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# TWIN FALLS TIMES

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TWIN FALLS, IDAHO.

MONDAY, MAY 27, 1918

## Great Battle Rages Along the Aisne as Boches Resume Drive on Allied Lines

### AMERICAN INFANTRYMAN HAS GREAT ADVANTAGE IN BATTLE

WASHINGTON, May 27.—The American infantryman is able to smash enemy assaults of vastly superior numbers because he is equipped to carry a 100 more rounds of ammunition than his German opponent, the chief of ordnance announced in an interest bulletin issued today. This is accomplished by the use of web belts, which are lighter than those of other types and contain more cartridge chambers, enabling the wearer to keep up a steady fire of forty rounds a minute for five minutes. And with the new modified Enfield, it is stated, the American troops will be able to maintain even a greater intensity of fire.

### FEINT-BELIEVED OBJECT OF THE GERMAN DRIVE

U. S. MILITARY EXPERTS DOUBT INTENTION TO MAKE EFFORT NOW

### Thought to be "Feeling Out" Movement

Confident That Lines Will Hold—Great Attack Expected in June Developments on Italian Front Perturb Assault There.

WASHINGTON, May 27.—Military experts here were inclined today to look upon the new German drive in the Rheims-Soissons and the Loivre-Voormezele districts as in the nature of a feint, rather than as a purely tactical move. The German drive, which started May 20, has been a growing front, but the next big blow would come there. It is known that Germany has sent large numbers of shock troops to assist the Austrians and that the German general staff has sent entire Scandinavian newspaper companies to watch developments there. It is suspected everywhere here that the German drive is a "feeling out" movement, designed to test the strength of the allied lines and to prepare for a series of battering offensives first at one point and then at another.

### Italian Tonal Sector Under a Heavy Fire

Astro-Germans Assail the Lines at Different Places But Lose Strip of Chances of Belle.

ROME, May 27.—There has been particularly heavy artillery firing in the sector of Tonalto, on the lower slope of the Alps, where the Italian army is fighting the Austrians.

German aircraft attacked with machine gun fire and grenades, but without accomplishing any results. There were skirmishes between reconnaissance parties.

Allied airmen poured machine gun fire down upon enemy troops, batteries and communications in the Asiago valley and along the Piave valley.

King Victor sent a message to his troops, saying: "Victory will not be long delayed."

Austria has begun to strip the districts of Italy, Boches in the land and the five Italian divisions out of the populace who protested were shot.

CLEMENCEAU VISITS FOCH

PARIS, May 27.—Premier Clemenceau returned from the front last night after having conferred with General Foch, the allied generalissimo.

### RUSSIA HOLDS THE BESSARABIA RUSS PROVINCE

DECLINES TO YIELD TO THE PROTERRS OF THE UKRAINIANS

### Wilson Demands a New Revenue Law

President Asks Congress to Act Promptly in the Interest of the Country's Welfare.

John Edwin Davis, chief of the War Relocation Administration, said today that the government is unable to meet the needs of the treasury and asked that the government should take steps to increase the revenue.

The official information reaching the government indicates that the German drive, which started today, may be the real thing.

"I have added a word, gentlemen," the president said today, "and I want to say that the expected drive on the western front has apparently begun."

"I am sure that the expected drive on the western front has apparently begun. You can realize how that, according to the executive order, and how it seemed to strengthen the purpose which I have tried to express in these lines."

"I have admired the work of this session. The way in which the two houses of the congress have cooperated in the executive work has been a source of admiration and it is in my spirit of admiration, day after day, that only my remembrance of the present law and the enormous obligations that I have ventured to come to you today."

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### ENTIRE FRONT RHEIMS TO PINON FOREST ATTACKED BY GERMANS

Tremendous Assault Made at the Same Time in Flanders Near Loivre Where French Must Bear Brunt of Fighting—Britons and Gaul Defending the Aisne Positions—Austrian Army Prepares to Attack in Italy on a Vast Scale—Long Distance Bombardment of Paris Resumed—Americans at Apremont Subject to Artillery Attack.

PARIS, May 27.—A great battle is in progress north of the Aisne river and north of Rheims, following the delivery of the Aisne forest, said the official communique today.

During the latter part of the night, after a bombardment of extreme intensity, the Germans delivered assaults between those two points.

The French and British are resisting with their usual valor. The battle is progressing.

Pinon forest lies between seven and eight miles northeast of Soissons, in the district southwest of the German fortresses of Laon.

A local German attack in the sector of the forest of Apremont was repulsed.

There was much artillery activity. American troops are holding part of the line on the Woivre plain in the vicinity of Apremont. Recently the Americans engaged in a hot combat with the Germans around Apremont.

The long range bombardment of Paris, with German long range cannon, was resumed at 6:35 o'clock this morning. After a discontinuance of two weeks following its disturbance by French cannon.

LONDON, May 27.—Preceded by a bombardment of the utmost violence, the Germans this morning began strong attacks over a wide front between Rheims and the sector of Loivre and Voormezele, the war office announced today.

The war office said that the new attacks were made against the French and British holding the lines in the two zones of combat.

The official announcement by the British office today was the first intimation that British troops were fighting with the French between Rheims and Soissons. Rheims lies in the western part of the Champagne district, seventy miles northeast of Paris. Soissons lies on the Aisne river front about thirty-three miles northeast of Rheims. Loivre and Voormezele are both on the Flanders front, in Belgium, near the German-Belgian frontier. Loivre was recaptured from the Germans by the French recently.

WAR SITUATION TODAY (Frank Charlton, I. N. S. Cable Editor)

The Germans have broken loose again on the western battle front.

