and then whizz by in fairly decent form.

Comparing the Giants' infield with other National League infields in authority to prove the preponderance of power among the Polo grounders. Every man of the quartette is able to hit better than 250 and there is at least one man capable of 300. There isn't another infield that can do that. The outfield has three hitters pelling the ball at 300 or within a few points of that mark. One catcher—Low McCarry—is a 300 man at every stage of the game.

That's why the Giants were figured to make it a one-club race. The pitching staff, weakened in spots, was not figured in at all. Fred Schupp, considered one of the best hurlers in the game has gathered in, was considered good enough to hold his own. Jeff Torson has a lot of good ball games left. Slim Salton will be ready and Pol Perritt is a good pitcher.

But when opposition clubs began outplying the Giants—deliberately doing things that the Giants couldn't help—something was wrong. The opposition was putting across baseball the Giants couldn't stop. It's a thing for the National League, this uprising. It's a roving interest in a race that was supposed to have been settled.

## DON'T FORGET US

When you need anything in the line of neat and attractive Printing.

—delightful to serve  
—delicious to taste  
—and always ready when unexpected callers drop in.

**Becco**

A non-intoxicating pure food beverage that tastes like something else—but isn't. A delicious drink for all—for old and young. Serve with meals or between meals.

**Twin Falls Vinegar & Cider Co., Distributors**



# THE PROFESSION OF MAKING MONEY.

has many students—many of whom seek to avoid attending the school of Hard Knocks. A store of valuable information and help adaptable to your business needs awaits your service at the Twin Falls Bank & Trust company. There are many other reasons too why you should be numbered among its business-building depositors.

## TWIN FALLS BANK & TRUST COMPANY



MARY PICKFORD in HER Latest Art Craft Picture  
**"A POOR LITTLE RICH GIRL"**  
 Friday and Saturday, IDAHO THEATRE  
 In Connection with 2--Big Acts of VAUDEVILLE--2.  
 Matinee Prices 5c and 15c; Evening 10c and 25c. First Show 7:15.

### LEGAL PUBLICATIONS

#### NOTICE OF SHERIFF'S SALE

E. J. Finch, Auditor, as Trustee for Twin Falls County, State of Idaho, plaintiff, vs. Twin Falls Salmon River Land and Water Company, a corporation, The American Trust and Savings Bank, a corporation, A. C. Robinson, B. F. Hines, and Robert O. Cassidy, defendants.  
 Notice of Sheriff's Sale on Foreclosure of Tax Lien.  
 Under and by virtue of an order of sale and decree of foreclosure of tax lien, issued out of the District Court of the Fourth Judicial District, State of Idaho, in and for the County of Twin Falls, on the 5th day of May, 1917, in the above entitled action, wherein E. J. Finch, Auditor, as Trustee for Twin Falls County, State of Idaho, and above-named plaintiff, obtained a decree against Twin Falls Salmon River Land and Water Company, a corporation, The American Trust and Savings Bank, a corporation, A. C. Robinson, B. F. Hines, and Robert O. Cassidy, defendants, on the 27th day of February, 1917, which said decree was recorded in Judgment Book 6 of said Court at page 143, I am commanded to sell all that certain lot, piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Twin Falls, State of Idaho, and bounded and described as follows, to-wit:  
 Southwest Quarter (SW¼) of the Northwest Quarter (NW¼) of Section Twenty-seven (27), Township Eleven (11) South, Range Sixteen (16) East, of the Boise Meridian.  
 Notice is hereby given, that on the 25th day of June, 1917, at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day, in front of the Court House Door in the City of Twin Falls, County of Twin Falls, State of Idaho, I will in obedience to said order of sale and decree of foreclosure, sell the above-described property, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy plaintiff's decree with interest thereon and costs, to the highest bidder for cash, lawful money of the United States.  
 FRANK M. KENDALL, Sheriff.  
 By W. G. THOMPSON, Deputy.  
 Dated May 24, A. D. 1917.  
 6-31; 6-7-14-21.

#### NOTICE OF SHERIFF'S SALE

E. J. Finch, Auditor, as Trustee for Twin Falls County, State of Idaho, plaintiff, vs. Twin Falls Salmon River Land and Water Company, a corporation, The American Trust and Savings Bank, a corporation, W. S. Hyde and C. A. Enlow, defendants, on the 27th day of February, 1917, which said decree was recorded in Judgment Book 6 of said Court at page 167, I am commanded to sell all that certain lot, piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Twin Falls, State of Idaho, and bounded and described as follows, to-wit:  
 Northeast Quarter (NE¼) of the Northeast Quarter (NE¼) of Section Eighteen (18), Township Thirteen (13) South, Range Sixteen (16) East, of the Boise Meridian.  
 Notice is hereby given, that on the 25th day of June, 1917, at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day, in front of the Court House Door in the City of Twin Falls, County of Twin Falls, State of Idaho, I will in obedience to said order of sale and decree of foreclosure, sell the above-described property, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy plaintiff's decree with interest thereon and costs, to the highest bidder for cash, lawful money of the United States.  
 FRANK M. KENDALL, Sheriff.  
 By W. G. THOMPSON, Deputy.  
 Dated May 24, A. D. 1917.  
 6-31; 6-7-14-21.

#### NOTICE OF SHERIFF'S SALE

E. J. Finch, Auditor, as Trustee for Twin Falls County, Idaho, plaintiff, vs. Twin Falls Salmon River Land and Water Company, a corporation, The American Trust and Savings Bank, a corporation, and Mabel Lynn, defendants.  
 Notice of Sheriff's Sale on Foreclosure of Tax Lien.  
 Under and by virtue of an order of sale and decree of foreclosure of tax lien, issued out of the District Court of the Fourth Judicial District, State of Idaho, in and for the County of Twin Falls, State of Idaho, on the 5th day of May, 1917, in the above entitled action, wherein E. J. Finch, Auditor, as Trustee for Twin Falls County, Idaho, and above-named plaintiff, obtained a decree against Twin Falls Salmon River Land and Water Company, a corporation, The American Trust and Savings Bank, a corporation, and Mabel Lynn, defendants, on the 27th day of February, 1917, which said decree was recorded in Judgment Book 6 of said Court, at page 161, I am commanded to sell all that certain lot, piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Twin Falls, State of Idaho, and bounded and described as follows, to-wit:  
 Southwest Quarter (SW¼) of the Northwest Quarter (NW¼) of Section Thirty-five (35), Township Eleven (11) South, Range Seventeen (17) East, of the Boise Meridian.  
 Notice is hereby given, that on the 25th day of June, 1917, at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day, in front of the Court House Door in the City of Twin Falls, County of Twin Falls, State of Idaho, I will in obedience to said order of sale and decree of foreclosure, sell the above-described property, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy plaintiff's decree with interest thereon and costs, to the highest bidder for cash, lawful money of the United States.  
 FRANK M. KENDALL, Sheriff.  
 By W. G. THOMPSON, Deputy.  
 Dated May 24, A. D. 1917.  
 6-31; 6-7-14-21.

Falls, State of Idaho, and bounded and described as follows, to-wit:  
 Southeast Quarter (SE¼) of the Southwest Quarter (SW¼) of Section Twenty-seven (27), Township Eleven (11) South, Range Seventeen (17) East, of the Boise Meridian.  
 Notice is hereby given, that on the 25th day of June, 1917, at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day, in front of the Court House Door in the City of Twin Falls, County of Twin Falls, State of Idaho, I will in obedience to said order of sale and decree of foreclosure, sell the above-described property, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy plaintiff's decree with interest thereon and costs, to the highest bidder for cash, lawful money of the United States.  
 FRANK M. KENDALL, Sheriff.  
 By W. G. THOMPSON, Deputy.  
 Dated May 24, A. D. 1917.  
 6-31; 6-7-14-21.

