

THE DAILY TIMES

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OLD VOL. XLII. NO. 64—NEW VOL. 1. NO. 63.

TWIN FALLS, IDAHO.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 19, 1918

Rheims Holds Out Against Terrific Drive Today---Italians Retake Ground

FRENCH HOLD RHEIMS UNDER FIERCE ATTACK

"TAKE CITY OR DIE" ORDERS GIVEN TO THE TERTON HORDE

Many Died but City Stands

Woods of Sillery Roll but Taken by the Gault--British Recapture Post on the Flanders Front During Night.

PARIS, June 18.—Following a violent bombardment on the front between Vrixy and Fort La Pompelle, the Germans began a drive against Rheims last night, the war office announced today.

French troops about five miles southwest of Rheims while Fort La Pompelle is a short distance northeast of the city.

Prisoners taken by the French said that three divisions (30,000 men) were taking part in the assault and that orders had been issued "to take Rheims at any cost."

The Germans penetrated a wood north of Fort La Pompelle and the French immediately counter-attacked, throwing them back to their old positions.

Where the Germans were repulsed by the French fire and were forced back to their positions of departure, the French were heavy losses.

The text of the communiqué follows: "The Germans began a heavy bombardment on the heights front from Vrixy to the sector of Fort La Pompelle."

The bombardment was followed by an infantry attack against the French positions between these two points.

French resistance was completely successful. "Between Ormes and Vrixy, the French stopped the German attempts to advance and the attacking columns were thrown back to their original positions. At no place were they able to reach French lines."

The enemy suffered severe losses in the furious fighting near Rheims and was unable to advance, being repulsed as often as they attacked.

The French had the advantage to the east of Rheims also. "Northwest of Sillery the Germans penetrated a wood but were driven out by a French counter attack."

The total number of shells lifted from three divisions. They said they had been ordered to take Rheims at any cost.

The preliminary bombardment lasted for three hours, the first German infantry attacks beginning at nine o'clock.

LONDON, June 18.—The British attacked and recaptured a post from the Germans near Vrixy-Borgin (on the Flanders front), the war office announced today.

Two active artillery, firing during the evening in the Ancre valley and Mericourt sectors.

During the night there was heavy shelling near Morsy.

Two Idaho Boys in the Long List Today

WASHINGTON, June 18.—One hundred and forty-four casualties in the American expeditionary forces were announced by the war department today.

Twenty-eight killed in action; 12 died of wounds; two died from aeroplane accidents; eight from disease; three from accidents and other causes; 87 wounded, severely; one wounded slightly; one missing in action, and two prisoners.

Private Simer G. Eason, killed in action, and Marlon C. Hampton, died of disease, were Idaho casualties.

WASHINGTON, June 18.—Two casualty lists, carrying a total of 180 names were reported by the United States armistice fighting in France, by the marine headquarters today.

The first list, dated June 16, has 15 killed and 100 wounded, and 40 wounded severely, a total of 157.

The second list, dated June 17, has 23 severely wounded, one killed in action, and one died of wounds received in action.

The total army and marine list amounts to 274.

POLICIANS IN TRADE ON WAR CONTRACT GRAFT

FAVORITE EMPLOYEES PROVIDED CROOKED BY THE INVESTIGATORS

One Firm Got Ten Millions of Contracts

Great Mass of Documents Yet to be Examined—Further Arrests Believed to be Impending in a Short Time.

WASHINGTON, June 18.—Many favorite employes and politicians have been implicated in the contract graft scandal by the investigators of the department of justice this afternoon.

Voluntary confessions of guilt in taking contracts from other firms have been received in large numbers by the department, and many of the operators sought officials today to learn whether they will be prosecuted.

The search of suspected corporation papers filed in Washington city also revealed amazingly large profits, by contingent fee men. One Washington brokerage firm had realized over \$100,000 in fees.

One Washington brokerage firm lobbied contract contracts approximately \$100,000.

Fifteen expert staff attorneys are searching papers from Washington firms. The great mass of documents taken for examination outside Washington have not yet been touched, but no arrests were made today, but department of justice officials indicated that further search of papers received would undoubtedly lead to arrests shortly.

Telegraph Strike Has Been Ordered

Only Government Operation Can Prevent the Stopping of Work by Operators of the Union

SEATTLE, Wash., June 18.—Government operation of the telegraph lines that can prevent a nation-wide strike of telegraph operators on 24 hours notice, according to J. J. Rohan, deputy international vice president of the commercial telegraph union, who is in charge of the telegraphers' dispute here.

Rohan said today the strike order is in the hands of the president of every local union and becomes effective before the end of this week if the public is not in 25 hours order.

POWERS GRANTED TO FLEET CORPORATION

WASHINGTON, June 18.—By an executive order President Wilson today delegated to the emergency fleet corporation the powers conferred upon them by congress and other cases: "private shipping lines and shipping plants."

Reims held out today the night before, the German soldiers were under orders to storm the city or die trying.

Reims is in the western part of that region of France known as the Champagne district. The city has been under shell fire since the early days of the war and is but a shell.

The importance of Reims from a strategic standpoint is slight, but the Germans evidently hoped to straighten out and shorten their lines by its capture. They apparently expected it fall to have a moral effect, but all their hopes and expectations were smashed by the gallant resistance of the French.

Reims lies on the Vesle river and is about 64 miles northeast of Paris. Many big highways and railways converge but they are of little importance as they have long been under the fire of the German guns.

At the only point where the Germans had any success—in a small patch of wooded ground northeast of Sillery—they were quickly rolled back to their positions of departure.

WILSON FOR 1920 SAYS GOV. RALSTON

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 18.—Former Governor Samuel M. Ralston, the permanent chairman of the Democratic convention came out strongly for Woodrow Wilson in his address this afternoon.

"I seek to bind no man, except myself by what I say," he declared. "I care not a snap of my fingers for a certain candidate, nor have I had any times of past. I maintain the judgments of the times call for the reappointment and election of Woodrow Wilson."

TAINTED MEAT INQUIRY BEGUN IN NEW YORK

FOUR-FIFTHS OF SUPPLY FROM ONE FIRM WAS REJECTED

Mould Bones and Marrow Sours Consigned

Food Quarantined for Four Months Proved Bad and Some Was Returned After Acceptance and Refund Given to U. S.

NEW YORK, June 18.—Huge quantities of tainted meat consigned to the government by Chicago packers since the United States opened the way according to test many offered here today before special examiner Edward P. Patterson, of the federal trust commission, who is conducting the inquiry into the war army and navy scandal.

Captain S. Williams, supply chief of the navy, testified that out of 529,622 pounds of hams tendered by Wilson & company, 428,758 pounds were rejected as unfit for consumption and 100,864 pounds had to be destroyed.

Captain Williams explained that the meat rejected was classified as "mould bones" and "marrow sours." He added that much of the meat rejected was afterwards found to be spoiled and that he had obtained a refund of \$15,650 from the packing company.

