



# GREAT DAY FOR TWIN FALLS—AMERICAN FLAG GLORIFIED AND WAR STAMPS BOOSTED—GOV. HAWLEY'S GREAT SPEECH

(Continued from page one)

- ment of Grand Marshall Kendall and his aids, the column moved promptly at three o'clock in the following order:
- 1.—Representatives of Army, Navy and Marines from the respective recruiting offices.
  - 2.—Members of the Grand Army of the Republic, in autos.
  - 3.—Mayor and Council of City of Twin Falls in autos.
  - 4.—Twin Falls City Band, thirty pieces, marching in white uniforms.
  - 5.—Mothers and Fathers of sons in service, in thirty-one autos, showing service flags.
  - 6.—Red Cross members, in twenty-one autos, all decorated. Seven of these were huge trucks or vans, each carrying from twelve to twenty ladies in full uniform of the Red Cross nurse.
  - 6.—Carpenters' Union No. 116, carried its banner in front of a splendid turn-out.
  - 7.—The Lathers' Union, No. 589, was too closely followed by that of the electricians, the Painters, 474, and the Building Laborers to permit a separate count. But the representation of each was fine.
  - 8.—The Clerks Union, No. 159, in strong force and with banner clearly designating name and number.
  - 9.—The Boy Scouts, forty strong, under Scoutmaster V. H. Decker, made a specialty fine showing.
  - 10.—"Best People On Earth," with ninety-two members in line, came next and last, marching behind the beautiful lodge banner, flanked on one side by the lodge's service flag and on the other by the Stars and Stripes.

The line thus constituted was fully three-quarters of a mile long. The line of march called for a turn east on Shoshone from Second South St., but the parade had not yet crossed Shoshone on 2d, and it became necessary to move another block north, striking Main at the new postoffice and coming back south to Twin eastward on Shoshone. It was really a fine showing. The huge vans carrying the uniformed nurses under the brightest and most attractive section; but it was to the cars adorned with the speeling service flags that all hearts turned.

A very large crowd congregated in the park in the evening, where the program previously published was carried out to the letter in a most satisfactory manner. The large number of seats provided were taken early and hundreds seated themselves on the grass. The audience showed the greatest enthusiasm and appreciation at all times, and cheered the different numbers and the orator of the evening repeatedly.

## GOV. HAWLEY'S SPEECH

Former Governor Hawley, who delivered the address of the occasion, said:

Enlightened Ruler, Brother Elks, Ladies and Gentlemen:

We meet to celebrate our newest holiday and to glorify the flag we so dearly love. It is peculiarly appropriate that a day should be set apart which of itself impels every citizen to consider his country's flag and what it represents. This has been done for several years past by the great and peculiarly American fraternity of Elks, and legislation is now pending which will soon make it a national affair.

It were to make comment on the deficiencies of our American system, one of the chief complaints would be that our work days are too long and that our play hours are too few—our holidays too far apart. We should endeavor to add the duties, cares and interests of our ordinary life and spend a day in considering our duties as citizens, comparing the past with the present and planning for the future.

The recollection of what a holiday stands for brought keenly to the minds of all by its recent observance, better this for the cares and responsibilities of our everyday life. Not that holidays are days of amusement only; their pleasures are not incidental, their observance requires either religious or patriotic impulses. The proper observance of our holidays is a duty each of us owes to one self. A change of thought and occupation is a necessity. What higher duty can we give us greater pleasure, than to properly celebrate a day like this. The proper observance of our holidays is a duty each of us owes to himself, because an occasional change of thought and occupation is an essential.

Of our beautiful emblem of national unity, we have always been proud. "Its clustering stars and streaming lines" always beautiful to look upon, symbolizing to every citizen the full duties and responsibilities of American citizenship.

Our country's flag, cherished in all our hearts; defended by all our hands in worth living; for it is worth fighting for, it is worth dying for, and we should be ready to lay down our lives and fortunes to insure the starry emblem continuing to float in the air of freedom.

It was well then, to call upon a patriotic congress to set apart a special day to every citizen to glorify our flag, and from consideration of the glorious actions of its defenders in the past, draw inspiration for the present and renewed hope for the future, and by so doing supplement the patriotic efforts of our great patriots.

And it is an inspiring thought that upon this appointed day of duty, in every town, in every hamlet, in this broad land of ours, from the pine clad hills of the Pacific to the Great Glades of Florida; from the gardens of Long Island to the golden shores of the Pacific, a united people meet in assemblies such as this day and inspiration from each other for future patriotic efforts, and to remember that the stars and stripes are a starry emblem that we celebrate today and which we all so dearly love.

"Flag of the free hearts bino and home  
By Angels hands to valor given,  
Our allies have lit the world's dawn,  
And all the lives were born in heaven."

The Bill of Rights of this War, the battle of the United States at its beginning, to awaken to the difficulties surrounding the successful prosecution of this war. From the dawn of recorded history there has been no such preparation made to carry on a



HON. JAMES H. HAWLEY

future content as the ruler of the German Empire imposed upon their people during the half a century of peace preceding the commencement of this great struggle.

The German people have during that entire time been taught that their allegiance to the Kaiser transcended all other duties toward the Creator. That they were successors to the ancient heritages of the chosen people of the Almighty. That their duty was to rule the world and that they had been foredoomed to conquer the earth and subjugate the nations of the earth. Their religion was the religion of their ruler was the religion of the Kaiser made utterance of the desires of the Almighty.

The people of other countries were lulled into fanciful security from future aggressiveness by treaties made by them in good faith, but by the German regarded as "mere scraps of paper" to be disregarded when their interest so demanded.

The system of espionage adopted by the German government led to the employment of hundreds of spies in every country with which Germany approached in her war against the German propaganda was industriously spread throughout every portion of the world; corruption of high officers in the government of other countries became an established practice; honor, truthfulness, decency and fair dealing became forgotten virtues in the mightily effort being carried out for world-wide German domination.

And when the day came, which for decades had been so anxiously looked for by their military leaders, the force of the blow so treacherously struck prompted to a war in a few months of conflict, the efforts of a thousand years of civilization.

And the course of the enemy ahead of us was beyond their efforts cannot be restrained by any consideration of decency or honorable warfare. No retro, no matter how unmerciful, but actually is warranted by the German leaders. It is undoubtedly intended that the democracies of the world shall be reduced to a state of high-handed military autocracy shall stand out free government. Nothing will satisfy our enemies but a subjugated world ruled from Berlin.

It is fair to expect that the fate of all the democratic nations of the earth will be common to us. We belong with its ruined cities, its outraged women, its crippled children, its deported men, its wasted fields, and its shackled enterprisers in a fair example of what will overtake all the enemies of the Germans should success perch upon this Prussian banner. Our fate, we believe, will be that of Belgium and Serbia.

Under such circumstances, can there be a doubt as to what the duty of the American people is; as to what all of us should do; as to the efforts we should make; as to the sacrifices we should be ready to undergo?

Is there a man who could tolerate for a moment the idea of the German desert, extending to the whole of Europe over this country and of the American people being made responsible to his orders, and our civilization made a part of his work-wide authority.

In not the thought of German domination over this country, we do not believe that the fate of Russia, and of Rumania will be the common fate of all the nations opposing this colossal war? If there is a man in this audience, one hundred per cent patriotic man anywhere but what would rather die than see his country fall under the heel than live under German domination or become a part of a world-wide empire controlled by the whims of the Kaiser?

No such an event, however, is liable to happen. While the present outlook may not seem so fearful of what the result in the immediate future may be, there is no doubt in the minds of our true Americans as to the ultimate outcome.

In spite of the wasted strength of our allies, we still have the enemy's check and it is a question of only a few short months before the full force of America will be upon the European battle field. Our allies, the British, of Great Britain, of Italy and of France.

