

TWIN FALLS TIMES

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VOL. XII, NO. 95.

TWIN FALLS, IDAHO.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 4, 1917.

GOUGHAN-GREETS FIRST QUOTA OF DRAFT ARMY

EMPIRE CITY TODAY

President Wilson Sends Warm Message

Head of Nation Says He Envis Men Called to Fight the Battles of American Liberty at Front.

(International-News Service)

NEW YORK, Sept. 4.—A tremendous crowd gathered on the first quota of the drafted, numbering 25,000 marched through the streets. They were reviewed by Major General J. Franklin Bell, Mayor John Purroy Mitchell, Provost General Crowder and others.

Bulgars Mad at German Reichstag

Say Their Country Will Hold What It Has Won Regardless of Peace Settlements.

(International News Service)

BERLIN, Sept. 4.—The Reichstag resolution demanding and indemnities is bitterly resented in Bulgaria and threatens to lead to a breach between that country and the central powers. "No matter what Germany and Austria-Hungary may do, the Bulgarians are going to keep all the gains made by them," said the Sofia correspondent of the Lokalanzeiger.

SOUTH GREENS LABOR DAY WITH NEW FEELING.

(International News Service)

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Sept. 3.—With parades and barbecues southern laborers celebrated today the first anniversary of the day when they earned their living by the sweat of the brow have been so many causes for laboring men to regard the day as one of the noblest in their hands.

Investigate the Bad Ammunition

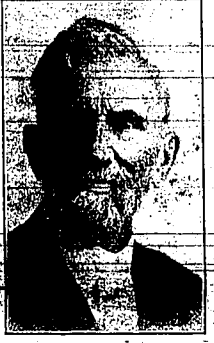
(International News Service)

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—The house today passed a resolution asking the secretary of war for all the information in his possession regarding the general in connection with the defective ammunition shipped to the command of General Pershing.

OLD-TIME PATHFINDER REVISITS IDAHO AFTER FIFTY-ONE YEARS

Twin Falls Has an Unusual Visitor in the Person of Mr. H. H. Markley, Who Prospected in Northern Idaho Over a Half-Century Ago.

About the time the civil war began a young Oklahoman named Henry H. Markley became imbued with the spirit of adventure that he left old Antioch college and struck out for a fortune in Idaho in 1866.



H. H. Markley, Salto de Aguas, Mexico.

and footed up Thomson river to Kootenay lake, which was then a shallow lake crossed by boat, and the regular stampede was continued over the range to Gold Creek, on the Columbia river. The big bear that preyed on the animals was killed by Mr. H. H. Markley and his partners again shouldered packs and tramped two hundred and fifty miles—a tough trip, made in five days because of more provisions were in hand—to Wildhorse camp on the Kootenay river.

LADY GETS HUNGRY AFTER 12 MONTHS' FAST

It certainly wasn't any way to treat a perfect lady. Kept in cold storage without a bite to eat since last October. Kept in tight cellars and under the ice, and when the ice melted in water, thousands of lady bugs were released near Gooding Saturday by Professor A. C. Burdill, the commissioner of fish and game.

Big Attendance at the Institute

Good Program Carried Out and Enthusiasm Prevailed in Evening Session.

The institute started with great enthusiasm and a large attendance on Monday. The program was carried out in the afternoon and evening sessions. The program outlined in The Times Sunday was carried out.

main content in a quiet college town and in 1866 he went to Chicago, the southeast Mexican state, and undertook the management of three large plantations, owning especially in Arizona, California, Wisconsin and Iowa. These lands, covering nearly thirty thousand acres, had been sold to speculators in the pioneer period, and thus had fallen into the hands of the representative of a development company, which undertook to clear and plant them with coffee and rubber and thus make them profitable.

These plantations, including his ownership of the Pullman-Navalville river, and about 180 miles from Frontiers, their report town on the Gulf of Mexico. The extent of the land was divided into two parts, one as we would call it, in Salto de Aguas, and the location is the way southeastern corner of Mexico, which has been settled by the northern and central parts of that country.

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 4.—An important congress is in session at the German grand headquarters in consideration of the peace treaty with the pope.

Bitter Fight on Mayor Thompson

(International-News Service)

CHICAGO, Sept. 4.—There is a bitter fight in the council over a resolution to increase Mayor Thompson for his attitude on the question of the pacifist meeting. The bill passed repeatedly during the debate.

Bar Association Favors Government

(International News Service)

SARATOGA SPRINGS, Sept. 4.—The American Bar association today adopted resolutions of confidence in the United States government and condemning the pacifists and the dilatory tactics of congress.

RIGA'S FALL IMPORTANT SAY EXPERTS

WASHINGTON CIRCLES EXPECTED IT TO HAPPEN SINCE ARMY COLLAPSED

Evacuation of the City Now Complete

Germans Interested in the Presidential Message—Zepplin Raid Over England—Kills Many Including Civilians.

(International-News Service)

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 4.—The evacuation of Riga by the Russian army was completed this morning. The whole northern end of the battle line which has recently shifted, says the German newspaper, to the right wing of the Russian army fell back to Wenden on the railroad to Petrograd.

LaFollette Defeat Strengthens Market

(International-News Service)

NEW YORK, Sept. 4.—Steel and copper prices were strong today as a result of the defeat in the senate of the LaFollette amendments to the war revenue bill.

Storage for Farm Products Provided

The potato, bean and clover committees met Sunday afternoon at the headquarters of the Twin Falls County Farm bureau and had a routing meeting.

School Election Is Held This Afternoon

An election without a contest is in the field in Twin Falls, in the opinion of the citizens, and there are few tame affairs of that particular kind in evidence.

Rev. C. L. Bent Is Returned to City

Twin Falls Pastor of M. E. Church Will Serve Here For Another Year. People Pleased.

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PRE-WAR BASIS RESTORED BY THE SENATE

LAFOLLETTE'S RESOLUTION FOR TAKING PROFITS DEFEATED BY BIG VOTE

President Wilson Leads in Parade

Hopes to Have McAdoo Plan for Life Insurance for Soldiers Adopted by the American Congress.

(International-News Service)

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—The senate today by a vote of fifty-seven to twelve today restored the pre-war basis of computing war profits.

Also Wants Folks to Wet Their Walks

Elizabeth Boulevard Controversy Renewed—Hitch Racis for the Farmers Asked by President of Rural Federation.

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WARNING AND ADVICE GIVEN BY COUNCIL

CITY DADS ORDER ARREST OF EVERY BREAKER OF THE SPEED ORDINANCE

Also Wants Folks to Wet Their Walks

Elizabeth Boulevard Controversy Renewed—Hitch Racis for the Farmers Asked by President of Rural Federation.

(International-News Service)

If you do not want to be placed out to it that your car complies with the requirements of the city ordinance when it is parked and that you do not let it commit an infraction while it is parked, actually it gets in the outskirts of town, or the cops will get you if you don't watch out.

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HALF PROFITS DEMANDED BY BEET MEN

RESOLUTIONS PASSED WITH OUT OPPOSITION AT MEET- THURSDAY NIGHT

President White, Cen- sures Politicians

F. D. Johnson Gives Interesting Facts About Production and Hauling—Size of Profits Moot Question

(Reprinted From The Sunday Times)
There were about sixty in the Park hall at the meeting of the Twin Falls Beetgrowers' association and the Amalgamated Beetgrowers—Thursday night, when the gathering without a dissenting voice voted that a demand for one-half the net profits be made on the Amalgamated Sugar company. The action was taken after an animated discussion in which several joined issue with President John E. White on some of the questions at stake.

President White began by telling about the fight for higher rates last year. He said that when the bureau had been organized the sugar company "seemed to pay more attention" to the demands of the growers, though they did not grant them. After awhile, he said that they felt that "there was something wrong with the farm bureau," some influence at work which they could not understand, which was interfering with the success of their fight. He declared that H. W. Hochbaum, state leader of county agents in Idaho and Utah, and they should go more slowly and was "especially anxious to keep them from acting on the beet question," saying that they had better not do anything about that yet and that they were not strong enough. The fact is that the sugar companies virtually own the state and that they have made the accusation at the Salt Lake meeting of beetgrowers, that the officials of Idaho from the governor down were owned by sugar companies. Pressure is being brought to bear from Boise to prevent the successful carrying out of the fight against the sugar companies. The testimony of the people at the meeting shows that Utah is owned in the same way. The state motto of Idaho told us that we were wrong in everything. That was not the case, but educational and not to the economic side of the question. I met Mr. Working, the government man, at the state capital in Washington. The governor and State Leader Hochbaum and he praised our work in Twin Falls county and said that they had heard of it in Washington. Mr. Working and Hochbaum were there but hung their heads. Mr. Working said that we had stirred up big interests and that we should not tackle them until we were organized. I asked him when we should take on these and he said that it would take several years to organize to handle these big things that we were tackling. I said that we could not wait that long and wanted to deal with them this summer. He said to be careful. I asked him if he would have any more to say on the subject and he replied that he had not said that. President White then recounted in detail the working interview, already familiar to readers of The Times and the final separation from Working the next day. He said: "Your governor is running for United States senator and he will have to fight a big political machine."

