

Liquor Barred by the U. S. Commander

Alleged Reports From France Prove To Be False And Without The Least Foundation. One of the liquor journals recently announced that "American soldiers in France are to have canteens similar to those of the French and British armies which supply the troops with wine, beer, rum, and porter, says the Outlook. The American soldiers will be permitted to buy such beverages as they used to get from the canteens in this country in years past."

General Pershing further states that every proper effort has been made and will be made to insure temperance among officers and men of his command, and that no one has so great an interest in the matter as these officers who are charged with the duty and responsibility of the command of our troops in France. The liquor rations supplied to the troops of France and Great Britain have been recently criticized by Colonel Azan, of the French army, who has been in command of the Harvard regiment. Colonel Azan stated that those who claimed that the light wines of France were non-intoxicating were in error. He said that he did not believe in the distribution of a rum ration, and that he believed that the troops behaved themselves better in the assault and more intelligently without it. In discussing the problem of drilling American troops in France, he said that our soldiers would necessarily be housed very often in the cottages of the natives. In these cottages would be wine and brandy. Civilians in a spirit of hospitality would ask our troops to drink with them, and he hoped that our troops would then say, "My commander, General Pershing, has ordered us to touch no wine, beer, cider,

or spirits. We are good soldiers, and good soldiers cannot disobey." The French people, says Colonel Azan, love military obedience, and in a few days they would say, "Don't let's offer that wine any more, because it is asking the boys to disobey, and we don't want to do that." In order to assist in the protection of our troops on furlough, Colonel Azan also expressed a belief that the French Commander-in-Chief should be asked to post notices in the towns of France to the following effect: "The American-Military Government asks its troops to touch no wine, beer, cider, or spirits while here. Therefore we ask all merchants not to sell any such beverage to them, and if a merchant does sell to them, the Mayor of the town will close the saloon and the Commander-in-Chief will place a booter before it." Apparently General Pershing and Colonel Azan are of one mind in regard to the relation between soldierly efficiency and the distribution of liquor.

COKE OUTPUT IN 1917 LOW WITH HIGHER PRICES (International News Service) CONNELLSVILLE, Pa., Jan. 28.—Output of coke from this region was lower in 1917 than the year preceding, but the war gave a gross value to the fuel so much higher than in 1916 that it really constitutes an era in the history of the coke industry. The total production was 17,895,181 tons, a drop of 3,848,321 tons over 1916. The value of the product was \$411,288,831, which is \$55,520,015, or 35 per cent increase. Incidentally, 1917 brought the widest range in the price of spot coke and the history of the trade. The range was from \$2.76 to \$16 a ton.

CHICHESTER'S PILLS THE MILDLY PLEASANT... SOLD BY DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE

WHITE CROSS CHIROPRACTIC SANATORIUM OPENS FEBRUARY 1ST CHIROPRACTIC ADJUSTMENTS Ruma-Lax Baths Cure Rheumatism Remove the Cause of Chronic Diseases by Drugless Methods. Consultation and Examination FREE DRS. ATHERTON & WYATT Chiropractors 119 Main Avenue East Phone 963-R Twin Falls

BAKER HITS BACK HARD AT MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE

Shows That They Acted Unfairly—Had Acted on Every Case of Medical Neglect Reported and Dismissed Two Doctors From Service—Would Have Acted Had Chamberlain Given Facts to Him Instead of Making Public Statement in Instance of Which Senator Complained—Had Himself Given Gorgas Report to Papers and Tried to Conceal Nothing—Explains Rifle Delay and Says General Leonard Wood Advised Following British Example and Drilling With Wooden Guns.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—Secretary of War Baker came back hard at his congressional critics today. He went to the capitol early this morning and laid his cards upon the table before the senate military affairs committee. There was in evidence a rather bitter undercurrent on the part of committee members against the secretary from the start. Secretary Baker said he did not appear to defend himself or to defend any individual in the war department. He came out to make a statement to the American public, in so far as was compatible with the efficient conduct of the war just what the war department has accomplished in the year preceding. The country is entitled to know the facts. It is entitled to know what the problems have been and what steps have been taken to meet them," he said. The general feeling throughout the country that the war department had "fallen down," Secretary Baker attributed to the fact that the country was impatient to be in the fight. The people want to feel, he said, that the country "is grand and strong and can hit like a man" at its enemies. He said that he too, had experienced a shock of horror when he read the letters Senator Chamberlain had read in the senate telling of mistreatment of wounded and dying men in the cantonment hospitals. But these, he said, were unusual cases; that there had been not more than a dozen and half of such complaints since the country began its preparation for war. "I want now to find who was guilty of this inhuman treatment in order to punish them," Secretary Baker declared. Senator Chamberlain had promised to give him the names signed to the two letters in order that he might investigate and punish, he added.