According to witnesses all of the meat figured in the scandal was quarantined for four months.

Women Who "Found" Vice Book Locked Up

LONDON, June 18.—Mrs. Villiers Stuart, who created sensation at the trial of Madam Allen against Noel Pemberton Billing, by telling of the alleged existence of a "vice book" to continue as much as possible the charge of bigamy. She said that she did not know that her first husband, Douglas Drey, was alive until a note was slipped into her hand at the seat of the Billing trial, giving her the information.

Government Closing I. W. W.—Prosecutions

CHICAGO, June 18.—The government case against the I. W. W. will be closed tonight, and, with the promise of attorneys for the defense to continue as much as possible the sale of the story, it is expected that suit will be ended in the course of the next two months.

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MARSHALL STIRS THE DEMOCRATS IN CONVENTION

OPENS MEETING OF INDIANA CONVENTION WITH KEY-NOTE SPEECH

Winning the War the Main Issue

Warns Convention Against Those Who Pretend to Want Victory but Who Assail the President for Alleged Failures.

Ellis P. Martin (I. N. S. Staff Correspondent) INDIANAPOLIS, IND., June 18.—There is but one vital issue in the minds of the American people, and that is the winning of the war.

This was the declaration of Vice President Thomas H. Marshall, to the Indiana Democratic convention here today. As temporary chairman, the vice president sounded the keynote of the convention.

"The people have made the great issue, this year," he told the convention. "They cannot look with indifference upon the fast obbing life tide of their sons upon the western front, upon the death struggle between Belgium and Berlin without demanding the best hope for the war: speedy and successful termination."

"The Democratic party stands for winning the war as soon as it can be won," the vice president declared, and holds that there are four essentials to the speedy winning of it.

Chief of these is confidence, absolute confidence in the commander in chief—the colossal figure of our present hours. "The man whom Providence has set upon the mountain peak of duty, desire and endeavor, with whom we can win, without whom we cannot win, is Woodrow Wilson, captain-general of the armies of freedom, admiral of the seven seas."

Who is not for the president is against him," Mr. Marshall emphatically declared as he warned the convention to "suspect the man who is always talking about his patriotism and at the same time shedding bitter tears because he feels that his duty as a citizen is in choice of men, how noble he is in the execution of necessary military operations."

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ITALY RESTORES POSITIONS AT ASIAGO AND MT. CRAPPA

WAR TO END BY POLITICAL ACTION

LONDON, June 18.—"We see more clearly daily that the war cannot be ended by a military stroke, but only by political action," writes George Bernard Shaw in the Volksrecht of Berlin, said an Amsterdam dispatch to the Express today.

Bernhardt admits that Germany has made political gains—wins in the east—He continues: "A separate peace means only prolonging the war which requires as well as food and material."

One Seaplane Whipped Its Seven Enemies

Repeated Battle Reported in Which American Gunners Hoisted All the Poes

LONDON, June 18.—How a British seaplane with an American gunner, K. B. Keyes, outgouged seven German seaplanes in a half hour battle off Torshelling on June 6, compelling one of them to land out of control, while another crashed down on fire, is revealed in a United States report to headquarters.

"I was in the front cockpit with one gun and 400 rounds of ammunition," said Keyes. "We took battle formation and aimed at the middle of the hostile fleet, when nearly within range. Four planes were on our port side and two on our starboard side, all rising to our level. In the meantime two planes got underneath and were shooting upward, firing incessantly. The air was blue with the smoke from tracer bullets. I gave most of my time to the planes on the port side."

"I looked around for a fraction of a second and saw the second pilot stooping as if reaching for something. A few minutes later I noticed that he was in the same position and that his head was in a pool of blood."

"The other two machines were cut from the formation and surrounded by seven hostile planes. We fought for ten minutes until we drove off the hostile craft that surrounded us."

"One of the German machines was sent down out of control, making a parachute landing while another slipped down sideways on fire, crashing a distance of 2,000 feet. All of them were severely punished, in fact."

"During the last few minutes of the fight our engine had been 'popping' too much.

"During the fight on the wooded heights in the wireless cockpit, cleaned the rear pit of the pool and took it myself."

"We descended two miles north of Vitebard. Meanwhile I made the lieutenant's position as easy as possible. My heart and my nerves were very feeble. We sighted land shortly after 7 o'clock and quickly made for it. The lieutenant was beyond the aid of a doctor as we made the earth, as his head had been pierced by a bullet. Our plane was killed."

Bolsheviki Regime Crushed in Siberia

Czechoslovak Forces in Omak Government Establish Burgeese Regime—Further Fights Coming.

LONDON, June 18.—The Czechoslovak forces in Siberia have captured Samara, Irkutsk and Nikolayevsk in the Omak government and have inaugurated a provisional government, said a dispatch from the Express today.

Czechoslovak forces have established a burgeoise regime, proclaiming the bolsheviki crushed in Siberia. They announced that they are prepared to help Great Russia provided the bolsheviki do not encroach beyond the Ural mountains. The bolsheviki are withdrawing on the Volga and near the Ural as well as in Siberia in an attempt to put down the counter revolution.

MUCH OF KENTUCKY BORN DRY

LEXINGTON, KY., June 18.—Churches, druggists and scientists said the only ones in dry territory to whom can receive spirituous liquors are the "Expatriate" and the "Shipper" law. Because effective churches may receive the barred liquor for commercial purposes, there is said to be a large amount of liquor, approximately 100,000,000 gallons of liquor.

AUSTRIANS FAIL TO ESTABLISH THEMSELVES AT LIER MONTELEVE

Conditions Continue Satisfactory

Another Naval Victory Is Recorded—Frightful Pressure Still Placed on the Lines of the Allied Army on the Peninsula.

LONDON, June 18.—The Italian situation at Liere Monteleve is learned by the international news service this afternoon. The Austrians have failed to establish themselves in the Monteleve region in any strength. The Italians have plenty of reserves to support them.

An Italian sailing party killed an Austrian divisional commander. The Austrian battalions Wien and Erlangen Ferdinand Max have been sunk. Italian minister of marine, Delbono is quoted as saying in the newspaper Epoca, said a Central News dispatch from Rome this afternoon. On the same day that the Austrian dreadnaught Severn Ira was sunk off Pola, wreckage of Austrian battleships was seen some forty miles away.

The Erbringer Ferdinand Max displaced 16,432 tons and the Wien 16,112 tons.

ROME, June 18.—"The enemy continues his pressure along the mountain front and in the region of Monteleve," said Premier Orlando in the chambers of deputies shortly before midnight.

"The enemy has made repeated efforts on the Piave but all were in vain.

"Our artillery has been particularly effective against the hostile force on the right bank (western bank) of the stream.

"The enemy attacks we have repulsed several positions and hundreds of prisoners."

ROME, June 18.—The general outline of the battle front have remained unchanged, said a semi-official dispatch which has just been issued.