And when instead of 200,000 of our boys in arms, Europe will have three times that number, as we

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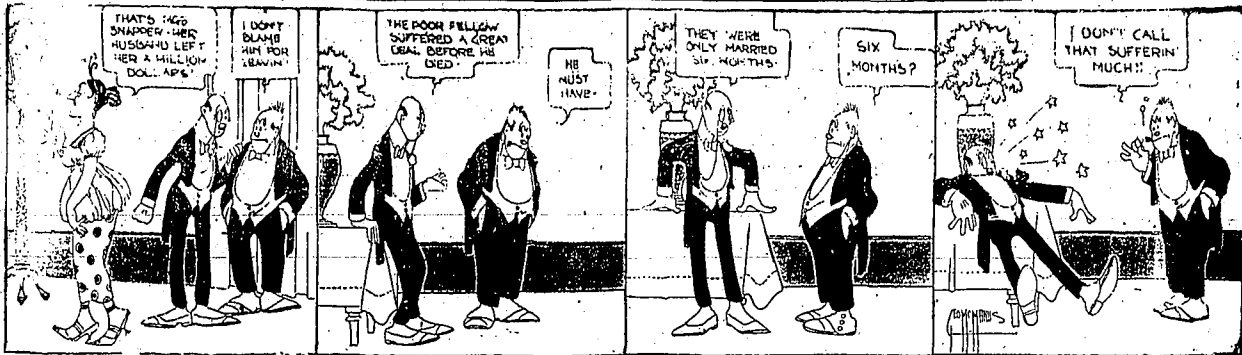
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# BRINGING UP FATHER

By George McManus



## GREAT DAY FOR TWIN FALLS

(Continued from Page 1)

our people have been responding in a most remarkable degree. Already there has been appropriated for this war more money than the cost to run the entire government of the United States from the time Independence was declared in 1776 until we entered upon this strife in April, 1917, including the expense of all of the wars in which this country has been engaged and the amounts expended by both sides in the great war between the states.

Three times have we in the last year as a people been called upon to subscribe to Liberty Loans and in every state in the union on every occasion, has the request made by the secretary of the treasury been more than complied with. If patriotism can be measured by dollars, the business men who are at the head of this organization responsive as have been our young men when called to the colors for active service.

And so it has been with other movements to raise vast sums of money for the great charities which are being carried on in connection with the war. Pre-eminently in all good deeds stands the Red Cross organization, springing from the efforts of the sainted Florence Nightingale in the Crimean war, this great organization has been developed until it has done more to alleviate human suffering and to relieve distress than all other associations ever attempted, and the vast sums required by the noble women who are at the head of this organization, to assist them in their efforts, have met with full response by the American people. In every part of the country have been registered. So it is in the efforts to obtain money for the Young Men's Christian Association, the Young Women's Christian Association and other great societies who are doing so much for the benefit of our boys who are doing service for the country in foreign lands.

And the vast funds being raised by many of our fraternal organizations, not alone for their own members, but of others engaged in their country, demonstrate that we are ready to make every sacrifice that we are called upon to make. We are beginning to realize not only what war means, but what patriotism is. Not only is our true American seeking to do his full duty to his country, but the American people and their resolve to make every sacrifice for which they are called upon.

And since our entry into this war a mighty change has come over the spirit of the American people. At its start and before we became engaged, there seemingly was a certain share of crop and pay insurance only on the part insured.

## Hail is H

When your crop is devastated and you did not carry hail insurance. What would you do about those obligations you have to meet if your crops were wiped out by hail?

You never before had so much invested in your crop and you never had such urgent demands on you for money. Where would it come from if you were haled out? Such a loss this year would mean financial ruin to many.

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countries and to pile up large profits by manufacturing from articles that you need, but since we have become engaged in the conflict, a mighty change has worked the longer they are engaged in any branch of business on the part of any citizen to make undue profits from the exigencies of the situation or to secure personal profits from the exploitation of efforts by the government.

And if a theory holds that as one of the results of this great war will come a feeling upon the part of our people that there is something higher and nobler in the world than the accumulation of wealth and that in the future the chief occupation of the American people will not be so much to make fortunes for themselves as it will be to assist the cause of humanity everywhere and especially the cause of our own people.

**Future Benefits of the War**  
That many thousands of our brave men who have gone forth from this country to die for the cause of democracy will never return, is a matter of common regret. That almost untold treasure will be expended before the war can end; that the blood and the treasure expended will not be paying too dear a price for the benefits that will accrue to not only the cause of democracy but made into a victory of ourselves and our allies; not only will the war be a most important factor in the future of our country, but it will be a most important factor in the future of the world.

Already the people of the United States are showing a change in character and disposition. The tolerance of action and opinion is fast disappearing. Political differences are almost ceasing to exist. We find all religious denominations drawing closer together.

We have become used to sacrificing of economy and to being learned everywhere and but little longer will the American people be regarded as the spendthrift nation of the world. Not only will our own people be united in a common bond after this war is over, but the nations of the world will be brought together and all constitute a brotherhood whose efforts will be directed to stifling authority should it ever attempt to rule the world.

We are being tried out in the crucible of this war. The dross of selfishness is being eliminated, and nothing but the pure gold of patriotism will remain; and when this happy consummation is reached, not only will the nations of the world be united, but all the nations with whom we are allied will become the better for it.

There is bound to be a closer union in the future between ourselves, and our allies than there has been in the past. There will be no more a serious quarrel, in my judgment, among the English speaking nations of the world, because of common effort to meet the greatest of all our struggles drawn so closely together that we will in the future stand as one people. Truly will our relations with our allies be assured.

For France, almost prostrate at the feet of the German, the result of the most heroic defense a brave people has ever made, deserves our commiseration and our active help. It is our duty to extend to France, during the days of 1776, because, as every student of American history knows, through the efforts of the French, we succeeded in the war which brought us freedom.

I feel that it is gratifying to France, that as an American I feel proud of the opportunity we have had of paying our obligations to France. We are not only sending our armies in greater numbers than ever before gathered on the field of battle, but we are extending our hands to assist her, and ever before were gathered into the treasury of the nations. I saw a picture in a newspaper a few days ago, which I think is authentic, that already had the United States advanced to France alone and a half billion dollars in the form of loans, when the time of settlement comes, and it will come after the great victory is achieved, our country, then, I believe it is incumbent upon this mighty nation of ours to show the French people that we are not only in the days from here and give them a clear guarantee of the amounts advanced by this government. It is our duty to see that the matter how vast the sum may be.

ago to the American flag upon a day which through their efforts has been consecrated to the cause of liberty by the entire American people, I consider it not entirely out of place if I take advantage of this opportunity to present and "walk shop" to you for a few minutes.

The Secretary of the Treasury last winter honored me with the appointment of director of the War Savings Stamp Commission for the State of Idaho. Under the provisions of an act of Congress approved in September, 1917, the Secretary was authorized to raise two billion dollars by the sale of war savings stamps and thrift stamps. The entire year of 1918 was devoted to the raising of this sum and it was exactly provided by the regulations under the law that no citizen be permitted to acquire over \$1000.00 par value of the stamps offered for sale. These stamps are of two kinds: thrift stamps costing twenty-five cents apiece and the war savings stamps having a matured value of \$5.00 and being redeemable by the government on the first of January, 1923; and having the value in January, 1918, and having the value increased one cent per month during the year.

Under the regulations it was provided that twenty of these stamps of the matured value of \$5.00 could be placed upon a certificate provided for by the government and that this certificate could be material and the amount due could only be paid to the original holder, or in the event of his death to his legal representatives. Trading in these stamps was therefore prohibited as they neither could be sold nor hypothecated.

The usual benefits pertaining to liberty bonds were included in this act as equally pertinent to these government securities and the interest rate was made a little better than in other obligations of the government because it provided over four percent compound interest.

The object of this act was twofold. In the first place it was to raise a considerable amount of money for government use during the war and in the second place, it was to put small securities of the government on the market which could be acquired by people of small means and by school children and by so doing habits of thrift and economy would be inculcated upon the American people.

The efforts to sell these stamps have now occupied the attention of those in charge for the past six months. The main object has been to teach the necessity of economy, but the government has concluded that the time has come when the amount so to be collected in its entirety and therefore, the month of June has been set apart under proclamation of the President for the purpose of organizing war savings societies in every school district in every precinct and in every city of every city in the United States, in the membership of which would be included every American man, woman and child. This purpose is to be carried out under which pledges would be made to pay over the amount demanded before the expiration of the year.

June 28th was set aside as the day upon which final meetings should be held in every place in the United States to report the progress of these societies and to make due preparation for raising the amount due in its entirety.

The President has declared June 28th a holiday for this purpose and request has been made upon the governors of all the states and the mayors of the cities to also proclaim a holiday within their jurisdiction for the same purpose. It is the duty of every man, of every woman and of every child in every locality in the United States to get together upon this occasion and see to it that the amount of money expected from every locality is to a certainty raised.