Secretary Baker presented a letter from Mary Roberts Rhinohart who he said had made inspections of many of the camps. Mrs. Rhinohart offered many suggestions and added: "There are conditions to be remedied but cruel and indifference I have found nothing. Ninety-nine out of each hundred men drafted are receiving better care than they could afford to receive at home." "The largest purpose of my appearing here is to urge that every citizen realize that this is their enterprise and to ask of you and of every citizen, criticism and when shortcomings are pointed out to you I ask you to

LEGAL PUBLICATIONS WRIT OF ATTACHMENT In the district court of the fourth judicial district of the state of Idaho, in and for Twin Falls County, J. A. Johnson, plaintiff, vs. J. B. Sloan, defendant. Notice of Writ of Attachment. Notice is hereby given that on January 24, 1918, a writ of attachment was issued out of the above entitled court in the above entitled action, attaching the property of the above named defendant for the sum of \$492.00. All persons having claims against the said J. B. Sloan, or the sum of my office this 11th day of January, 1918. E. J. FINLEY, Clerk of the District Court. By C. L. BOWEN, Deputy. E. L. Ashton, attorney for plaintiff, Twin Falls, Idaho. 1-15-22-23.

NOTICE OF SHERIFF'S SALE By virtue of an execution in my hands, issued out of the district court of the fourth judicial district of the state of Idaho, in and for the county of Twin Falls, in the suit of Gem State Lumber company, a corporation against Fred L. Clute, duly attested the 28th day of December, 1917, I have levied up the said Fred L. Clute in and to the following described property, situated in Twin Falls county, Idaho, to-wit: Southwest quarter (SW 1/4) of the Southeast quarter (SE 1/4) of Section Nine (9), Township Nine (9) South, Range Fifteen (15) East of the Boise Meridian, Twin Falls county, Idaho. Notice is hereby given, that on the 11th day of February, 1918, at 10 o'clock a. m. of said day, at the front of the court house, City of Twin Falls, county of Twin Falls, state of Idaho, I will sell all of the right, title and interest of the said Fred L. Clute in and to the said above described property, at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, lawful money of the United States or so much of it as may be necessary to satisfy execution and all costs. Given under my hand, this 9th day of January, 1918. FRANK M. KENDALL, Sheriff of Twin Falls county, Idaho. 1-15-22-23-24.

Investment Opportunity An active lake manufacturing corporation needs additional capital. A limited amount of treasury stock to be sold at this time to enlarge the growing industry. An especially excellent opportunity for an investor who would care to affiliate with the company as an active way as well as financial. Full particulars upon request. Dept. 111, Lake of the Boise Meridian, Twin Falls, Idaho.

ROBT. INGERSOLL THE GREATEST AGONISTIC WORLD HAS EVER KNOWN BARD. "I THINK THERE IS NO GOD" WE SAY THERE IS A GOD AND CAN PROVE IT SEE THERE IS NO HEREAFTER THERE IS NO ETERNITY BELIEVE In Seven Reels THERE IS PATHOS, THRILLS GALORE AND HUNDREDS OF INTENSELY INTERESTING MOMENTS IN "I BELIEVE" AND IN WRITING IT THE AUTHOR, GEO. LOANE TUCKER, FURNISHED A SUFFICIENTLY LARGE DASH OF COMEDY TO ALLEVIATE THE TENSENESS OF THE SERIES OF STRONG SITUATIONS. SLOWLY THE MAN WHO WAS DEAD RAISED HIS HEAD, SLOWLY THE MAN WHO HAD BEEN INTO THE GREAT UNKNOWN LOOKED ABOUT HIM. BUT HIS EYES—THEY LOOKED INTO HIS EYES AND WHAT THEY SAW THERE FROZE THEIR VERY BLOOD.

LAVERING THEATRE Friday and Saturday, Feb. 1-2 PRICES: NIGHT, 15 CENTS AND 35 CENTS; MATINEE, 10 CENTS & 25 CENTS

CONCENTRATE YOUR MONEY EFFORTS

Get the aggressive power of this institution behind your financial plans. Seek the constructive advice and enlist the helpfulness of its staff of experienced bankers. We invite your business and personal checking accounts.