The Italians and their allies in the sector of Asiago plateau and Monte Grappa have restored the positions as they were before the Austro-Hungarian offensive was started last Saturday.

"We are hindering the enemy by repeated attacks in the Monteleve area. The Austrians have returned the struggle is proceeding with increased vigor and the semi-official communication.

"The Austrians renewed their attacks on the right bank of the Piave river. Italian documents and reports made by prisoners all emphasize the magnificent resistance of the Italians and the allied contingents.

"The reservoirs of the allied batteries of the fifty-sixth field artillery were surrounded on Col Moschin but kept from being captured. The firing upon them point blank with shrapnel bombardment, but the troops sustained an attack carried out by four batteries of fifty-two enemy divisions. The enemy was to take possession of the western edge of the Asiago plateau and descend from there into the Piave valley."

The sixth Italian unit, containing British and French units, sustained heavy losses in the fighting. A battalion of the one hundred and twentieth infantry was reduced to a small number of men and was surrounded at Pieve di Solto, but the remnants held out until they were liberated by a counter-attack.

"The reservoirs of Col Moschin was a glorious achievement. It was carried out by a storming detachment from the third army, comprised of 100 men."

"The losses of the enemy were enormous. Twenty-seventh and thirty-third divisions were annihilated with the allies at Monte Grappa. They had to be withdrawn from the struggle because they were reduced to a few stragglers."

"In the Monteleve district an Italian detachment penetrated the enemy's lines. In the night the German detachment of the Austrian army was wounded and captured. The Italian wounded, sent by train to the hospital." (Continued on Page 11.)

# SAVE COAL IS ADVICE OF THE FUEL MANAGER

## STATE ADMINISTRATOR F. R. GOODING ISSUES ADVICE TO THE PEOPLE

### Great Coal Shortage Is Threatened.

Condition Is Alarming-But With Proper Conservation The Situation Can Be Met and Great Calamity Can Be Averted.

GOODING, Idaho, June 18.—The fuel budget for the season 1918-1919, has been completed by the United States fuel administration. We know the worst of a bad situation. A detailed survey of the coal required during the present coal year for war purposes, to keep our industries running, and for domestic consumers, looks up about eighty million tons more than was produced last year. This is the figure on June 1.

As our part in the great war increases, we are confronted from month to month, with ever increasing additions to former estimates of fuel requirements and to greater demands on the man-power the country, so that those responsible for the conservation of fuel, do not feel safe in assuming that the increased demand will be only eighty million tons. It is estimated that it will be possible to obtain from increased production more than one-half of the deficiency. Conservation must provide for unexpected contingencies affecting both figures of production and of consumption. It has only to be remembered that the production of coal last season was fifty million tons greater than ever before in the history of the country, and to reflect on the enormous additional burden the war has put on our transportation system, as well as the man-power which is necessary to produce and distribute coal, to understand that the fuel supply for this year is one of the most difficult of the war-time problems the war has presented.

It is estimated that the industries not employed on war work will require something less than 100,000,000 tons of coal. All consumers of fuel war industries and otherwise, must participate in the saving campaign. Non-war industries are especially interested because whatever the deficiency turns out to be, it will come out of their quota. It is the only way to the prosperity of our industries and the full employment of labor will depend upon saving by economies and production of waste, from 20,000,000 and 60,000,000 tons of coal.

In spite of intonations efforts to increase the production of coal, the first five months of 1918 have produced only ten million tons in excess of the same period of 1917. It is this considered in relation to the immense physical task involved in producing twelve million tons of coal per week, it is easy to draw the conclusion that the increased demand of one hundred million tons cannot, to any large extent, be met by increased production.

And yet an actual deficit of half a million tons would mean a personal privation and an industrial disaster which no one can contemplate with equanimity.

What is the answer? There is only one, it is saving coal. It is the answer Europe has worked out in a similar situation—living in every way possible to ease of the people, if we were to avert the privations and disaster attendant upon the production of coal much greater than last year, the most intensive measures of fuel economy must be resorted to.

The fuel administration has foreseen the situation represented by these figures, and through its conservation division has organized fuel saving campaigns reaching out into every department of our national life where fuel is consumed. Every American citizen will be asked to clean his furnace, keep it in repair and study economical firing. Instructions prepared by the highest authority will be furnished by the fuel administration.

If every one joins in this movement, from the owner of an industrial plant to the householder with his furnace and his coal-burner, it is possible to save from fifty to seventy-five million tons of coal, to avoid serious inconvenience to the American people.

alarming fuel situation. It desires to state just as frankly and with all the emphasis possible that it is in the power of the American people through fuel economy to save the country from the effects of the fuel famine.

## Dr. MacFarland Goes To France At Once

Will Confer With Leaders of Different Protestant Churches in That Country.

WASHINGTON, June 18.—In response to an invitation from all the protestant organizations in France, conveyed through the French high commissioner, Mr. Andre Tardieu, Richard S. MacFarland, general secretary of the federal council of the churches for relief in France and Belgium, has just sailed for France. He will confer with the French federation of protestant churches and its united committee, representing all the protestant organizations, and will carefully into and bring back a report concerning the conditions and needs of churches in France and Belgium. He will also confer with the French government, in accordance with an invitation conveyed by the French high commissioner, in a cablegram received on the eve of his departure, regarding the French government as he spent during his stay in France.

Dr. MacFarland is authorized by the federal council to present messages from Christians in the United States to the French people, the French and allied armies and the American troops. By arrangement with the war department, he will confer with the French and Senior Headquarters Chaplain General, regarding the interest of the American people in the American people. The federal council has authorized him to have consultation and sympathetic inquiry regarding the needs of the French people, the general work in the interests of the American troops. He has also been appointed by the French government as a commissioner to the Red Cross of France, representing the 142,000 scores and apost officials in the United States.

During part of the time he will be the guest of the French war department, in care of the Marquis de Folleville, to visit the Franco-American front and render service with the French troops. His itinerary will include a number of cities and addresses to audiences to be gathered in those cities, including especially the cities of Albi and Lorraine.

Dr. MacFarland will strengthen the bond between the French and American protestant churches and will enable the president of this country to render much more effective help to their suffering brethren, whose churches have been destroyed, whose pastors have been called to the front and who have appealed to America for aid in restoring their demolished churches and depleted resources.

## Sea Monster At The Delta City

Kimberly Boy Tells of Deep Water Flat That Was Caught—Also U-Boat That Was Taken.

Sea monsters of different sorts seem to be in order in the New Orleans region, according to a letter written by Sylvester W. Kimberly, who is in the service at the Delta city to his sister, Miss Viola Wonnacott, of this city. He says: "I saw a big flat fish, about fifteen tons. His fifteen feet long from tip to tip. He had a hump in his stomach that weighed about a ton. He was not a whale, but a deep sea monster whose diving machinery went on the blink and he had to come up; caused by a mechanical error in the sea." Kimberly says he is over 6000 years old. We also saw a captured German submarine."