President White after telling about the Utah meeting substantially as he did in The Times, said that he would not come from Utah, to talk to the Mormon people on this issue and would probably talk to the rest of them if he could.

J. T. Windle dropped into the discussion to say that he had twice joined farm organizations and had been stuck on both sides. He said that farmers did not stick and let things get into the hands of incompetent operators. He thought the best prospect was to get the beet money, so was he. He was surprised at the prices asked by farm laborers, but on the other hand should a man come and offer him \$50 for a cow, he would laugh at the offer. For that reason he did not feel like joining the International Beetgrowers' association.

At an exciting talk in which many took part followed, relative to the effect of beets on the ground. F. D. Johnson of the Amalgamated said that the world of sugar in 1915 on the Twin Falls tract was the best in the United States. In 1916, when many beets were frozen in, it was the third best in the country but estimated that it will be about fourteen tons.

Mr. Johnson questioned some of the figures and estimates of profits which President White had said were quoted at the Salt Lake meeting. He doubted their correctness. He said that Dr. White had admitted that things had been said in the controversy last winter. Dr. White said that probably both sides had said some unjust things. Mr. Johnson said that what controversy took place should be conducted in the spirit of fairness and with a view of ascertaining the truth. He said that a Mr. Quincy of the Twin Falls county had invited Dr. White to examine the

books of the company regarding cost and profits but the latter had failed to do it. President White said that he had not gone because he felt that he might be unable to understand their system of bookkeeping. There was an old saying that while "figures do not lie, the liar does figure," a remark which he was willing to admit would apply as well to the critics of the company as to its defenders. He and Mr. Johnson cited facts which they considered had a bearing on whether the milling interests were working with the sugar companies or not. Mr. Johnson thought his case proved that they were not while President White was equally confident that the case he had in mind proved that they were.

A matter of great interest to the president and several others injected remarks from time to time. Finally Mr. Kannman moved that the proposition be placed on record as the sense of the meeting and it was carried without opposition.

A matter of great interest to those present was the incidental description by Mr. Johnson of the truck demonstration which he recently attended, showing how a truck and trailer could be effectively used to haul large loads of beets to the factory from the country.

Baker Charged With Food Adulteration

E. R. Nussagen, Proprietor of Twin Falls Bakery Held for Alleged Adulteration of Bread.
(Reprinted From The Sunday Times)
The Twin Falls Bakery held for alleged adulteration of bread. Nussagen, proprietor of the Twin Falls bakery was arrested yesterday afternoon by Deputy Sheriff W. G. Thompson on a warrant issued by Justice of the Peace W. J. Smith. The arrest

followed numerous complaints, made earlier in the week to Prosecuting Attorney Stephan. The charge is that pieces of glass, in some instances large enough to be noticeable and in others very fine, were found in bread made and sold by the bakery. In addition a dead baby mouse and numerous flies were found in loaves said to have been made and sold at the same place.

Nussagen entered a plea of not guilty yesterday and the trial began. It was then discovered that the charge, under a new statute, constituted an indictable offense, so that the case was continued over until next week in order to permit amending of the complaint. Nussagen denies that he knew that anything improper had been put in the bread and claims that the presence of foreign substances and unclean insects was, if such were found, due to a "frameup" by an employee to injure his business. The trial next week will be a preliminary.

In making the investigation, Ray Cassell, an assistant in the office of State Sanitary Commissioner J. M. White, was sent here at the request of Prosecuting Attorney Stephan, after samples of the bread had been analyzed by Chemist E. H. Dooley of this city.

While here Mr. Cassell is investigating the conditions found in restaurants and milk stations.

May Report at a Nearby Army Camp

Those Drafted If Far From Home May be Examined and Enter at Nearest Mobilization.
(Reprinted From The Sunday Times) August 25, 1917.
Chairman of Boards:
The following from the provost marshal general dated August 24th is quoted for your information and guidance:
"Men have had their cases transferred under Section 29 of the regulations to Local Boards other than those in which their registration cards are held. Under Section 29 the case goes up to the district board of the jurisdiction of transfer and from thence on form 164 to the local board of origin where upon the person is called by the local board of origin on Form 164a to report to it for transportation to a mobilization camp. This is extremely inconvenient in many cases and yet the local board of origin is entitled to credit on its quota for such men. To cure this situation the following is prescribed:
"Upon receipt from the local board which has his registration card of an

order to report to it for regular duty, a person whose case has been transferred under the provisions of Section 29 regulations may apply by telegram to the local board so ordering him to report for permission to report at a named mobilization camp other than that to which he was so ordered. In this telegram he will state the address at which mail will reach him. Upon receipt of such an application local board will remove the man's name from form 164 and will mail out a new form 164a in respect of the man ordering him to report to the named camp on the earliest date practicable. The man will present the registration card by registered mail to the named camp and will forward another copy with the registration card to the applicant. Upon receipt of such copy the applicant will present to the local board to which his case has been transferred under Section 29. The local board of transfer will deliver to him a copy of his form 164 and the necessary mail and railroad tickets. The man will then report to the named mobilization camp on the date specified and will present the new form 164a with his registration card and form 14. The mobilization camp will complete form 164a giving credit as prescribed in Sections 18 to 21 of the regulations and will forward the board which ordered the man to report. This procedure is authorized only in the case of persons whose cases have been transferred upon Section 29a of the Regulation.

Notice to Public School Patrons

We will make the usual exchange of School Books until November 1st, after which date, we will not accept second-hand books.

CLOS BOOK STORE

FARM LOANS

LOWEST RATES AND BEST TERMS
SEE US BEFORE YOU PLACE YOUR LOAN. LIST YOUR FARM AND CITY PROPERTY WITH US
INSURANCE OF EVERY KIND
MOREHOUSE & ULM

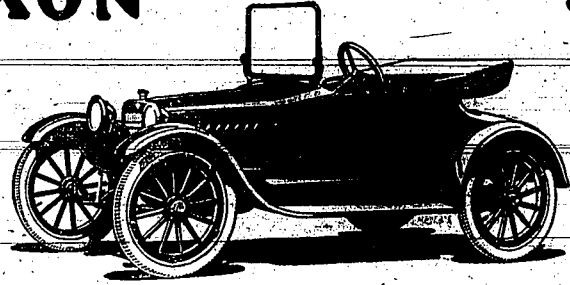
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Transfer & Garbage Hauled at Reasonable Prices
The Times Is Headquarters For Butterwrappers

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\$395 Buys Saxon Roadster

Greatest Automobile Value Ever Offered

Never has there been an automobile value that can compare to this.

Just stop and figure up all that you get for \$395.

First and foremost, it buys a car with a 2-unit electric starting and lighting system. No more bother, no more danger of hurting your arm, no more labor cranking by hand.

Simply step on a button placed for your right heel and your motor is running. Simply turn a little switch and your lights are shining.

This Saxon Roadster at \$395 has a high-speed Continental motor. It is a motor of unusual power, smoothness, quietness, flexibility, operative economy, and coolness under all conditions.

The wheels have demountable rims. So it is an easy matter to change tires. And the tires are 30 inch by 3 inch.

Saxon Roadster has a 3-speed transmission. It is the lowest-priced car with 3-speed transmission.

And you know how far superior a 3-speed transmission is to the planetary or 2-speed transmission.

The 3-speed gives you far more speed on less power. It gives 25% swifter pick-up. And it protects the motor from over-heating and over-working because the proper speed can be maintained under all road conditions.

In addition to these features Saxon Roadster has the famous Hyatt-Quiet bearings; a stream-line body of racy

smartness; honeycomb radiator that insures constant coolness to your motor; Atwater-Kent ignition system; cantilever type vanadium steel springs of extra length; electric horn; extra tire carrier; speedometer; adjustable pedals; ventilating windshield; dry plate clutch; gasoline gauge on dash; new style top with Grecian rear bow, and one-man rubber top and top cover.