TWIN FALLS BANK & TRUST COMPANY

TWIN FALLS BANK & TRUST COMPANY

BAKER HITS BACK HARD

(Continued From Page 3)

Instantly report to me that I may search out the blame."

Mr. Chairman, you made an address in the senate. It was at the conclusion of the investigations of two divisions of the war department, the ordnance and the inspectors. In that investigation some shortcomings and delays were brought to the attention of the committee.

"The heads of these two departments were in the midst of a great undertaking and it may not be unfair to say the findings and investigation assumed a disproportionate aspect in relation to what has been going on and what has been done."

"I have no doubt that the tendency toward the feeling that we have fallen down is the great impatience of the American people," said Secretary Baker. "You and I want to feel that our country is great and strong and can hit like a man at our adversaries."

"There's always at the beginning of a great undertaking like this a search to find if there is anything we can do, if there are shortcomings or delays, in so great an undertaking it is impossible not to find them."

"Our effort is to strengthen those weaknesses to arouse confidence and to make our enemies feel the strength of our arms."

"I have no bias in favor of individuals. The issue is far too large for favoritism." Secretary Baker declared.

"I want it understood that the appearance of any of us in the casualty list this morning is negligible to the success of our undertaking."

"I am not here to defend or deny mistakes. Those things have happened and where they have happened we have attempted to remedy them."

He asked the committee to ask him any questions it wished and to go into every phase of the war department's work.

Mr. Baker went first into the reported neglect of sick patients and the inhuman treatment of dead soldiers in the training camps. He referred to the letters read to the senate by Senator Chamberlain last Thursday. He declared that he showed every instinct of indignation and resentment in him.

"I wanted and I want now, to find out who was guilty of such inhuman treatment in order to punish them," he said with vigor. He added that Senator Chamberlain had promised to give him the names of the authors of the letters.

Secretary Baker declared that considering the number of men under arms the number of casualties of this kind had been relatively small, "not more than a dozen and half."

"In each instance they have been reported to congress," he said. "Where it has been shown that the human element has broken down, the inspector general has been instructed not to take steps relative to the evil, but punitive where fault lay."

Many of the complaints, he said, were shown to be groundless upon investigation. In one case he said, the body of a soldier killed at the flying field at Toronto, had been sent home naked. Investigation showed the camp under the command of a major of the royal British flying corps. Orders were given at once, the secretary said, to detail an American officer to the camp for neglecting a patient.

Secretary Baker insisted that he tried to be entirely frank in his previous testimony.

"I find the impression exists that I was fawning," he said. "I regret that I am here now with no hurriedly gathered data. I am here to make a complete statement."

Secretary Baker spoke almost without interruption for the part of the members of the committee. He practiced the medical corps highly.

"It is like doctors' exist everywhere else in the world," he said. "The sickness in the camps has been combated in the most effective manner known to science. The fact is, however, that there never yet been an army assembled and none can be where men are not brought in who have been

government. He declared that the proposal for France to supply Pershing's army with artillery originally came from the officials of the French government.

The secretary told the committee that the movement of the troops in large numbers to France was not in serious contemplation as late as July last.

"The question of clothing was next taken up. It is perfectly true that the supply of clothing was inadequate," he said. "Our initial needs have been met, however. The question of waiting until all men could be clothed had been brought up, and said the responsibility for calling out the men rested with him."

"It takes somewhere between nine and twelve months to train men," the secretary said. "I do not know how rapidly we can send men. I know how many we have sent and I know how many we plan to send, but I do not know what tomorrow there might come a call to double the rate at which we are sending men. There are now sixteen national camps and sixteen national army contingents filled with men ready to go."

"I am revealing no secret when I say that the crux of the whole problem is 'concrete,'" he said. "Everything we can get on the other side without disadvantage to our allies we should get there."

Secretary Baker told the committee that when the House mission was in Europe the military experts of both Great Britain and France agreed that they should be ready to supply the army.

General Joffre and his associates as well as all our own military men, brought confident and positive assurances that they could supply the army to supply us with ordnance but that we are actually to maintain their organization in consuming their supplies."

"Did the offer to supply us come from the British and French governments?" asked Senator Myers, of Montana.

"It came first from the French and then the British," answered the secretary.

Mr. Baker gave figures showing that in January the United States army got 620 seven-fifty-millimeter guns from France and would make 84 in this country. In April, he said, 221 would be obtained from France and 73 would be made in America.

American production would increase steadily during this year. In December of this year, the American production of "76s" would reach 433.

"It is but fair to say that the American army in France large as it is now and large as it may soon be, will be provided with all the artillery they need and as rapidly as it can be made in this country."