#### NOTICE OF SHERIFF'S SALE

E. J. Finch, Auditor, as Trustee for Twin Falls County, State of Idaho, plaintiff, vs. Twin Falls Salmon River Land and Water Company, a corporation, The American Trust and Savings Bank, a corporation, Henry P. Herschel, Charles J. Dailoy, and John F. Glothem, defendants.  
 Notice of Sheriff's Sale on Foreclosure of Tax Lien.  
 Under and by virtue of an order of sale and decree of foreclosure of tax lien, issued out of the District Court of the Fourth Judicial District, State of Idaho, in and for the County of Twin Falls, on the 5th day of May, 1917, in the above entitled action, wherein E. J. Finch, Auditor, as Trustee for Twin Falls County, State of Idaho, and above-named plaintiff, obtained a decree against Twin Falls Salmon River Land and Water Company, a corporation, The American Trust and Savings Bank, a corporation, Henry P. Herschel, Charles J. Dailoy, and John F. Glothem, defendants, on the 27th day of February, 1917, which said decree was recorded in Judgment Book 6 of said Court, at page 158, I am commanded to sell all that certain lot, piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Twin Falls, State of Idaho, and bounded and described as follows, to-wit:  
 Northeast Quarter (NE¼) of the Southeast Quarter (SE¼) of Section Eighteen (18), Township Eleven (11) South, Range Fifteen (15) East, of the Boise Meridian.  
 Notice is hereby given, that on the 25th day of June, 1917, at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day, in front of the Court House Door in the City of Twin Falls, County of Twin Falls, State of Idaho, I will in obedience to said order of sale and decree of foreclosure, sell the above-described property, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy plaintiff's decree with interest thereon and costs, to the highest bidder for cash, lawful money of the United States.  
 FRANK M. KENDALL, Sheriff.  
 By W. G. THOMPSON, Deputy.  
 Dated May 24, A. D. 1917.  
 6-31; 6-7-14-21.

#### NOTICE OF SHERIFF'S SALE

E. J. Finch, Auditor, as Trustee for Twin Falls County, State of Idaho, plaintiff, vs. Twin Falls Salmon River Land and Water Company, a corporation, The American Trust and Savings Bank, a corporation, and Mabel Lynn, defendants.  
 Notice of Sheriff's Sale on Foreclosure of Tax Lien.  
 Under and by virtue of an order of sale and decree of foreclosure of tax lien, issued out of the District Court of the Fourth Judicial District, State of Idaho, in and for the County of Twin Falls, on the 5th day of May, 1917, in the above entitled action, wherein E. J. Finch, Auditor, as Trustee for Twin Falls County, State of Idaho, and above-named plaintiff, obtained a decree against Twin Falls Salmon River Land and Water Company, a corporation, The American Trust and Savings Bank, a corporation, and Mabel Lynn, defendants, on the 27th day of February, 1917, which said decree was recorded in Judgment Book 6 of said Court at page 147, I am commanded to sell all that certain lot, piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Twin Falls, State of Idaho, and bounded and described as follows, to-wit:  
 Southwest Quarter (SW¼) of the Northwest Quarter (NW¼) of Section Thirty-five (35), Township Eleven (11) South, Range Seventeen (17) East, of the Boise Meridian.  
 Notice is hereby given, that on the 25th day of June, 1917, at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day, in front of the Court House Door in the City of Twin Falls, County of Twin Falls, State of Idaho, I will in obedience to said order of sale and decree of foreclosure, sell the above-described property, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy plaintiff's decree with interest thereon and costs, to the highest bidder for cash, lawful money of the United States.  
 FRANK M. KENDALL, Sheriff.  
 By W. G. THOMPSON, Deputy.  
 Dated May 24, A. D. 1917.  
 6-31; 6-7-14-21.

#### NOTICE OF SHERIFF'S SALE

E. J. Finch, Auditor, as Trustee for Twin Falls County, State of Idaho, plaintiff, vs. Twin Falls Salmon River Land and Water Company, a corporation, The American Trust and Savings Bank, a corporation, and Harry McMurray, defendants, on the 27th day of February, 1917, which said decree was recorded in Judgment Book 6 of said Court, at page 111, I am commanded to sell all that certain lot, piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Twin Falls, State of Idaho, and bounded and described as follows, to-wit:  
 Northwest Quarter (NW¼) of the Northwest Quarter (NW¼) of Section Eighteen (18), Township Eleven (11) South, Range Fifteen (15) East, of the Boise Meridian.  
 Notice is hereby given, that on the 25th day of June, 1917, at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day, in front of the Court House Door in the City of Twin Falls, County of Twin Falls, State of Idaho, I will in obedience to said order of sale and decree of foreclosure, sell the above-described property, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy plaintiff's decree with interest thereon and costs, to the highest bidder for cash, lawful money of the United States.  
 FRANK M. KENDALL, Sheriff.  
 By W. G. THOMPSON, Deputy.  
 Dated May 24, A. D. 1917.  
 6-31; 6-7-14-21.

#### NOTICE OF SHERIFF'S SALE

E. J. Finch, Auditor, as Trustee for Twin Falls County, State of Idaho, plaintiff, vs. Twin Falls Salmon River Land and Water Company, a corporation, The American Trust and Savings Bank, a corporation and Paul L. Harrington, defendants.  
 Notice of Sheriff's Sale on Foreclosure of Tax Lien.  
 Under and by virtue of an order of sale and decree of foreclosure of tax lien, issued out of the District Court of the Fourth Judicial District, State of Idaho, in and for the County of Twin Falls, on the 4th day of May, 1917, in the above entitled action, wherein E. J. Finch, Auditor, as Trustee for Twin Falls County, State of Idaho, and above-named plaintiff, obtained a decree against Twin Falls Salmon River Land and Water Company, a corporation, The American Trust and Savings Bank, a corporation, and Paul L. Harrington, defendants, on the 27th day of February, 1917, which said decree was recorded in Judgment Book 6 of said Court, at page 162, I am commanded to sell all that certain lot, piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Twin Falls, State of Idaho, and bounded and described as follows, to-wit:  
 Southwest Quarter (SW¼) of the Southwest Quarter (SW¼) of Section Eighteen (18), Township Eleven (11) South, Range Fifteen (15) East, of the Boise Meridian.  
 Notice is hereby given, that on the 25th day of June, 1917, at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day, in front of the Court House Door in the City of Twin Falls, County of Twin Falls, State of Idaho, I will in obedience to said order of sale and decree of foreclosure, sell the above-described property, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy plaintiff's decree with interest thereon and costs, to the highest bidder for cash, lawful money of the United States.  
 FRANK M. KENDALL, Sheriff.  
 By W. G. THOMPSON, Deputy.  
 Dated May 24, A. D. 1917.  
 6-31; 6-7-14-21.

## BUY YOUR TIRES BEFORE THE NEXT RAISE IN PRICE

Everyone familiar with the tire situation expects a raise in prices soon.

We can supply you in any size in Diamond, U. S., Goodyear or Goodrich Tires.

Don't delay if you are going to need tires soon.

## TWIN FALLS AUTO COMPANY

PHONE 555

#### NOTICE OF SHERIFF'S SALE

E. J. Finch, Auditor, as Trustee for Twin Falls County, State of Idaho, plaintiff, vs. Twin Falls Salmon River Land and Water Company, a corporation, The American Trust and Savings Bank, a corporation, and David W. Brown, defendants.  
 Notice of Sheriff's Sale on Foreclosure of Tax Lien.  
 Under and by virtue of an order of sale and decree of foreclosure of tax lien, issued out of the District Court of the Fourth Judicial District, State of Idaho, in and for the County of Twin Falls, on the 5th day of May, 1917, in the above entitled action, wherein E. J. Finch, Auditor, as Trustee for Twin Falls County, State of Idaho, and above-named plaintiff, obtained a decree against Twin Falls Salmon River Land and Water Company, a corporation, The American Trust and Savings Bank, a corporation, and David W. Brown, defendants, on the 27th day of February, 1917, which said decree was recorded in Judgment Book 6 of said Court, at page 158, I am commanded to sell all that certain lot, piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Twin Falls, State of Idaho, and bounded and described as follows, to-wit:  
 Southwest Quarter (SW¼) of the Southwest Quarter (SW¼) of Section Eighteen (18), Township Eleven (11) South, Range Fifteen (15) East, of the Boise Meridian.  
 Notice is hereby given, that on the 25th day of June, 1917, at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day, in front of the Court House Door in the City of Twin Falls, County of Twin Falls, State of Idaho, I will in obedience to said order of sale and decree of foreclosure, sell the above-described property, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy plaintiff's decree with interest thereon and costs, to the highest bidder for cash, lawful money of the United States.  
 FRANK M. KENDALL, Sheriff.  
 By W. G. THOMPSON, Deputy.  
 Dated May 24, A. D. 1917.  
 6-31; 6-7-14-21.