In short, Saxon Roadster is a completely-equipped car down to the last detail.

And it sells for \$395. That is a clear \$240 less than the next lowest in price completely equipped car.

Buy your Saxon Roadster now. Buy it while the price stands at \$395. Come and do it now.

Saxon "Six," 1916; Saxon "Six" Sedan, 1916; Saxon "Six" Chummy Roadster, 1916; Saxon Roadster, 1916. Prices 7. o. b. Detroit.
LAUBENHEIM SALES CO.
Twin Falls Idaho.



HANG ONTO YOUR LIBERTY BONDS

All sorts of tempting offers will be made you to trade for "something better." Nothing in the world is better than a Liberty Bond unless it's the savings spirit you get when you subscribed. Your money in a saving account here is safe, instantly ready, and earns compound interest.

TWIN FALLS BANK & TRUST COMPANY

PURPOSES OF THE NON-PARTISAN LEAGUE GIVEN BY ITS ORGANIZER

(Reprinted From The Sunday Times)

The Idaho farmer has practically done the same problem to solve as his brother farmer in North Dakota and other states. The prices of the products he raises on his farm are almost altogether controlled by big business interests outside the state. Every year enormous profits, reaching into the millions, are taken from the product of his labor, bringing hardship, not only upon himself, but also upon local business men, laborers and consumers throughout the entire state.

The farmer of North Dakota has shown that the remedy against this wrong is for all Idaho farmers, whether they be Grangers, Farmers Union men, members of the Society of Equity, or unaffiliated with any farm organization; whether they raise cattle or hogs, wheat or corn, potatoes or sugar-beets, apples or peaches, peas or beans, to consolidate their interests and act together on the political field. For in these many years of his speculation and his blood sweat in Idaho, the politicians, have made politics their business in order to rob the producers, and the farmer is compelled by necessity to make politics his business if he is going to get a square deal.

It is proper that the farmers should take the initiative in correcting existing economic and political abuses because they represent the most numerous class of citizens, and their business, agriculture, is the chief industry in the state. We can never hope for any lasting improvement in the living conditions of the people of Idaho, so long as the great majority of her citizens, the farmers, do not have more to say about the making of the laws.

The League program for Idaho contains the following planks:

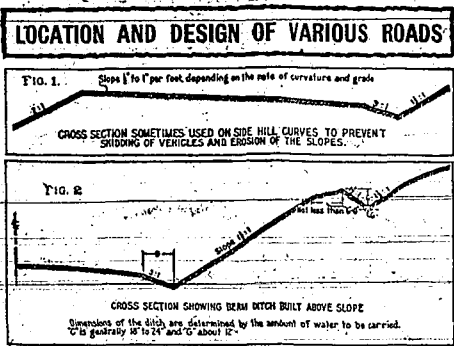
1. State-owned packing houses, terminal elevators, flour mills and cold storage plants.
2. State-owned warehouses for fruit, potatoes and other farm products.
3. Exemption of farm improvements from taxation.
4. Rural credit banks operated at

1. State ownership and distribution of the water power.

The above program was indorsed by the Idaho State Federation of Agriculture on February 25th, at its convention, when Ray McKelvie brought the League message from North Dakota to the Idaho farmers. This program sets forth some of the more important demands and needs of the farmers. The primary purpose of this League is to take the government out of the hands of special privilege and restore it to the people.

This movement on the part of the farmers to get control of the state government is inspired by the best ideals of politics and economics and a sincere determination that justice shall reign in the affairs of men. It is not class politics nor political maneuvering to arouse the passions of the North Dakota progressive thinking men all over the state came to the support of the farmers, with the consciousness that they, too, were in the grip of powerful trusts and monopolies. They realized that prosperity for the farmer meant prosperity for all classes of citizens. The same is true in Minnesota, South Dakota, Montana, as well as other states where the League is now under way. The sentiment is widespread that the men and women who really build up state and nation are not getting a square deal. This sentiment must and will end. The producers of Idaho will draw inspiration from what their brethren in North Dakota and other states are doing to get out of the clutches of big business, and work together and stick together in a Non-partisan League, so as to be able to endorse, nominate and elect men to legislate and state officers, who will carry out the wishes of the people of the state, to the end that those who perform the most useful and necessary work may enjoy the full fruits of their labor and the advantages of modern civilization.

ALFRED KNIGHTSON,
National Representative of the Farmers Non-partisan League.



(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The minimum width to accommodate safely two lines of average horse-drawn traffic is 14 feet, and for automobile traffic the width preferably should be not less than 18 feet, though a width of 20 feet is used frequently, in order to maintain the traveled way to the required width and to afford proper safeguards against accidents, it is necessary to provide a shoulder not less than three or four feet wide along each side of the roadway proper. The shoulders may have a somewhat steeper crown than the rest of the road surface, but they should be sufficiently flat not to endanger traffic using them, and really should constitute an additional width of roadway. This means that the total width of roadway between side ditches never should be less than 20 feet where horse-drawn traffic predominates, and 24 feet where any considerable volume of automobile traffic is to be accommodated.

Where sharp curves occur in the alignment it is desirable, though not customary, to increase the width of the traveled way. A vehicle being drawn along a curved road tends to occupy an appreciably greater width than where the road is straight, and unless the width of the traveled way is increased correspondingly, this tendency contributes materially to the danger of an instantly necessary sharp curves. The minimum widths given above should also be increased on embankments of any considerable depth, so as to make maintenance easier and at the same time diminish the danger of accidents.

The width of right of way required to provide all necessary area for the roadway, slopes and ditches, varies considerably with the nature of the topography.

Grades.

In designing a public road one of the most difficult problems to solve properly is the question of maximum allowable grades. In deciding this question, the advantage to be gained by reducing all of the steeper grades on a particular road to a given maximum should be weighed against the additional cost which the reduction involves.

The following data and suggestions are intended to aid individual judgment, which necessarily must be the prime factor in solving this important problem:

1. The cost of average pleasure traffic, horse-drawn and motor, is practically unaffected by grades of less than 6 or 7 per cent (six or seven feet rise per 100 feet, measured horizontal), provided the conditions are such that it is unnecessary to apply the brakes to vehicles when descending the grades. But traffic where loads are as important as speed, even very light grades may be of considerable disadvantage.
2. Increasing the steepness of a grade decreases in three distinct ways the load borne on a haul: (a) For the same character of surface, the required tractive effort or pull per ton of load is increased by about 20 pounds for each per cent increase in grade, (b) the power pull the horse can exert is decreased by an amount equal to the effort required to lift his own weight through the rise, This amount is approximately equal to one one-hundredth of the horse's weight for each per cent increase in grade, (c) the effective pull of the horse is reduced by the change in the angle at which the pull is applied.
3. The pull a horse can exert on a level road varies greatly with the individual animal and is affected by the manner of hitching and the skill of the driver. The character of the road surface also may have an important influence by affecting the security of the horse's foothold. Tests made by the office of public roads and rural engineering indicate that, on a level road, average farm horses untrained to the road can exert a steady pull for several consecutive hours equivalent to from 0.26 to 0.29 of their own weight without undue fatigue, and that by resting at intervals of from 500 to 600 feet they can exert a pull equivalent to about 0.25 of their weight, provided the foothold is good.
4. The tests referred to above also indicate that with a well-constructed wagon the pull required to move a gross load of one ton over a level road varies about as follows:

Grade	Pounds
Level road	1000
Level road, 1% grade	1020
Level road, 2% grade	1040
Level road, 3% grade	1060
Level road, 4% grade	1080
Level road, 5% grade	1100
Level road, 6% grade	1120
Level road, 7% grade	1140
Level road, 8% grade	1160
Level road, 9% grade	1180
Level road, 10% grade	1200
Level road, 11% grade	1220
Level road, 12% grade	1240
Level road, 13% grade	1260
Level road, 14% grade	1280
Level road, 15% grade	1300
Level road, 16% grade	1320
Level road, 17% grade	1340
Level road, 18% grade	1360
Level road, 19% grade	1380
Level road, 20% grade	1400
Level road, 21% grade	1420
Level road, 22% grade	1440
Level road, 23% grade	1460
Level road, 24% grade	1480
Level road, 25% grade	1500
Level road, 26% grade	1520
Level road, 27% grade	1540
Level road, 28% grade	1560
Level road, 29% grade	1580
Level road, 30% grade	1600
Level road, 31% grade	1620
Level road, 32% grade	1640
Level road, 33% grade	1660
Level road, 34% grade	1680
Level road, 35% grade	1700
Level road, 36% grade	1720
Level road, 37% grade	1740
Level road, 38% grade	1760
Level road, 39% grade	1780
Level road, 40% grade	1800
Level road, 41% grade	1820
Level road, 42% grade	1840
Level road, 43% grade	1860
Level road, 44% grade	1880
Level road, 45% grade	1900
Level road, 46% grade	1920
Level road, 47% grade	1940
Level road, 48% grade	1960
Level road, 49% grade	1980
Level road, 50% grade	2000

Another precaution frequently necessary in order to prevent the soil from being excavated should be protected by a growth of grass as soon as practicable after they are formed.