After a lull of a month in big scale infantry operations the German suddenly switched their offensive operations to the allied battle line lying between the Aisne river and Rheims assailing British and French positions vigorously, on a wide front. At the same time a German blow fell on the northern front (Flanders) and the French positions in the Loivre-Voormezele sector began the scene of heavy German assaults.

The attacks in both theaters of combat began at dawn today and were preceded by bombardments of the utmost intensity.

The German drive between Rheims and Soissons was launched along the Aisne river front, a district which has long been quiet.

Von Hindenburg evidently hoped to take the French by surprise by striking at a point many miles from the Picardy and Flanders battle fields, but there is every evidence that he failed to do so. The presence of British troops in that sector (which was revealed today by the British war office for the first time) showed that General Foch, the allied generalissimo, had anticipated a German effort in that region and had moved British reinforcements southward to help the French meet it.

The German line between Rheims and Soissons lies nearer to Paris than at any other point with the exception of their front in the Noyon-Montdidier sector on the southern flank of the Picardy salient. Rheims is seventy miles northeast of Paris. Soissons, which lies upon the Aisne river, is about fifty-five miles from Paris. The German front in that region bends northwestward from a point north of Rheims, crossing the Aisne river at Berry au Bac. Thence it swings in a northwesterly direction past the heights of the Aisne. (Chemin des Dames sector) passing Soissons some distance to the north.

The Rheims-Soissons sector lies some twenty to thirty miles north of the Aisne river, where the Germans received their first decisive defeat in the war.

When Paris was saved and the German hordes of von Hindenburg were sent rolling back to positions on the Aisne river. The French have been compelled to bear the brunt of the new German pressure on the Flanders front. They held Loivre, which was

### RUMANIA HOLDS THE BESSARABIA RUSS PROVINCE

DECLINES TO YIELD TO THE PROTERRS OF THE UKRAINIANS

OSCEA, May 27.—Participating in Prague for Central Powers Out Economic Alliance to Turks and Bulgars.

OSCEA, May 27.—Answering the Ukrainian protest against the annexation of the Russian province of Bessarabia, Rumania has notified the Ukrainian government, at Kiev, that Bessarabia "will not be the subject of any negotiations."

The central empire consented to the renunciation of Bessarabia to Rumania during the eastern peace war.

LONDON, May 27.—Half of the population of Turkey are said to be starving, according to a Constantinople dispatch to the British press. It is said that 19 a pound and other foodstuffs are equally high. Armenian and Syrian girls are being sold into slavery as their masters cannot support them.

ZURICH, May 27.—Owing to the shortage of lead and copper throughout the central empire, the German military authorities have ordered the breaking-up of all machinery now in use at Wuerzburg for making cloth, according to advice received here today. The metal will be used in the manufacture of munitions of war.

GENEVA, May 27.—Eight hundred Czechs are reported to have been arrested at Prague (Bohemia) as a result of the conditions there today. A dispatch received here today said that conditions were normal again.

International News Service dispatches last week told of an uprising in which thousands of persons participated in the city of Prague, shouting "Viva Wilson."

ZURICH, May 27.—Owing to the military and economic alliance with the central powers is shortly to be extended to Turkey and Bulgaria, according to the newspaper Nyoner Nachrichten of Munich. It added that negotiations would be commenced soon.

LONDON, May 27.—A counter revolution has broken out at Odessa, Crimea, said an Amsterdam dispatch to the Times, quoting the German socialist newspaper Vorwaerts, at Berlin.

The Socialist drama at Odessa has been dissolved.

HANDY PAY SOCIAL CALL BUT DEPART WITH 600

CHICAGO, Ill., May 27.—Two armed bandits here made a social call at the residence of a wealthy Chicagoan, but they departed peacefully with Miss Cora Stewart and Mrs. Walter Applegate, employes, parading their conversation with minutes of revolvers.

After a stay of several minutes they departed, taking about \$500 and had been in the cash drawer.

## PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT RATES SENT UPWARD

INCREASE ANNOUNCED BY DIRECTOR GENERAL McADOO TODAY

Extra Fare for Those Using Sleepers

Commodity Freight Rates Get General Increase of 25 Per Cent Except Those of Which There Is Heavy Movement.

WASHINGTON, May 27.—Increases in passenger fares to three cents per mile, effective June 10, and general freight rates increases for 1918—now expected to be raised by those increases in rates, according to the United States railroad administration, are expected.

One hundred and ninety-six railroads and all steamships in lake and coastwise trade under federal control are affected.

These sweeping changes to rates were announced today, following the granting railroad employees of the largest wage increase recorded—amounting to \$200,000,000 yearly. The wage increases plus \$100,000,000 additional cost of coal this year and the high price of other railroad materials make higher passenger and freight rates necessary, says the McAdoo. In passenger rates he announces those changes:

The basic fare for one way travel in day coaches will be three cents a mile, with a few exceptions in the sparsely settled regions, where the existing higher rate will continue.

Round trip tourist fares somewhat higher than those now in effect will be established to take into account June 10. Present sleeping car and parlor cars will be required to pay an additional passenger fare of one-half cent a mile. Those traveling in tourist cars an additional charge of one-quarter cent a mile.

Commutation fares are not included in the general increases, but are advanced ten per cent. Non-transferable commutation tickets, purchased before January 1, will be sold without additional charge, to the date of expiration. All commutation tickets bought from today will be honored.

(Continued on page 8)

### Soldier Memorial Observed at Buhl

Service in Memory of George W. Lee Held Yesterday at Buhl Under the Auspices of the Local Old Fellows

Some days ago the wires brought to the TIMES word that the death on May 8, 1918, from wounds received on the battle line in France, of George W. Lee, a Buhl soldier, was being observed at Buhl, this county, on September 18, 1917, where his mother, Mrs. Elias Lee, and one brother, still reside.