#### FOR THE BEST RESULTS Bring Your Kodak Work to the CITY-Pharmacy

South, Range Fifteen (15), East of the Boise Meridian.  
 Notice is hereby given, that on the 25th day of June, 1917, at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day, in front of the Court House Door in the City of Twin Falls, County of Twin Falls, State of Idaho, I will in obedience to said order of sale and decree of foreclosure, sell the above-described property, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy plaintiff's decree with interest thereon and costs, to the highest bidder for cash, lawful money of the United States.  
 FRANK M. KENDALL, Sheriff.  
 By W. G. THOMPSON, Deputy.  
 Dated May 24, A. D. 1917.  
 6-31; 6-7-14-21.

FOR SALE OF TRACT—Residence property in Coalinga—Will trade for farm land in Twin Falls tract. Inquire B. L. E. care Times.

WAB-DECLARED ON FLIES—Have your stores work done at Moon's Shop. Phone 31. Adv.

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.)

# MEMORIAL DAY OBSERVANCE

(Continued From Page 1)

able. It is the achievements of the citizen soldier which will be celebrated on Memorial Day. Though not practiced in the arts of war, the armies of the Union earned the right to a place in history by the side of the brave soldiers. The old Guard of the empire never made a more gallant assault than those of Vicksburg, Fredericksburg and Cold Harbor. Marshal Ney must have his title of "the bravest of the brave," with him who rode to almost certain fate in the red fields of Chancellorsville, death as a woman greets her lover. Horatius at the bridge is a more heroic figure than Hancock, the superb, at Gettysburg, or fighting Joe Hooker above the clouds at Lookout Mountain. Murat never led a greater charge than the incomparable Sheridan headed at Cedar Creek, when his army, though reinforced by a single man on horseback, snatched victory from defeat and drove Jubal Early like the lightning—flash—down Winchester to Strasburg. Von Moltke, great general and strategist that he was, can point to no grander campaign than that of Grant from the Wilderness to Richmond.

What then is the lesson which the sublime heroism of these men teaches us? What do the monuments erected to their memory mean? By the subtle chemistry which no man knows, all the blood that was shed by our brothers, all the lives that were devoted, all the grief that was felt, at last crystallized itself into the great heart of the nation, rendered immortal the great truth for which these men died. And that's what Memorial Day means.

What does it teach? What will it teach? Do you remember the story of one of the old conquerors of Greece who had travelled in his boyhood over the battle fields where Miltades had won his victories and set up his trophies? Returning he said: "These trophies of Miltades will not let me sleep. Why?—Someday, I had taught him a lesson from the chiselled stone that he could not forget; and, my friends, the silent shafts of granite that rise all over this broad land in memory of the numbered and unnumbered heroes who died, that liberty might live—these shafts, recurring monuments of Miltades, the boys of coming generations the lesson that will not let them sleep when their country calls them. This is the lesson of Memorial Day, it is the lesson of endurance for what we believe; it is the lesson of sacrifice for what we think; the lesson of heroism for what we must to sustain; and this lesson cannot be lost upon a free people.

It is not a lesson of revenge. It is not a lesson of wrath. It is the grand, sweet, broad lesson of the immortality of the truth that we hope will soon conquer the whole world.

"In the beauty of the hills Christ was born across the sea  
With a glory in his bosom that transfigures you and me  
As he died to make men free  
While God is making men."

The soldiers of the Grand Army face the problems of today with the same unswerving loyalty to the country, with the same unshaken confidence in its destiny as they did in the crisis that confronted the nation from 1861 to 1865 they believe.

"That Freedom's battle once begun,  
Bequeathed from bleeding sire to son  
Though baffled oft it is ever won."  
We believe that there is not room enough for democracy and military autocracy to live at peace in the same world. Nor can any body buy the idea that all that has been brought out is a political struggle between the question and that nation. Behind the question of national final lies the right of the individual to personal liberty.

Not a personal liberty battled upon him by the majority, but a personal liberty for every individual citizen, endangering the safety of the nation, nor transgressing the obvious demands of morality. This is God given.

"In the first morning of the world the hand of God with might unfurled  
The first freedom ever chosen,  
And its banner unfurled  
Like vultures frightened from Etna's  
Before an earthquake's tread."

Mr. Lincoln once said: "A house divided against itself cannot stand. I do not mean to say that the house will fall, but this government cannot exist on half slave and half free. Monarchy and democracy cannot peacefully exist side by side.

There is an irrepressible conflict between monarchy and democracy, between the so-called divine right of kings and the divine God-bestowed liberty of the sons and daughters of God.

We cannot be apathetic, lukewarm or indifferent in the lurid light of this Titanic struggle. We must take our place in the armies of the future. The interest of freedom anywhere is the interest of free men everywhere.

A compromise of present peace is a compromise of the peace and tranquility of the future. Mr. Lincoln said in his famous Gettysburg address:

"It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us, that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion, that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain, that this nation under God shall have a new birth of freedom and that government of the people by the people shall not perish from the earth."

We must preserve, protect and defend these inestimable blessings, we must help make it safe for democracy, as president Wilson has splendidly said, the world around. The whole clear truth is the eagle's way; the whole earth is the brave man's battlefield. We must help to make tyranny in every land as insecure as now upon the volcano's lip.

The way for the French revolution of 1789 had been cleared carefully enough by the sword of Lafayette and the guns of DeGrasse's fleet; just as the revolution, which these men came to assist George Washington in making effective had been prepared by the Puritan spirit which drove the Pilgrims out of England and inspired the ranks of the Cromwellian Ironsides. What is going on in the world today is merely the gathering impetus of the storm which shrouked over the barricades in France in 1793, which hurled King Charles I. from the scaffold at Nottingham; which set the armies of Wallenstein and Tilly at each others throats and which began its ravages according to Rousseau when it first occurred to an individual to say of something, "This is mine." The shot fired at Lexington in freedom's cause went reverberating round the world and found its gigantic echoes on the banks of the Somme. As the centuries have passed, the struggle has become more intelligent, what men call mental, and any person can see for himself what this means. If he will compare the silences of Urals with the guns on the Somme; or the chariots of Siera with the air ships of count Zeppelin. And the 16th century gunners and the Zeppelins are only superior to the alings and chariots inasmuch as they represent a greater development of human thought. The flag as they flutter on the autonomous hills, or from the windows or on the mast, speak of a unity in the colors of freedom which is to some a dream come true. They are unbinding an ideal which is stronger than treaty of alliance. It has been well said: "An alliance is a business matter—cold and without force."

A treaty is a business matter—cold and without force."

Friendships such as we have found need no alliance; no treaty. Hit any one of us and we are all sore.

It is a privilege in this crisis to give to care and chance the keeping of one's life in this mighty struggle for the freedom of the entire human race.

"Whether on the scaffold high  
Or in the battle's van  
The fittest place for man to die  
Is where he dies for man."

The flag of our country as it floats in the unclouded air typifies an ideal and means and speaks in inarticulate words—just what it means to him who looks.