In many localities where the soil is fertile and a good quality of grass is native no seeding of the slopes is necessary. In other cases the soil may possess sufficient fertility to grow grass, even when the slopes are seed-cultured, and in which event it may be very desirable to cover the slopes with cut sod. This latter process usually is very expensive, any doubt being employed only where it is known that thorough seeding and tending would fail to secure a covering of sod.

Another precaution frequently necessary in order to prevent the soil from being excavated should be to intercept water from the natural ground surface which otherwise would flow down over the excavation slope. This is done by means of a "berm" ditch constructed well back from the top of the slope. Figure 2 illustrates a condition which makes a "berm" ditch desirable and also shows how such a ditch is constructed.

Don't ask for Crackers, ask for **SNOW FLAKES**



Children know that **SNOW FLAKES** are good to eat, and good for them, too. Made of the purest and best materials in our big daylight factory. Sold in 3 sizes of Packages, and in bulk.

PACIFIC COAST Biscuit CO.
Portland, Oregon.

Don't ask for Crackers say SNOW FLAKES

WE BELL 'EM—
WALL BROS.
WOLEBEE GROCERY
JENKINS & CO.
STAR GROC. & MEAT CO.

A. C. WOODS
CITY MARKETING CO.
IDAHO DEPARTMENT STORE
E. F. PRATER

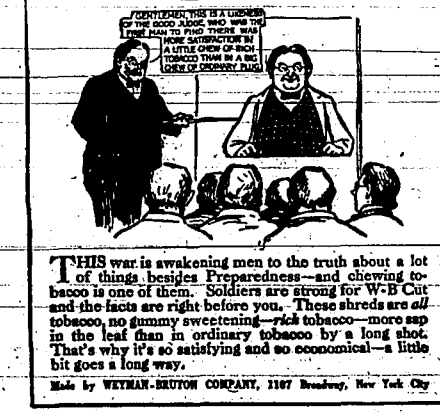
Krumbles was discovered by the Kellogg Company of Battle Creek. Since then it has been found regularly on the breakfast table of every thoughtful Mother.



Look for this signature
W. K. Kellogg

Kellogg's Krumbles
All Wheat Ready to Eat
W. K. Kellogg

WETNAM-BRITON LECTURE



THIS war is awakening men to the truth about a lot of things besides Preparedness—and chewing tobacco is one of them. Soldiers are strong for W-B Cut and the facts are right before you. These shreds are all tobacco, no gummy sweetening—rich tobacco—more sap in the leaf than in ordinary tobacco by a long shot. That's why it's so satisfying and so economical—a little bit goes a long way.

Made by WETNAM-BRITON COMPANY, 1187 Broadway, New York City

MONEY MAKER

Pay your bills in a modern way. Write a check



Besides having your money where it is always safe, when it is banked, you enjoy the great convenience of paying bills with checks.

Checks save money disputes. When you pay by check you have already written a receipt.

This handy method of exchange should not be overlooked by the housewife and individuals for personal use for daily transactions requiring the payment of money.

Interest paid on savings.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK

BANGER REALTY & INVESTMENT COMPANY

Farm Loans

FARM LANDS, CITY PROPERTY, INSURANCE AND RENTALS.

A Few Real Bargains in Farms.

LOWEST RATES AND BEST TERMS

Do not place your loan until you have seen us. We make the most liberal loans at the lowest rates.

THE TWIN FALLS TIMES

Weekly Published Tuesdays and Thursdays by the
WENZES PRINTING & PUBLISHING COMPANY, Ltd.
 C. L. LONGLEY, General Manager
 \$100 PER YEAR IN ADVANCE
 Entered at the Twin Falls postoffice as second-class matter on a 1910-11 week publication, October 19, 1910.

Notes—Discontinuation: Many subscribers prefer not to have their subscriptions interrupted in case they fall to send 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.

THE NON-PARTISAN LEAGUE

The Times elsewhere in this issue publishes a statement of the plans and purposes of the Non-partisan League as explained by one of its organizers.

The questions raised are all at least debatable and their adoption should depend on their conformity to sound principle and to sound practice. The issue so far as water power and power sites are concerned is a practical one. Theoretically, there is no objection to the ownership by the government of anything which is in itself a natural monopoly, and power sites are pre-eminently such. The wisdom of so doing is often questioned by those who believe regulation to be more effective.

There is a great deal of talk of undeveloped power in the intermountain country and that with good reason. There is a proposition pending in congress to turn power sites now held by the government over to the several states for disposal by them. Whether such sites should be in turn leased under restrictions to private corporations, or whether they should be held by the states and developed in competition with previously existing private corporations is a practical one, which deserves the most careful attention at this time, lest such sites should be turned over to states, and transmitted by them to power companies without proper safeguards. Whether the remedy advocated by the league in this case is the correct one or not, it certainly deserves credit for focusing attention on the question at this time.

The ownership by the state of mines, elevators, cold storage plants, etc., is a sort of extension of governmental authority which should be attempted only in case of imperative need and with extreme caution. In a case of this kind the question of cost and those who would make the charge. This does not mean that if the balance of permanent benefits to the community as a whole should be clearly on the side of the innovation, that it should still be adopted because it is an innovation. But a man who would introduce a new fruit into Idaho would be foolish to do so on a large scale without proper experiment and without being morally certain from an examination of the character of the soil, a study of climatic conditions and of the habits and previous history of the plant, that it would grow there successfully. Surmises, guesses, speculations in a case of this kind are not sufficient. If those who would make the change have "the real goods," they should produce them and should receive a fair hearing. With the same degree of critical care that those asked to endorse the plan would give to their own private business affairs. The organization of rural credit banks would require little extension of banking laws now existing.

The principle involved in taking taxes from farm improvements is not new, but the plan to take them from farm improvements alone—without a corresponding reduction in taxes on urban improvements is wholly unfair. Taxing improvements—discourages improving; untaxing improvements encourages improving. This is a simple and axiomatic proposition that is incontrovertible. But if you take taxes off some improvements and not off others, you place an extra burden on the sort of improvements which you do not untax. For instance, Jones erects a \$10,000 house in the country and Smith a similar house in town. If you take all the taxes off the Smith house in the municipality, you raise the taxes on all other property in the country, including Jones' house, to make up the sum necessary for the conduct of county business. Untaxing Smith's house you increase the taxes on the Jones' house and on all other houses in similar situation.

What is "saucer for the goose, is sauce for the gander." If it is good to untax improvements in the town and vice versa. Land is often held in its best use in towns as well as in the country in order to escape

taxes. To get into use the marginal land that is barely held out by the difference involved in extra taxes, is important for the man who labors; for the man who buys the products of land and for the man who leases houses. Increased activity in production and building would follow the elimination of taxes on improvements, but would not follow as a whole the abolition of taxes on any sort of improvement since it would restrict building at one place while encouraging it at another.

This is clearly, as it should be avowedly, class legislation. If it be said that one class has its good right in such legislation as well as another, the answer is that while all may have the right to ask, it is wrong to grant it to any, and if any are getting it, it should be taken from them, not granted to others.

Leaving league principles, which if narrow, are at least debatable, and turning to political activities, less can be favorably said. The right of men to form leagues composed of exclusively one class of people is undoubted. The right of such organizations to ask for fair legislation affecting their interests; so long as it is not specially designed to give them an undue advantage, is also unquestioned. The Times believes that farmers should get together, not merely for social and educational purposes, but to protect their political rights wherever attained. It likewise believes that unskilled laborers whether in town or country should organize either as a branch of the American Federation, or in mass organization like the old Knights of Labor, under honest and able heads, and that they also, should work together politically to protect their rights. Therefore, the formation of a league to further the principles in which its members believe, is, in itself unobjectionable.