At the time of his death, George W. Lee was a member of the order of the Old Fellows, but longed not only to the lower house, but also to the Encampment and the Rebekah lodge, where the services proper for the order of the Old Fellows were held. The Rebekah lodge, under the united auspices of these bodies that the service was held to which representatives of the order of the Old Fellows and the Rebekah lodge were invited.

All the Old Fellows bodies indicated met at the hall of the order of the Old Fellows and marched to the Christian church, where the service proper was held at three o'clock p. m. The program consisted of appropriate music, invocation by Rev. M. Van Feltner, a reading of the Christian church scripture reading by Rev. F. W. Crawford, the reading of the will of the deceased, and a report by the pastor, Rev. A. J. Adams.

BRITISH SHIP SINKS U-BOAT

LONDON, May 27.—The German submarine sunk in the Atlantic off the coast of Newfoundland, was destroyed by a single torpedo from a submerged British submarine, said the dispatch today. The name of the British submarine was not given, but it was 100 miles from Plymouth.

(Continued on page 8)



### Inhuman Gothas Promise Paris They Will Attack School Houses on Their Next Raid

WASHINGTON, May 27.—Papers dropped from the planes promised that next time the Gothas would come in broad daylight and make a try for the schools, writes Marguerite Boyer, a fourteen-year-old French girl in the Belleville Hotel, one of fifteen orphan's refuges and farm schools maintained by a French association and assisted by the American Red Cross. Here is a literal translation of her letter to a former teacher:

"The Gothas visited us Friday night, this time at an unexpected hour—9 o'clock. As I was going up to bed, Mrs. Gavaille, who was writing for me, came downstairs to ask if we had not heard both cannon and sirens. I was not frightened. That night there were thirty-two children in the hotel, three of them tiny babies. I put on my coat and strolled out each bed in the dormitory. 'Get up!' Very sleepy, the children rolled out of their beds and began to dress.

"Everyone shouted, 'Take the bedclothes along!' Suddenly I remembered that I had been told to get some hyposulfite ready, in case of gas bombardment—that is the one thing we really dread. I grabbed two or three dozen towels from the cupboard and snatched the blankets off

might as well do laughing as crying. The only thing I should mind would be if I were terribly mutilated and would have to watch myself die!

"Papers dropped from the planes promised that next time the Gothas would come in broad daylight and make a try for the schools."

"Bombs fell very near us. When one opened the collar door I could see the Gothas in the sky. One bomb fell near the Eglise St. Anserue, where I took my first communion."

### RAISER WILHELM IS INDICTED BY GRAND JURY

SENATORIA, Miss., May 27.—Kaiser Wilhelm, Emperor of Germany, is under indictment in Tate county. He is indicted for bringing on the world war, and the indictment directs that he be brought before the courts of the world. The indictment, returned by the Tate county grand jury, follows:

"State of Mississippi,  
County of Tate.

"The grand jurors of the State of Mississippi, elected, impeached, and charged to inquire in and for the body of Tate county, at the spring term of 1918 of the circuit court thereof, on their oath present that Kaiser Wilhelm, Emperor of Germany, on the day of July, 1914, did unlawfully and maliciously and for the satisfaction of his own personal greed and self aggrandizement, cause to be proclaimed upon civilization the most unnecessary and inexcusable war that history shall ever record; and by his declaration of war as aforesaid, and by the instructions given the German soldiers to practice all manner of brutal atrocities upon the weak as well as the strong, he, the said Kaiser Wilhelm, emperor of Germany, did there and then bring unto himself and the contents and hatred of all God-loving and God-fearing men and women of the entire world and against the peace and dignity of civilization.

### SEEKING ORIGIN OF TRENCH FEVER

Sixty Men Volunteer as Subjects for Experimentation.

### WAS UNKNOWN PRIOR TO WAR

While Disease Disables a Man for From Six to Eight Weeks, It is Not Fatal—Little of Value is Known of Ailment and Microscope Has Not Yet Detected the Organism Which Causes It.

A scientific investigation of "trench fever," the disease which is causing an alarming wastage of man power in the armies, is being conducted by the American Red Cross through medical officers of the American expeditionary force at a British base hospital.

Sixty rolled men, all New Englanders, of the United States military corps volunteered as subjects for experimentation. These men are serving in detachments either as hosts to normal or infected body insects or have received injections of blood taken from soldiers known to be suffering from trench fever.

Trench fever was unknown to the medical profession before the present war, and there is still little information of value in regard to it; the microscope has not yet detected the organism which causes it. But among the British troops at the front it is at the head of the fever and is second in the list of those which cause the greatest wastage. It has caused about one-third of all the sickness in the armies in the field in northern France. One division alone during one year averaged 350 cases a month. Although it disables a soldier for six to eight weeks, it is not fatal and there are no permanent disabilities. But the extended absence of the sufferer makes the disease alarmingly destructive of man power.

Call for Volunteers.

It was with the approval of General Pershing that a call for volunteers for experimentation was made. In transmitting the names of the sixty chosen the division chief surgeon wrote to the chief surgeon of the American expeditionary force: "It is a subject of some pride in this division that practically all of the men of the One Hundred and First, One Hundred and Second and One Hundred and Fourth field hospitals and the One Hundred and First, One Hundred and Second, One Hundred and Third and One Hundred and Fourth ambulance companies volunteered for this service."

In a memorandum sent to General Pershing last December the chief surgeon of the American expeditionary force said there were urgent needs to determine the origin of the disease, and concluded: "The American Red Cross has set aside a sum for research work for determining the cause of these diseases which are producing the greatest wastage in our armies. As trench fever is one of the greatest sources of wastage, this subject is to be taken up first, and the medical department of the army and American Red Cross have been requested to assist the British in these researches."

