

Americans in Center of Terrific Hun Offensive Fight Splendidly--French Hold Ground

EXPERTS AVER WE ARE READY FOR STRUGGLE

GLOOM LACKING IN ARMY
HEADQUARTERS AT THE
CAPITAL

Official Details Are
Lacking

Thought That Drive Toward Paris
Will be followed by Another
Toward Channel Ports--Ameri-
cans on the Job Everywhere--

WASHINGTON, July 15.—American forces in France have engaged today to the greatest extent since the United States entered the war, and are living up to the highest traditions of the service. High army officials made this plain this afternoon in discussing the early information so far obtainable regarding the ebb and flow of the tide of battle in Germany's fifth, general offensive against the allied lines.

There was a general belief today that the present struggle will be followed by still heavier German operations in the north where it is believed the Germans are again ready to try to break their way through to the channel ports. In that sector there are very strong American units who are supporting the Anglo-French line.

Officially in the path of today's advance is supposed to be Major General Omar Bundy's second division, made up of regulars and marines. In addition, other American units undoubtedly are having a part in the battle which is expected here to develop into a combined attempt to break through towards Paris and to cut the lines of communication with the American-British and the Belgian forces in the north.

Officials said today that it was far too early to forecast the outcome. They hoped the first army corps would hold with only slight recessions. But it is pointed out here that this is a matter for General French to determine. He has sufficient forces available to maintain present positions if he believes it the best policy to pay the price. If he believes otherwise, officials here who are familiar with the exact situation say he can be depended on to withdraw his men slowly in good order, and without incurring stupendous losses upon the enemy.

Many officials declared that the early reports were very reassuring. The French war office statement that the French are sustaining their positions with great gallantry indicates that they have not been obliged to retire. It will be no surprise to officers here to learn that American units have been called upon to advance in the shell swept city of Rheims. It is assumed that practically the entire first army corps, which is under the command of Major General Hunter Liggett will be brought into action in the present operations.

SIXTY CASUALTIES
NONE FROM IDAHO

WASHINGTON, July 15.—Sixty casualties in the American expeditionary forces were announced by the war department, divided as follows: Fourteen killed in action, seven died from wounds, seven from disease, seven from accident and other causes, 23 severely wounded and three missing in action.

The only officer mentioned in today's casualty list was Lieutenant Howard L. Boye, 3727 Lincoln street, Boise, Ill., who was severely wounded.

British troops that were landed on the Marnas coast, northern Russia, have occupied the important port of Kem, on the White sea.

WHOLESALE DODG SLAUGHTER
BLUFFTON, Ind., July 15.—Thirty-seven killed in action in the cannon casualty list of the 101st division, city marines. He issued an order recently to cut down to the effect that all does without license there would be shot without trial. He is entering his order.

INTERVENTION IN RUSSIA DENIED BY WAR MINISTER

LARGE SHIPMENT OF YARN
ON WAY FROM SEATTLE

Word has been received at Red Cross headquarters that a large shipment of yarn—enough to fill the Twin Falls County quota has been shipped out by freight from Seattle and will arrive in Twin Falls not later than the 24th.

Russia Bound to Help
Allies Says Ex-Rabbi

Will Overthrow the Bolsheviks—Needs
American Drains and Munitions of War to Win

Joseph Goldman, former Jewish rabbi, imprisoned and liberated, addressed an audience Sunday at three different meetings. His first spoke at the Christian church at 11 o'clock a. m. and the Russian church on the subject which he handled ably and to the enlightenment of his audience.

At three o'clock p. m. he spoke at the Protestant church on the subject "The Inner Life of Russia, or Will Russia Fight?" The speaker maintained that the real Russia is not the Bolshevik. The Bolshevik, according to the speaker, represents the lowest strata of society, anarchists corresponding to the W. W. of this country. Lenin, the present premier, he said, was a German spy for five years and Trotsky a leader and dead ender who less than five years ago was beating his head blind in this country. The speaker was very positive that in a few months the real Russian people would be in charge of the government and will put their shoulders to the wheel with the allies to break down German autocracy.