"I call your express attention to this important matter. I cannot believe that Twin Falls county, ever foremost in every effort made to raise the amount due for the war, will be derelict in its duty in this regard. Already you have secured the most favorable position in the effort for raising funds and I am satisfied that you will continue your exertions until not only the required amount for this county is raised, but a much larger sum will be accumulated and that Idaho's reputation as a state, always ready to make its full duty in every matter of national or pecuniary sacrifice required by the exigency of war, will be fully maintained."

day during this war, and as one who first belongs to American institutions and loves the story coming of the free, I hope and trust that the celebration of this holiday, authorized only under the laws of the great fraternity, but recognized by every citizen as being a proper day to celebrate will soon have the sanction of the statutes of our country and that it will be in the future not only a privilege and pleasure to meet together in celebrating the life and glory of the American flag and all that it stands for, but it will be a duty on the part of every citizen as well.

## Rail and Dirt Roads Both Bad at Hollister

Sheep Shipping Put Trains to Head—Trinrollers Let Water Run—Hill Fans "Holl"

Poor train service this week is due to the usual shipping of sheep from Hogerson. Shipping is expected to keep up for a couple of weeks at the least.

Dirt roads are in evidence as one travels in either direction of Hollister—It rains sometimes people cannot keep the water out of the road. The school team has been ordered and the next time they appear before the fannettes of Hollister they will be dressed up in their new suits. Besides the ball team will be made, the game with Hogerson being cancelled because of the number of players on both sides that will have to irrigate. The game will be played later in the season.

Mr. Hall was a business visitor in Twin Falls Tuesday.

G. W. James in company with L. T. Wright of the C. W. M. Co. made a business visit to Twin Falls Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Caspar Nygard and son, Oscar, motored to Twin Falls on Tuesday.

The school board meeting Monday afternoon was attended by the following members: W. H. Craven, J. W. Beaman, A. E. Larson and Harold Hildreth.

Mr. W. F. Klusmeyer is visiting in Twin Falls.

Church services will be held in the school house next Sunday at 11 a. m. Mr. and Mrs. A. E. King, H. C. Swartz and W. J. Cole were business visitors in Twin Falls Monday.

Church services in the church Sunday. Rev. Dr. Barton will officiate. The church and Sunday school will celebrate children's day this coming Sunday. Everyone is invited to attend. A short program will be given by the Sunday school pupils.

The fuel administration is urging all to buy their coal now. One ton in the hole is worth a thousand in the mine. Hollister coal dealers are also urging.

H. Kirchner motored to Twin Falls Thursday morning, returning in the afternoon.

A train load of sheep passed through Hollister Saturday. They were shipped from Hogerson.

Rev. Klusmeyer and Bert Kirchner took a motor trip Tuesday evening. Jack Dixon returned Tuesday, week from an extended visit in California.

Wm. Hall was a Twin Falls visitor Monday and Tuesday.

Mr. Monday, June 10, to Mrs. John Trenchard, Jr., a baby girl. A little rain Wednesday served to cool the atmosphere for a short time. Otherwise it did no good at all. Miss Lora Schwab is now dining in the Salmon River store. She will take the place of Mrs. Virginia Dolsey, who leaves town for a visit with relatives in the east. G. W. James motored to Clover on Tuesday afternoon.

## SIGN PROVES EFFECTIVE AND TENANTS MOVE OUT

STUEBENVILLE, O., June 14.—This is a public gambling house. I want them to move out.—Signed, Harry M. Low.

This sign attracted the top of a building in a downtown corner here attracted considerable attention, but it got the result desired. Low, a business man, wanted gamblers to move out of his building but could not secure enough affidavits to bring eminent proceedings. He hung up the sign. This gamblers who were not wanted moved. Legal proceedings were unnecessary to vacate the building.

## FINE COTTON CROP

NEW ORLEANS, La., June 14.—Reports from practically every section of the South indicate the yield of cotton will be heavy this season. The

single selling around thirty cents a pound in the cooling season stimulated planting, notwithstanding the fact that in many localities a plea was made for the planting of more food and less food crops.

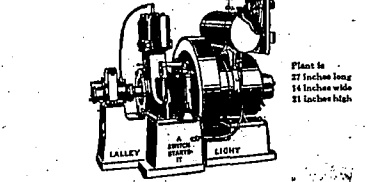
## JESS WILLARD TO BOX AT CAMP FUNSTON JULY 1

CHICAGO, June 14.—Jess Willard will not officiate as referee in the Fred Fulton-Jack Deagney match at Danbury, Conn., on July 4. Instead he will box six or ten rounds with some suitable opponent for the soldiers at Camp Funston on that day. Jess today sent this information in answer to telegrams asking whether he would referee and whether he could get to New York and box for the war hospital fund at Madison Square Garden.

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## PREFERS PRISON TO WAR

LEAVENWORTH, Kas., June 14.—Rather than entrain with his comrades on the selective draft for Camp Funston, Kansas, Charles Davidson declared that he was willing to do a statutory charge against a twelve-year-old girl.

Davidson had made numerous attempts to evade army service, but they were failures. He would rather go to prison than to the front. He told the court so. Although he was accommodated.

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. H. Wreelan, Associate Editor

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THE TIMES is an independent Democratic newspaper. It neither knows no politics as opposed to the most united and vigorous preference of the people. It is AGAIN a platform. Therefore, it is AGAIN any man, Democrat or Republican, caught throwing hardware into the machine, and who will put his hands or his mouth. If this be "partisan," make the most of it!

HOW NOT TO HELP RUSSIA

A military expedition to Russia has become the topic of heated discussion in the few newspapers of this section of this measure see in a way of restoring Russia to "normal" conditions and of making her a fighting force. A military expedition to Russia, English, Japanese, and American soldiers, it is argued, would rally around the sound and sane idea of helping the Russian people; the Bolshevik usurpers would easily be overthrown, and the prostrate country would awaken to new vigorous life.

That such a scheme should only show a woman's consideration only even the extent of popular ignorance in matters concerning the Russian revolution, and the popular belief in quick remedies against fundamental evils. The advocates of an expedition imagine the Bolsheviks to be an insignificant group of head-bashed agitators who tricked the country into a disaster. Remove these people from individuals, they argue, and the social organism of Russia would quickly recover. The success of an expedition itself as to why the "bolshevik" elements of Russia have so little succeeded in controlling the influence of Bolshevism, why Bolshevism has succeeded in holding their power far longer than any of the provincial governments after the downfall of Nicholas Romanoff, why the Bolsheviks have so easily defeated the conservative Russian general, among whom were the best of our leaders as Kelenko and Kornilov.

The obvious reason is that behind the Bolsheviks are the Councils of Workmen, Peasants and Soldiers known as the Soviets, and behind the Soviets are the masses of the Russian people. The Bolsheviks have proved to be the most stable since the collapse of the monarchy because the Bolshevik programme fitted best the masses and inclined to the Russian masses. These ideas may be erroneous, and many a wild Bolshevik has turned out to be a madman calamity for Russia. This, however, does not alter the fact that the Soviets are vitally connected with the bulk of the plain Russian people, the peasant, the Russian factory worker, and the other elements of laboring masses do not believe in the soviet and do not believe in Kornilov, they do believe in their own Soviets.

If a military expedition were now to be sent to Russia, it would amount to declaring war against the Russian masses. However liberal the promises of the powers behind the expedition may be, the masses will not believe them. The masses will see in the expedition an attempt to strip them of their freedom. Civil war under such conditions becomes inevitable. Blatant force of the allied military forces would find many of the best of our soldiers, factory owners, and other conservative elements, who form the backbone of the Russian people, would assist to a military expedition, and would assist to a military expedition, and would assist to a military expedition.

There have been Luny's Lane placed among the lists of our defeats by the Russian critics; but the Russian Britanica, in its ninth edition, which is strongly biased in favor of the record of the British armies, says it was an American victory. The marvellous campaigns of the Mexican war, where what the Duke of Wellington pronounced impossible was accomplished, were explained away as to some extent, was the magnificent record made by both sides in the American civil war.

There is no reason to doubt that the broken line of triumph, the Spanish-American war, was tossed aside as the natural result of a war with a decadent foe. Singularly enough, this opinion of the Spanish soldiers was not shared by European critics before the war. In his "Great Illusion," quotes a famous French military expert who accused the idea that American troops would be the Spanish veterans, declaring that he had interviewed the manufacturer and that they were capable of upholding the best traditions of Spain.