## RAISED NAVY STRENGTH HIS PASTURE IS INVADDED

WASHINGTON, June 18.—The permanent enlisted strength of the United States navy was raised from 21,485 men when the house accepted the senate personnel amendment to the naval appropriation bill this afternoon. The house was moved to approve the personnel increase by the signing of the appropriation bill by Secretary of the Navy Daniels' review of his position against it, following his reading of the sensational letters from Admiral Benson and Palmer, predicting "probable defeat," unless the increase were granted. The "probable defeat" of the naval affairs committee following the review of the secretary, moved to concur in the amendment, although he frankly admitted that he did not see the necessity for it. Representative Butler, of Pennsylvania, ranking Republican on the committee, said "because he was afraid to vote against the appropriation of the commander in chief of the navy."

## BELL WRECKERS-CAR WHEN HIS PASTURE IS INVADDED

YAKIMA, Wash., June 17.—George Carpenter, a rancher near here, has sent his own perfectly good automobile to the hospital as a result of an attack by a crazed bull. Carpenter had been "happily" driving his car when he pastures a polka-dotted Holstein bull. When he returned the bull was still engaged in making declarations of love to the new lady abductor. Carpenter's car was wrecked and driven off the road and the wrecked automobile rescued.

## Induction Call Received Here

Ten Men From the County Called For Mechanical Pursuits Required by Uncle Sam.

June 18, 1918. Local Board for Twin Falls County, Gentlemen: Induction Call No. 127 is announced by the provost marshal general's office under date of June 18, 1918. Under this call you are to furnish eight men.

Only white men and men physically qualified for general military service are to be inducted under this call. The men selected for this service will receive a course of instruction as mechanics, chauffeur, general motor mechanics, radio operators. The men taking this course will receive training at government expense (fitting them to serve in the army, both at the front and behind the lines, which will be of great value to them both in the army and in civil life. They will be assigned during the course to that kind of mechanical training which is the greatest need exists at the time of the call. At the end of the course they will be assigned to various branches of the service in accordance with the needs of the army. They are to receive no assurance of an assignment to any particular branch of the service. You are authorized to induct qualified volunteers until your allotment has been filled. The volunteer period will continue until June 21st. If on June 23d, a sufficient number of volunteers has not come forward to fill your allotment you will be required to induct in sequence of their order numbers, a sufficient number of qualified men from within Class I to fill your allotment, deducting the volunteer inductions.

Only white men who have completed at least a grammar school education and who have had some experience along mechanical lines should be inducted under this call. Each man must carry with him at least two suits of clothing, one of which must be in good condition, a sweater, a stout pair of shoes, three extra pairs of socks, and two thick towels, as he will be kept in civilian clothes during the first three weeks until he can be supplied with a uniform and other clothing.

You are requested to forward the men for this call must be actually entrained so as to arrive at Postoffice on July 1st, 1918, with instructions to the effect that you will forward the men in accordance with the foregoing instructions.

Circular letter No. 114. CHAS. S. MOODY, Adjutant General of Idaho.

## Heard At The Listening Post

Tell the people back home to help all they can.

You remember Kormany; he is the hero that had a slow cut. Jess Willard, the heavyweight pugilist, has retired from the ring and is barking coyote with his streak of yellow and long green.

Twin Falls is the only good town in northern Idaho that does not have public drinking fountains. "Food, labor and life" are the chief factors in winning the war, and the booze makers are waiting all three.

Mr. Jod Jitney wants to know if Blue Lakes boulevard is exempt from the speed laws of the county and state. There is three kinds of farming: intensive, expensive and pretentious farming; neither the swivel chair farming, but what we really need is extensive farming.

We suggest that Bill Saxe undergo a rational system of treatment for undesirable fancies.

Some men appear to believe that everything that comes within the zone of their ownership owing to some mack war, takes on an increased value.

It is said that we can make 25 palatable dishes for the table from corn. It gives working strength to both man and beast and in its successful stage is one of the delicious dishes.

Some men transgress in the direction of "big game" and are oblivious on the ground of virtue and self-interest in other respects. In man the hazard may be that the lower elements will creep upon the higher.

## BENNY-BIRD FARM TO BECOME POPULAR DINN

SEATTLE, Wash. June 17.—Now comes the Seattle Rabbit Association with a solution for the high cost of meat. The association declares with unmitigated fervor for other days going into the future that the rabbit is the best meat that can be had. It is not only cheaper but better than beef, pork, mutton, or chicken. It is also more nutritious and palatable. The plan of the association is to have every family go into the rabbit-raising business.

# Improved Irrigated Lands IN SOUTHERN ALBERTA

THE request of a number of former residents of the vicinity of Twin Falls, who have purchased land in the Coadale district, I now offer for sale some of the farms I am operating. These people who have come from Twin Falls, Duh, Hollister, Burley and other parts of the State are constantly receiving inquiries from friends and relatives and as I am the pioneer of the district, quite a number have been referred to me, so I take this opportunity of getting in touch with prospective purchasers and will be pleased to answer all inquiries whether you wish to purchase or not.

The lands I am offering for sale are the most desirable in the Coadale district as they were selected by me before any other land in the district had been offered for sale, they have all been under cultivation since 1908, are all under full water right and all irrigable. Following is a brief description of the farms I am offering for sale and will be pleased to furnish further information concerning them. I would like to point out that moving on a farm that is all under good cultivation with a growing crop is somewhat different than starting in on the raw prairie and encountering the difficulties and uncertainties of trying to get a crop from newly broken sod. All of these lands that are not now in either alfalfa or timothy have been until the last year or two when the hay lands were broken up to take advantage of the high prices of grain.

Farm Number One, this farm consists of 200 acres, it adjoins the town of Coadale and the buildings are about one-quarter mile from the Coadale Consolidated school. Has modern nine-room farm house, furnace heated with water system throughout, comfortable cottage for the workmen, stable holding 16 head of horses and six cows, machine shed, grainaries, sheds and equipment for lambing two thousand head of sheep, root house holding six car loads of potatoes, is well watered and trees, shrubbery and lawns make it one of the most attractive homes to be found anywhere. At present is nearly all in wheat with about eighty acres in timothy. Is ten miles from City of Lethbridge.

Farm Number Two, this farm consists of 320 acres, it lies one mile from Coadale and is all under cultivation, has good house and stable and other buildings, two hundred and eighty acres are in wheat half of which is the first crop after plowing under alfalfa. It is a very desirable farm in every particular and is in shape to make money for the purchaser right from the start. Is nine miles from City of Lethbridge.

I have other farms that I am offering for sale and will be pleased to give details at another time. These lands will be sold at reasonable prices and on favorable terms to actual residents. If desired live stock and machinery will be furnished with them.