He insisted that what Russia most needed was munitions and brains from America, and said that while there was talk of Japanese intervention, a large part of the population would be in the hands of the Bolsheviks, the assistance of America along the lines indicated with gladness.

In the evening Mr. Goldman spoke at the large audience at the subject for the evening meeting was the "Homecoming of Israel." According to the speaker the Bible points to the homecoming of Israel as a result of this war. He predicted that in 1920 Palestine will be free from Mohammedan rule and as a result of the war and the Jews will again come to their own. He told of the hardships in Palestine, and how the Jews and other despotic countries, and how millions have been put to death in the past centuries. He told of his only son, who has lost his wife and six children being murdered in Russia a few years ago. England and America, he said, are the only countries in the world where Jews have been fairly treated. Comparing the freedom of America with the autocracy of the world, he lavished in his praise of this country.

He is optimistic regarding the war, and predicted that it will end in eight months with complete victory for the allies.

New Orders From
Bicknell on Food

Merchants and Bakers Get More Lax-
Time—Closing Time Extended Hour
in Some Cases

Boise, Idaho, July 15.—The flour rule limiting merchants and bakers to the purchase of less than one percent of the amount of flour they bought the preceding quarter of 1917 has now expired. They may now purchase the flour they require. The fifty-fifty rule governing sale of substitution remains the same. Please give the widest publicity. Have decided to change closing hour orders for drug stores, shoe fountains, etc. to 10 o'clock. Restaurants, hotels and others, serving meals to 10 o'clock p. m. instead of 9 o'clock as named in the original order. The reason is that while we understand the government would by July 15th put us on Pacific coast time. We have now been asked to extend this action will not be taken before another 29 days. Otherwise closing rule stands.

BICKNELL.

SITUATION DECLARED TO BE
WHOLLY SATISFACTORY
TO JAPAN

Will Act Only If Nation
Is Threatened

U. S. Government Preparing to
Send Over Commission—Report
Today Is That Americans Land-
ed in the Murman Coast.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—State and war department officials refused all comment this afternoon as dispatches from London telling of the occupation of the Murman coast by British and American forces. They expressed no surprise over these dispatches nor called for their attention, but maintained strict silence.

There was reason to believe, however, that the landing of these forces along the White sea coast was part of a plan which has been under consideration for some time and of which officials here had advance knowledge. It was recalled that General P. G. March, chief of staff, has been in conference recently with Assistant Secretary of State Phillips. Mr. Phillips is the Russian expert of the state department, and all matters of policy involving that country is submitted to him for action.

TOKIO, July 15.—There is no reason for Japanese intervention in Siberia, former War Minister General Kawamura was quoted as saying in an interview today. The general combated the arguments of the intervention advocates, adding:

"There is no need to act in the protection of our interests as it is evident that order will be forthcoming as a result of the Czech-Slav activities. Even if they are successful, the Semenov group or some other element will be able to restore the country without military aid. If intervention were intended as a move against the Germans a force of 50,000 or even 100,000 would be insufficient. A million men would be necessary. From any viewpoint, Japanese intervention is not needed now. However, if our national existence were threatened we would stake all."

The new Siberian government pro-

(Continued on Page 3)

Hertling Gives Private Assurance

Says His Army Will Free Decision—
Trouble in Austria—German Social-
ist Needs Milliards

ZURICH, July 15.—Following his speech before the main committee of the Reichstag in Berlin on Thursday, Count von Hertling, the imperial chancellor, privately addressed his countrymen assuring them that "the German army would secure a decision before long," according to a dispatch from Bernke today, quoting the Zeltung.

BRUSSELS, July 15.—The Austrian government has been informed officially that Germany has irrevocably opposed to the Austrian solution of the Polish question. It was reported from a German source today. The information was conveyed to Vienna through the Austrian delegates to the Salzburg conference.

LONDON, July 15.—Important diplomatic negotiations were being held today by Austria-Hungary and Germany, according to the Zurich correspondence of the Daily Mail. The outlook is scheduled for exploration. The correspondent declares Austria forced the Belgian statement by Count Hertling because of the necessity of peace.

A central News dispatch from Amsterdam today stated that the German porters rioting by the pro-Soviet element.