"I have sacrificed something for that," he said. "I have sacrificed the health of many of our soldiers. I have not intended to sacrifice the comforts of any soldier, but I have intended that they should be ready when the call comes. They should have food, equipment or responsibility if the call had come and they were still at home waiting for the call."

"There is no shortage interfering with the comfort of the men, he declared.

"When he resumed his testimony after the luncheon recess, Secretary Baker read a statement he had just received from General Wheeler about that production in the United States.

General Wheeler said that the manufacturing of 75 millimeter and three-inch shells had increased about fifty per cent since the war began. The production of shells above that calibre had increased about 25 per cent. General Wheeler's report showed:

THE OLD SAILOR AND THE RECRUIT

ON SHIPBOARD YOU GOT TO BE NEAT! GIVE UP YOUR CUT AND UP THE SHIP.

AND THEN YOU DON'T MUSS UP YOUR FACE WITH A BIG WAD, EITHER.

THAT'S THE IDEA—A SATISFYING AND CLEAN CHEW!

Falls, county of Twin Falls, state of Idaho, I will sell all of the right title and interest of the said W. H. Long in and to the above described property, at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, lawful money, in the United States, or to such of it as may be necessary to satisfy said execution and all costs.

GIVEN under my hand, this 9th day of January, 1918.

FRANK M. KENDALL,
Sheriff of Twin Falls county, Idaho.
1-16-22-29; 2-5.

ORDINANCE NO. 221

An ordinance regulating the sale, vending, delivery and disposition of milk and cream within the limits of the city of Twin Falls, Idaho.

Be it ordained by the mayor and the council of the city of Twin Falls, Idaho, as follows:

Section 1. It shall be unlawful for any person, or persons, institution, association or corporation to sell, vend, furnish, give away, deliver, or in any way dispose of, within the limits of the city of Twin Falls, Idaho, milk or cream, intended for domestic or family use, which milk or cream has been derived and obtained, in whole or in part, from a cow or cows suffering from or afflicted by the disease or illness commonly known and designated as tuberculosis.

Section 2. It shall be unlawful for any person or persons, institution, association, or corporation to sell, offer for sale, vend, furnish, give away, deliver, or in any way dispose of, or cause to be sold, offered for sale, vend, furnished, given away, delivered, or in any way disposed of, any milk or cream intended for domestic or family use within the limits of the city of Twin Falls, Idaho, which milk or cream, in whole or in part, has been derived or obtained from a cow or cows that have not been tested by a duly licensed veterinarian for the disease commonly known and designated as tuberculosis, within six months immediately prior to the time of their offer for sale, vending, furnishing, giving away, delivery or disposition.

Section 3. Any person, or persons, institution, association, or corporation, violating any of the terms or conditions of this ordinance shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not less than Ten (\$10.00) Dollars nor more than One Hundred (\$100.00) Dollars.

Section 4. This ordinance shall be in full force and effect 30 days after its passage, approval, and publication. Passed by the council of the city of Twin Falls, Idaho, this 21st day of January, 1918.

Approved by the mayor of the city of Twin Falls, Idaho, this 21st day of January, 1918.

F. F. BACKEN, Mayor.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Hailley, Idaho, January 25, 1918.

Notice is hereby given that Sara Hershey, of Murfreesboro, Idaho, who, on May 21, 1916, made Homestead Entry, Serial No. 017533, for 2 1/2 NW 1/4 SW 1/4, Section 31, Township 1 S, Range 20 East, Boise Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final three-year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before C. C. Higgins, U. S. Commissioner, at Twin Falls, Idaho, on the 26th day of March, 1918.

Claimant names as witnesses: Arthur Hutchinson, Ray Pettigrove, John R. Olmstead, and A. J. Hutchings.

BEN R. GRAY, Register.

1-29-31; 2-6-7-12-14-19-21-26.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Hailley, Idaho, January 25, 1918.

Notice is hereby given that Herbert C. Hanson, of Eden, Idaho, who, on December 11, 1918, made Homestead Entry, Serial No. 021232, for SE 1/4 NE 1/4, Section 20, Township 9 South, Range 20 East, Boise Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make commutation proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before A. C. De May, U. S. Commissioner, at Rupert, Idaho, on the 29th day of March, 1918.

Claimant names as witnesses: Art J. Huttig, Dwight Terry, John Johanson and James C. Knott, all of Eden, Idaho.

BEN R. GRAY, Register.

1-29-31; 2-6-7-12-14-19-21-26.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Hailley, Idaho, January 25, 1918.