This is the song that it perpetually sings in my heart when I gaze upon its story folds: It's blue typifies the faith of heaven, its stars placed thereby the Infinite Father, there-to forever stay and shine until the angel shall stand triumphant with one foot on the land and one upon the sea and declare that this shall be no more—the stripe of white represents the typified hope of the nation.

It's red typifies the record of my country's history. Its struggles, its high hopes; its ideals; its defeats and triumphs. When I gaze upon it I hear the roll of freedom sounded at Lexington, I see Paul Revere on his midnight ride, Nathaniel Hale and his youthful sacrifice, Warren pouring out his libation of blood at Bunker hill, I am with Washington when he crosses the Delaware at Trenton, I see the blood on the glittering snow from the ungodly feet at Valley Forge; I am with the patient host at Saratoga and the Brandywine, I am with Washington and Lafayette at Yorktown, I hear the boom of Paul Jones guns as he wakes the echoes of the English channel with the roar of his cannon and shouts of victory. I hear the dying Lawrence with the death battle in his throat, gasp out, "Don't give up the ship." I hear the doubtful Perry about "We have met the enemy and they are ours." I am with Taylor and Scott at Buena Vista, I am with Grant at Vicksburg, and I see our starry banner waving in triumph over hills of the Montezumas; I see the surrender of Vicksburg and freed Mississippi; I am with Sherman on his march to the sea, with Grant at the bloody end in the Wilderness and hear him say at Appomattox, "Let us have peace." I see the corporal at stiff attention as he says, "Sir, the Maine is sinking," and I know that the sinking of the Maine, I see Lieut. Duff plunging into the jungle to "carry the word to Garret" as he goes to the front, I see our starry banner, I am with Sampson and Schley as they pursue the fleeing ships of Carvera and his cannon and shouts of victory, I see the beaching on the inhospitable shores of the Caribbean sea; I hear Dewey say at Manila, "If you are ready Capt. Grady, open fire," and the victory, I see Manila is blown upon our banner and the Philippines are ours—not to enslave but to civilize and redeem, I see every ideal attained and unattained, every begrimmed engineer who dies at his post that his passenger may live, I see the self immolation and sacrifice made by every mother gathers inspiration and high resolution and idealized in the folds of our starry banner.

"Forever float that standard sheet,  
Where breathes the foe but falls  
With freedom's soul beneath our feet,  
And freedom standard waving o'er."

The Times begins in this issue the publication of a market-report, which it hopes to perfect and enlarge until it becomes a feature of some real value.

# It Is Your Patriotic Duty to Subscribe at Once to the Liberty Loan Fund of The United States

Every bond sold will shorten the war and Help Save the Lives of our Brave Boys who go to Crush the Most Efficient Military Machine in History. All the Twin Falls Banks Will Take Subscriptions and if you Desire will Carry you for Six Months

at 6% Interest for Three-Fourths the Amount Subscribed.

BUY A BOND TODAY

Subscribers in Outside Towns Please Consult Their Local Banker

Idaho State Bank  
Twin Falls Bank & Trust Co. First National Bank

## Knoll Items

(Times Special Correspondence)  
E. J. Corbett has been a juror in the district court the past week. L. W. Sisson and son Harold and Fred Grievie left early Saturday morning for Boise to visit friends and bring Mrs. Grievie and Mrs. Sisson home, after their week's visit over there.  
Mrs. McCollough of Twin Falls, sister of Mr. G. C. Chapman, visited at the Chapman home for several days last week.  
There is talk of a Red Cross organization in the neighborhood. It is being done by R. E. Shetter.  
A car load of gravel was unloaded here last week by F. W. Snow for his new house that is to be erected on the corner of the corner of the corner. Mr. Snow will have one of the nicest homes in this community when his new house is completed.  
Henry Matthews left last night

week for his homestead in the Grassy Hill country.  
The young people of the Knoll Baptist church will give a party to the young people of the community on the evening of June 4, at the church. A patriotic program and games are planned. All young people are cordially invited.  
Mrs. S. G. Rounds is enjoying a visit from her father, Mr. J. H. Muller, who is out driving a new car.  
Rev. Harris of Wendell will preach at the Presbyterian church next Sunday, June 3rd, both morning and evening.

## LEGAL PUBLICATIONS

### NOTICE OF HEARING

In the District Court of the Fourth Judicial District of the state of Idaho, and in for the County of Elmore.  
The petition of the board of directors of the Kibb Hill Irrigation District, having been filed in this court praying that the proceedings for the organization of said district be approved and confirmed by this court.

### NOTICE OF HEARING

Notice is hereby given that the petition of the board of directors of the Kibb Hill Irrigation District has been filed and that the hearing of the said petition has been set for the 20th day of June, 1917, at Ten o'clock a. m. of said day at the Court House in the Court Room of the said court at Mountain Home, in the County of Elmore, State of Idaho. The prayer of said

petition is that the proceedings for the organization of said district under the provisions of the laws of the state of Idaho be examined, approved, confirmed by the court. All persons interested in the subject matter of the said petition may on or before the time fixed for the hearing thereon demand or answer to said petition.  
Given under my hand and seal of the District Court of the Fourth Judicial District, of the State of Idaho, for the County of Elmore, this 29th day of May, 1917.  
F. M. HOBBS,  
Clerk of the Court.

## Classified Advertisements

Received Too Late For Classification.

FOR RENT—Furnished room. Call 260 Seventh avenue north.

PLANTS FOR SALE—Tomato plants, 76c per hundred, sent any place by parcel post or express. S. Henry Bolton, Phone 154 W. Twin Falls, Idaho.

FOR SALE—First mortgage on 2 1/2 acres inside city limits, \$323.00, bearing 10 per cent and due April 1, 1918. Property worth \$2500. Will sell mortgage for \$250.00 net. Phone 774 W or mail box 406, Twin Falls, Idaho.

LOST—Watch fob having \$2.50 gold piece with band around it for chain. Return to Times office for reward.

FOR SALE—This week we have taken in three Ford Touring cars, all in good running condition, which will be sold at bargain prices. Lind Automobile company.

FOR SALE—One 1917 Ford motor, an exceptionally good buy. Lind Automobile company.

FOR SALE—One 1916 Overland, equipped with electric lights, and starter, new tires, all around, and repainted, \$275.00. Lind Automobile Co.

FOR SALE—Maxwell touring car in fine running condition, at an exceptionally low price. Lind Automobile Co.

FOR SALE—Tomatoes and cabbage plants. White Wyandotte eggs, 15 for 75 cents. Vinegar barrels. Fred H. Wheeler.

FOR SALE—If you want a high bred driving mare attend the auction sale next Saturday.

WANTED—Housekeeper. S. C. Cline. Phone 666 R 2.

FOR RENT—Rooms for light house-keeping. Inquire 564 Main south.

The Times Want Ad column is read by nearly 10,000 people every week. Try a want ad.

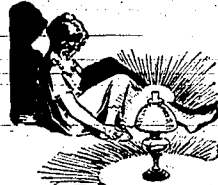




## "Come on Over, See My Corn Fall Off!"

"I Put 2 Drops of 'Geta-It' on Last Night—Now Watch—"

"So—all you have to do is to use your two fingers and lift the corn right off the cob. It's so easy it always works. You just put on about 2 drops. The corn not only shrivels, but loosens from the cob, without affecting the surrounding flesh in the least. Why, it's almost a pleasure to have corns and



"That Was a Quick Fencer! That how 'Geta-It' gets them off in a hurry and without the least pain. It can be used on the feet and hands, as though a never had corns. It makes the itching and irritating, and the burning, stinging, tape, planters and other things not only feel better, but unnecessary. Use this wonderful discovery, 'Geta-It,' for any sort of corn or wart. It's in the new, simple, easy, quick way. It's the best remedy for corns, and it's sold everywhere. 'Geta-It' is sold everywhere, too. A bottle of sent on receipt of price by E. Lawrence & Co., Chicago, Ill.

Sold in Twin Falls and recommended as the world's best corn remedy by Skeels-Wiley Drug Company, City Pharmacy, Bedford-Fisher Drug Company.