## H. A. SUGGITT HILL CREST FARM COADALE, ALBERTA

### MENDING MOTHERS ARE BIG HELP TO CAMP BOYS

SAN DIEGO, Cal., June 19.—Camp Kearney, the great military training camp of southern California, has been receiving almost daily attacks from an organization known as "The Mending Mothers."

Armed with needles and thread, patches and buttons, surprise attacks are made upon the various units and clothing of all descriptions is mended, patched and repaired in tip top shape, such as mothers only do so. Each soldier's "army trousers" is thoroughly renovated and a new left leg is added to the thimble squadrons. While the day or week the organization will again visit the regiment.

Noting the mending mothers sew away a regimental band furnishes music to the tune of the needles and then over the most hair-raising of the entire organization for luncheon.

"This organization is a real help to the soldier," remarked Capt. J. A. Suggitt, "and all of us are looking forward to their coming with real cheer."

### LAW SHUCKS KIDS CANT DO NOTHING ANY MORE

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., June 19.—"Slammer is gone," remarked Capt. J. Douglas Deham, of the police department, as he mopped the sweat from his noble brow.

"Huh—yes here for three weeks," replied Sergeant John Stubbins, "Every word or point of law that is in the limits is alive with boys in swimming."

Just then the telephone rang and an earnest conversation the sergeant rang a bell and called to the policeman who answered:

"Go to the pond near the Capitol building and tell those boys if they don't put on their clothes and leave that hole at once you'll arrest 'em."

"I don't know that, but I'll tell 'em that," replied the sergeant, "and I'll tell 'em that if they don't put on their clothes and leave that hole at once you'll arrest 'em."

### GOD STRIKE THE MAN WHO LIED ON HIM

CHICAGO, June 18.—"God help who strikes the man who told his fellow assassins they are favored of God," was the opening of a prayer offered by Bishop James F. Gibbons, of the Holy Trinity-Brudford general, U.S.A., before the first session of the National Association of Credit Men here.

"Give us strength to beat down the weeds and bandits of the sea and the obscuring waters of the air. Give us grace, O Lord, that passeth all understanding—but not until we have won a secure and glorious victory."

The formal program of the convention was dispensed with for the day, while all present participated in a prayer rally. It included music, patriotic talks, and pledges to the president until the object sought in Bishop Fallows prayer is attained.

### CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTOR MASTERS HIS SCHEDULE

LEWISTON, Pa., June 19.—After having declined out in the Sierra Nevada beyond his home near Bellville almost continually since last September to escape the draft, Seth B. Todd, an Anish man, suddenly came out of his hole and announced that he had overcome his conscientious scruples and was ready to go to camp. He charged were preferred against him as he was sent on his way.

# COOK WITH ELECTRICITY SAVE COAL

..... IDAHO POWER COMPANY .....



THE DAILY TWIN FALLS TIMES

Published Every Day Except Sunday

TIMES PRINTING & PUBLISHING COMPANY

Twin Falls, Idaho News of the World to the Hour C. L. Longley, General Manager J. D. Wadsworth, Associate Editor

(Entered at the Twin Falls postoffice as second class matter by a daily publication, April 11, 1915.)

The TENDER is an independent Democratic newspaper; but it knows no politics as opposed to the most unbridled and ferocious prosecution of the war that is possible. Therefore, it is AGED by the Democrat or Republican caught throwing hardware into the machinery either with his hands or with his mouth. If this be "realism," make the most of it!

TRADE AFTER WAR

There will be some difficulty in arranging a workable trade agreement between the countries now at war with Germany. Our interests are naturally identical with those of Great Britain or any of the other countries. The United States is a heavy producer of raw materials and a heavy consumer of finished goods from other nations as well. It is also the greatest agricultural country in the world. With these advantages should enjoy a highly prosperous future. Moreover, we shall have a sufficient number of merchant vessels for the first time in more than half a century, and we should be fully equipped to enter the foreign trade field and compete with all comers. We cannot afford to make any trade agreement with our allies that will hamper or restrict our commerce. We suppose, however, it will be possible to make arrangements without sacrificing the advantages we now possess. As the end of the war is not yet in sight, it is perhaps rather early to speculate regarding the future trade of the world, but it is not too early to so arrange our economic affairs as to be able to enter the world market being handicapped for it is only by means of such trade that we shall be able to reap our harvest.

The above comment constitutes the closing paragraph of a long editorial in the Salt Lake Tribune bearing on the question of discrimination against the Central Powers after the close of the war. The first part of the editorial was quite optimistic with reference to the ability of the allied nations to get together in the game of freetrade, but the words quoted indicate through light the real difficulties in the way.

The efforts of Napoleon to array the whole continent of Europe against England proved futile, after a few years, regardless of the promises made by his allies. Not only that but smuggling from England became prevalent in France itself among the people who were fighting the island kingdom.

There are something over twenty nations at war with Germany and a number of others who are in a diplomatic relation. As the Tribune indicates, the possibility of even a few of these to agree on terms are dubious. The Tribune says, questioning, "we suppose, however, it will be possible to make arrangements without sacrificing the advantages we now possess." There is the rub. We naturally would want to make arrangements which will not sacrifice any of our advantages, for says the Tribune, "we cannot afford to enter into any such agreement which will hamper or restrict our commerce." Now, should it so happen that all the interests of all the nations now at war with the Central Powers would prove to be identical in all particulars, and all coincide in a business way with a complete boycott of the Central Powers permanently, there would be no trouble involved in carrying out this plan. But suppose that such a boycott should prove financially beneficial to half of the nations engaged in the war with the Teutons, and financially injurious to the rest, or injurious to three out of four of all of them, how long would it be until mutual jealousies would split the allied nations wide open and allow Germany, like Macedonia under Philip when she played one member of the old Amphiboly league against the other, to accomplish their common ruin?

There are some things that must be considered in the nations engaged in freetrade and restitution must be enforced against Germany. She must restore the countries she has invaded, and pay indemnities for the damage she has done. This will cripple her industry for many years to come and prevent her from entering the field as a serious competitor. The moonshiners about Germany, while in death grips taking men and women from essential industry to pile up vast quantities of goods for the day of the nation's need, is likely to be accepted for a moment. In the second place the majority of the individual inhabitants of most of the countries at war with Germany will refuse to be "made in Germany" goods for years, perhaps for a generation, so that her chances to recover after supplying her own most urgent needs will be meager for a long time. The "Mitteleuropa pact" would only succeed about as well as the "Brest-Litovsk pact" and will not be permitted to win.

The advice that we put our own house in order for after the war trade is the best kind possible. Germany must be whipped. She must pay for what she has done. The weight of her sin will and should be long upon her. We should see to it that by no unwary step should we give her a chance to profit by division and jealousy among her present foes who are fighting for the removal of the sort of economic barriers which the Prussian Junkers would erect.