Trench fever became recognized as a distinct, specific infection during the latter part of 1915 and 1916. While the first cases disabled the patients for only a brief period, the time a soldier is kept away from his command has materially increased in the development of the disease, owing to the many relapses which occur in the majority of cases. In France the fever has occurred particularly in those who have been in the trenches or have cared for the sick in the hospital.

In Two Types.

The fever appears generally in one of two types, either as a short, transient fever lasting for a few days or a week, and frequently followed after a few days by a single short relapse, or as an affection in which there is a series of relapses. The first onset of the fever is sudden, as a rule, and marked by headaches, stiffness, pains in the back and particularly in the legs and a sharp rise in temperature, usually to 102 or 103 degrees. Pain in the shins is a common complaint by patients and is often very distressing. The pulse is usually in the neighborhood of 100. The heart is normal in the early stages of the disease, but disordered action is very common later in severe cases. Medical experts of the British army have demonstrated that it is infection.

As the incubation period of the disease has been known to extend to 22 days, it is not possible at present to announce more than the inauguration of this work.

TWO LIVE ON \$12 A MONTH

Came to Husband, Civil War Veteran.

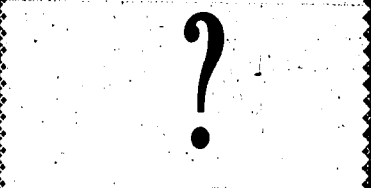
In Form of Pension.

W. J. Daniel city humane officer of Mansfield, Ind., in his report recently discovered on aged man and wife, the former eighty-five years old and the latter seventy-eight, who are living on a piece of \$12 a month which comes to them in the form of a pension. Out of this sum they must pay rent. The man is a veteran of the Civil war. The two said that many prices of necessities because they managed to get along fairly well, but that now they have such difficulty in existing. The humane officer saw to it that they were provided with coal and proper clothing and food. They have no near relatives.

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### CLOSE-UPS IN SPORTSDOM

By Allan Merkley  
(I. N. S. Staff Correspondent)

NEW YORK, May 24.—Manager Lloyd of the Harvard University baseball team, has asked the athletic authorities to bestow the honor of a varsity "I" upon Robert Gross, who has been the moving spirit in preserving athletics during the last year.

Although the varsity "I's" have always been conferred sacred insignia and none of them has been granted to members of the informal teams, it is believed that Gross has earned the honor by his faithful work. With little encouragement and facing odds that would have disheartened most men, he has upheld the honor of the Crimson and kept a semblance of sport alive at the university.

It was felt that his first assertion of his capacities as a leader, when the athletic authorities were about to cancel all plans for football. It was Gross that conceived the idea of an "informal team." The material was short and Gross himself a hockey player instead of a football star, but he soon organized a team. Under this management the Harvard informal finished the season with comparative success.

When the hockey season opened the H. A. A. officials were glad to accept his offer to coach the team instead of paying a high salary for a professional hockey player to handle the men. He was then honored by the appointment to one of the recent positions in the Harvard Athletic committee, being the first hockey man ever placed on this board.

This spring he was elected captain of the baseball team. Gross is now at Camp Devens, Army, Mass., where he is studying for an appointment to a commission in the army.

### KANSAS WAIKENS WILL BE FORCED TO DO FARM WORK

SALINA, Kan., May 27.—Kansas girls, daughters of club women, might just as well get ready to spend some time on Kansas farms this summer. Their mothers said so. Not only are the girls going but their mothers are going also.

At the recent meeting of the State Federation of Women's clubs held here the subject was brought up. Mrs. Catherine Huffman, director-general of the federation, and a well-known club woman of Kansas, announced her intention of going to the farm this summer to work for Mrs. G. O. Garvey, of Topeka, president, announced that she had a daughter with more "pep" than strength. She approved the move and intended to go to the farm, taking her daughter along.

### FEW DRINKS, ESPIONAGE, JAIL—AND INTO ARMY

ALBANY, N. Y., May 27.—John Olson, treasurer of a Lithuanian club, will keep away from saloons for some time to come. Olson came here from Chicago. He has a drink or two and said: "To hell with the United States! I hope they get licked good and plenty!" A policeman saved him. John will be drafted into the army, because an investigation showed he failed to appear before his draft board in the Windy City.

### OIL BOOTLACHS PROUD TO RARE PLACES OR MEN

YAKIMA, Wash., May 27.—"We are proud to release men for active war work and one of our girls who have taken over a shoe blacking stand here. The two young women declare the work is not hard, and although they do not exactly like the name 'bootblack' they are willing to do their share to help with the war. Their stand is liberally patronized."

THE DAILY TWIN FALLS TIMES

Published Every Day Except Sunday by the TIMES PRINTING & PUBLISHING COMPANY, Twin Falls, Idaho

News of the World to the Hour C. L. Longley, General Manager J. D. Whelan, Associate Editor

(Entered at the Twin Falls postoffice as second class matter as a daily publication, April 21, 1918)

The Times is an Independent Democratic newspaper; but it knows no politics as opposed to the most unified and vicious presentation of the war that is possible! There is no Democrat or Republican, caught throwing hardware into the machinery—either with a hand or with a fist. If this be "partisan," we make the most of it!

ROOSEVELT CORROBORATES STATEMENT OF THE TIMES

Had Colonel Roosevelt started out on purpose to confirm the correctness of the estimate of his character and veracity contained in The Times editorial of May 15, he could not have done so more successfully than he did unconsciously in his assault on President Wilson Saturday, based ostensibly on the fact that the International News Service was readmitted to the cables to allied countries last week, through the intention of the administration.