Notice is hereby given that Sara Hershey, of Murfreesboro, Idaho, who, on May 21, 1916, made Homestead Entry, Serial No. 017533, for 2 1/2 NW 1/4 SW 1/4, Section 31, Township 1 S, Range 20 East, Boise Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final three-year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before C. C. Higgins, U. S. Commissioner, at Twin Falls, Idaho, on the 26th day of March, 1918.

Claimant names as witnesses: Arthur Hutchinson, Ray Pettigrove, John R. Olmstead, and A. J. Hutchings.

BEN R. GRAY, Register.

1-29-31; 2-6-7-12-14-19-21-26.

Registers Are Given Instructions

No fees Are to be Charged or Accepted of Registrants in Administering Oaths.

Office of United States Marshal, Boise, Id., Jan. 24, 1918.

Dear Sir:

Telegraphic instructions received from the attorney general at Washington, D. C., request that I ask you to publish the enclosed notice.

Respectfully,
T. E. MARTIN,
U. S. Marshal.

NOTICE TO REGISTRANTS AND REGISTRARS

All registrants officers are reminded that many registrants will need assistance and advice in filling out their registration forms if they are requested to aid such persons in every proper way. Registrants are not to be treated as persons of evil disposition, and the registration officers are urged to deal with them in a courteous and friendly manner.

No fees are to be charged or gratuities accepted from registrants by registration officers for administering oaths, or for any other reason.

LEGAL PUBLICATIONS

NOTICE OF SHERIFF'S SALE

By virtue of an execution in my hands, issued out of the district court of the state of Idaho, in and for the county of Twin Falls, in the suit of G. S. Sommers company, a corporation, against W. H. Long, duly filed and returned on the 25th day of December, 1917, I have levied upon all the right title and interest of the said W. H. Long in and to the following described premises situated in Twin Falls county, Idaho, viz:

Northeast quarter (NE 1/4) of the Southwest quarter (SW 1/4) and the Southwest quarter (SW 1/4) and the Southeast quarter (SE 1/4) of the Southwest quarter (SW 1/4) of Section 20 (2) Township Fifteen (15) South, Range Twenty (20) East, of the Boise Meridian, Twin Falls county, Idaho.

Notice is hereby given, that on the 11th day of February, 1918, at 11 o'clock a. m. of said day, at the front door of the court house, City of Twin

SMILE, and the World smiles with you, Knock, and you go alone; For the cheerful grin will let you in Where the KICKER is never known. There are no KNOCKERS at the

WEAVER ROOMING HOUSE

for the Guests all smile when shown a sanitary bed in a steam heated room with HOT and COLD water at moderate prices.

H. M. HOLLER, Mgr.

SUMMONS FOR PUBLICATION

In the Probate court of Twin Falls county of the state of Idaho.

C. E. Lind, doing business as Lind Auto company, plaintiff, vs. W. W. Donno and A. L. Elarton, a co-partnership doing business under the firm name and style of Donno & Elarton, defendants.

Summons for publication.

The state of Idaho sends greetings

80 ACRES

All good land and in high state of cultivation. All fenced and cross woven wire, good buildings, electric lights and power. 4 1/2 miles southeast of Buhl, HARD SURFACED ROAD WILL BE BUILT TO PLACE THIS YEAR.

Price \$225 per acre, 6 to 8 thousand dollars cash, balance reasonable.

RIPLEY & TIMM, The Real-Estaters

Filer, Idaho

Transfer & Garbage Hauled at Reasonable Prices.

Food Conservation

TWIN FALLS MERCANTILE CO.

You will notice food conservation requests in the newspapers from time to time. Any time these requests appear you will know that this store is co-operating with these requests and that we deem this sufficient notice with regard to those requests.

The public likes our method of plain pricing. We invite you to join the many that are making this their headquarters for grocery buying.

Special for This Week

- 5 bars Flake White Soap... 25c, 5 bars Crystal White Soap... 25c, 5 bars White Borax Naphtha... 25c, 1 lb. Elk Baking Powder... 20c, 3 pgs. Tryphon (Just Like Jelly)... 25c, 1 lb. Hill's Blue Can Coffee... 35c, 1 pkg. Comb Honey, 20; 2 for 35c, 1 package Mother's Wheat Hearts... 25c, 1 doz. case eggs... 30c, 1 lb. can Fountain Salmon... 25c, 1 can Standard Corn... 13c, 1 can Tomatoes... 15c

TWIN FALLS MERCANTILE CO. C. J. McCOORMICK, Prop.