WAR-SAVING STAMPS

In spite of all that has been said about the "war savings stamps," in whose interest a campaign is now being earnestly waged in Utah and throughout the Union, there reports an astonishing amount of indifference on the subject, especially on the part of those who are commonly supposed to be "war savers." The War Savings Stamp is a small, square, red stamp, which is sold for one cent and is used to purchase Liberty Bonds and Liberty Stamps. It is a very simple and easy way to save money for the war. The stamps are sold in many places, and are very popular among the people. The stamps are used to purchase Liberty Bonds and Liberty Stamps, which are sold in many places, and are very popular among the people. The stamps are used to purchase Liberty Bonds and Liberty Stamps, which are sold in many places, and are very popular among the people.

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standing, he can poll more votes in November than any other Democrat for the position he now holds. Those who insist on taking the New Freedom point of view are in no way concerned with past facts. Those who regard present and future issues as paramount will vote for either Nugent or Hawley, as the case may be, depending on which they think will stand the best chance of being elected in the fall. The preference is clearly for the man in office in this case and he will take evidence to overcome it.

POLITICAL ACTION

The open espousal of "political action" for the ending of the war by a noted writer, George Bernhardt, in the Berlin Vossische Zeitung, as shown by dispatches today, indicates that at least Germany are beginning to understand that their efforts to conquer the world must fail. When the people finally come to understand that the sun of the Junker will have set, but complete defeat of their armies will be necessary before this fact can be brought home.

Market Opens Strong in N. Y. This Morning

NEW YORK, June 16.—Advance at the opening of the stock market today were followed by moderate reactions in the first few minutes, but the market soon recovered its strength and closed at a high level. The market was strong in all departments, with the exception of a few specialties, nearly everything traded in showed gains.

CHICAGO, June 16.—Market for the scattered commission houses abstracted from the market today was a quiet element at the opening of the market today and a rally followed above yesterday's close. Trade conditions were quiet, with a return to pressure which checked the rally.

CHICAGO, June 16.—Grain opening: Corn, July 14 1/4 to 14 1/2; August 14 1/4 to 14 1/2; Sept. 14 1/4 to 14 1/2; Oct. 14 1/4 to 14 1/2.

OMAHA, Neb., June 16.—Hogs: Top 16.00; range 15.10 to 16.00; medium 14.50 to 15.50; good choice 14.00 to 15.00; packing hogs, heavy, 13.50 to 14.50; medium, 13.00 to 14.00; light, 12.50 to 13.50.

CATTLE—Receipts, 7,000, the market is lower. Steers 12.00 to 13.00; cows, 11.00 to 12.00; calves, 10.00 to 11.00; lambs 12.00 to 13.00; ewes 11.00 to 12.00.

CHICAGO, June 16.—Hogs—Estimated receipts 19,000; market 10c lower. Bulk 10.00 to 11.00; top 11.00; range 10.00 to 11.00; medium 9.50 to 10.50; good choice 9.00 to 10.00; packing hogs, heavy, 8.50 to 9.50; medium, 8.00 to 9.00; light, 7.50 to 8.50.

CATTLE—Estimated receipts 1,000; market 10c lower. Steers 11.00 to 12.00; cows, 10.00 to 11.00; calves, 9.00 to 10.00; lambs 11.00 to 12.00; ewes 10.00 to 11.00.

PLANE FIGHT IS DESCRIBED BY BYBEE

Twin Falls Boy Tells Thrilling Story of Defeat of a Hun Aeroplane in France. A fight in the air is described by George Bybee in a letter received by his parents yesterday, in which he described the French pilot's victory over a Hun aeroplane in France. The pilot was flying low over a field when the Hun plane came out to take pictures of the field. The pilot fired at the Hun plane, which was flying low over a field. The pilot was flying low over a field when the Hun plane came out to take pictures of the field. The pilot fired at the Hun plane, which was flying low over a field.

Lieutenant Younger Writes Cheery Letter

Has Good Time in Italy and is Delighted With the People He Meets There. The following characteristically interesting letter was received this week from Lieutenant Charles Younger of the flying corps, written to his folks here:

Rome, May 20, 1918. Dear Folks: It's not the easiest thing in the world to write a letter while prone in bed—but as a violation of a wartime rule, I've written you a long letter. I'm in a hospital here, but I'm not really sick. I'm just a bit tired from the flying. I'm in a hospital here, but I'm not really sick. I'm just a bit tired from the flying.

covered with grass, preventing my avoiding it. My speed at the time was about seventy miles an hour—so naturally I came to a stop. I had carelessly neglected to fasten my belt securely before leaving and it fell to the ground. It was a good omen, the bus was on its back, the gasoline tank broke and gave me a cool bath and the motor was "frit aboostment."

The Italians of the north, and especially Turin, are exceedingly energetic and industrious—more like that type of which succeeded in the states. But it was a pleasant surprise to me that I met with that type of citizen who Americans are so apt to consider representative Italian. I was never treated more cordially than I was in Italy. I was in a hospital here, but I'm not really sick. I'm just a bit tired from the flying.

THIRTY TONS of alfalfa hay for sale, in field adjoining the Golden Rule Addition, Elginway, the Printer. Phone 89 or 203-18.

FOR SALE—5 room house. Call from 8 to 9 a. m. 353 4th East. Subscribe for the Times and get all the latest news.

Today and Thursday... America Theatre. EARL WILLIAMS. "The Seal of Silence". ROMANS AND RASCALS.

EARL WILLIAMS. "The Seal of Silence". ROMANS AND RASCALS. A side-splitting comedy, and A-TREEL PROGRAM.







PROFESSIONAL AND BUSINESS DIRECTORY

A conveniently classified directory of reliable people who will appreciate your business and give you service and satisfaction.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE

Trains leaving Twin Falls: Going East: No. 156 8:10 a. m. No. 84 6:10 p. m.

ATTORNEYS

James B. Bethwell, Ot Chapman, BOWHELL & CHAPMAN, Office: Nat'l Bldg. SWEERLEY & SWEERLEY, Office: First National Bank Building.

CIVIL ENGINEER

J. C. PORTERFIELD, Civil, Hydraulic and Mining Engineer, Twin Falls, Phone 154 J.

EXPERT ACCOUNTANT

JOHN WOLFENBUTEL, Expert Accountant, Auditor, Systematic, Rooms 7-9 Power Bldg. Phone 701.

OSTEOPATHS

DR. J. R. MULLINEN, Osteopath, Office 150 Main N.

HEMSTITCHING

Miss Blommetta, Singer Sewing Machine Office.

FURNITURE STORES

M. W. A. Camp, No. 10380, meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, at Moose Hall, Jan. 5th, 1918, 10:30 a. m. Jan. 12th, 1918, 10:30 a. m. Telephone 359 J.

ZELMA LARMORE STUDIO

Coillon Entrance Phone 816-W

FRENCH Taught by a Parisian

MRS. F. W. MEIGH, 206 6th Av. N., Tel. 473-J

LEGAL PUBLICATIONS

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION—180-LAZED TRACT, Serial No. 096448

Public Land Sale

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Halley, Idaho, June 29, 1918.