## Excursions to Salt Lake City

June 5th to 10th.

Via.

OREGON SHORT LINE—  
(Union Pacific System)

For—  
Y. M. & Y. L. M. L. A. Conventions.

See agents for rates and further details.

### LEGAL PUBLICATIONS

#### NOTICE OF SHERIFF'S SALE

E. J. Finch, Auditor, as Trustee for Twin Falls County, State of Idaho, plaintiff, vs. Twin Falls Salmon River Land and Water Company, a corporation, Continental and Commercial Trust and Savings Bank, a corporation, and Harry McMurray, defendants, on the 27th day of February, 1917, which said decree was recorded in Judgment Book 6 of said Court, at page 102, I am commanded to sell all that certain lot, piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Twin Falls, State of Idaho, and bounded and described as follows, to-wit:

Southwest Quarter (SW<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>) of the Northwest Quarter (NW<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>) of Section Eighteen (18), Township Eleven (11) South, Range Fifteen (15), East of the Boise Meridian.

Notice is hereby given, that on the 25th day of June, 1917, at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day, in front of the Court House Door in the City of Twin Falls, County of Twin Falls, State of Idaho, I will, in obedience to said order of sale and decree of foreclosure, sell the above described property, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy plaintiff's decree with interest thereon and costs, to the highest bidder for cash, lawful money of the United States.

FRANK M. KENDALL, Sheriff.  
By W. G. THOMPSON, Deputy.  
Dated May 24, A. D. 1917.  
5-31; 6-7-14-21.

#### NOTICE OF SHERIFF'S SALE

E. J. Finch, Auditor, as Trustee for Twin Falls County, State of Idaho, plaintiff, vs. Twin Falls Salmon River Land and Water Company, a corporation, Continental and Commercial Trust and Savings Bank, a corporation, and Harry McMurray, defendants, on the 27th day of February, 1917, which said decree was recorded in Judgment Book 6 of said Court, at page 102, I am commanded to sell all that certain lot, piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Twin Falls, State of Idaho, and bounded and described as follows, to-wit:

Southwest Quarter (SW<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>) of the Northwest Quarter (NW<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>) of Section Eighteen (18), Township Eleven (11) South, Range Fifteen (15), East of the Boise Meridian.

closure of Tax Lien.

Under and by virtue of an order of sale and decree of foreclosure of tax lien, issued out of the District Court of the Fourth Judicial District, State of Idaho, in and for the County of Twin Falls, on the 12th day of May, 1917, in the above entitled action, wherein E. J. Finch, Auditor, as Trustee for Twin Falls County, State of Idaho, and above named plaintiff, obtained a decree against Twin Falls Salmon River Land and Water Company, a corporation, Continental and Commercial Trust and Savings Bank, a corporation, and Harry McMurray, defendants, on the 27th day of February, 1917, which said decree was recorded in Judgment Book 6 of said Court, at page 21, I am commanded to sell all that certain lot, piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Twin Falls, State of Idaho, and bounded and described as follows, to-wit:

Northwest Quarter (NW<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>) of the Northwest Quarter (NW<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>) of Section Eighteen (18), Township Eleven (11) South, Range Fifteen (15), East of the Boise Meridian.

Notice is hereby given, that on the 25th day of June, 1917, at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day, in front of the Court House Door in the City of Twin Falls, County of Twin Falls, State of Idaho, I will, in obedience to said order of sale and decree of foreclosure, sell the above described property, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy plaintiff's decree with interest thereon and costs, to the highest bidder for cash, lawful money of the United States.

FRANK M. KENDALL, Sheriff.  
By W. G. THOMPSON, Deputy.  
Dated May 24, A. D. 1917.  
5-31; 6-7-14-21.

#### NOTICE OF SHERIFF'S SALE

E. J. Finch, Auditor, as Trustee for Twin Falls County, State of Idaho, plaintiff, vs. Twin Falls Salmon River Land and Water Company, a corporation, and D. B. Stutsman, defendants.

Notice of Sheriff's Sale on Foreclosure of Tax Lien.

Under and by virtue of an order of sale and decree of foreclosure of tax lien, issued out of the District Court of the Fourth Judicial District, State of Idaho, in and for the County of Twin Falls, on the 4th day of May, 1917, in the above entitled action, wherein E. J. Finch, Auditor, as Trustee for Twin Falls County, State of Idaho, and above named plaintiff, obtained a decree against Twin Falls Salmon River Land and Water Company, a corporation, and D. B. Stutsman, defendants, on the 27th day of February, 1917, which said decree was recorded in Judgment Book 6 of said Court, at page 165, I am commanded to sell all that certain lot, piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Twin Falls, State of Idaho, and bounded and described as follows, to-wit:

Southeast Quarter (SE<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>) of the Northwest Quarter (NW<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>) of Section Nine (9), Township Twelve (12) South, Range Seventeen (17), East of the Boise Meridian.

Notice is hereby given, that on the 25th day of June, 1917, at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day, in front of the Court House Door in the City of Twin Falls, County of Twin Falls, State of Idaho, I will, in obedience to said order of sale and decree of foreclosure, sell the above described property, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy plaintiff's decree with interest thereon and costs, to the highest bidder for cash, lawful money of the United States.

FRANK M. KENDALL, Sheriff.  
By W. G. THOMPSON, Deputy.  
Dated May 24, A. D. 1917.  
5-31; 6-7-14-21.

#### NOTICE OF SHERIFF'S SALE

E. J. Finch, Auditor, as Trustee for Twin Falls County, State of Idaho, plaintiff, vs. Twin Falls Salmon River Land and Water Company, a corporation, Continental and Commercial Trust and Savings Bank, a corporation, and Harry McMurray, defendants, on the 27th day of February, 1917, which said decree was recorded in Judgment Book 6 of said Court, at page 102, I am commanded to sell all that certain lot, piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Twin Falls, State of Idaho, and bounded and described as follows, to-wit:

Southwest Quarter (SW<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>) of the Northwest Quarter (NW<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>) of Section Eighteen (18), Township Eleven (11) South, Range Fifteen (15), East of the Boise Meridian.

Notice is hereby given, that on the 25th day of June, 1917, at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day, in front of the Court House Door in the City of Twin Falls, County of Twin Falls, State of Idaho, I will, in obedience to said order of sale and decree of foreclosure, sell the above described property, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy plaintiff's decree with interest thereon and costs, to the highest bidder for cash, lawful money of the United States.

FRANK M. KENDALL, Sheriff.  
By W. G. THOMPSON, Deputy.  
Dated May 24, A. D. 1917.  
5-31; 6-7-14-21.

Southwest Quarter (SW<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>) of the Northwest Quarter (NW<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>) of Section Eighteen (18), Township Eleven (11) South, Range Fifteen (15), East of the Boise Meridian.

Notice is hereby given, that on the 25th day of June, 1917, at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day, in front of the Court House Door in the City of Twin Falls, County of Twin Falls, State of Idaho, I will, in obedience to said order of sale and decree of foreclosure, sell the above described property, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy plaintiff's decree with interest thereon and costs, to the highest bidder for cash, lawful money of the United States.

FRANK M. KENDALL, Sheriff.  
By W. G. THOMPSON, Deputy.  
Dated May 24, A. D. 1917.  
5-31; 6-7-14-21.

Southwest Quarter (SW<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>) of the Northwest Quarter (NW<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>) of Section Eighteen (18), Township Eleven (11) South, Range Fifteen (15), East of the Boise Meridian.

Notice is hereby given, that on the 25th day of June, 1917, at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day, in front of the Court House Door in the City of Twin Falls, County of Twin Falls, State of Idaho, I will, in obedience to said order of sale and decree of foreclosure, sell the above described property, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy plaintiff's decree with interest thereon and costs, to the highest bidder for cash, lawful money of the United States.

FRANK M. KENDALL, Sheriff.  
By W. G. THOMPSON, Deputy.  
Dated May 24, A. D. 1917.  
5-31; 6-7-14-21.