The pro-Soviet element is hostile to the Austrian government. The Slavs have handed with the (Soviet) information reaching here today from a German source.

The Socialist charged further that the military party had secured a "peace of violence" on Russia and Rumania.

TELEGRAPHS ACT AWAITS SIGNING TO BECOME LAW

EXPECTED THAT PRESIDENT
WILL AFFIX SIGNATURE
TOMORROW

Thought Burleson Will
Have Charge

Much Speculation Regarding In-
tent of Government Relative
to Rate Increase—The Vote in
the Senate.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—Nothing will be done with the communication system of the nation until after President Wilson signs the bill authorizing sweeping over of the rates and their operation as a government department.

However, officials look for early action as soon as the measure is made a law. It will be signed by the president tomorrow. The bill will be signed by the president tomorrow.

There is much speculation here as to the intentions of the government to receive overhauling reinforcements, while the Americans counter attack, liberating their comrades, who had previously been captured and taking a few German captives.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—Power to take over the nation's telephone, telegraph, radio and cable lines was vested in the hands of President Wilson. Climaxing a week of stormy debate, the House today passed the resolution authorizing the president to assume control of the American lines which have been in use.

The House had previously passed the measure and the resolution now goes to the president for his signature. Here is the senate vote:

Affirmative vote—Senators: Ashurst, Burdick, Dyer, Cull, Curtis, Fletcher, Hendricks, Hiram, Johnson, California; Jones, New Mexico; Jones, Washington; Kendrick, Oregon, King, Knox, Lennox, Lewis, McCall, Minn.

(Continued on Page 3)

Taxation Hearing Begun in House

Ways and Means Committee Takes Up
the Question of Raising Revenue—
Big Profit Tax

WASHINGTON, July 15.—With W. F. Taussig, chairman of the federal tax commission, as special witness, the house ways and means committee today began, behind closed doors, formulation of a new revenue measure which will carry with it the largest tax levies in the history of the United States. The committee had before it the report of the committee on the bill introduced by Representative Kitchin, chairman, from which it was expected its finished product would be constructed.

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Members of the committee do not expect that they will be able to report to the house until after the first of September at the earliest.

Americans Capture 500 Germans

(L. N. S. Staff Correspondent)

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY ON
THE MARNE FRONT, July 15.—(L. N. S. Staff Correspondent) The Americans are counter-attacking vigorously. They have driven the Germans back three kilometers on a front of seven kilometers.

DESPERATE NEW ASSAULT FINDS THE ALLIED LEGIONS PREPARED

Germans Sweep Over Marne by Main Force and
Take Some Yankee Prisoners—Americans Re-
capture Lost Comrades and Take Others—
Huns Then Drive Forward and Are Again
Driven Back but Make Slight Gain—Fearful
Battle Raging Along Fifty Mile Front—French
Sustain Their Main Position—Boches Trying to
Take Rheims and Drive Toward Paris—Battle
Still Undecided.

(Ernest P. Orr, L. N. S. Staff Correspondent)

PARIS, July 15.—The new German offensive today did not take the allies by surprise. The time attack was expected. The Germans were held between Rheims and the Argonne forest, where they were able to make only slight and insignificant progress at the cost of terrible sacrifices.

Simultaneously with the opening of the offensive German infantry on the left wing entered the action early in the morning, attacking after a brief but violent bombardment with gas shells. Everywhere the Germans met with the firmest resistance. The right wing had not yet entered the action towards Chateau Thierry when this was written.

(Henry G. Wales, L. N. S. Staff Correspondent)

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY AT THE MARNE, July 11, 11 a. m.—The Germans launched a new offensive at six o'clock this morning, during which they succeeded in crossing the Marne, establishing bridgeheads on the southern bank.

The placements of fifty pontoons enabled the Germans to receive overhauling reinforcements, while the Americans counter attack, liberating their comrades, who had previously been captured and taking a few German captives.

The counter blow gave time for a withdrawal of the artillery. The Germans then assaulted again, advancing further, while the Americans organized another counter attack. The German attack at Vaux (held by the Americans) west of Chateau Thierry which was delivered early in the morning was a feint. The Germans succeeded in getting a temporary footing in the village, but the Americans immediately delivered a counter thrust and drove them out.