FOR SALE—Good house on 8th Ave.

Call or write: Buick car for sale at once. G. E. T. car times.

FOR SALE—Forty acres of land.

FOR SALE—80 acres on 8th Blvd. East. Low price. Forty must sell. L. D. care times.

FOR SALE—Four-room house \$1100.

FOR SALE—Four acres of ground with the property of John 150, car times.

FOR SALE—Green—doors and window screens.

FOR SALE—Ford motor. All condition. Inquire 145 10th Ave. E.

FOR SALE—Good home on 8th Ave.

FOR SALE—One H. P. gas engine good condition, also set taps and dies. 327 4th E.

FOR RENT

FOR RENT—Room and sleeping porch. 645 2nd Ave. No.

FOR RENT—Furnished apartments at Justameron Inn and Ovals House. Write 150 Main E.

FOR RENT—Two large sleeping rooms. Close in. 251 6th Ave. E.

FOR RENT—Housekeeping rooms, 515 Main East. Phone 557-W.

WANTS

IMPORTANT—Do not telephone THE TIMES office in regard to these Ads in care of THE TIMES. Must be written and mailed or left in care of THE TIMES office.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING RATES

1 insertion, per word... 2c Minimum total charges to be not less than 25c.

Next Oregon Excursion

Leaves July 1st. See the Golden Goose Lake Valley in Southern Oregon.

FOUR SALE

No. 1-40 acres improved land, 10 acres alfalfa, balance wheat, including pond water, no buildings, but 1000 bushels of hay and 1-3 of stock with the land if taken open, \$1400.00 per acre.

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Pickpockets Scarce in the First Line

Newton C. Parks. (N. C. Staff Correspondent.) WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, June 19.—Here's another little tale to show that all is not a torrid of shells and the factor held by American troops rear foot.

LARGE LIST OF GOOD THINGS COME WITH CHAUTAUQUA

The attractions presented during the coming Chautauqua week fill all the requirements of a well balanced war-time program. They offer both entertainment to relieve the tension of the mind and information on war problems at home and abroad.



BILL SNAGGS Says:

"That was sure sum boss reer yered, when that fere went down 2nd aveen. I thought I were at the derby at Louisville, Kentucky, when they passed me. But what I was going to do, so in if I 'd want to fish! But get with Fred Keller an he will do it the way—I he has too slow in the middle of Snake river."

Dr. C. J. Bushnell, special instructor of United States Officers' reserve, is one of the government-accredited lecturers to appear during the week. His lecture on the second day will deal with our national problems at home as seen by the Bureau of Information in Washington, with whom he will be in constant touch.

DIAND CONCERT PROGRAM

The following program will be given by the Twin Falls band at the weekly concert in the city park. Hardly more than 3 o'clock.

WANT TO MAKE THEIR OWN MUSIC

Soldiers "Over There" Demand Musical Instruments.

HERE'S CHANCETO "HORN IN"

Dehorn the Amateur Cornetist and Send His Machine to Grand—Cahlopes, Pipe Organ and Franco-Plano Wood. Not to be Appropriate Distinctions and the Slide Trombone Was Its Limitations.

Dehorn, the apartment house altho' cornetist, had sent his musical instrument to the borders of No Man's Land. Here is a chance for patriotic sacrifice which, at the same time, will confer a great relief on the neighbors and lighten the life of some music-loving (if inclined) Yankee soldier in the trenches or the billets or the rest camps of the war zone.

There is a great demand for musical instruments by the soldiers over there. This is the work received here by the war work council of the Y. M. C. A. from their hundreds of secretaries and workers in the war zone of some there is music there, regiments, bands, folk music, talking machines and pianos in the "Y" huts, but the soldiers who have the yearning do not want self-starting music. They want the kind they can "push" themselves, no matter how bad it is, as long as it expresses them.

Would Make His Own Music.

Music's charms are notorious for its ability to soothe the mind, to relieve the depression of a soldier, who has nothing of a student outfit but a pair of ear-drums, when he wishes to play away with a saxophone, to snort off some steam. That music is so going to be satisfied with the best kind music, the finest phonograph records or the piano playing of other persons who may be experts, not for long as it is to be of his own mind, out notes or sounds of his own music.

Anyone who has listened to a beginner, under the pretence of practicing, grows with a new horn, so playing with an able trombone or trumpet with a blind-fold and he cry aloud with a blind-fold also horn, he realized that the performer wasn't playing, but was relieving his feelings. Well, soldiers with a vision more for music have that same desire to relieve their feelings after the strain of battle or monotony of camp. And they need some instruments by which they can generate musical notes which will be their own saving-breasts and at the same time put their comrades in such fighting mood that they are ready to sweep the Huns into the sea.

Soldiers enjoy teaching tunes from solo instruments, the Y. M. C. A. men report, and it is up to sound-shatters here to provide the apparatus. They have "come across" with long notes, why not part with their high notes. The "Y" will pass them along to the yeomen.

Discrimination in Donations.

Calliope, pipe organ, gramophone and brass drums are hardly convenient for soldiers, to keep in dugouts or to carry on hikes. A slide trombone, but all right for open warfare, but in a trench it could only be played sideways. At that, a trench greatly resembles an orchestra pit. Discrimination should be used as to the type as well as the size. A bass horn would be suitable for a man detailed for mess headquarters and it would be all right to send a soldier a French horn if he understands that language.

This does not limit the list to mouth organs, jaw-harp, "sawed" potatoes and accordions. It should include records and small brasses. If American soldiers are to turn the scale they should be allowed to run it, also.

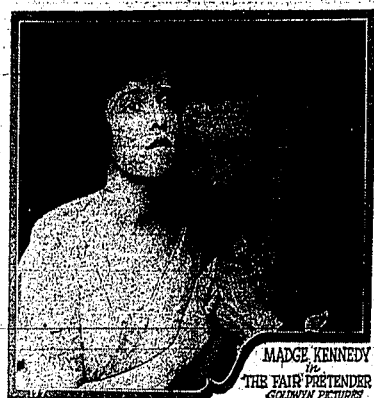
Instrumentalism—born in!

MEN WHO CAN HELP FARMERS

Each town, under the leadership of its most active spirit, such as its member of committee or county council of defense, itself should immediately make a survey of all able-bodied men who have had farm experience and obtain pledges to spend a day or two out of each week for a week, if need be, out of the month at the periods of greatest demand, in order to help the farmers. There are many men working in the army whose places can be taken by the women. I have in mind particularly men writers, elevator boys, and clerks whose work can be well substituted. If the most conscientious of the town will act resolutely and persuade employers to use women temporarily in order that the men be released for farm labor at the occasion may require.—Clarence Ouellet, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture.

Hook Worm in Camp.

Twenty per cent of the men just received at Camp Steyer, in South Carolina, are affected with hook worm, according to army physicians. Numerous cases are being treated. All show marked improvement in some camps as many as 60 men are being treated.