But when such a league adopts a certain platform of principles and endorses certain candidates, insulating that all its members must vote a straight ticket for those men, it becomes an essentially political party. It is quite immaterial whether these men have been previously nominated by some other political party, or not.

A recent edition of Webster defines "party" in the political sense as "a body of persons forming one side or contest, etc.; a body of partisans; especially, one of the parties into which a people is divided on public questions." Obviously, the league is above all things a partisan organization. To call itself "Non-Partisan" is clearly misleading. We are not doubting the right of such league to enter politics; we repeat, but we do insist that in all fairness it should not assume a name, which is diametrically opposed to its true nature. If it should be said that it differs in its history, the Democratic party was anything but democratic, and that on occasion the Republican party has departed far from Republican principles, we reply that this is unfortunately true, but that they were inexcusable in retaining misleading names on such occasions, just as the Non-Partisan league is not justified in retaining such name when its action is partisan.

THE GOVERNOR AND THE SUGAR TRUST

In quoting Dr. John E. White, president of the Twin Falls County Farm Bureau, and president of the Twin Falls County Bestgrowers' association, as saying that the state officers of Idaho, from governor down are owned by the sugar trust and other interests working with this gigantic institution. The Times wishes to enter a vigorous dissent to this opinion, while at the same time giving Dr. White full credit for honesty of purpose, unselfish activity and great enthusiasm. The Times publishes Dr. White's statement as a matter of news in order that people may know what is being said.

The Times believes not merely in the fundamental honesty of Governor Alexander, but in his ability to arrive at the right conclusion, ultimately. The qualifying word in this case is inserted deliberately. In some instances, notably in the Salmon tract case, it is well recalled that Governor Alexander was also in error, being the real situation and in taking the position that the state should intervene. Because of his conservatism many charged that he was owned by the bond holders. The event proved that the charge was false.

Governor Alexander and the present board took due time to act, but when they did move they showed that there were no strings on them, and those who were loud in denunciation of the honesty-of-purpose of the executive now confess that this opinion was wrong. We are not trying to determine the merits of the controversy between President White and the state officials, but we believe that when the governor has had time to study the situation thoroughly he will arrive at the right conclusion. It

ROBINSONS

WITH the price of No. 1 hard wheat fixed at \$2.20 a bushel in Chicago, this section is assured of a price of about \$2. a bushel for No. 1 hard or about \$1.85 a bushel or \$3.25 hundred for No. 2 soft. This seemingly assures a corresponding price for other grains and also gives assurance that other farm products will be on a similar basis as regards prices. Sugar and Coal will no doubt be less than at present so that taking it all in all, it looks as if we were now on a basis to go ahead and make our plans for fall and winter including our necessary purchases. While stocks of merchandise in the hands

of most merchants are ample for early requirements, there seems to be no doubt that as the season advances, merchandise will be more difficult to obtain and that on orders, merchants will be obliged to pay higher prices. Under these circumstances I believe it will be wise for all of you good folks to begin your trading as early as possible, and not wait for cooler weather to bring about an urgent demand.

I am well prepared to take good care of you in the kinds of goods I carry and believe it will be to your interest to come here and do all the trading you can with me.

I Am Particularly Strong in the Goods Mentioned Below

- HOSIERY
for Men, Women and Children
- KNIT UNDERWEAR
for Men, Women and Children
- HATS AND CAPS
for Men and
- CAPS
for Boys
- SHOES AND FELT SLIPPERS
for the whole family



Dr. Denton's Sleeping Garments at a saving in price

- FLANNELETTE NIGHTGOWNS
for Men, Women and Children
- SWEATERS
for Men and Women
- LEATHER GLOVES
for Men, Women and Children
- PAUL JONES MIDDY BLOUSES
- HOUSE DRESSES APRONS
- WAISTS AND SKIRTS
- L. D. S. GARMENTS
in Light, Medium and Heavy Weights
- KAYSER GLOVES
- HOSIERY AND UNDERWEAR
- SHEETS PILLOW CASES
- BLANKETS
- FACE TOWELS BATH TOWELS
- R. & G. CORSETS, FERRIS WAISTS
- De BEVOISE BRASSIERES

"SAVING MOTHER"

These dainty, hygienic, serviceable garments save thousands of steps, searching, stoopings, stitchings in short save Mother. Child can dress in a jiffy and undress in a flash. Two buttons do the trick.

ALSHENEEDS for Girls

Combines waist, drawers and garter supports into one garment. Fits naturally at the waist; carries all weight direct from shoulders. Extra buttons and reinforced buttonholes allow for freedom of action and years of growth. Drop seat. Patent tabs support garters inside or out. Buttons for skirts. This garment pad

ALHENEEDS for Boys

Made of white pajama check in sizes 2 to 12 years.



A Real Bargain in
MEN'S WORK SHOES
 Come in and See.

Edward Robinson

may take longer than some will like for him to get there, but we believe that he will arrive.

A great many good citizens and sound businessmen will think that conservatism in starting something new in a commendable "fault."

We enter into no controversy as to the merits of conservatism against radicalism, but we want to emphasize the importance of having a man in a governor who will move in the right direction and take the right stand when he realizes what that stand is. This is very much better that it would be to have in the gubernatorial chair a man really in sympathy with the "interests," or one who could be moved to reckless and unconsidered action by a wave of clamor.

Above all, it should be recalled that the governor of the state of Idaho is a busy man these days. Charged on one hand with aspects of business, he is on the other hand denounced for being head of a "flying squadron" going over the state, when it is well known to the newspapers who are using this last charge, that matters of pressing importance require his presence at numerous points.

Incidentally, we have been informed

on what we think first rate authority, that Governor Alexander is not a candidate for the United States senatorship, though we do not vouch for this statement.

PIANO FOR SALE
 We offer for immediate sale at a substantial reduction in price a new piano which is located at Twin Falls, Idaho. Quality guaranteed. Liberal terms to a responsible party. If interested, write The Denver Music company at Denver, Colorado, at once for particulars.

YOUNG PEOPLE OF BERGER WED
 Mr. J. Lester Hills and Miss Jessie Hudelson, both of Berger, were married on Saturday afternoon of last week by Rev. C. T. Anderson, pastor of the Baptist church of this city. The young people were accompanied by Mr. Hudelson, the bride's father.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION
 Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office, at Halley, Idaho, Aug. 26, 1917.
 Notice is hereby given that Thomas F. Warner, of Twin Falls, Idaho, who on May 6, 1915, made Desert Land Entry, Serial No. 03176, for 1/2 NE 1/4 Section 18, Township 12 South, Range 17 East, Boise Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final proof

to establish claim to the land above described, before C. C. Higgins, U. S. Commissioner, at Twin Falls, Idaho, on the 30th day of October, 1917.
 Claimant names as witnesses:
 C. A. McMaster, Nick Smith, both of Twin Falls, Idaho; H. J. Swain and William King, both of Halley, Idaho.

DENVER WON'T ALLOW "ADAM" TO GO NAKED
 (International News Service)
 DENVER, Sept. 1.—Wide publicity given the recent "stunt" of Miss Agnes Lowe, the twenty-year-old college girl, who spent a week in the wilderness of the Rocky mountain national park as a "Modern Eve," has resulted in many and varied attempts on the part of the authorities to ban in the blazing rays of newspaper limelight.

Perry Adams of this city, became so obsessed with the idea that he was selected by some invisible power to seek his "Eve" mate in the virgin forests that he neglected to comply with the dictates of Denver ordinances when he received the vision.
 Carbed in a romantic smile—not even a cabbage leaf—"Primitive Perry" rushed through the downtown streets crying: "I'm wild! I'm wild! I'm off to the forest to seek my mate."
 A palm room in a local hotel was the nearest to a forest Perry reached before proper authorities provided

something more than mosquito protection.

MILLER CONFESSES HIS GUILT AND GETS SENTENCE
 After waiting several days and seeking the aid of counsel, before pleading, James M. Miller Thursday entered a plea of guilty of robbery before Justice of the Peace W. J. Smith and was bound over to the district court. Arriving there, he, through his attorney waived all technicalities and entered a similar plea with Judge W. A. Babcock sentenced him to a term of from five to twenty years in the penitentiary. He denies standing charge alleged against him; but which was not filed because of inability to prosecute on two separate grounds at once.

WOMEN STEEL MILL HANDS DOING WELL
 (International News Service)
 SHARON, Pa., Sept. 1.—The Farrell plant of the American Sheet and Tube company announces it is the first mill in the United States to employ women as roughers in the cold roll department. With the plant working at normal capacity, the women will be able to earn \$450 a day. Officials say they are doing the work as efficiently as men.