Southwest Quarter (SW<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>) of the Northwest Quarter (NW<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>) of Section Eighteen (18), Township Eleven (11) South, Range Fifteen (15), East of the Boise Meridian.

# Derrick Poles AT AUCTION Saturday, June 9 120 Fir Derrick Poles, 36 Feet Long.

Recognizing the need among the farmers of Twin Falls county of first-class derrick poles this shipment was brought in for their personal benefit. Fir poles are known to be the strongest and most durable for derricks and here is the

## Farmers' Big Opportunity

to obtain poles at practically their own prices. If any are in immediate need of Derrick Poles, arrangements for same may be made by calling at Col. H. B. Lue's office. Mr. Lue will have charge of the sale.

## IF YOU ARE IN NEED OF DERRICK POLES Don't Miss This Chance.

#### NOTICE OF SHERIFF'S SALE

E. J. Finch, Auditor, as Trustee for Twin Falls County, State of Idaho, plaintiff, vs. Twin Falls Salmon River Land and Water Company, a corporation, American Trust and Savings Bank, a corporation, W. S. Hyde and C. A. Enslow, defendants.

Notice of Sheriff's Sale on Foreclosure of Tax Lien.

Under and by virtue of an order of sale and decree of foreclosure of tax lien, issued out of the District Court of the Fourth Judicial District, State of Idaho, in and for the County of Twin Falls, on the 4th day of May, 1917, in the above entitled action, wherein E. J. Finch, Auditor, as Trustee for Twin Falls County, State of Idaho, and above named plaintiff, obtained a decree against Twin Falls Salmon River Land and Water Company, a corporation, The American Trust and Savings Bank, a corporation, W. S. Hyde and C. A. Enslow, defendants, on the 27th day of February, 1917, which said decree was recorded in Judgment Book 6 of said Court, at page 161, I am commanded to sell all that certain lot, piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Twin Falls, State of Idaho, and bounded and described as follows, to-wit:

Northwest Quarter (NW<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>) of the Northwest Quarter (NW<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>) of Section Eighteen (18), Township Thirteen (13) South, Range Sixteen (16), East of the Boise Meridian.

Notice is hereby given, that on the 25th day of June, 1917, at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day, in front of the Court House Door in the City of Twin Falls, County of Twin Falls, State of Idaho, I will, in obedience to said order of sale and decree of foreclosure, sell the above described property, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy plaintiff's decree with interest thereon and costs, to the highest bidder for cash, lawful money of the United States.

FRANK M. KENDALL, Sheriff.  
By W. G. THOMPSON, Deputy.  
Dated March 24, A. D. 1917.  
5-31; 6-7-14-21.

#### EARLY PEACE NOT

#### CONSIDERED PROBABLE

Special Correspondent Believes War Will Last Long—German Officers Drive Men to Fight

(United Press)

WITH BRITISH ARMIES, MAY 31

German troops are not to be lured here look for early peace. Generals expect of plans for spring and summer of 1918 quite as if the war is to continue for years, so out of the conversations the keynote impression is that the United States must push her preparations with as much dispatch as is consistent with efficiency.

The most recent German prisoners offer visible and audible proof that German troops are not to be lured here look for early peace. Generals expect of plans for spring and summer of 1918 quite as if the war is to continue for years, so out of the conversations the keynote impression is that the United States must push her preparations with as much dispatch as is consistent with efficiency.

## How I got them Crisp

(Report No. 6) By a waffle fiend

I travel quite a bit. I sometimes order waffles in hotels, but somehow they never come crisp enough.

So the other day I got enterprising. I had a waffle iron sent home.

"Now honey," said I, "Let's have some real waffles. I want you to make them yourself."

I had heard that Cottolene made crisp cooking, so we agreed to use Cottolene.

I hung around the kitchen and watched. After the sitting and mixing, the

Cottolene was added—a third less than our butter recipe called for.

Some more finishing touches. Then my wife swabbed the waffle iron with Cottolene, poured in the batter and—

Well, I never tasted waffles so delicious! They were a rich golden brown. And crisp! My

how crisp those waffles were! I never tasted waffles anywhere that were so crisp.

We served them hot,

with real Chautauqua Country syrup.

My wife had never made waffles before, but after that first batch, she might have qualified as waffle champion of the world. Or should the championship go to Cottolene?

Perhaps you had better try it yourself and see.

From H. T. H.



## Cottolene "Makes Good Cooking Better"

Yes! Cottolene is also superior for frying and for cake-making

At grocers in line of convenient sizes

their heads. Usually the men accept kicks-and-blows-with-a-mere inward promise to make their tyrant pay. A French village recently retaken from the Germans told me he had seen a German officer being kicked by his superiors. One day at his home a German officer had told him he said, that German soldiers had to be driven like cattle and just to illustrate his point he called an orderly to him, struck him a powerful blow in the face, so hard in fact that the soldier's eye was black for days afterwards, telling him to fetch something from the kitchen. The soldier's only reply was a quick click of the heels and a rigid salute.

"That's the way we keep them in hand," said the officer to the priest. A prisoner just taken from a German Regiment told of being present in a cabaret in Comines with 20 or 30 other Saxon troops who were singing ribald songs when six officers entered. As the singing kept up one of the officers objected whereupon the tune was changed to shouts of "Raus mit ihm!"

On talking with German prisoners. On the other side of the picture one sees the British and the French doggedly determined to fight to a knock-out it takes another twelve months or any number of months.

So the war promises to be long unless the German people suddenly see the light. And the United States must hold her part of the line. By summer of 1918 the American army should have taken over a third of the French front.

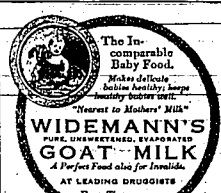
#### PUBLIC FORUM.

Peace Through Victory.

Oh what is this hideous, black, and god-dreaded monster, reaching with long, sinewy arms and sword like claws; clutching, grasping, at the border of this fair—land of mine? Gazing upon her with eyes of glowing fire, face twisted, contorted, grinning; exposing blood, scythe-shaped, pinching fangs; tongue protruding, circling, twitching, stinging; smeared with human blood.

His name is war.

Shrink not, nor cower with fear, fair land of mine! Stand forth! Calm, serene in thy clinging robes of honor. Let his hellish lures and passions lure him on. Know thou, thy noble, loyal sons, together bound by love for thee, stand as one strong and mighty giant, taut, tense, heavier in every



The incomparable Baby Food. Makes delicate babies healthy, robust, and contented.

WIDEMANN'S GOAT MILK

AT LEADING DRUGGISTS

WIDEMANN'S GOAT MILK CO.

FOR SALE—Well located 5-room modern house, nearly new. Good lawn and shade trees. Address "J", care of Times.





## Berger Items

Times' Special Correspondence.

Berger is on the boom. Lessor Hills is building a new home near Berger.

The Berger pioneer club met with Mrs. Fred W. Berger, Thursday afternoon. Those present were Messrs. H. C. Lamm, R. W. Lamm, Mrs. Gerald Hill, C. W. Simpson, H. E. Thomas, T. B. Edmonson, J. M. Pierce, W. W. Johnson, J. F. Dutton and Mrs. C. C. Lott of Twin Falls. D. W. Walton, and Murrell Stannbury were Twin Falls visitors Friday. H. E. Hornbrook of Twin Falls was a Berger business visitor Thursday. Mrs. Louisa Schuler returned home from Twin Falls Wednesday.

L. O. Evans, formerly of Berger, but now of Pleasant View, was in Berger Friday transacting business. G. L. McGregor, D. W. Ahramson, T. F. Holloway were transacting business in Twin Falls Thursday. Many bright eyes shown upon the Thomas, Frances McGregor and Samuel Cristie Thursday when they received their eighth grade diplomas.



The System Clothes

## Double-Breasted Models

IN

## Young Men's SUITS

The trend of the fashions is to new and different clothes from those worn for the past ages, and the young man of today is insisting on having STYLE in his clothes.