Madge Kennedy in 'The Fair Pretender' Golden Pictures.

Coming to the Orpheum soon Tom Moore and Madge Kennedy in the 5-part comedy "A FAIR PRETENDER" the romance of a beautiful widow who never had a husband.

Red Cross Benefit - Narrow Escape From a U-boat and a Mine

The Musical Program Rendered by Pupils of Mrs. D. E. Rogan Well Attended.

The Red Cross entertainment and musical given by the pupils of Mrs. D. E. Rogan at her home on Main avenue North, Monday evening, was one of the most successful affairs of its kind that has been held in Twin Falls. The rooms of the Rogan home were artistically decorated for the occasion by a profusion of beautiful flowers, and the American and Red Cross flags. Electric lights were hung to create the large tree on the wall and folding chairs were used here to seat the many guests who could not be accommodated inside. Miss Phoebe was the hostess for the evening, and Mrs. Rogan served lemonade, punch and waters to the two hundred guests throughout the evening, from a service table built before the band, orchestra and chime center places.

Danger of Peace Are Brought Home

Grace Financial Results Feared in This Country Should War End Suddenly This Year

CHICAGO, June 10.—Hangers of peace to the United States, however, falls to prepare for peace in three days of war, as it heretofore failed to prepare for war in the days of peace. The point is that before the National Association of Credit Men in the first hour, Lewis E. Pearson of the first hour of New York, and the perfect official America is negligent, and if peace should come unexpectedly the country faces grave financial peril, which unless warded against, might end in national bankruptcy.

ITALY RESTORES POSITIONS

(Continued from page one)

The enemy, fell into our hands. It said the situation was desperate for the Austrians; that the men had difficulty in getting their bearings and that ammunition was getting low.

Grace Luak on the Way to Her Prison

WAUKESHA, Wis., June 10.—Grace Luak is to be taken to Waukon today to begin her nineteenth year sentence to the Wisconsin penitentiary for the murder of her husband, Harry Luak, a state veterinarian, Dr. David Roberts. On the anniversary of her husband's death each year Mrs. Luak annually will spend the day in solitary confinement.

Comes From Mexico to Visit in City

Propaganda South of Rio Grande. High Conditions Offered for All Americans There.

U-BOAT CHASES IN ENGLAND

LONDON, June 10.—The first United States built submarine chasers have arrived in English waters to cooperate with the destroyers in warding off the U-boat's attacks announced by the naval authorities. British officers are much impressed by the smartness and efficiency of the crews.

HOW ENEMY WON AT ST. QUENTIN

Captured British Colonel Gives Description of Fight.

ESCAPES AFTER SIX HOURS

Acting Brigadier General Held Behind German Line Says Mistakenly Defeated the British Fifth Army—Knocks Down Two Teuton Guards and Then Makes His Way to English Positions.

It was the British Fifth army which let the Germans through toward Amiens. For a time the facts were somewhat obscure. Much new material has been collected, and the picture is now able fairly accurately to reconstruct its opening stages. One of the most valuable stories is that supplied by a colonel, acting brigadier, who was temporarily captured by the enemy and had the unique experience of watching the German advance from the German side for a period of more than six hours.

General Gough, who was in command of the Fifth army, was relieved of this command as an unnecessary general, but subsequent information about the battle does not show that any special charges can be brought against him.

From the facts now known it is astonishing, not that the Fifth army failed to hold the Germans, but that they were able to resist as they did. The men fought like lions. Rear guards died where they stood to save the rest of their comrades, and the retreat this army accomplished has been done in the face of a heavy attack.

It is not possible to go into very great detail, but the most serious of the minor breaks which occurred and the one which was most responsible for the retreat, was that in the neighborhood of St. Quentin. It was through this principally that the German forces poured. A few divisions of local reserves were thrown in, but these were superior German forces.

In the reports of the battle it will be noted that the reserves came to the rescue of the retreating Fifth army. It was in the morning of the next day, however, that the German offensive decided upon after the battle began. The battle dispositions of the allied armies provided general reserves for the Fifth army. It was in the morning of the next day, however, that the German offensive decided upon after the battle began. The battle dispositions of the allied armies provided general reserves for the Fifth army.

It was between the breakthrough in the morning of the next day, however, that the German offensive decided upon after the battle began. The battle dispositions of the allied armies provided general reserves for the Fifth army.

Secret of German Success.

The secret of the German success against the Fifth army was the extraordinarily heavy mist which developed on the morning of the battle. The British knew the attack was in preparation, and in anticipation of it had developed a most elaborate system of traps and cross-fire arrangements, which were cancelled by the enemy to shatter any advance by the enemy.

What perhaps the British did not know was the exact manner in which the attack would be delivered, and what the German force was the extraordinary weather conditions which prevailed.

The British line of defense consisted first of all of a series of outposts; in the second line the carefully sighted battle zone, at the boundary of which was the line of resistance. What happened on the day of the attack was that the Germans effected a surprise by advancing right up to the outposts without being seen and by terrific weight of numbers rushed the battle zone in which the carefully planned cross-fire was cancelled by the enemy forces could not be used to effect an account of the blinding mist.

The personal story of the above-mentioned brigadier who was captured temporarily by the Germans is probably one of the most thrilling of the war. When the brigadier had watched for some time in admiration, as he admits, the "silent" "clockwork" advance of the Germans he decided to consider what a pity it was that such a critic that an able-bodied man should be in forced idleness.

It was being marched off by a group of well-armed Germans, whom he banged on the head at a preposterous moment. They and others were up and after him in a moment. But he decided to make a dash for liberty. His eyes at that moment lit upon a blasting lamp which he made for, knowing the Germans would not dare to follow.

By good luck the dump did not explode. He was near, and he subsequently found his way back to his own lines.

Do Your Best. To do less than our best any day is to lose our self-respect.

Bridging the Gap From Steer to Steak

Live stock is raised on the farms and ranches of the West. Meat is eaten in the large cities of the East, and by our boys in France—thousands of miles away.

The day of transporting live animals from ranch to seaboard and overseas has passed. There was too much waste. The modern packer locates his large and specialized plants in the producing regions. He ships the dressed beef in refrigerator cars, and holds it in his own refrigerated branch warehouses until delivered to the retailer. For shipment to foreign ports, he transfers the meat to refrigerated ships.

By means of his nation-wide organization the modern packer maintains a continuous flow of meats to all parts of the country, so that each retailer gets just the quantity and quality of meat his trade demands, and at the time he wants it.

Swift & Company recently shipped 1,000 carloads of meat products in one week to our Armies and to the Allies.

Bridging the gap from ranch to consumer can be done successfully—and at low unit costs and profits—only by large business organizations.

Swift & Company's profit on meat, always so small as to have practically no effect on prices, is now limited by the Government to about 2 cents on each dollar of sales.

Year Book of interesting and instructive facts sent on request.

Address Swift & Company Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Illinois

Swift & Company, U.S.A.