The Times, it will be recalled, cited a long list of specific instances where Colonel Roosevelt had not hesitated to distort statements and to magnanimously represent those whose reputations he desired to injure, in the interest of his own ambitions. The issues involved in the present instance have been discussed from time to time in these columns and need not be repeated, but even though they had not been, a resume of Roosevelt's splotchy would be quite redundant, since the fallacy of his reasoning and the unfairness of his statements must be apparent to anyone who thinks clearly and intelligently and is not misled by noise and superficial humbug. The Times made no statement regarding the value of his statements which it did not concisely repeat in its desire to keep the International News Service out of the use of the cables, when temporarily deprived of such use, Colonel Roosevelt runs true to form. Such "deprivation" would have tended to the formation of a news "trust" under the leadership of the Associated Press. Colonel Roosevelt was always for the tributes in action even when denouncing them in words, and the open denunciation were those that did not enter into the political ambitions of one Theodore Roosevelt, or the ones that "made war feebly" in his behalf.

As explained some time ago, while the International News Service, was deprived of the use of the cables following the production in the editorial columns of some of the Hearst newspapers of allied reverses (which at "war-time" the paper would not create any real interest in France was also suppressed. In effect, Colonel Roosevelt "reasons" thus: Hearst is interested in the International News Service, and because of certain editorial utterances of papers owned by him, that service was temporarily deprived of use of the cables; and because the administration secured the return of the use of such cables, and because the Hearst papers are not entirely interested in the use of such cables, abuse and vilification of President Wilson, as he has indulged in, therefore, the administration is a vile thing, especially when misrepresentations indulged in by my friends are resorted to."

If the American people were not thoroughly familiar with Colonel Roosevelt's tactics, the false insinuations in which he indulges would create most an entirely false picture with the cooperation of the people here in winning the war. But the long line of defeats of the Colonel indicates that the people here have taken his measure. If the statements and parliaments of Europe were to take at face value the exaggerated and provocative assertions of the same gentlemen, it would seriously injure the confidence which they feel in an and temper and necessary prosecution of the war. Fortunately, they are, "wise" to the distinguished etc.

"Mr. Hearst's papers have upheld Secretary Baker," said the Colonel in his original attack on May 11. Since Secretary Baker is an appointee of President Wilson, this is indeed a serious charge.

discarded as some of the Colonel's unwarranted attacks, were really credible, and the Times said so at the time that they were published. But Colonel Roosevelt did not say so at that time, for the Hearst papers had not then taken up the defense of the administration. Of course, the assertion that newspapers are afraid to speak the truth at present is a lie. In cases where the publication of military secrets would militate against the country. On the other hand, when Colonel Roosevelt was president he tried to prosecute the New York World and the Indianapolis News for publishing facts regarding the Panama incident, in times of profound peace and without vestige of law to sustain such action. If the criticism of the entire powers were the real cause of his indignation, he would have done what The Times did, criticized the papers by name immediately. He did not discover the wickedness of the Hearst attitude during the war until the Hearst newspapers called attention to the fact that criticism of the administration by himself and his friends were unopposed by fact.

The Times believes that Colonel Roosevelt's report of the trusts was due to the fact that he is "work" unconsciously through appeals to his egotism and did not spring from conscious corruption: as it believes that wounded vanity makes him see the acts of President Wilson with opaque moral vision. None the less, those who accept his statements without consideration on account of their vehemence are accepting much that is untrue.

Times readers will recall the fact that in the editorial of May 15, among other things, it was shown by both majority and minority reports that charges made by Colonel Roosevelt against the administration were without foundation and that an invitation to come before the committee and testify was declined by the accused and that he intended, in view of the fact it is easy to understand why that persistent Republican critic of the Wilson administration Senator Gallinger of New Hampshire, Republican floor leader expressed the hope Saturday that nothing more would be heard of the matter by the senate. An investigation would exonerate the administration and "make medicine" for the Democratic party, but it would not be worth while making one from a partisan point of view, since the rancor, animus and unfairness of the attack must be manifest to all fair men unblinded by partisanship.

PROFITERS AND TAXES The TIMES hopes and believes that when the next revenue bill is passed by congress a material increase in taxes will be made on war profits and large incomes. At the time that the law now in force was enacted this was declared and it believed it was a just measure, as well, considering the conditions existing in this country, and considering the unscientific methods of levying taxation which had generally prevailed in the United States. It also predicted that when another revenue bill should come up for consideration business would have anticipated an increased rate of taxation on large incomes and that it could be easily levied without any undue disturbance. It required no split of prophesy to make this prediction. Both sides in the debate and leading senators and congressmen of both parties stated that there would be such increase when the next bill should come before congress for consideration. It is now up to the American people to make it clear that they desire to have this promise kept.

It is not true that the tax measure now in force has favored the rich at the expense of the poor. As a whole the contrary is true. It is unscientific in some features and the excess profits provisions were vaguely written so that they required no end of construction and interpretation, and that is not an unusual condition and neither in the matter of collection. Being a new experiment they have not always worked as effectively as they should have done, since it was impossible to forecast just how they would operate in a country where they were an innovation. On these grounds alone they need working over in the light of experience.

Moreover, we would be simply following the policy of the allies in levying a heavy tax on excess profits, as we did, and on incomes and in-

burthances, as we did, and then increasing it after business adjustment. This is what England did. When it is clearly understood that there will be a material increase within a relatively short time, the change can be made without any disturbance in financial circles, such as would prove disastrous to all, and would be a source of consolation and encouragement to the latter.