WHEAT PRICES ACCEPTED AS RULE OF KISMET

GROWERS AND "ULTIMATE CONSUMERS" GENERALLY NOT DISSATISFIED.

Great Interest Shown in Times Bulletin Board by the People of This City on Friday Morning.

"I sold eight sacks of wheat to Judge E. E. Chamberlain since the wheat price was yesterday and got this check for \$31," said John E. White, Saturday, "while three years ago, I would have sold the same quantity at \$125 a sack. In other words, the price is a little more than three times as high, while the cost of production has not more than doubled. The problem of price setting is a big one. Of course, some farmers, owing to the lateness of the season and not having a good crop as on other years, but that isn't the fault of the government. Wheat at \$3 a hundred means properly for the farmer and that means for all."

The above is a fair sample of the average comment made regarding the price of wheat, though the particular observations are noted for their variety. Some of the minimum amount suggested, \$1.84 at Chicago, should have been adopted, but these are not wheat sellers. Others think that the maximum suggested, \$3.50, was "rather too low," but these are generally folks who sell as sellers is greater than their interest in "rather too high" price of flour. As a whole, however, the sentiments of both producers and consumers seem to be that of satisfaction.

The whole subject centers in increasing deep interest on the part of everyone, an interest which grows as day after day elapsed without any agreement on the part of the government. Many telephoned to the Times daily. Shortly after 9 o'clock Friday morning, a telegram arrived at this office telling what had been done, and soon people began to gather to look at the bulletin board, and for several hours, the Times was the scene of great interest. The price differentials worked out by the food administration are: No. 1 dark hard winter, \$2.24; hard winter basic, \$2.20; soft red winter, \$2.18; dark northern spring, \$2.24; red spring, \$2.18; humpback, \$2.10; amber Durum, \$2.24; durum basic, \$2.20; red Durum, \$2.13; red Walla, \$2.13; hard white basic, \$2.20; soft white, \$2.18; white club, \$2.16. No. 2 in each grade one cent less; No. 3 six cents less; No. 4 ten cents less. Relative market basis, Chicago, California, New Orleans, Kansas City and Omaha, five cents less than basic; Duluth and Minneapolis, three cents less; St. Louis, two cents less; New York, one cent more than basic; Baltimore and Philadelphia, 3 cents more; Buffalo, 5 cents more.

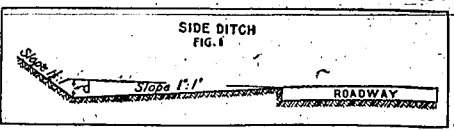
Serious Accident to W. C. Gloystein

Blinded by Auto Light, He Was Thrown From Motorcycle by the Necessity for "Dimmers" Enforced.

(Reprinted From The Sunday Times) Last Friday night about 11 o'clock Mr. W. C. Gloystein, of Cloystein Bros., this city, was on his way more than two miles from the city, returning on his motorcycle from a business trip, the sudden flash into his eyes from the headlights of an approaching auto so blinded him that his machine swerved into a deep rut and he was thrown violently to the ground. He landed on his head and the result of the fall was received by his left elbow, resulting in a compound, comminuted fracture of that arm about midway between the elbow and shoulder. Strange as it may seem, he arose without aid and righted the machine before discovering that he was seriously hurt. The car was stopped at once and his driver acted with all possible kindness and consideration, bringing Mr. Gloystein at once to his home.

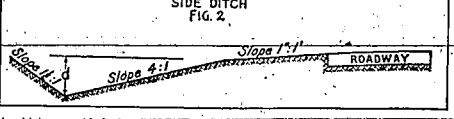
Dr. Alexander was summoned and had the case in hand within a half hour after the injury. Examination showed that the sharp point of the bone above the break had not only penetrated the flesh, and all the clothing, but had struck the ground with such force that it was again broken and hanging by a shred. An X-ray of the injury has been taken; and while the arm has not been set, the patient was held in a sling with the conditions all favorable well with the exception of the elbow. This accident, and the repeated experience of all who ride much after night, enforces the necessity of dimming lights; and the Legislature could easily pass, and doubtless will pass—very many worse laws than one making their use compulsory.

EARTH, SAND-CLAY AND GRAVEL ROADS



(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.) Effective drainage usually should be the very first consideration in construction with the location and design of any road. This statement requires no explanation, because the action of water in changing clay into mud and in causing air to be lost from soil, except sand, to give way when a load is applied, is familiar to every person living in a humid climate. The following summary supplies a few suggestions as to how water may best be removed from a road bed:

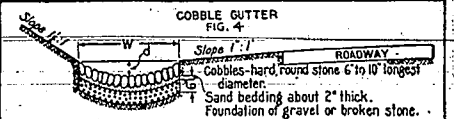
1. The road surface should be crowned so as to shed water off to the side ditches as rapidly as it falls on the road.
2. Wherever the road is in an excavation, suitable side ditches or gutters should be provided along the sides so that the water may be conducted to some point where it may be turned off from the road.



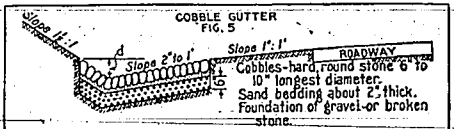
should be provided along the sides so that the water may be conducted to some point where it may be turned off from the road. The accompanying figure shows typical cross sections for earth side ditches. The cross section shown in the first figure is suitable for steep grades where the depth of water in the side ditches must be kept low in order to prevent washing of the soil. The second figure shows a modified section which gives a greater capacity for the same widths of ditch than the cross section shown in the preceding figure, but which can be employed only on comparatively flat grades if washing is to be prevented. Figure 3 shows a cross section adapted especially to flat grades where a considerable volume of water must be carried. Ditches of the cross section shown in figure 4 and 5 have the advantage that they may be constructed with an ordinary road grader, which is not true of the section shown in figure 3.



Where it is impracticable to construct side ditches that will carry the required amount of water without washing, paved gutters should be employed. Suitable cross sections for a cobble gutter are shown in figures 4 and 5. Where it is impracticable to construct gutters, earth side ditches frequently may be kept from washing by the use of breakers. If the material composing the roadbed consists of springy earth, some form of underdrainage is essential. A causing washes on steep grades, resort is sometimes had to "water breaks," or "thank-you-ma'ams," constructed across the road at short intervals. Such devices usually are much more objectionable, especially to automobile traffic, than a rather heavily crowned road, provided the surface is not constructed of material which becomes very slippery when wet, and they should be dispensed with except in extreme cases. An exception to the general rules for crowning a road surface perhaps should be noted as applying to cases where the rounded and surface are of



line of firm the laid to proper grade under each side ditch. In general, the most satisfactory way of securing adequate underdrainage. Either four-inch or six-inch tile is employed for this purpose. Culverts or bridges should be constructed wherever it is necessary to carry water across the road. Avoid turning water from one intersecting road down the side ditches of another. Also avoid draining adjacent fields into the side ditches.



SUFFICIENT FOOD FOR BEES

Every Colony Should Have at Least Thirty Pounds of Honey—White Clover Is Favored. Sufficient food is essential. Every colony should have at least 30 pounds of honey. White clover honey is best, although any white honey is good. Dark honey should be used sparingly; unsweetened honey is not at all on account of the wax it contains. Bees never deposit fecal waste in the hive, but retain it in the large intestine, where it causes dysentery unless soon passed out. In attempting to rid themselves of this, the bees fly forth on cold days, become chilled and never find their way back.