There had been in fact, a disposition on the part of some Americans to judge in bombast, which was reprehensible, but the criticism of this attitude was carried to the other extreme without regard to the known facts of history. In addition to this, a lot of discarded newspapers have been declared that the majority of the people were "yellow" and that the war was

torful hand. The history of the present war is a whole and not for peace at any price, than which no more outrageous error was ever perpetrated. After all this self-degradation and self-stigmatisation, it is no wonder that Europeans, whether of the center or the alliance of central nations, took these things too seriously and that they are both expressing surprise today. Had the Americans been all trained, they could have gotten into the war sooner, but the fact that they should be unable to face veterans after the training they have received, is so appalling, that only those misled by such perorations of the sort noted, would believe it. "Error alone needs the support of the government; truth can stand of itself," is a saying attributed to Thomas Jefferson. "What need hath God for your lie, that you should speak deceitfully for him?" asked the patriarch of his overzealous followers. Truth is always strong even in behalf of a good cause. Let us hope that without undue boasting, full credit shall hereafter be given to the dead heroes of America.

Threshing Prices Set For Year of 1918 Large Gathering at Farm Bureau Headquarters on Thursday Threshers Matter Out

The following is the full, official report of the meeting held in the farm bureau headquarters here taken by the secretary Thursday afternoon, between owners of threshing machines and farmers for the purpose of setting prices for the coming year. The meeting was called to order by Mr. W. E. Howarth, president of the Twin Falls County Farm Bureau. He asked the seasons the Farm Bureau is asking that uniform price be set and the machines set. No objection of the great need for uniformity or greater efficiency at this time, and that will not be willing to dictate or to say any way to handle the threshers' business, or reduce their prices, they realize that in the past the threshing has been a very uncertain business and that a uniform price would be a great benefit to all concerned and would save time and expense in the future. The members of this committee, who allowed the farmers in the different communities to select their own representatives, that they may be sure that their own interests were represented.

AMERICAN YALOR NO AMERICAN CAUSE FOR SURPRISE

Of course we appreciate all the nice things that foreign writers and critics say about the American boys on the other side, but it is sort of gives us a pain to detect underlying note of surprise that this should be so that is voiced by most of the European exports and some Americans as well. Why should they not fight well? Isn't that the history of Americans in war?

To some extent it is the fault of Americans themselves that this sentimentality about the American boys is so rampant. Many of our soldiers in the field are in order to emphasize the very patient and undenial; that a man with military training can always fight better than a man without such training, under-rated the achievements of American soldiers in the past. The war of 1812 was a favorite field in their sort of playing with facts. The battle of New Orleans was explained on the ground that the men who fought with Jackson were trained in the tactics, which was a constant text. The disgraceful scenes around Washington in 1811 were played up, while the defeat of the British at the Thames, Choptank, Champlain, Luny's Lane and Ft. Erie, and the heroic defense of Ft. Mifflin, which inspired the author of "The Star Spangled Banner," were utterly ignored.

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especially astir in line, and that the nation as a whole had voted for peace at any price, than which no more outrageous error was ever perpetrated.

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Mr. A. Thomsett, chairman of the committee, gave the following report of the result of the work of the committee appointed at Buhl, May 24. After reading the minutes of the various meetings of the committee, he stated that they had based their proposals on last year's average price as shown on an order for 100 bushels per day and that they had gone over the advanced cost of threshing, including that of the machine, from \$8 to \$10 a day for a separator, from \$6 to \$7 for an engine, about \$3 for a water boy, about 30 cents for a man to operate a separator for new machinery and also general advance in living expense. See report attached.

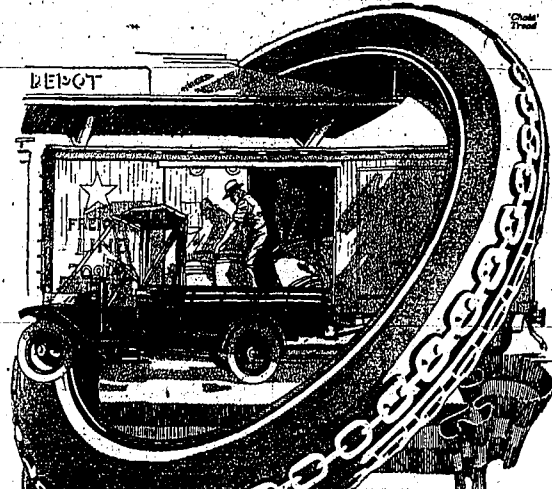
Mr. Alworth asked that motion be made accepting the report. It was moved by George Howe and seconded by Mr. H. A. Stoen, and was accepted as read. Motion carried all unanimously, but afterwards objected to and asked that it be discussed.

It was moved by Mr. J. A. Steinhilber and seconded by Mr. Anderson, that they vote recorder and open for discussion the report passed unanimously.

It was asked if that report meant that they were setting the price for Mr. Alworth answered that it did and added that the price should be set in order to have greater efficiency.

Mr. Alworth asked for Mr. Steinhilber's opinion. Mr. Steinhilber said that he had moved that motion: he had a United States inspector on hand on the committee and considered every side of it, including the increased cost of repairs and machinery, the increased wages of the men running the machine, and he wanted to know the reasons for dissatisfaction.

Mr. Alworth then says that the farmers are willing to pay for the men to hear from everyone present, but urges that some price be set and that after it is set, that everyone say it.



United States Tires are Good Tires

Now is the Time to Make Your Tire Buying a Business Proposition

Now, in this time of war, it is more necessary than ever to buy tires for permanent economy. Hundreds of thousands of motorists have found that business judgment in tire-buying leads straight to United States Tires.

The phenomenal growth of United States Tire Sales is positive proof of this fact. The unusually high quality of United States tires has made them easily the most popular tires among owners of the biggest-selling light cars.

The same quality is built into all United States Tires—into the small sizes as well as the larger sizes for heavier cars.

Select the United States Tire that fits your particular needs. Our Sales and Service Depot dealer will gladly help you. Then stick to it.

We know United States Tires are good tires. That's why we sell them.

IDAHO AUTO & SUPPLY CO., TWIN FALLS

DIEBOLT & COMPANY, HOLLISTER

his machine averaged 1450 bushels last year. Mr. Alworth suggests that in time past, they have always had good crops in country and wants them routed to avoid this long haul. Says he must all be willing to give up something on account of the war.

Mr. Alworth then asks Mr. Munson, County Food Administrator, to talk to the farmers and to have them to state what kind of a job he does. Mr. Irwin expressed himself as willing to vote for Mr. Paxton's motion.

It is suggested that a threshing outfit not to charge for a set, but ought to receive pay by the hour and answer all questions asked. Mr. Tomsett gives report of committee on set job prices. (See attached report.)

Discussion followed, and it was moved and seconded that doggers be published and sent to farmers and threshers. Motion carried. Someone suggests that a committee be appointed to find out anyone cuts prices and publish the names, but it follows that it is a "cutthroat's agreement" and the matter is dropped.

Motion to adjourn made and carried. The first reading. Mr. Thomsett again reads the report of the committee. Mr. Alworth says the Farm Bureau will help in routing or in any way they can and will pay any suggestions requested before the farmers. Someone asks that the farmers be requested to be on the job at seven o'clock. Applause.



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Select the United States Tire that fits your particular needs. Our Sales and Service Depot dealer will gladly help you. Then stick to it.

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DIEBOLT & COMPANY, HOLLISTER

Prices agreed upon were as follows: Wheat, 70 lbs. per bu. Bald barley, 70 40 Oats, 70 40 Bearded barley, 70 48 Oats, 70 38

Prices agreed upon were as follows: Straw Barren Wheat, 60 lbs. per bu. Bald barley, 60 40 Bearded barley, 60 40 Oats, 60 38

Prices agreed upon were as follows: Farm to furnish coal. Dry farm threshing 10 higher. \$12.00 hauling depending on location of stack yards and 115.00 maximum accessibility. At discretion of alfalfa. Clorer

Alfalfa, Red and Alaska Clover—\$125 per bu. Wylie Clover—\$150 per bu. \$1.50 per hour who cannot make wages by threshing by the bushel. Peas \$200—250 machine; 250 recombined. Beans—25c machine; 300 recombined. This is considered to be the lowest price for good threshing can be done for in good farming districts. Where crops are poor or other conditions warrant, a higher price may be charged. Farmer furnishes the seed and boards the men.

(Signed) Gralman, M. A. THOMPSON, Chairman. S. H. WALTON, Chairman. H. W. STRADLEY, Treasurer. J. E. STEINSMITH, I. E. STANLEY. (By Proxy).