The Americans then established new lines a quarter of a mile in advance of their old positions, capturing some German prisoners.

The Germans began their attack from the east of Chateau Thierry as far as the district north of Dormans. The assaults were preceded by a terrific bombardment with gas and high explosive shells.

From the Conde long range Krupp guns co-operated in the attack shelling towns far east of Rheims.

The Germans assaulted the allied positions in Champagne also, but the French and their American supporters are holding out firmly.

(Frank Charlton, L. N. S. Cable Editor)

The Germans are striking again for Paris. Following a communique so terrific that the thunder of the guns could be heard for many miles, the Germans launched a series of assaults over a fifty mile front, from the sector of Chateau Thierry, on the Marne river, to the mid-Champagne region.

This was the fifth separate offensive that the Germans have launched on the western front this year and the early reports from the battle emphasized the fury of the struggle.

Americans, holding part of the Marne line to the east and west of Chateau Thierry are bearing their brunt of the fighting. This was the first time that the Americans have been called upon in force to help withstand a great German blow.

Fighting with all their traditional gallantry, the French met shock after shock and were sustaining their main positions when the French war office reported upon the engagement at noon today. Rheims, which stands at the apex of the French salient on the eastern flank of the Marne front, is the center of the fighting.

The Germans are struggling hard to overwhelm the French defenders of Rheims and thus straighten their lines by over-running the city.

This last German blow fell at the point where the Teutons lines extend nearest to Paris.

(Chateau Thierry is only 48 miles from Paris). The local objectives of the German army command—not taking into consideration their evident hope of advancing towards Paris—were evidently the following:

1.—Capture Rheims and compel a retirement of the French lines in the western part of the Champagne region and between Rheims and the Marne;

2.—Cross the Marne and seize the important Chalons-Paris railway;

3.—Drive against the next lateral railway line of communication running eastward from Paris through Vitry.

The first German drive towards the Marne this year, (of which the present offensive may be considered the twin), began on May 27 and fighting lasted nearly a fortnight. The Germans drove southward as far as the Marne and a few detachments got to the southern bank but were quickly annihilated.

Then the Germans settled down to a long period of preparation, during which the allied military experts were kept guessing as to where the next big German drive might come. It was generally believed that it would be delivered in the north against Amiens and the channel ports.

The Germans took up their positions along the river and along the heights on the northern bank of the Marne between Chateau Thierry and Dormans. The southern bank was held by French and Americans.

During the period of comparative quiet along the Aisne-Marne

CAPTAIN "SKIPPY" STIRS THINGS UP ON LINER

Plans Big Program of Sports, but Ship's Commander Figures on Safety First.

In American Captain "Skippy" would get credit for being a "soft starter," or perhaps a "stern-winder."

He does not smoke, nor drink. He is twenty-one, blonde, pink-cheeked and grins and laughs almost all day. Like a schoolboy at play. And the first day out he started the good American school ship game of skip ping the river. This winning little "Butch" is a "gogetter." He got off and off of Gallipoli. No boys' camps that for the officers and men. "Skippy" has come out and got a war cross for bravery. He also got himself a captaincy in the British army; and he has come safely through three years of war.

Outside the smoking room—it is not on record that he intends that the captain has been just about the life-of-the-party. He's started, gallop, gallop promenade with nurses, stalling them right and left. Starting also discussions and meetings among the less fortunate.

A few days later he was collecting a "buck" from everybody and presenting a purse to the band. It was he who discovered the ship's "gossip" and had it carried about deck. At the same time he was organizing "sports" and making a speech to the assembled American officers, collecting their aid in mustering out their talent.

"We'll have pillow fights, tug of war, potato races, you know; no end of fun," he said, "and we'll give prizes—a wooden spoon or some such roll."

It was going great guns when the captain of the ship explained it wouldn't be safe to try to crowd the entire ship's company at one spot on the boat. Plans have been changed and the movement goes forward now for a night concept in the first cabin dining room.

REFUSED NATURALIZATION

Austrian Has Two Sons in the United States Army.