We show a large line of the stylish suits in single and double-breasted models, all with the adjustable belt, making it possible to wear the coat plain or belted.

We invite your inspection of these clothes.



"FOR BETTER CLOTHES"

E. L. Molin and family, E. R. Witzol and A. C. Gates were Twin Falls visitors Saturday.

Mrs. Kate Holloway, only daughter of James Wyman, was transacting business in Piler Wednesday. Mrs. J. E. Weddell returned to her home near Berger last Thursday with their sick baby, which has been in the Twin Falls hospital.

Mrs. Margaret and Inez Lowe of Twin Falls returned to Berger Saturday to start the summer, and visit their parents.

H. C. Crookhorn was a Hottelater visitor last week.

C. E. Hudson was a Twin Falls visitor last week.

L. R. Ryan was transacting business in Twin Falls Monday.

C. W. Simpson, a Berger business man, was in Twin Falls Friday and Saturday.

W. R. Crawford and nephew, of Long Beach, California, have come to Berger to farm eighty acres of land four miles west of Berger.

There was a large attendance at the Sunday school Sunday. We hope we can keep the attendance up. Rev. W. T. Puckett will preach the second and fourth Sundays of each month.

## HISTORY OF FORMER LOANS

(Continued from page 1)

worth only about one seventh of its face value. By the end of 1776 more than twenty millions had been issued. In July 1776 the colonies attempted to raise credit a little bit. The new cent, failed because capital had not yet 6 per cent from private borrowers. In 1777 a big lottery was attempted—undoubtedly helped to produce government revenue but this did not succeed as well as was expected. During 1777 thirteen million dollars more of paper money was issued. The continental congress, desperate, asked the states to raise money by taxation and lend it to the government at 6 per cent. The property of British loyalists in the colonies was confiscated, and used to carry on the war. When the colonies were almost at the end of the financial string, came the French alliance, and France lent to America.

There was a large attendance at the Sunday school Sunday. We hope we can keep the attendance up. Rev. W. T. Puckett will preach the second and fourth Sundays of each month.

By the end of 1779 the total issue of paper money had reached \$200,000,000 and it had lost its purchasing power. The money would not even be accepted for furnishing supplies to Washington's army, so congress assessed a certain amount of supplies against each of the states, Virginia being assessed 20,000 barrels of Indian.

It was Robert Morris, a Philadelphia banker, who finally devised the financial system which saw the colonies through. He created the bank of North America to reduce notes in specie payments. He was materially aided by reason of the better feeling which prevailed over the change of victors and the consequently enhanced credit of the colonies.

American credit was desperately low during the war of 1812. The great financier Albert Gallatin was able to sell only about one-half of the first eleven million dollar loan at 6 per cent. The second loan of sixteen million dollars only produced about five million. Finally the government offered a premium of 15 cents on the dollar and David Parish, Stephen Hildard and John Jacob Astor took the balance of the sixteen million dollar loan.

During the remainder of the war the securities of the government sold for between 85 and 95 cents on the dollar.

The civil war, 1861 to 1865, required financing on a greater scale than was ever known to the western hemisphere until now. Five years of warfare cost the United States and the states of the north over five billion dollars, or less than the first loan offered to finance the war with Germany. At one time during the war the United States had 2,688,523 men under arms.

Government credit was again at a low ebb during the civil war. Paper money (legal tender notes) to the extent of \$443,000,000 was issued and it depreciated tremendously and amounted to more than \$1,000,000,000 worth sold. One of the spectacular money raising campaigns in the history of the United States occurred during the civil war when Jay Cook was employed on a commission basis to sell a government loan of \$300,000,000. He succeeded remarkably.

At the end of the civil war the debt of the United States was greater than any time in all its history. It was approximately \$2,700,000,000. During the 50's this debt was greatly reduced, the government paying large premiums to retire outstanding indebtedness.

The war against Spain in 1898 cost more than one and one-half billion dollars. A large part of it was raised by taxation. The first war loan amounted to \$200,000,000 at 2 per cent was a spectacular success, being over subscribed more than seven times.

The history of war financing in the United States attests the correctness of the present government policy of issuing bonds to meet war expenses and levying taxation sufficient to meet the newly created interest charges and an additional sum for amortization. The sound business principle of payment obligation that will draw interest and will be repaid. The tax program eliminates the tendency toward harmful price inflation.

A vigorous tax policy should always supplement borrowing for war purposes. Taxes, except tariff taxes, are levied against property and income. The government which demands the lives and services of its men at the front surely has a better right to demand those lesser things—property and income. Paying all of a war's expense by borrowing puts off the day of reckoning until after the war is over and compels the men who have offered their lives and their labor to pay off the debt after they go home.

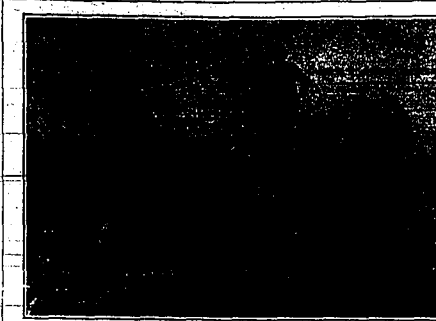
The magnificent manner in which the United States has reacted from periods of financial depression, produced by war, constitutes powerful proof of its material resources and its constructive genius. From every trial it has emerged stronger than before. It has been toppled in the furnace.

It is the inevitable conclusion that the crossing of swords with the giant of Europe will furnish the inspiration for the nation to rise to its new plane of world leadership. Flooding a seven billion dollar indebtedness within a few weeks sounds colossal.

To the minds of those familiar with the history of large governmental financial transactions, it suggests dire possibilities. Heavy borrowing by nations has often resulted in price inflation and greatly added cost of living. Such a result might be predicted for the United States were it not for the fact that precautions against these ill effects have been taken.

Uncle Sam now practically is in the position of the boy who can eat his candy and keep it. While borrowing to an extent greater than any nation has ever borrowed at one time, he is, at the same time, providing greatly increased stimulus to business within his own realm.

It is not as if this seven billion dollars were to be borrowed and taken out of the country, as investment funds where. This is to be merely a trans-

POWER PLOWING  
A 24-HOUR TEST

THE TRACTOR IS NO BEAUTY BUT GETS THERE JUST THE SAME.

HAVE FARM TRACTORS COME TO STAY WITH US?

A Continuous Plowing Test That May Have Something to In-Vite Answering the Question Asked Above.

An exhibition, or test, in which the farmers generally will be interested, was had, Monday and Tuesday of last week, on the farm of Mr. G. H. Higgins, some four miles south and west of Twin Falls. It consisted in an attempt to operate a farm tractor, engaged in actual farm work, for twenty-four hours consecutively, without let, stop or hindrance—without even missing a cough, and so far as the tractor was concerned, it proved a complete success.

The tractor test is known as the Big Ball, for which Magot Brothers are state distributors. A photo of it, standing in the furrow during the test, is shown above; and we shall not attempt to otherwise describe it except to state that it has a kerosene motor, is both water and wind cooled, and looks scrappy and formidable enough to pass for one of the tanks which the English turned loose on the Boches not so long ago.

The tractor was purchased by Mr. Higgins some time ago, and it is one of the conditions of the credit extended to foreign nations being that the money borrowed from this government must be spent for supplies within this country. So when the United States lends two hundred million dollars to Great Britain, this government must see to it that the credit of its people and lends that credit to Great Britain to enable Great Britain to enlarge its operations of making our supplies. So when we are lending Great Britain, by giving her a lower interest rate than she otherwise could get, we are aiding ourselves by providing her with demands upon our industries, new demands for labor, larger requirements of raw materials and a greater market for food supplies.

The administration has profited from the costly experience of other nations by outlawing a policy which, provided for a combination of borrowing and taxation in order to keep down the bad effects usually resulting from large borrowing.