Advanced cost of threshing to the farmers—about 13c per bushel. Board Labor 50 Per crew or 3-4c per bu. \$5.50 Freight rates last year \$50 per hundredweight. Now law says increase to be not over 7c per hundredweight in 1918. 4.20 increased freight per bushel. 1.00 twine. 2.75 maintenance. 1.50 trees. 1.75 advance on repairs of plows and other machinery. 12.95 per bushel increase, considering 40 bushel yield.



### Automobiles, Tractors and Good Roads

#### THE RATTLED KING

(By Walt Mason.)

"My kingdom for a horse!" he yelled, the king who once a scepter held. His frantic cry long was renowned; for it is written down, and it is thundered on the stage by actors kings of every age.

Why was his royal rage so sore? Why did he put up such a roar? His rattle car had broken down, and he was nineteen miles from town. He knew not how to make repairs, so he could only stand and sweat, and cry, "Oh, harken to my need! I'd give my kingdom for a steed! For I am sick of choo-choo carts; they're only made to break men's hearts, and put the whole world on the blink, and drive poor dippy kings to drink."

"Ods fish! Gadzooks!" the monarch cried, "how happily I used to ride, on my old awayback sore! wares! I traveled on her everywhere; she galloped, trotted, leaped and walked her carburetor never balked, she never called for gas or oil, however hard she had to toil, her steering gear was always true, in age she was as good as new."

"But since I got a motor car, I never travel very far; the difference's out of whack, or else a tire splits up the laces; I'm always trying hard to get seeds to husbandmen and other lads, to haul my husband's lack to town, because the blamed thing's broken down. And so I stand and cove the rag, and cry, 'My kingdom for a horse!'"

Then came Sir Galahad that way; his car was running smooth, and cozy. His motor sounded as slick as grease, and his brave spirit was at

peace. He heard the monarch's doleful cry, "My liege, 'tis calm to sight. Why fool with that old tintron boat, which always goes your way, when you might drive a Haynes like me, and find your life a thing of sheet! Why monkey with the punk old barge which should be so allowed to be barge when you could sled your spirit's pains by driving round a Light Six Haynes? I never have a care of who, why or how sweet, what'er I do, I take the highways as they come, and it is never on the bum. Get in my legs, and drive a day or two and then you will see the car you want."

The monarch rode off like a comet or ten, and then he cried, "Oh, never again will I see a steed, for the plains in any wagon but a Haynes!"

In spite of repeated denials, mischievous trouble makers persist their efforts to annoy and handicap country tire rumors of drastic changes in the program of Chalmers production.

The first thing that Walter E. Flinders did in September, 1917, at the time of his resignation as president of the Chalmers Motor company, as to "nail the lie" that said Chalmers production would be stopped or curtailed, in a sweeping challenge he said "If Chalmers cars would not only continue to be manufactured but as far as international conditions would permit, Chalmers production would increase."

Since that time both Mr. Flinders and Chalmers have repeated the statement in emphatic terms, and yet after nine months of strict adherence to the original program, Chalmers dealers complain of these groundless rumors.

The following positive assurance is from an open letter dated May 12, 1918, and sent to all Chalmers dealers and distributors, by L. A. Smith, assistant director of Chalmers sales.

"We do not and never have had any intention of even the slightest let-up in Chalmers production unless by government curtailment. The Maxwell Motor company is a separate organization from the Chalmers Motor Car company, and the financial strength and experience of the Maxwell Motor company have simply been placed behind the Chalmers factory, which will serve to insure more Chalmers motor cars and not a discontinuance of the line."

For the past six months, the Chalmers Motor Car company stands fourth in the United States in the number of six-cylinder motor cars produced and sold at a price of \$1,000 to \$2,000—just as Mr. Flinders advised would be done.

It is almost any thought that we are going to stop manufacturing Chalmers motor cars.

**CLOSE-UPS IN SPORTS**

Allan Markley, (U. S. Staff Correspondent.)

NEW YORK, June 15.—Fred B. Alexander, U. S. Consul and Chalmers Clubbers have been appointed to represent the United States National Lawn Tennis Association.

The association will be sponsoring campaign and direct tennis activities along constructive lines for the duration of the war. The organization will devote its efforts toward stimulating junior tennis by tournaments, and also encourage municipal tennis.

In notifying these men that they had been selected to carry out this work, Julian S. Myrick, vice president of the national association, wrote, "It is not an idle boast that the United States has done its full duty—and more—in war time. The national association aims to secure the co-operation of tennis interests throughout the United States in constructive activity, not for the glorification of tennis, but for its use to build up our people, in helping to make the nation physically fit, tennis has a big job to do, and the association makes that job to help to make this ideal a reality. It is a job to do more than a 'hit-'do your best'."

As a municipal sport, tennis is developing in remarkable fashion. St. Louis has issued more than 20,000 permits to users of public courts and in other cities the number has been correspondingly large.

Dr. Norman H. Tooker, of the Commission on Training Camp Activities, has ordered several hundred rackets to be shipped to the different camps where men are kept to play the net game. This equipment is being furnished by the United States National Lawn Tennis Association by turning over the receipts of their different tournaments.

**NOT BEING SUPERSTITIOUS WEDDING IS STRICTLY '18**

KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 14.—It was thirteen months ago that William A. Gibson met pretty Anna B. Brown of this city.

"This is our lucky day," he declared, as he looked at the date—the 13th. She agreed.

"Let's get married on the 13th," he said a few months later. She also agreed to this.

So on the 13th of the month they secured a marriage license. Then a happy thought struck them.

"Let's make it 13 all around," she said.

They were married on the 13th floor of the Commerce Building, in room 213, by Justice E. A. Seltzer.

**PERFECT CHILD KILLED**

SAN FRANCISCO, June 14.—Very much of a new parcel, four-year-old Naomi Poon, of San Mateo, who a year and a half ago was adjudged the perfect child in a contest, started across the street under the protective shade of her new possession and did not see an oncoming automobile.


The car struck the child and killed her instantly.

**HERB'S NEW OYE IN LIONS**

ATLANTA, Ga., June 14.—"Herb, I thought you meant not to steal any more," said Herb, Gilling, a Negro brought here to court for stealing an automobile near Chattanooga, after being at liberty on probation following a similar conviction here.

But Judge Hill refused the plea and Gilling is making small ones out of large ones."


# AUTOMOBILE DIRECTORY



**WATSON & GOLDSWORTHY**  
Overland and Willys-Knight  
2ND AVE. NORTH TWIN FALLS



**Johnson Auto Sales Co.**  
214-20 Shoshone East  
HUDSON SUPER SIX  
PHONE 50



**PAIGE, FRANKLIN**  
MARMON---CHEVROLET  
GOODING MOTOR CO., Main W.



**HAYNES** Cadillac, Oakland  
America's Greatest Light Six  
State Distributors Distributors 7 Counties  
**MAGEL BROS.** 128 Second Avenue North  
Phone 95

# I. H. C. and AULTMAN-TAYLOR

## OIL TRACTORS

Phone 571 IDAHO HARDWARE & IMPLEMENT CO. 261 Main Ave. East

### America, at Least That Portion European Bound, Goes Singing into the War

Earl G. Reeves, **SOMEWHERE ON THE ATLANTIC**, Eastward Bound (delayed)—America goes singing into the war. Three days out from an American port on a certain British liner, and the keynote of the voyage thus far is music and an even keel.

### War Matters Before Medical Association

Doctors Oppose Taking Men Who Have Been Previously Rejected Except on Rare Occasions.

### KEEP COOL

COOK WITH ELECTRICITY

Replace the old-fashioned, inconvenient, wasteful coal cook stove with a modern, COOL, easy-to-operate, efficient ELECTRIC RANGE.

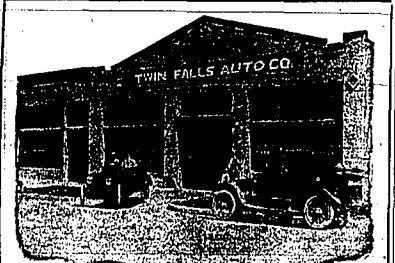
### CONSERVE

SAVE LABOR, MONEY, FUEL, TIME

Electric Cooking Does It All

**Idaho Power Co.**

Subscribe for The Daily Twin Falls Times and get the LIVE OWL.