Cheaper Fuel

BURN HYDRO-CARBON GAS FOR COOKING AND HEATING

Generated from Kerosene—common coal oil. The cheapest and most efficient fuel known to practical science.

FAMOUS DOMESTIC GAS MAKER

Which can be installed in any cooking stove or range in 30 minutes without dismantling stove for either wood or coal.

FREE DEMONSTRATION AT 232 SOUTH MAIN CALL IN AND SEE FOR YOURSELF

SAFETY PLUS COURTEOUS-LIBERAL TREATMENT

Every Dollar

DEPOSITED WITH US IS SAFEGUARDED BY APPROVED AND UP-TO-DATE METHODS.

EVERY PATRON OF THIS BANK IS ACCORDED COURTEOUS TREATMENT AND THE MOST LIBERAL TERMS CONSISTENT WITH SOUND BANKING PRACTICE.

IF YOU ARE LOOKING FOR SAFETY AND SERVICE IN A BANKING CONNECTION START AN ACCOUNT WITH US.



FORVIS T. ANDERSON, Editor

Pertinent Questions and Communications Invited

THE RELATION OF THE COMMUNITY TO THE MARKET

Our last paper discussed the question of soil and its relation to the making of a good community. This week we want to see the relation of the market to the making of a good community. Does the nearness to or distance from market seriously affect for good or evil a rural community? There may be those who think it makes little difference how far a community is located from a great trade center but they are mistaken. It doesn't seem to be because he has never thought the issue through. There is hardly a rural community welfare which is not affected by it.

We shall speak first of the economic aspect. The farmer is a producer. Together with his labor and land and capital he is able to produce the food-stuffs of the world, and much of the raw material out of which is created much more of the wealth of the world. The farmer is the greatest creator of wealth in the world. But there is more necessary than the mere production of the foodstuffs of the world. The fifteen hundred millions of the earth's inhabitants are not contented merely with the surface of the earth. There are comparatively very small areas upon each of which is concentrated several millions of people. And there are other comparatively very small areas upon which no one lives or upon which very few live. These are the cities. In certain respects, because of soil and climate, certain crops can be grown abundantly. In some places, such as the fruit crops, cannot be grown at all. Now, these facts make necessary transportation TO and FROM the products of the different centers of production in the great centers of population the products of the more sparsely settled regions. And transportation is expensive. The farther the greater the distance of a farm or of a community of farmers from a center of population where their products would normally be consumed, the less they will receive for their products. This has always been so, theoretically and upon the whole, actually. But the American farmer has been able to recognize it more distinctly within the last few months. When the price of wheat was fixed by our government at two dollars a bushel, with Chicago as the point from which to reckon, it meant that every farmer who lived far enough Chicago to deliver in person his own wheat would get two dollars a bushel for it. But the farmer in Idaho who could not deliver his wheat in person gets only about one dollar eighty cents per bushel. The difference between these two prices represents the economic difference between Idaho grow wheat and Illinois wheat. There may be certain other compensating advantages, owing to a farm and in producing wheat in Idaho over those in Illinois but they do not make the wheat itself bring the same price in Chicago, which it would bring in Chicago.

The economic effect of the distance of a community from a town or city where marketing facilities are available for reflects itself nowhere more than in the values of land. In fact, a much more inferior piece of land will bring a larger price if it is near a city than a much better piece would bring far removed.

But the economic effect is not the only thing to be considered. There are other goods than the merely economic. Usually those communities which are farthest removed from the centers of population are the most poorly equipped with schools and churches and those other social agencies for making life most worth while. If a rural community is situated near a great city it unquestionably has certain cultural advantages because of its location which one does not have which is far removed. The writer once lived in a rural community between a great city on one side and a smaller city on the other. All those cultural advantages so necessary in giving one a well rounded life were to be had in the minimum cost. And at the same time was enjoyed all those other advantages which are peculiar to rural communities.