But this tendency to minimize price inflation is possible for one of two reasons. The new program of war financing. The secretary of the treasury, instead of calling for subscriptions to the new two billion dollar loan. His object was, manifestly, to distribute the shock of the loan. Such a program makes it possible for the government to be subscribed; to be loaned to European countries; to be expended for supplies in this country and to be again distributed to the people in the form of business before the next installment is called for. Such a plan makes it possible to handle the liberty loan by degrees with the least percentage of business displacement.

Another provision in the making of the Liberty loan which helped to reduce its ill effects to the nation was that giving the secretary of the treasury authority to deposit the money subscribed for bonds in banks throughout the country. It is his policy to distribute these deposits where the money originates. Thus again is provided an excellent safeguard against business displacement.

The floating of this great loan will afford opportunity for getting a new class of money holders. A new class of money holders, a new class of these are holders of government bonds. In Great Britain and France nearly 12 per cent of the people have been induced to take up the war revenue by the purchase of bonds.

On the basis of patriotic duty a great many Americans will now become bond holders and the practice of buying this class of securities will be stimulated.

In order to make this great loan a complete success, in order to minimize the evil effects; in order to distribute the shock so that business will not feel it, it will be absolutely necessary for the people at large to participate generously in the Liberty loan. To require the banks and trust

one ago, and, prior to this test, had plowed over sixty acres with it. As to its efficiency, Mr. Higgins stated that the plowed thirty-three acres in five nine-hour days; also that he plowed and double harrowed sixty acres while two or his men, using a single fifteen and harrowed thirty acres. He further explained that he had done this with two four-horse teams, which was possible to pull three; and that he could also draw a disc, or harrow, along with the plow if he chose.

The test for continuous work, here, was begun at 1:30 p. m. and concluded at the same hour on Tuesday afternoon. The land chosen was clover sod, and lay along both sides of a fence, so that crops, turns and corners were at a maximum. The plowing was with two 14-inch bottoms, at a uniform depth of a shade over six inches, and just about fourteen acres were turned over during the twenty-four hours. This should have been at least twelve and general field of operation. The plow was given under the new power of the tractor and had to be worked up, causing delay both in the morning and in the afternoon. As for facility of driving and operation, it should be said that Mr. John S. Rodgers handled the work from beginning to end, only leaving his seat long enough to get something to eat.

The result of the test seemed to the practical men who made it, and to those who witnessed it, to indicate that some form of tractor would, in the future, relieve the horse of much of his labor of the past. Improvements to these machines are certain to be added from time to time, as is always the case when any device comes into use for which there is a large and general field of operation. It was thought that the price of horses would be permanently affected by the trolley cars and especially by the motor cars. But so far, no such thing has happened. The price of horses has no ground for jealousy. He probably was never worth more money, on the average, than right now.

companies of this country, whose total loans for commercial purposes now are eighteen billions of dollars, to assume the bulk of a government credit of an additional five billions would be subjecting the business of the nation to the great a servant.

## THE MARKET REPORTS

AT CLOSE LAST NIGHT

CHICAGO, May 30—Hogs, market weak, 10.00c high; butts, 15.00c; 16.75; light, 14.00c; 15.00c; mixed, 15.10; 16.80; heavy, 16.05; 15.90; pigs, 10.20; 14.35.

Cattle—Market steady. Calves were steady to 25c lower. Native beef cattle, 2.20c; 1.70c; stockers and feeders, 7.00c; 10.25c; cows and heifers, 6.25c; 11.50c; calves, 9.50c; 12.00c.

Sheep—Market weak. Weathers, 10.75c; 13.50c; ewes, 9.75c; 12.75c; lambs, 11.50c; 16.75c; spring lambs, 13.00c; 18.25c.

KANSAS CITY, May 30—Hogs Market weak, 15.00c; 16.75c; heavy, 15.00c; 16.75c; packers and butchers, 15.00c; 16.75c; light, 14.00c; 15.00c; mixed, 15.10; 16.80; heavy, 16.05; 15.90; pigs, 10.20; 14.35.

Cattle—Receipts, 7000; market was strong. Prime-fed steers, 12.50c; 14.00c; dressed beef steers, 10.00c; 12.25c; western steers, 9.00c; 13.40c; cows, 6.75c; 11.00c.

Sheep—Market lower. Lambs, 14.00c; 18.00c; yearlings, 12.00c; 15.00c; weathers, 11.50c; 14.50c; ewes, 11.00c; 14.00c.

According to Current Issue Duns: Both business and agriculture have made further response to improved

weather in many sections, and renewed strength has replaced the recent depression in business. The more constant sentiment in financial circles, though directly due to other causes, is made possible by the stability of trade and industry during a period of readjustment, and the absence of monetary disturbances is likewise a reassuring factor. While retail distribution is the least, as in the West and South, has broadened under the stimulus of more seasonable temperatures, activity in manufacturing industries is overshadowed by nature and promises to become even more pronounced as the necessities of the government are more definitely defined.

That special financial operations and the high and rising commodity prices are tending to swell bank clearings is obvious. Yet the present notable exhibits would not be possible if general business were not sustained in extensive volume. Only in two weeks since the end of March have aggregate exchanges at fourteen leading cities fallen below \$5,000,000,000, and the total this week is 15.5 per cent above the same time last year. The figures were unaccounted for the period. The expansion at centers outside New York is even more striking, being 21.5 per cent and individual increase of 30 per cent and over was common, with the greatest gain, 77 per cent, appearing at New Orleans. The West and South, where the rise and fall of business show similar characteristics, and gross earnings of railroads reporting for two weeks were 10 to 15 per cent larger than those of a year ago. Yet the effect of the higher operating expenses is seen in net revenues, which diminish only a fraction.

Recurrence of hardening tendencies in call money, with rates exceeding last week's normal maximum, has contrasted with earlier conditions of time accommodation. Not only are funds for the fixed periods in less restricted offerings, but quotations have moved in borrowers' favor, and even where the collateral is all industrial, notions above 4-5 per cent are now being obtained. The situation has not unnaturally followed the decided improvement in the local banking position, with the surplus at last week's normal level. It is expected that the market will recede to its former basis during a period of extraordinary placing of an additional \$200,000,000 of treasury certificates, the outstanding amount now exceeds \$700,000,000 and aggregate of the allies have increased to approximately \$875,000,000. How the situation may be affected by preparations for the record week of September decisions, and the renewed strength and activity in stocks is also a factor to be considered.

The recovery in stocks, which started about ten days ago, following general depression, has made further decisive reaction. Speculation has broadened appreciably on the rise. Pressure of professional selling and liquidation by actual holders have been replaced by buying, and though setbacks have occurred on profit-taking, prices disclose substantial gains from the month's lowest levels.

## Kimberly News

(Times' Special Correspondence)

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Pay of this place were visitors in Twin Falls last Sunday.

V. G. Backman, local Christian minister, has just purchased a new Ford.

A party of Kimberly young people enjoyed a picnic last Sunday at Rock Creek.

Neah Swearington has returned from an "Oxford" trip to the Hot Springs. He says the trip did him more good than a year's doctor bills.

Lawrence Talmadge is building an addition to his home, which promises to turn the present temporary dwelling into a very pretty home.

Registration is the common talk here of late. Selective service has not in the least lowered the standard of patriotic spirit in this community. In fact every one seems anxious to register.

GUYSIE OPENING JUNE 1. The opening dance at the Guy's hot springs, Ketchum, Idaho, will positively take place on Friday evening, June 1, 1917. First class music will be furnished by the Halley opera-house orchestra, and an excellent supper will be served at midnight. The public is cordially invited. Dance and supper 25c per couple. Adv.

## ANNOUNCEMENT

Mr. Ned R. McCracken has taken over the management of

## The Justamere Inn

A Family Hotel With All Modern Conveniences

We are making a special rate of a dollar a day table board, by the month only.

## SPECIAL: TURKEY DINNER

Every Sunday Evening from 6:00 to 7:30 o'clock, price 50c.

DROP IN AND GET ACQUAINTED.