Accessories Supplies; Expert Battery Work; High Class Repairing; Full Line of Tires. Service Station  
**THE WHITE FRONT GARAGE**  
802 2nd Ave. N Phone 655 Twin Falls

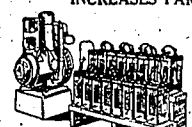
## FREE AIR--- TIRE AND TUBE REPAIRS

### IDAHO VULCANIZING WORKS

132 2nd Ave. S.  
Phone 802 G. E. McKown

## DELCO-LIGHT

INCREASES FARM EFFICIENCY



**D. C. Watson Co.** Dealers

## AUTO INSURANCE

I Write the Most Policies They Must be Good  
J. E. WHITE  
139 Main E. Phone 247

## ALEX WHYTE

### WELDING SPECIALIST

320 2nd S. Phone 425



Take it in black and white. Our prices of vulcanizing old worn out tires has no competition. We do the repairing so perfectly they take the place of new ones. Poor vulcanizing only means additional expense. Don't experiment. Bring your "blows" and tubes here for reliable work.

**TWIN FALLS VULC.**  
219 Shoshone South  
Phone 10 Twin Falls, Ida.

PROFESSIONAL and BUSINESS DIRECTORY

A conveniently classified Directory of reliable people who will appreciate your patronage give good service and entire satisfaction.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE

Table with columns for Train Name, Direction, and Time. Includes entries for 'Leaving East' and 'Arriving West'.

ATTORNEYS

James R. Howell, Dr. Chapman Bothwell & Chapman. Office: 1st Nat. Bldg.

MECHANICAL

ASHER B. WILSON, Electrician. Office: 1st Nat. Bldg.

EXPERT ACCOUNTANT

JOHN WOLFENBUTEL, Expert Accountant, Auditor, Systematizer. Rooms 7-8 Power Bldg.

OSTEOPATHS

DR. J. R. McMillan, Office 120 Main St.

HEMSTITCHING

Miss Blaisdell, Singer Sewing Machine Office.

FRATERNAL SOCIETIES

M. W. A. Camp, No. 10890, meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays at Moose Hall.

Mischa Gluschnik

The Russian Violinist, will accept a limited amount of viola pupils during his stay in Twin Falls.

French

Taught by a Parisian. Mrs. F. W. Madach, 255 5th Ave. N.

ZELMA LARMAR STUDIO

181 4th Ave North Phone 816-W

LEGAL PUBLICATIONS

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION-150. LATED TRACT. Serial No. 026048

Public Land Sale

Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office at Hatley, Idaho, May 7, 1918.

FOR RENT

FOR RENT-Ten furnished apartments at Jantzen Inn and Gasline House.

FOR RENT

FOR RENT-Furnished house, 201 10th Ave. N. Phone 266-W.

WANTED

WANTED-Position as bookkeeper by young man. Understands systems of bookkeeping and accounting.

WANTS

IMPORTANT-Do not telephone THE TIMES office in regard to these ads. In case of THE TIMES must be written and mailed or left at THE TIMES office.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING RATES

1 insertion, per word... Minimum total charges to be not less than \$20.

Read your ad at the first time it appears, and notify us immediately if an error appears.

Call or mail your requirements or phone 83

SOMETHING WORTH THE MONEY

80 Acres all in crop, fine land, well improved, fenced with women wire, waters out of the main canal, near Hangar on better soil, near the Twin Falls tract, must be soon to be appreciated. \$325 per acre, all crops gone if taken soon.

Darrow, Morehouse & Brunk

FOR SALE-1917 Maxwell touring, 1018 1/2 center roader, Buick 25. All these cars in good shape.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE-Screen doors and window screens. Adams-Shop, Phone 21.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE-Cabbage plants, 1/4 A. Gray, 1/4 mile east of Blue Lake Hill, on Elizabeth Hill.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE-Ford touring car, 1916 model and furniture. 845 Main north.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE-Plum cake. Phone 62.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE-Three good milk cows. Milked east Washington school. M. Hammond.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE-Good sound onions at one cent per pound, excellent stock for home use.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE-Overland 90, practically new. Will sell cheap at 1 am leaving the country. Terms 21st and South.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE-One H. P. gas engine in good condition, also set traps and glue. 327 7th Ave.

GOING AWAY

GOING AWAY-Five passenger Buick touring car, 1917, with extra tires. Or will trade for good strong tractor. Must sell at once-terrace. Phone 612-R.

FOR RENT

FOR RENT-Hum room and sleeping porch. 616 2nd Ave. N.

FOR RENT

FOR RENT-A nicely furnished room, connected with bath. 635 2nd Ave. W. Tel. 467 W.

FOR RENT

FOR RENT for storage purposes, a large substantial building, on railroad. Located by 50' with concrete floor suitable for grain, beans, auto, farm implements, etc. Address R. Phillips, 127 8th Ave. N.

POSITION WANTED

POSITION WANTED-Married man desires clerical work, or in store or warehouse. Reference, W. C. Carr, Times.

WANTS

WANTED-Woman to help with house work. Apply office.

WANTED

WANTED-Girl to wash dishes Saturdays and Sundays. Report & claim.

WANTED

WANTED-Any and all kinds of odd job work, excavating, all kinds, shade tree topping, lawn mowing, lawn mower sharpening and repairing. Price reasonable. Address P. O. Box 635 City.

MISCELLANEOUS

PIANO TUNING, Phone Logan Music Co. 108.

LOST AND FOUND

LOST-Strayed-One sorrel mare weight 900; one bay horse weight 500. Ration per Hollister. Please notify Mrs. Harry Ryon, Eden, Idaho.

LEGAL PUBLICATIONS

IN THE DISTRICT COURT Of the Fourth Judicial District of the State of Idaho and for Twin Falls County.

Notice of Writ of Attachment

Outrander Lumber Company, a Corporation.

Notice to Creditors

Notice is hereby given that on June 11, 1918, a writ of attachment is issued out of the above entitled court, attaching the property of the above named defendant for the sum of \$1,353.00.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF

I, W. C. G. Goodway, Defendant.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT

Of the Fourth Judicial District of the State of Idaho and for Twin Falls County.

Notice of Writ of Attachment

Magal Brothers, a corporation, Plaintiff.

Notice to Creditors

Notice is hereby given that on June 11, 1918, a writ of attachment is issued out of the above entitled court, attaching the property of the above named defendant for the sum of \$1,000.00.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF

I, E. J. Finch, Clerk of the District Court.

LEGAL PUBLICATIONS

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION (Final Proof) L. A. Warner, of Twin Falls, Idaho, who made entry No. 2654, under the provisions of an act of the legislature of the state of Idaho, commonly known as the "Caret Act" approved March 2nd, 1899, who has made entry No. 018398, for 32 1/2 acres of the southwest quarter of section 11, of township 9 north, range 14 east, B. M. do hereby certify that the said entry makes final proof to establish my claim to the land above described, and I am required to prove that I have acquired an undivided interest in said land as required by law, before O. J. Zuck, Carey Act agent, at Kimberly, Idaho, on the 2nd day of June, 1918.

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Hatley, Idaho, May 23, 1918.

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WANTS

United States commissioner, at Twin Falls, Idaho, on the twenty-ninth day of July, 1918.

Public Notice of Election

To be held in the Territory to be known as the "TWIN FALLS HIGHWAY DISTRICT" ON THE 22ND DAY OF JUNE, A. D. 1918.

State of Idaho, County of Idaho.

Pursuant to the laws of the State of Idaho, and a petition filed by T. J. Trwin and 322 others, with the clerk of the Board of County Commissioners of Twin Falls County, State of Idaho, on the 14th day of March, A. D. 1918.

LEGAL PUBLICATIONS

IN THE DISTRICT COURT Of the Fourth Judicial District of the State of Idaho and for Twin Falls County.

Notice of Writ of Attachment

Outrander Lumber Company, a Corporation.

Notice to Creditors

Notice is hereby given that on June 11, 1918, a writ of attachment is issued out of the above entitled court, attaching the property of the above named defendant for the sum of \$1,353.00.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF

I, W. C. G. Goodway, Defendant.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT

Of the Fourth Judicial District of the State of Idaho and for Twin Falls County.

Notice of Writ of Attachment

Magal Brothers, a corporation, Plaintiff.

Notice to Creditors

Notice is hereby given that on June 11, 1918, a writ of attachment is issued out of the above entitled court, attaching the property of the above named defendant for the sum of \$1,000.00.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF

I, E. J. Finch, Clerk of the District Court.

LEGAL PUBLICATIONS

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WANTS

to the southwest corner of Section 24, Township 11, south, Range 15, east of the Boise Meridian; thence east along the section lines 8 miles to the southeast corner of Section 35, Township 11, south, Range 15, east of the Boise Meridian; thence north and east, following the common boundary between Township 11, south, Range 15, east of the Boise Meridian to the northeast corner of Twin Falls County; thence in a general northerly direction to the point of beginning.