Now, in all that I have been saying there is one inference which is inevitable to draw. The land is indebted to the country, and the country is indebted to the city. As we have pointed out, the city and the country are dependent on the one upon the other. The country has certain things which the city must have if it exists at all. The city has certain things which the country must have or make use of if it is to fully realize the best of which it is capable. Both should be willing to recognize this fundamental social fact and act accordingly. But some one asks how this mutual dependence is to be recognized. Neither must try to live in isolation. The city must be recognized as a place from which to draw the necessary things which the country owes the city no obligation. The city owes the country something and ought to stand ready always to render the country whatever services it may be able to give. And the country owes the city something, and in like manner ought to stand ready to co-operate with the city whenever and wherever possible. For instance, the farm bureau or farmers' organization and the commercial club can greatly to the advantage of the other work on a nearly every proposition for the betterment of the whole country. Good roads furnish an illustration of what I mean. It is true there is no one thing which affects both the city and the country quite so equally as the good transportation problem has there. There is little doubt that if the representatives of the farmers' organizations and representatives of the commercial club could together work out a program for building up the roads in every part of the country in a just, equitable way that the program would carry to the greater good of the country and the benefit of the roads would bring even the most remote sections of the county within close proximity to the city and the city of the fact that the great majority of people living in the country now have automobiles or other means of travel, good roads would put almost every town in the county within coming and going distance of at least some high grade road, and the roads would give twenty-five miles is no greater distance than three miles with the means of travel, and the roads at the command of our fathers. In other words, the ingenuity of man through invention and foresight has so shortened the distance until we are coming to think of the world itself as a great neighborhood. There was a time when the market of wheat was given to your farm depended upon the demands of the local market. You sold to the world market. You were a dealer in wheat. You were quoted on grain, cotton, cattle, poultry and every thing else which you have to sell. There was a time when it did not matter what the New York or Chicago market was, it didn't affect Idaho prices on cattle, wool or grain. The cost of delivery of these articles to those markets was too great. With the coming of transcontinental railroads and their branch lines, our western communities have been connected up with the eastern markets. To state it in another way, our western communities have been brought nearer to the eastern markets. This has affected every phase of western life, and it has affected our lives. But it will remain true that the people of every section should co-operate with each other in building up their own and their branch lines, our western communities, the adjacent country of every trade center will rise or fall with that trade center. Whatever helps our marketing place helps your community and you. Whatever injures your community injures you.

New Home Card on Conservation

Follow Up Promptly On The Issuance Of President Wilson Proclamation Regarding Food.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—Following President Wilson's proclamation calling on American citizens to conserve foodstuffs, the federal food commission today began distribution of the new home cards. They are labeled "Food Conservation" and are to be used in every household to help win this war and why you should do it.

"Our problem," says the card, "is to feed the allies and our own soldiers abroad by sending them as much food as we can of the most concentrated nutritive value in the least shipping space. These foods are wheat, beef, pork, butter and sugar. "Our solution is to eat less of these and as little of all foods as will sustain our strength. All saving counts for victory. "The food administration asks every loyal American to help the war by maintaining rigidly as a minimum of saving, the following program: "Have two wheatless days, Mondays and Wednesdays of each week, and one wheatless meal in every day. "Have one meatless day, Tuesday, in every week and one meatless meal in every day. No porkless days, Tuesday and Saturday, in every week. "Make every day a fat-saving day. "Make every day a sugar saving day. "Use fruit, vegetables and potatoes abundantly. "Use milk wisely. "Anyone buying and holding a larger supply of food now than in peace time, except foods now being produced by foodstuffs is helping to defeat the food administration in its attempt to secure a just distribution of food and the establishment of fair prices. The food hoarder is working against the common good and even against the very safety of the country. It is every citizen's duty to be both selfish and unselfish; the government is protecting the food supply of its people. "Remember in little things is the foundation of the national strength. Disloyalty in little things gives aid to the enemy. Keep this pledge: "The following is the proclamation: "A PROCLAMATION "Whereas the war has contributed to create the necessity for a more intensive effort on the part of our people to save food in order that we may supply our associates in the war with the sustenance vitally necessary to them in these days of privation and stress. The reduced productivity of Europe because of the large diversion of man power to the war, the partial failure of harvests and the elimination of the more distant markets for foodstuffs through the destruction of shipping, places the burden of their subsistence very largely on our shoulders. "The food administration has formu-

Follow Up Promptly On The Issuance Of President Wilson Proclamation Regarding Food.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—Following President Wilson's proclamation calling on American citizens to conserve foodstuffs, the federal food commission today began distribution of the new home cards. They are labeled "Food Conservation" and are to be used in every household to help win this war and why you should do it.