In a war of this magnitude there must inevitably be considerable profiteering, which it will be impossible to anticipate with the first revenue measure framed for the purpose of prevention. That was true in this case. But this does not justify the assumption that because some have succeeded in evading the law, it was necessarily enacted to enable them to evade it. The exact contrary was the case. The United States is not dominated by profiteers. There are influences at work today that favor to control it after the war is over, and their work is very manifest in the senate and out, but that does not mean that all the rich are in a conspiracy to further such iniquitous principles, or that both houses of congress and the executive are under the thumb of those who wish to make the result of the war redound to their personal profit to the exclusion of all other citizens.

The TIMES trusts that when a new revenue bill is drafted it will receive a careful, sane and intelligent consideration by people of all parties and regardless of party, and from all angles. On the one hand, unsupported statements to the effect that profiteering has been written into the bill should not be accepted at par or at premium. On the other hand, the idea that all interests everywhere were, insisting on bearing the lion's share, and that the measure would therefore require no popular attention, should also be discarded. The bill should be prepared without malice and without desire to play to the galleries for political purposes.

Everyone should bear a share of the increased taxes. Wealth should bear the largest share, because it can afford to do so. This may not be the wholly scientific way of framing the bill, but it is just as good as can be hoped for under present conditions. In calling on congress today to act with due expedition, President Wilson has the country with him.

PLEAS FOR SECTIONALISM Small bore politicians, even in war times, cannot refrain from trying to gain advantage, by appealing to sectionalism. Just now certain ambitious office seekers and certain newspapers throughout the northern states are intimating that the wheat raisers are not getting a fair deal as compared with the cotton raisers, the obvious object being to stir up some feeling against the Democratic party because a majority of its representatives in congress are from the southern states, and the intimation being that, for this reason that section of the country is favored. Of course, the majority of both branches of congress are from the north and would bear the remedy in their hands if the condition were as unjustified. However, a lot of southern Democrats are not on our staff and want to get in by defeating the incumbents of congressional offices at the primaries, are vociferously insisting that the northern farmers are getting the better of them and asking that they be entrusted with office in order to right things. But the farmers of the south, whose fundamental interests are in no way different from those of the north, are no more prone to raise unwarranted disturbance than their brethren here. In his address on the Overman bill in the senate, on April 27, Senator John Sharp Williams, one of the ablest and most honorable of American statesmen cited the following instance to prove this truth: "I received a complaint not long ago that the freight rates on cotton were very high in proportion to the freight rates on wheat causing the Atlantic coast and the freight rates on certain chemicals crossing the Atlantic ocean. I wrote back to the complainant who wrote me that that was right at this time, because cotton was not necessary to win the war and wheat was, and they ought to lower the rates upon wheat as far as they could; and if it was necessary, to make the thing pay, and raise the rates on wheat. Upon other things not absolutely essential for carrying on the war, he and I ought to be patient under it, and he wrote me back, upon receiving my letter, and told me that he, thought I was right."

CANNOT SPEAK ENGLISH, BUT HATES LIBERTY BOND ALTONA, Pa. May 27.—Mrs. Mary E. Heston met on what crossing the Atlantic ocean and the freight rates on certain chemicals crossing the Atlantic ocean. I wrote back to the complainant who wrote me that that was right at this time, because cotton was not necessary to win the war and wheat was, and they ought to lower the rates upon wheat as far as they could; and if it was necessary, to make the thing pay, and raise the rates on wheat. Upon other things not absolutely essential for carrying on the war, he and I ought to be patient under it, and he wrote me back, upon receiving my letter, and told me that he, thought I was right."

Question of Keeping Men on Farms

Should men working on farms be prohibited by law from leaving their employment in other industries? Should the government conscript men for farm labor? These and other questions of current interest in regard to the farm labor problem are discussed in the following correspondence between the advisory agricultural committee of Howard county, Md., and the secretary of Agriculture: ELBERT CITY, Md., March 16, 1918. To the honorable Herbert Hoover, Food Administrator, Washington, D. C.

Aristides of the United States and of the state of Maryland, deeply conscious of the responsibility placed upon the officers of our government, as well as on all the citizens of our states and especially the farmer, and desiring to aid in every way possible the officials of our government in the prosecution of the war, we respectfully suggest for your careful consideration the following statement of farm conditions which at present exist in Howard county and the state of Maryland, and we earnestly urge that some at least, if not all, of these suggestions hereinafter made be adopted by the government, as we feel certain that they will redound to the benefit of the Maryland farmer and to our government as well. We find that the following conditions obtain in Howard county, Md., and throughout the state of Maryland: First: That the government, has drawn largely from our best farm labor for the building of camps and the government of the war, and that it is paying such unreasonably high wages for this work that it has caused an excess of that labor on farm labor and more than the farmers of this state can ever hope to pay to keep them on the farm.

Second: That the many industries making in this state which are engaged in making munitions and other forms of munitions for the government, which they are paid enormous prices, are at this time paying more for unskilled labor than was paid for skilled labor prior to the war, and the farmers of this state can not attempt to compete with these employers for the help which is leaving the farm and finding work at their places of business.

Third: That the makers of all kinds of farm machinery and the manufacturers of fertilizers and lime have increased their prices so far in excess of their true value and so entirely out of proportion to the prices received by the farmers that the margin of profit left to the farmer has reached its lowest ebb.

Fourth: That the coming draft for soldiers, recently announced, will take from the farms the very best labor we have today, and on which we rely and depend for successfully operating our farms.

Fifth: That the location in Maryland of the many camps, proving grounds, warehouses, wharves, and places of storage necessary for the government for prosecution of the war, has rendered this state subject to a greater strain for help which in the main is being supplied by the government, so that we venture to assert that no state in the union has been called upon to furnish a greater number of conscripts to the government connected with the government, and a survey of this state showing, as it does, almost no growing crops of the farmers last fall, and thousands of acres of corn still in the shock, will furnish the testimony of our crying need for help in the form of farm labor in the papers of our different counties great our farm labor day after day an every indication, such as shorter hours and lower pay than they are getting, is taking each day the few good help that was left in, and we, therefore, suggest and urgently request:

First: That the men necessary to all government work and the industries engaged in government work should be taken from the cities and that no farm help should either be conscripted or taken from the cities and that all such help herein engaged which came from the farms should be required to return there and their places filled by the best of the cities whose places could be filled by others.