HANSEN PRECINCT

Polling Place: The Hansen School House in Hansen.

BOUNDARIES

Beginning at the intersection of the east line of Section 15, Township 10, south, range 10, east of the Boise Meridian, with the channel of the Snake River; thence south along the section lines 4 1/2 miles, more or less, to the southeast corner of Section 4, Township 11, south, Range 19, east of the Boise Meridian; thence north along the section lines 5 1/2 miles, more or less, to the southwest corner of the southwest quarter of Section 3, Township 11, south, Range 19, east of the Boise Meridian; thence north along the half section lines 3 1/4 miles, more or less, to the northeast corner of the northeast quarter of Section 16, Township 11, south, Range 14, east of the Boise Meridian; thence west along the section lines 2 1/2 miles, more or less, to the point of beginning.

KIMBERLY PRECINCT

Polling Place: The Kimberly School House in Kimberly.

BOUNDARIES

Beginning at the intersection of the east line of Section 15, Township 10, south, range 10, east of the Boise Meridian, with the channel of the Snake River; thence south along the half section line 7 1/2 miles, more or less, to an intersection with the north line of Section 12, Township 11, south, Range 17, east of the Boise Meridian; thence north along the section line 5 1/2 miles, more or less, to the northeast corner of the northeast quarter of Section 10, Township 11, south, Range 17, east of the Boise Meridian; thence west along the section line 3 1/4 miles, more or less, to the southwest corner of the southwest quarter of Section 10, Township 11, south, Range 17, east of the Boise Meridian; thence north along the half section lines 3 1/4 miles, more or less, to the northeast corner of the northeast quarter of Section 16, Township 11, south, Range 14, east of the Boise Meridian; thence west along the section lines 2 1/2 miles, more or less, to the point of beginning.

ROCK CREEK PRECINCT

Polling Place: The Rock Creek School House in Rock Creek.

BOUNDARIES

Beginning at the intersection of the east line of Section 15, Township 10, south, range 10, east of the Boise Meridian; thence south along the section line 5 1/2 miles, more or less, to the northeast corner of the northeast quarter of Section 10, Township 11, south, Range 17, east of the Boise Meridian; thence west along the section line 3 1/4 miles, more or less, to the southwest corner of the southwest quarter of Section 10, Township 11, south, Range 17, east of the Boise Meridian; thence north along the half section lines 3 1/4 miles, more or less, to the northeast corner of the northeast quarter of Section 16, Township 11, south, Range 14, east of the Boise Meridian; thence west along the section lines 2 1/2 miles, more or less, to the point of beginning.

TWIN FALLS PRECINCT No. 1

Polling Place: Washington School House in Twin Falls.

BOUNDARIES

Beginning at a point in the High Line Canal which is an intersection with the east line of Section 15, Township 11, south, Range 14, east of the Boise Meridian; thence north along the section lines 2 miles to an intersection with the north line of Section 12, Township 11, south, Range 17, east of the Boise Meridian; thence west along the section line 3 1/4 miles, more or less, to the southwest corner of the southwest quarter of Section 10, Township 11, south, Range 17, east of the Boise Meridian; thence north along the half section lines 3 1/4 miles, more or less, to the northeast corner of the northeast quarter of Section 16, Township 11, south, Range 14, east of the Boise Meridian; thence west along the section lines 2 1/2 miles, more or less, to the point of beginning.

TWIN FALLS PRECINCT No. 2

Polling Place: The County Commissioners Room in the Court House, in Twin Falls.

BOUNDARIES

Beginning at a point in the High Line Canal which is an intersection with the east line of Section 15, Township 11, south, Range 14, east of the Boise Meridian; thence north along the section lines 2 miles to an intersection with the north line of Section 12, Township 11, south, Range 17, east of the Boise Meridian; thence west along the section line 3 1/4 miles, more or less, to the southwest corner of the southwest quarter of Section 10, Township 11, south, Range 17, east of the Boise Meridian; thence north along the half section lines 3 1/4 miles, more or less, to the northeast corner of the northeast quarter of Section 16, Township 11, south, Range 14, east of the Boise Meridian; thence west along the section lines 2 1/2 miles, more or less, to the point of beginning.

ROBERSON PRECINCT

Polling Place: The Roberson School House in Roberson.

BOUNDARIES

Beginning at the intersection of the east line of Section 15, Township 10, south, range 10, east of the Boise Meridian; thence south along the section line 5 1/2 miles, more or less, to the northeast corner of the northeast quarter of Section 10, Township 11, south, Range 17, east of the Boise Meridian; thence west along the section line 3 1/4 miles, more or less, to the southwest corner of the southwest quarter of Section 10, Township 11, south, Range 17, east of the Boise Meridian; thence north along the half section lines 3 1/4 miles, more or less, to the northeast corner of the northeast quarter of Section 16, Township 11, south, Range 14, east of the Boise Meridian; thence west along the section lines 2 1/2 miles, more or less, to the point of beginning.

MURTAGH PRECINCT

Polling Place: The Murtagh school house in Murtagh.

BOUNDARIES

Beginning at the intersection of the east line of Section 15, Township 10, south, range 10, east of the Boise Meridian; thence south along the section line 5 1/2 miles, more or less, to the northeast corner of the northeast quarter of Section 10, Township 11, south, Range 17, east of the Boise Meridian; thence west along the section line 3 1/4 miles, more or

# Do You Realize HOW MUCH It Means to OUR BOYS "OUT THERE" For Us to Buy War Savings Stamps?

## THIS IS WHAT IT MEANS WAR BARGAINS YOU CAN BUY

- Every 25-cent thrift stamp bought enables the Government to buy five cartridges or a tent pole, five tent pins, a waist belt, hat cord, shoe laces and identification tags.
- Two thrift stamps will buy a trench tool or a pair of woolen gloves.
- Four thrift stamps will buy a pair of canvas leggings.
- Six thrift stamps will buy five pairs of woolen socks, three pairs of summer drawers of three summer undershirts.
- Twelve thrift stamps will buy a steel helmet for the protection of some boy.
- One war savings stamp will buy 100 cartridges.
- Two war savings stamps will buy a scabbard for a bayonet and a cartridge belt, two pairs of woolen breeches or two flannel shirts.
- Two and one-half war savings stamps will buy one gas mask.
- Three war savings stamps will buy a woolen overcoat or two service coats.
- Three and one-half war savings stamps will buy three pair of woolen blankets.
- Four war savings stamps will buy a rifle.

How much do you love your Government? Does the fact that this crisis in our history is upon us now have any effect upon you? Are you trying to do your duty in this war? Then buy War Savings Stamps to the limit. That is but a small part of your duty. Buy all the war bargains you possibly can and then more.

This Space Contributed for the Winning of the War, by

# IDAHO LIGHT & POWER COMPANY

## Chautauqua To Be A Patriotic Affair

Greatest Authorities on the War Will Speak—Other Parts of Program Presents Variety

The chautauqua will be with us on the coming Thursday and indications are that it will be bigger and better than ever before in the history of Twin Falls. A systematic plan has been worked out whereby the most salient features of the war in its most interesting features will be worked out and presented.

St. J. Henkel, the advance agent, was in the city yesterday and gave an interesting interview regarding this part of the program. It will be recalled that when it was announced that the chautauqua managers had determined to discontinue their tours for the period of the war, President Wilson sent a special delegation to consist of Vice President Thomas H. Marshall, W. J. Bryan, who represented Secretary William McAdoo, and Dr. Van Hise, representing the food administration. The message of President Wilson was delivered by George Creel and was to the effect that the president and war council had contemplated using the chautauqua to get certain facts regarding the war to the people from unquestionable sources and that they were urged to continue. They did so and the program in this feature has been carefully worked out. Speakers at the greatest eminence and authority will present these matters. On the other hand reference to war will be eliminated except incidentally on other features, so that the main feature of the conflict will be presented and at the same time, other matters not neglected.

## Basket Dinner Pleasing Demonstration Feature

Kimberly Feed Program of June 19 Includes Proof—All Invited to Eat

KIMBERLY, June 15.—Next Wednesday, June 19, will be a big day for Kimberly. The ladies of the city especially, will be privileged to hear and enjoy many phases of the new food demonstrative plan. Miss Doncke, county food demonstrator, will have complete charge of the day, as far as the ladies and girls are concerned.