Racing Program Southern Idaho Fair

Twin Falls County Fair Grounds, Sept. 18-19-20-21, 1917

FILER, IDAHO

Tuesday, September 18

No. 1	2:30 Pace	\$300.00
No. 2	2:14 Trot	300.00
No. 3	3/4 Mile Dash	75.00
No. 4	Matched Races	100.00
Wednesday, September 19		
No. 5	2:18 Pace	\$300.00
No. 6	2:30 Trot	300.00
No. 7	3/4 Mile Dash	300.00
No. 8	3/4 Mile Dash	100.00
No. 9	3/4 Mile Dash, boys or girls, ponies over 1000	10.00
No. 10	3/4 Mile Dash, boys or girls, ponies 1000 or under	5.00
Thursday, September 20		
No. 11	2:14 Trot or Pace	\$300.00
No. 12	2:28 Pace	300.00
No. 13	Novelty Races	275.00
No. 14	Free for All Saddle Races	60.00
Friday, September 21		
No. 15	Free for all trot or pace	\$300.00
No. 16	2:20 Trot or Pace	300.00
No. 17	3/4 Mile Dash	100.00
No. 18	3/4 Mile Dash	75.00
No. 19	Consolation Races (Trotting, Racing, etc. Matched Races)	

Half-Mile Track—Mile Heats CONDITIONS AND RULES

Membership in THE AMERICAN TROTTING ASSOCIATION, whose rules will govern except as herein stated. Entries close September 7th, 1917. Entry fees five per cent, payable any time up to 12 o'clock noon the day before the race. Any entry not paid on or before the hour mentioned shall not be permitted to start. No reduction from winners on money won. ALL RACES—Best two out of three heats. Money to be divided 50, 25, 15 and 10 per cent. Should two or more horses be tied for first place at the completion of the third heat such horses only shall contest in a fourth heat and money divided according to rank in the summary at the termination of that heat. Four required to fill and three to start. Two or more horses from the same stable may start in the same race. Rule 16 with reference to drawing horses will be enforced. The speed committee may allow a mistake in an entry to be corrected when satisfied no fraud was intended. The right is reserved to reject any or all entries and declare off or postpone any or all races on account of weather or other sufficient causes.

Conditions for Running Races Entries close September 15th. Entrance fee five per cent of purse. No entry will be accepted unless entry fee is paid. No money will be deducted from money winners. Four required to fill and three to start. Money divided 70, 20 and 10 per cent. Right reserved to declare off any race that does not fill satisfactorily to change order of programme or postpone. The association reserves the right to accept or decline any entry. No entry will be received for any race except upon condition that all disputes and claims arising out of racing shall be decided by Judges and their decisions upon all points shall be final.

Conditions for Novelty Race \$275.00 purse, payable \$50.00 at 3/4 mile; \$50.00 1/2 mile; \$75.00 at 1/4 mile, and \$100 at mile. Six required to enter and five to start. Entrance fee five per cent of purse. No money deducted from winners.

General Conditions The owner or agent, hereby joins the SOUTHERN IDAHO FAIR ASSOCIATION from his inability of every kind and character on account of loss, damage or injury to horses or other property which said owner or agent may have on said Fair Grounds, and further agrees to abide by all the rules of the SOUTHERN IDAHO FAIR ASSOCIATION, especially as to the use of the track for working out as well as racing, use of stalls and paddock, wearing colors and uniforms, numbers and general conduct of employees.

Noted Lecturer at Laying Friday

Ada Ward, Who Spoke at Elk Memorial Exercises This Spring Will Relate Experiences at Front.

(Reprinted From The Sunday Times) Much interest is being manifested in many communities in southern Idaho over the coming of the noted English war lecturer, next week. Miss Ward is to give her wonderful lecture, "Stories From the Trenches," in the Laying theater on Friday evening of next week. She appears also in Kimberly, Burley, Oakley and Shoshone. Miss Ward finishes her chautauqua work on September 4, in Wyoming, and after filling some five or six special engagements in southern Idaho, she expects to return to Europe to take up her work with the soldiers in the trenches and war-hospitals, among whom, now are thousands and thousands of American soldiers. When Ada Ward was chosen as a member of an entertaining party sent from England to the trenches and war-hospitals in Europe, she expected to make the one tour only. But when she had returned to England and her calls were sent from Franco-bell, she called, saying "Please send Ada Ward back to us." So she returned and spent two years among them. "When you lose the handle to your name," says Miss Ward, "you may know you are famous. When the boys sent word for me to return they did not say 'Send Miss Ward,' they said 'Send Ada Ward.' Then I knew I had arrived, for you know it is Ellen Terry, Sarah Bernhardt, and Charlie Chaplin."

to see with her the sacrifices of the soldiers and civilians and the wonderful ability of every kind and character of the men who struggle by the angle of mercy from the Red Cross hospitals. In her little personal stories of the soldiers she tells how well-treated a wretched, dirty kitten, another a horse which he nurses back to health and over which he weeps when it is to be put to the battery of how good music appeals to them, and how they plant little flower gardens in nearly every camp.

She tells of a concert her company was giving one night when the order came to the audience in the camp, "men of the Coldstream Guard, 'Trenches' in the Laying theater on Friday evening of next week. She appears also in Kimberly, Burley, Oakley and Shoshone. Miss Ward finishes her chautauqua work on September 4, in Wyoming, and after filling some five or six special engagements in southern Idaho, she expects to return to Europe to take up her work with the soldiers in the trenches and war-hospitals, among whom, now are thousands and thousands of American soldiers. When Ada Ward was chosen as a member of an entertaining party sent from England to the trenches and war-hospitals in Europe, she expected to make the one tour only. But when she had returned to England and her calls were sent from Franco-bell, she called, saying "Please send Ada Ward back to us." So she returned and spent two years among them. "When you lose the handle to your name," says Miss Ward, "you may know you are famous. When the boys sent word for me to return they did not say 'Send Miss Ward,' they said 'Send Ada Ward.' Then I knew I had arrived, for you know it is Ellen Terry, Sarah Bernhardt, and Charlie Chaplin."

Advertising Sale!

YOU don't leave your life in the middle of the road and go to a fence-post to read a sale bill do you? Then don't expect the other fellow to do it. Put an ad in this paper, then, regardless of the weather, the fellow you want to reach puts your announcements while seated at his desk. If he is a prospective buyer you'll have him at your side. One extra buyer often pays the entire expense of the ad, and it's a poor ad that won't pull a buyer. An ad in this paper reaches the people you are after. It is made by a necessity, but the ad is the thing that does the business. Don't think of having a special job without using advertising space in this paper. **One Extra Buyer** at a sale often pays the entire expense of the ad. **Get That Buyer!**

FOR MORE EGGS USE "Anchor Chicken Feed" PHONE 23

Germans Claim a U-Boat Invention

New System Will Obviate the Necessity of Coming to Ocean Surface—Oxygen Tanks Used.

(International News Service) PARIS, Sept. 4.—German engineers are supposed to have announced the discovery of a new submarine engine that will work equally well when a submarine is either on the surface or submerged.

It may easily be seen that it is impossible for an old engine to work in a closed space under water, because combustion draws an amount of oxygen from the air that no submarine has any way of replenishing. For this reason submarines have had two motors, one for the surface, the other for driving, which largely increases the weight of the propelling mechanism and at the same time reduces the space for the crew and for provisions and munitions.

Refrigerators, the electric storage batteries which have been used possess the great disadvantage of producing deleterious fumes which vitiate, more or less, the air of the vessel. Change of air becomes necessary at short intervals and the submarine must come to the surface frequently not only for this purpose, but to recharge its batteries by the action of the surface motors.

At first sight this contrivance seems to be like perpetual motion in disguise. Exports in the Diesel engine, but which this contrivance undoubtedly is a new type, say that the system as described is impossible because of the volume of oxygen needed to supply a submarine for three weeks.

The expert says the weight for a large supply of the gas would be prohibitive. For the tanks in which the compressed oxygen must be stored are also heavy. He thinks, however, that could be carried, he thinks would limit the radius of the submarine's activities.

Grand Ovation in Boise for Butlers

Jamaica audience thrilled and delighted by accomplished Twin Falls singers.

An audience which filled the Pine-nut theatre Monday night showed its appreciation of the gracious courtesy of two of the star singers of Twin Falls, Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Butler, who were invited to give a complimentary concert with the boys of the Second Idaho as honor-guests.

Mr. and Mrs. Butler are entertainers par excellence. Mr. Butler has a most appealing baritone voice, of rich quality, and well developed program was arranged with the special view of interesting the soldiers, a large number of whom were present.

His "Trumpeter, What Are You Saying?" was particularly touching and "Come, You Hear Me Calling, Carolina," most pleasing.

Mr. Butler's story telling is quite on a par with his singing and he convinced his audience with jolly stories between songs.

Annual Frontier Day opens at Cheyenne. (International News Service) FORT COLLINS, Colo., Sept. 4.—The annual Frontier Day celebration here opened here this morning with a large crowd in attendance.

GREAT NEED OF FOOD

No Danger of Overproduction This Year—Dean Mumford.

Any Surplus Which American Farmers Can Produce Will Be Quickly Absorbed by Hungry People of England and France.

While the farmer is being urged to create and greater production, he is warned against the possibility of overproduction. Many farmers in the state have advanced this question.

According to Dean F. B. Mumford in the Missouri College of Agriculture, overproduction is exceedingly imprudent this year. It has been ascertained that this country's part in the war will be largely to supply food.