Second: That the government should assist the farmers of our state during the coming season by requiring the soldiers from the nearby camps to assist in the planting and harvesting of the crops.

Third: That if it became necessary in filling the quota of the coming draft, to call on the farm labor furnishing a part of the same that they should not be made until after this year's harvest.

Fourth: That the government give notice to the local draft boards of this county or of some person or persons in each county of the state, before to compel all men fitted for farm labor to work on the farm the coming season; if necessary, to conscript labor for that purpose, and that the farmer to give military recognition for his services.

Fifth: That the government shall fix the prices for the machinery and other articles at which the dealers shall sell, such as follows: We are honestly of the firm conviction that unless the government shall adopt some such suggestions, as we have outlined above, that we can not hope to raise even the usual crops this season, and we are as firmly convinced that the ranks of the farm labor, now badly depleted, can not be filled by the government with help that will come from the cities.

ADVISORY AGRICULTURAL COMMITTEE OF HOWARD COUNTY. For the committee: HOWARD MANN, F. LAWRENCE BAILLIEU, THOMAS M. JOHNSON.

URGENT DEFICIENCY BILL REPORTED TODAY WASHINGTON, May 26.—The third urgent deficiency bill of the present session of congress was reported to the house today by the appropriations committee. It totals of \$123,744,006, of which the appropriations amount to \$20,674,906, and the authorizations, \$93,069,000.

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The best bargain in Eiler's bankrupt stock today is a slightly damaged but new Player Piano for \$385 and twenty-five rolls of music. Eiler's 133 E Main.

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520 "PHILLY" BARS CLOSE. PAT TUITION WITH BONDS PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 31.—Approximately 250 Philadelphia bars will be accepted in payment of tuition and expenses at Barbery College next fall, according to President Gambrell.





# Fenwick Newell Sings at Chautauqua

## Heads Artists Company on Second Day



The Fenwick Newell Concert Company, which will present two programs at Chautauqua on the second day, is one of the stellar troupes of the concert platform. Fenwick A. Newell, heading the company, is a lyric tenor who has been advancing very rapidly in popularity during the past few years. He has rich natural voice, and the care and instruction of the two greatest vocal coaches in the country, Janowitzky of Chicago and Oscar Saterstrom of New York, has developed tones of glorious warmth and color.

Miss Lillian Shink, violinist, is an artist of highly developed technique and deep musical understanding, with a record of unusual success on the platform. Mary Jane Grigby, accompanist, is a true artist at the piano.

# M. Cox, Paymaster of Soldier's Families, Is In Private Life Little Black-Eyed Mildred Cox

Elma Huber's Church, WASHINGTON, May 24.—If you have a service flag in your window you must know "M. Cox." Every soldier's family has it vialt at least once a month from "M. Cox." A most pleasant visit it is, too, because it comes in the form of a check. "M. Cox" is the paymaster of thousands and thousands of soldiers' families. When the checks come from the Treasury Department each month for the allotment, which the soldier boy makes for the folks back home, it is always counter-signed by "M. Cox."

# P. E. O. Meeting Was Pronounced Success

Everybody Edified and Delighted at the Program and Manner of Conducting It

The P. E. O. closed a successful session here last evening, the visitors all declaring themselves delighted with the success of the meeting, all expressing the greatest pleasure at the manner in which it was conducted.

# Friday Report

The meetings of the P. E. O. are being held according to the program published and some very interesting talks and papers have been worked out by members of the organization. Following is this year's report of chapter D, read yesterday morning. Chapter D opened its meetings in September with an informal reception for our auto officers, Mrs. Smith and Mrs. Warner.

The literary programs throughout the year have been of a miscellaneous nature, each to program embracing some P. E. O. problem or subject for P. E. O. upliftment. The diligent efforts of its members in was relief work and our city a happy memory in the lives of the visiting delegates.

# CLOSE-UPS IN SPORTING

Allan Markley, (I. K. S. Staff Correspondent.) NEW YORK, May 27.—The military side of sport will be emphasized in two top-notch events to be held here Saturday and Sunday. The first of these is the service of the United States and our allies will compete in a race to be staged at Belmont park tomorrow night, while the second is the United States army will gather at the Polo grounds for a service meet.

The general demand in sports for military features was met by the United States Racing association when arrangements were made for a performance at Belmont Park tomorrow to decide the horse's championship of the allied nations. Riders of England, France, Canada, Italy, India and the United States who are in the line of their respective armies, will take part.

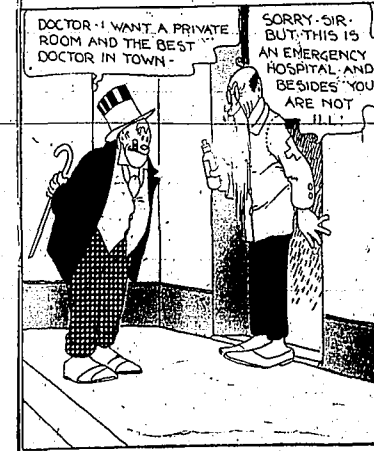
The race will be for a mile and a half and the soldier jockeys will wear their army uniforms.

There is every prospect that a field of fifteen will go to the post. Some of the best riders of the foreign countries are expected to take part in the feature event.