In the morning, the Girls Gaining club will show some of their work. Following this at noon will be a basket dinner in the city park and everyone is urged to be present for this occasion.

At 2:30 p. m. the crowd is to go to the high school auditorium. The man will be privileged to hear a representative of the Farm Bureau and the women will witness a weightless demonstration in the domestic science room. It is urged that every woman in the vicinity will make a special effort to be present at this, and find out how to use the wheat substitutes.

## Rich and Famous

How much do you love your Government? Does the fact that this crisis in our history is upon us now have any effect upon you? Are you trying to do your duty in this war? Then buy War Savings Stamps to the limit. That is but a small part of your duty. Buy all the war bargains you possibly can and then more.

Then in the evening there will be an entertainment in the high school auditorium in which several prominent speakers will participate as well as hearing several interesting musical numbers and readings.

During the day there will be several booths open to the public, on Main street, among which will be the following:

1. Bakery—With substitute material as prominent feature.
2. Candy.
3. Popcorn.
4. Lemonade, etc.

There will also be a chicken station. They will crate all eggs and chickens bought here, and sell later. But the chicken sale does not come off until fall.

It is understood that all the material for this demonstration and booths will be donated by ladies of the community. The Red Cross ladies will canvass the community thoroughly before, to find out how much can be collected. It is hoped that every woman will be interested enough in the welfare of the food situation to not only donate but add her presence, Wednesday, at the fittingly.

## Wealthy Widow Is Questioned Closely

Lawyers Grill Woman Who Says Dr. Homer Stole Her Jewels at Point of Gun

BOSTON, June 14.—Mrs. Maude E. Wilbur, the wealthy Boston widow, was asked today by the examining jury at the trial of Dr. Joseph Homer, who is charged with stealing her jewels, in the hotel Touraine last year. She testified a letter which she had written authorizing the California dealer to dispose of the jewels and declared that he had told a revolver was hidden in the trunk. She telephoned the Copley-Plaza to send the jewels to her room at the Touraine.

"I held the pistol right at my face, with his arm around me, and told me to be careful what I said," she testified. "I ordered me to tell the hotel people to send the jewels to messenger."

Asked if she was familiar with Los Angeles papers she replied she was. She said she did not know Dr. Homer, advertised as a dentist there, as she read the society columns and not the advertisements in the paper.

Her testimony brought out that Dr. Homer maintained he had taken her jewels from her in Los Angeles because she owed him money for dental work; that he had returned them to her in Chicago and she alleged, had taken them from her at the hotel Touraine.

She had testified that Dr. Homer had offered to cancel his bill of \$2,300 in San Francisco if she would give him a kiss. She also told of Dr. Homer's forcing her to write a letter to a clergyman stating that they had sinned for love.

## HUN ATTACKS ON AMERICANS

(Continued from page one.)

story fires from the German anti-aircraft guns. But when they approached the railway junction which was their objective, the German guns began plastering the sky with shrapnel. Unmistakably of the heaviest our bombers still down a few hundred meters, retaining the same formation they had started with. The commander, in the lead, alighted the railway station first. He fired a pistol and then the first bomb went from his machine to its destination below. Others followed in rapid succession and soon the railway junction was shrouded with a smoke screen where the bombs were bursting cheerfully through the windows of the coaches or from the tops of the crowded cars where they were seated. Each hospital train was marked "U. S. A."

## THREE WORKMEN BURNED

RANGER, Texas, June 15.—Three workmen were burned to death today when an oil gusher opened up this week, caught fire. The fire has spread to the storage tanks, all of which are burning, but employees have been rescued, and no further deaths are expected, although another man died as a result of the fire.

## SPECIAL CHILDREN'S DAY EXERCISES

At First Baptist Church Sunday, June 17. At 11 a. m. Dr. Scott will preach to mothers on "The Kingdom of the Child."

At 8 p. m. special children's day program by the Sunday school, closing with the beautiful cantata, "The Banner of the Cross."

"Come then and worship with us."

## CLOSED FOR LACK OF STEEL MATERIAL

CHICAGO, June 14.—Two hundred local industrial plants have been forced to close because steel is withheld by the government from factories not engaged in war work, announces the War Relocation Administration. Most of the concerns affected are the manufacturers of the steel used in the construction of the government to direct steel-to-war winning industries.

## MILLIONAIRES PROPERTY SEIZED FOR TAX DEDUCTION

SAN FRANCISCO, June 14.—The \$400,000 property of Miller and Lux, Inc. is in the hands of Collector of Internal Revenue Julius Warburton today, having been seized for failure to pay nearly \$7,000,000 in inheritance taxes with penalties and interest due from the estate of the late Henry Miller, president and principal stockholder.

The seized property will be sold at public auction June 17.

## WEATHER FORECAST FOR WEEK

WASHINGTON, June 15.—Forecast for the period, June 17 to 22, inclusive:

Northern Rocky Mountain and plateau region—Fair weather throughout the week. Warmer in north portion Monday.

Southern Rocky Mountain and plateau region—Scattered showers first of week, with somewhat lower temperatures; middle and last of week fair.

## WOUNDED AMERICANS IN PARIS

PARIS, June 16.—Members of the American relief met the first trainloads of American wounded arriving Sunday morning, but employees have been slightly wounded, grinned cheerfully through the windows of the coaches or from the tops of the crowded cars where they were seated. Each hospital train was marked "U. S. A."

## WOMEN BURNED

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"That was some parade yesterday—but what I was spiteful to see is that I never see as many out-mobles in my life. You wouldn't see that many at Nancy, Kaitlucky, on decoration day."

## "SLEIGH RIDER" DOPE PROVES TO BE MOLASSES

SAN FRANCISCO, June 14.—Frank Silva, fireman on the steamship San Pedro, chucked with grief after trading his \$15 watch for a large can of "dope," which was confidently expected to be an innocent Christmas gift from his mother.

When the mark reached port here Silva, who had also brought with him the valuable "dope" secreted in two cans, one tied to each leg beneath his roomy trousers. The customs inspector noticed the hiding, seized and a search revealed the two cans.

The opium was taken to the government laboratory and carefully analyzed by a government chemist. He pronounced it—molasses.

## DEG SPRAYERS INCLUDE AUTO AND CITY PAYS \$25

PORTLAND, Ore., June 14.—Men were recently detailed to "spray" all the "bugs" in the park.

They did. And the "bugs" had four rubber-tired wheels and a tin body, and it alleged by the owner to have been a nice automobile before it was sprayed.

The city paid \$25 for the rehabilitation of the "bug."

## HAS WAR GARDEN AT 91

ALTONA, Pa., June 14.—Mrs. Mary Hickey, of this city, who will be ninety-one years old on July 12, is having "out her war garden. The aged woman takes pride in the fact that she will do all the work herself.

## COIT PROTECTS CHICKENS

ATLANTA, Ga., June 14.—An order has just been issued by the Georgia branch of the Federal Food Administration prohibiting the buying or selling of any chicken for the purpose of slaughter weighing less than one and one-half pounds on foot.

## CLEVELAND'S BIG PAGEANT DEPARTS U. S. ENTRY INTO WAR

CLEVELAND, O., June 14.—The greatest pageant in the history of Cleveland was staged here today, depicting America's entrance into the world war. The pageant won special patriotic significance from the day, Flag Day, and from its flag-bedecked setting on the shore of the lake in Wade park. A chorus of 2,000 voices, an orchestra of 100 pieces and nearly 1,000 performers lent dignity and force to the story of America's struggle for the preservation of liberty.

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## IMPROMPTUOUS ALASKANS SACRIFICE ALL FOR WAR

DENVER, Colo., June 14.—To "mush" 121 miles over fields of ice and snow, travel thousands of miles by foot, trail and water and give up a \$10,000 a year business that he and sixty of his companions might get in the "big game" on the other side, is the performance and sacrifice of Howard Patton, who has reached Denver from Alaska. Patton came home to enlist in the signal corps. He was conducting a confectionary store at Anchorage, Alaska, when he and sixty other young business men of the town decided to enlist.

## A CASE FOR HOOVER

ALBANY, N. Y., June 14.—Hesding only spring with its blossoms and bird songs, Thomas Farrell, owner of the "Frank Redmond" sign, followed the call of the road. They were found asleep in a haystack six miles away from home holding closely six eggs.

Radiators re-built and repaired. Made just like new. Try us for we make satisfied customers. Twin Falls Automatic Radiator Works 186 2nd Ave. So. Twin Falls