"Our food resources have been depleted by shipments to Europe and by several poor crops," Mumford stated emphatically, "and now with unrestricted export to the allies, the small reserve which we have will be further depleted."

What would happen if peace should come within the next few weeks? Would not the markets be glutted? In answer to these questions, Dean Mumford stated that it is doubtful if there will be a great decrease in the demand for food immediately following the war.

As an example of the actual scarcity of food in America, Dean Mumford cites the condition of wheat: "In 1916, the United States produced 10 bushels of wheat per capita; in 1917 we produced 7 bushels per capita, but used 9.3 bushels for seed and ordinary consumption and exported 23 bushels per capita.

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DEVICE TO HOLD DOOR OPEN

Half-Inch Piece of Board, Eight Inches Long and Three Wide Is Easily Arranged.

A simple device may be made which will hold a door open when the old-fashioned lock is used. Take a half-inch board, eight inches long and three inches wide and shape it like the above cut. Screw it to a 2 by 4 on the barn where the stick on the lock

projects. Nail it so the projecting stick fits the lock about one inch above the door. With a little pressure, the slope of the lock will make the projecting stick move up. When it comes to the notch in the lock it will drop down, locking the door lock securely.

GROUPED WIRE FOR FENCES

Danger of Death to Farm Animals From Lightning May Be Avoided With Little Work.

All danger of death to farm animals coming in contact with fence wires heavily charged may be avoided by attaching a wire to the wire of the fence every two or three hundred feet, running one end of it into the ground about four feet deep.

PROPER EGGS FOR HATCHING

Costly Mistake to Use Those From Uncultured Flock—Best to Have Small-Breeding Pen.

It is a costly mistake to hatch eggs from the whole uncultured flock and to keep males enough the year around so that the eggs will be fertile. Far better get the eggs from a neighbor who culls his hens for hatching eggs or send to some breeder who usually does not expect a thing to have a small yard for one's own best hens and mate.

FACTS ABOUT GOATS

Every vic'd kid shoe is made from goat skin. All "mohair" goods to the dress line are made from goat hair.

The average Angora goat will produce about six or eight pounds of mohair. The meat of the purebred goat is excellent and very similar to mutton.

The milk of every purebred Angora goat is made of Angora goat milk. The Angora reaches the size of an ordinary sheep, but it is slower to mature.

HORSE-RADISH IS GOOD CROP

Excellent Variety Discovered by Explorer of United States Department of Agriculture.

An excellent new variety of horse-radish was discovered by the United States Agricultural Explorer, Dr. Fairchild in Holland, a few years ago. Cuttings from this plant in April will produce fine large roots for grating the following October, and if left in the ground until spring will grow to very large size.



Horse-Radish.

and of excellent quality. Horse-radish grows on almost any kind of soil, and will stand the dry weather as well as the wet.

Many persons plant horse-radish in some out-of-the-way spot and dig a piece of the root as often as needed, leaving the fragments of roots in the soil to grow for further use. This method results in having nothing but tough, stringy roots, very unlike the product of a properly planted and well cared for bed.

INCREASE YIELD BY PRUNING

Pinch Off Center Buds, Thus Throwing Energy of Plants to Formation and Ripening of Fruit.

The yield and quality of many vegetables can be increased by pruning and pinching off center buds, thus throwing the energy of the plants to the formation and ripening of fruit. With muskmelons and cantaloupes I always pinch off the center bud of the main vine when it reaches a length of four or five feet, says a writer.

Tomato vines expected to yield an early crop are pruned severely. But three stalks are allowed to develop, all side shoots being pinched off as soon as they begin to form. The three stalks are firmly supported by a stake four feet in height.

WAR GARDENS FOR EVERYONE

Supplies Are Needed for Armies Fighting for Brotherhood and Peace, Says Dean Woods.

Every family should have its own garden this year. "Do so as will be to release supplies for the armies that are fighting for brotherhood and peace," says Dean A. F. Woods of the Minnesota College of Agriculture. "We hasten the close of the war," says Dean Woods, "we must feed the people in the armies. The farmers are doing everything possible and the people of the towns should assist by using a little more and extravagance. They should make gardens not only in back yards, but in their front yards as well, and on vacant lots, including women and children, and to keep males enough the year around so that the eggs will be fertile."

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(C. O. B. Chicago)

Elgin Six
"The Car of the Hour"

Its lines are like the queenly yachts whose grace you prize, Designed to please the eye and still in strength abide. Within its spacious body, Comfort's need it meets, And welcomes Relaxation in its rich, upholstered seats. "Built Like a Watch" it is, to its minutest part—A perfect product of the Master Builders' art. Compared with other cars of every style and mode, The Elgin Six stands out distinct, "The Beauty of the Road."

But neither power, speed, strength nor endurance was sacrificed to beauty and style in the making of the Elgin Six. And while the new Elgin Six is a big, powerful car, it is an economical car to operate.

The Elgin Six has repeatedly demonstrated on long tours and in reliability and economy tests during the past year that it will average from twenty to twenty-five miles to the gallon of gasoline, and better than two hundred miles to the quart of lubricating oil, while its low weight results in keeping tire wear down to a minimum.

The new Elgin Six is the latest and finest product of Veteran Engineers and Master Car Builders, whose leadership and reputation have been established by their ability to build a motor car embodying, in the highest degree, the four dominant features of the Elgin Six—

Distinction—Endurance—Economy—Comfort

The special construction of the Elgin velvet-acting clutch enables the driver to start the Elgin Six on high gear and does away with the necessity of gear shifting under ordinary conditions—a wonderful improvement that makes it safe and easy for a woman to drive a motor car.

Elgin Engineers have perfected an improved rear spring suspension, found only in the Elgin Six, which reduces shock and vibration on rough roads to a point not surpassed in any car at any price, and sets a new standard of motoring ease and comfort at high speeds.

The fashionable center cowl, combined with the true yacht line design and "V" type radiator give the Elgin Six a distinction that sets it apart from common cars. This double cowl and "V" type radiator are found in no other car selling for less than \$1250.

Surely, it is worth your while to investigate the Elgin.

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WOOD-WOODS

A beautiful wedding took place on Sunday afternoon at 5:30 o'clock at the home of Mrs. J. A. Woods on 5th Street. Miss Irene Marie Woods, was united in marriage with Mr. L. Leonard Wood of Harlowton, Mont.

After the ceremony the young people too a car which was in waiting and motored to some station up the road, where they took the evening train on their way to Harlowton, Montana, the home of the groom.

The bride is the beautiful and accomplished daughter of Mrs. J. A. Woods of this city, and until recently has held a position with the Amalgamated Sugar Company at Burley.

(International News Service) DENVER, Sept. 4.—Colorado will play an important part in the building of Uncle Sam's liberty army that is expected to be in active service some time during the winter in Europe, as well as an important factor in the solving of at least one phase of the food problem at home.

DOG THAT WAGS AT LECTURES

(International News Service) LAWRENCE, Kan., Sept. 4.—"Pi," popular Kansas University bulldog mascot, is headed for France by the dog attends certain classes regularly and delights students by his timely yawns at lectures. Members of the Pi Upsilon fraternity agreed it is a patriotic duty to let Pi have an opportunity to do his bit in his profession of mascot.

TWO MEATLESS DAYS ON A HILL RAILROAD

(International News Service) PORTLAND, Sept. 4.—Meatless meals on Mondays and Fridays are now served on the dining cars of the Spokane, Portland & Seattle Railroad, a part of the Hill system. In addition, chefs have been cautioned to waste as little food as possible. Passengers are handed small suggestion cards indicating ways by which waste may be cut down.

POST OFFICE EMPLOYEES CONVENTION IN MEMPHIS

(International News Service) MEMPHIS, Tenn., Sept. 4.—Postal workers from all over the United States are gathered here for the annual convention of the National Association of Post Office Employees.

(International News Service) DENVER, Sept. 4.—Colorado will play an important part in the building of Uncle Sam's liberty army that is expected to be in active service some time during the winter in Europe, as well as an important factor in the solving of at least one phase of the food problem at home.

OLD KID GLOVES MADE

(International News Service) DENVER, Sept. 4.—Formerly military saved her soldier and worn kid gloves for the manufacturer who kept her dainty hands in perfect condition, to be used on "buffets." War conditions have developed a new use for them. The girl members of the Women's State Auxiliary of the Colorado National Guard are requesting all used kid gloves in the city, and making them into "kid vests" for the boys "over there."

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