The monster war meet at the Polo grounds on Sunday afternoon will be held under the auspices of the Metropolitan Association of the A. A. U., Camp Dix and Fort Stornum, and is to be held for the benefit of the army athletic fund. President Harry N. Hempstead, of the New York National League baseball club, has given the use of the Giants' field here.

One of the big features of the day's program will be a ball game between the Yankees and the Red Sox, managed by Ray Fisher, the former pitcher of the Yankees. The Fort Stornum team is made up largely of former big league and minor league players, while the negro team is composed of some of the best negro players in the country. They recently defeated Connie Mack's Athletics in a Sunday exhibition game.

CAPTIVE HOME-MADE STILL. NORFOLK, Va., May 27.—Police officers here captured a home-made whiskey still here recently. It has turned out thousands of gallons of rank and bad of a milk-can, while the worm was made out of a piece of galvanized pipe.



# Opening Gun in Federal Constitutional Prohibition Amendment, Proposed For Alabama, is Fired Today

HUNTSVILLE, Ala., May 27.—The opening gun in the fight for and against the adoption by Alabama of the federal constitutional prohibition amendment was fired here today in the first of a series of joint debates between representatives of the Anti-Saloon League, supporting the amendment, and anti-prohibition forces opposing the amendment.

The debate here was between James Weatherly, of Birmingham, representing the Anti-Saloon League, and Oscar S. Lewis, representing the forces opposed to the ratification of the amendment. The fight promises to be the hardest ever conducted in the south between the friends and the foes of whiskey.

Alabama is for prohibition. Ever since saloons were relegated from the state the issue has been fought over again and again and in practically every instance the prohibitionists won.

The small success accredited to the anti-prohibition forces may be traced to a deplorable issue. Never has the question of whiskey or no whiskey come before the people of the state that they did not reject whiskey.

The present campaign has with good reason tending to confuse the voter. None of the candidates on the ticket opposed to the constitutional amendment will openly say they favor the return of saloons to Alabama. Rather, they explain they are as good prohibitionists as anybody, but they have love in the old theory of state rights.

That every state has a right to say whether it shall have prohibition or not, and that two-thirds of the states of the union have no right to say what kind of laws the other third of the states shall live under.

In both the amendment and the anti-amendment camps it is pretty well understood that should the federal amendment be defeated in Alabama the next move by the anti-amendmentists will be a straight-out anti-prohibition.

fight—a campaign waged in the hope of throwing the state open to the liquor traffic. It is indicated the Anti-Saloon League will be able to command some money from outside the state to carry on the campaign. It is also indicated that the anti-amendmentists will have strong financial backing from northern liquor interests.

The debates also will be held in Birmingham, Montgomery, Gadsden, Albany, Tuscaloosa, Selma, Mobile and other cities between now and the close of the campaign.

# LEON AMES STILL HULLS GOOD BALL

Jack Volack (I. N. S. Sports Editor) NEW YORK, May 27.—With fourteen years of major-league pitching behind him, old Leon ("Red") Ames, who won most of his fame as a pitcher for the Giants, is still good enough to hold a meat ticket in the big show.

As a member of the St. Louis Cardinals, where he was sent in a trade in 1916, Ames is depended upon to do a share of the pitching, and with good support, he generally gives all comers a battle.

Last season, when the Cards began to look up and play some real baseball for Miller Huggins, Ames worked in a total of forty-three games and won fifteen. He was credited with ten losses.

This season the red-headed flinger showed surprisingly good early season form, and in a game at Pittsburgh, May 7, he held the Pirates to two hits, both of which were registered against him in the first inning and netted Haddock's boys the lone run that won the game. That was something of a heart-breaker for a veteran like Ames to pitch a two-hit game and lose it.

One of the secrets of Ames' success

as a pitcher lies in the fact that he knows how to pitch. He doesn't cut loose too early in the season, and he saves his arm whenever he can. Pitching with one's noodle as well as with the arm is a secret that Ames learned long ago.

Ames broke into the big show at the age end of the 1908 season, but did not really get his first tryout until the next season, when he took part in sixteen games. The next year he was ready for all the work McGraw could give him and succeeded in winning twenty-two games and losing but eight. That was his biggest winning year, although he always worked in many games and for a number of years ranked as the best pitcher in either league to go in and finish a game that was in danger.

POLICE CABINET LATEST INNOVATION IN CLEVELAND

CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 27.—Wrongdoers here now face the action of a cabinet similar to that of the president of the nation, and which will pass on matters of policy in conducting the police activities of the city. The cabinet is composed of Chief of Police Smith, Inspector Rowlands and three deputy inspectors. This board will act on all matters of importance to police action before any orders will go out to the force. The members also will be called upon by the chief for their opinions on many important changes in the police system which are now being effected.

SHEEP MEN THRILL OF HELPING WIN GREAT WAR

CHICAGO, Ill., May 27.—Of course the sheep don't know anything except that the grass in Washington Park is fresh and tender, so they miss the thrill of knowing that they are helping America in the struggle against the Kaiser. But they are helping. One hundred and fifty of them have been turned loose in the park to clip the grass, get fat and increase the nation's meat supply, besides conserving man-power that would be needed to mow the lawns.

# RECALLS DAYS OF '49 IN MOLYBDENITE SPINNING RUSH

CLIFMAX, Colo., May 27.—This little mining camp in the mountains of Colorado is in a state of over-overflowing with prospectors who are preparing for a rush to the hills between Clifmax and Kokomo, Colo., as soon as the snows have melted enough to permit travel and prospecting. The biggest stampede since the rush to Leadville in 1860 is on this spring. At least 5,000 prospectors already have prepared their grub stables ready for the scramble in the hope of finding new deposits of molybdenite. The value of molybdenite until last year was not considered sufficient to justify development of the mines.

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# RED CROSS BENEFIT Dance

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