"Our problem," says the card, "is to feed the allies and our own soldiers abroad by sending them as much food as we can of the most concentrated nutritive value in the least shipping space. These foods are wheat, beef, pork, butter and sugar. "Our solution is to eat less of these and as little of all foods as will sustain our strength. All saving counts for victory. "The food administration asks every loyal American to help the war by maintaining rigidly as a minimum of saving, the following program: "Have two wheatless days, Mondays and Wednesdays of each week, and one wheatless meal in every day. "Have one meatless day, Tuesday, in every week and one meatless meal in every day. No porkless days, Tuesday and Saturday, in every week. "Make every day a fat-saving day. "Make every day a sugar saving day. "Use fruit, vegetables and potatoes abundantly. "Use milk wisely. "Anyone buying and holding a larger supply of food now than in peace time, except foods now being produced by foodstuffs is helping to defeat the food administration in its attempt to secure a just distribution of food and the establishment of fair prices. The food hoarder is working against the common good and even against the very safety of the country. It is every citizen's duty to be both selfish and unselfish; the government is protecting the food supply of its people. "Remember in little things is the foundation of the national strength. Disloyalty in little things gives aid to the enemy. Keep this pledge: "The following is the proclamation: "A PROCLAMATION "Whereas the war has contributed to create the necessity for a more intensive effort on the part of our people to save food in order that we may supply our associates in the war with the sustenance vitally necessary to them in these days of privation and stress. The reduced productivity of Europe because of the large diversion of man power to the war, the partial failure of harvests and the elimination of the more distant markets for foodstuffs through the destruction of shipping, places the burden of their subsistence very largely on our shoulders. "The food administration has formu-

Mixture of Cereals

To provide sufficient "brave" food, homes, public dining places, dealers and retailers should purchase potatoes by bulk per cent. All makers of bread and rolls to 80 per cent of their purchases of wheat products for home preparation in at most. For every 100 lbs. of wheat flour, when buying bread, should purchase mixed cereal breads from the bakers.

In order that consumption may be most exact to this extent, Monday and Wednesday should be observed as wheatless days each week, and one meal each day should be observed as a wheatless meal. Tuesday should be observed as meatless day in each week, and one meatless meal should be observed in each day; while in addition, Saturday in each week should further be observed as a day upon which there should be no consumption of pork products.

A continued economy in the use of sugar will be necessary until late in the year. It is imperative that all waste and unnecessary consumption of all sorts of foodstuffs should be rigidly eliminated. Elimination of Waste The maintenance of the health and strength of our own people is vitally necessary at this time, and there should be no dangerous restriction of the food supply, but the elimination of every sort of waste and the substitution of other commodities of which we have no standard supplies for those which we need to save, will in no way impair the strength of our people and will enable us to meet one of the most pressing obligations of the war. I, therefore, in the national interest, take the liberty of calling upon every loyal American to fully heed the suggestions which are being circulated by the food administration and of begging that they be followed. I am confident that the great body of our women who have labored so loyally in co-operation with the food administration for the success of our conservation will strengthen on their efforts and will take it as a part of their burden in this period of national service to see that the above suggestions are observed throughout this land. WOODROW WILSON.

ACHIEVES TRIUMPH IN "THE DEVIL STONE"

Before audiences that taxed the capacity of the theatre at every presentation, "The Devil Stone," an Arterak picture, featuring Geraldine Farrar, was given its premier presentation at the Rialto Theatre, New York, on December 16. The picture with its powerful theme, its artistic effects and capable players, made an instantaneous hit with press and public. The production was made by Cecil B. De Mille. Excerpts from leading newspaper reviews are as follows: "Herald—The play has an atmosphere of mystery and suspense as that it may be truly called exciting. "The

ORPHEUM THEATRE TUESDAY MATINEE AND NIGHT "THE OLD FOLKS AT HOME" A Wonderful 5-part Production Starring SIR HERBERT TREE The Famous English Actor And this play is one you'll surely remember. A strong vital story that is built around one of the biggest themes—the love of parents for their children—it touches the heart strings of parents and children alike and is written by the well known American author Rupert Hughes. "HIS RAPID RAISE" 2-part comedy of laughs and thrills in conjunction with vaudeville acts. COMING WEDNESDAY ONE DAY ONLY, MARY MILES MINTER IN A 5-PART ROMANCE ENTITLED "The Mate of The Sally-Ann" SHE WAS A CHILD BROUGHT UP BY AN OLD SEA CAPTAIN AND NEVER ALLOWED TO MINGLE WITH OTHER PEOPLE. ONE OF THE GREATEST DOG ACTORS ON THE SCREEN SHARES THE HONORS WITH THE STAR IN THIS SPLENDID FEATURE. ON SAME SHOW CHAS. CHAPLIN IN A POPULAR RE-ISSUE ENTITLED "The Fool Walker" A COMEDY RIOT FROM START TO FINISH. COMING SOON MARY GARDEN IN THAS THE WONDERFUL GREEK CLASSIC. SPECIAL ORCHESTRA MUSIC FOR THE PICTURES.