Anton Kuefer, forty-one years old, of St. Louis, who has two sons in the military service of the United States, has been refused that naturalization papers. He is a native of Hungary and came to St. Louis in 1904.

One of the sons, Rudolph, eighteen, is an enlisted man in the regular army. The other, Frank, sixteen, is with a hospital unit in Georgia. Both relied with their father's consent before the state of war with Austria-Hungary.

Kuefer was deeply affected when informed that he could not become naturalized while the country was at war with this nation. "I want to be an American!" he cried, "I have given my boys to the country."

HOW REIMS WAS BATTERED BY SHELLS



This extraordinary photograph shows how grievous Reims has been battered by the latest enemy bombardments. Reverse street shown here is cluttered with ruins, and along its entire length there is not a house left standing unharmed.

Here's the Dope.

One of the men employed in the rope walk at the Christendom may yard has written the following lines, and a copy of them has been posted near the rope plant, where it is attracting much attention from sailors and civilians:

HERE'S THE DOPE.

We make the rope that binds the ship. That rings the bell That sounds the knell That sends the Kaiser Back to Hell.

Carp, Not a Submarine.

West side residents at Union City, Mich., were terrified recently by a report that a German submarine had been sighted in the St. Albans river, in Union City, Mich. The first rumor to reach the river, armed with a shot-gun, found a German carp instead. He nibbled the fish to death with the butt of his gun and dragged it home. It weighed 25 pounds.

NIGHT AND DAY IN LONDON

Tollers Work Along Just the Same Through All Hours, Making Millions of War.

The war seems to have done away with the difference between night and day. The period of rest and the period of exertion seem to have merged themselves into one long period. I look out on the river at two or three in the morning and it is as busy as the river at midday, with the great London Mounds in the Outlook. Barges are being towed up and down and goods being shipped from the wharves. Huge rafts are being towed along the road beneath my window and the streets are as full of people at night as they are in the daytime.

At Woolwich Arsenal there are ten 12-hour shifts and as much work is done by night as by day. The great railway motor from the Mallowgate gate of the Arsenal to the entrance of the danger buildings and returned just as the night shift was going in to work. The chauffeur had to go at a snail's pace, blowing his horn continually. The broad roads which run between the buildings were crowded with a night and a succession of night cars, principally women. They had to crowd together at the side of the road to make room for the car to pass. These women were going in on a 12-hour night shift—some whose work would be purely mechanical, others who would have difficult operations to perform and many who worked in actual danger.

Those who were going to the buildings from which I had just come knew that unless they took the utmost care there was danger of an explosion, and a night and a succession of night cars and days to look forward to when they would be breathing in yellow powder in spite of veils and all the precautions the government can provide. I saw a night and a succession of night cars and days to look forward to when they would be breathing in yellow powder in spite of veils and all the precautions the government can provide.

WOULD-BE ECONOMY FOILED

Saving Wifey Recalls That She Gave Away Garment Which She Planned on Remodeling.

"Herbert," said Mrs. Pudge, when the tea things were cleared away, "I was thinking about that costume I gave the water before last."

"Yes, dear," replied Pudge, approvingly.

"I decided that I could turn it and make a really nice dress of it. The one I had been wearing is dreadfully shabby, you know."

"Turn," of course, it would turn, "agreed Pudge, with some enthusiasm. 'You're such a clever little needlewoman. No, I am not satisfied. As you say, your other dress is a trifle on the down grade. Why, we'll be able to save money at least by that notion.'"

Mrs. Pudge shook her head sadly and carefully.

"There," she remarked, "your memory for just as bad as mine. I'd quite forgotten that I gave the dress to Cousin Lizzie last spring, so I've afraid that saving scheme must wait, isn't it a nuisance, Herbert?"

And Herbert gave the little woman a savage kick and told the clever little woman to stop her chattering.

City Dweller and the Tin Can.

"Here is an astonishing fact," writes Harry S. Stuller in Everybody's "which the proper authorities will verify for you."

"Thirty per cent of the business of the wholesale grocers of the entire country is in canned goods. In the wholesale houses of New York, Chicago, Philadelphia and other large cities, foods make up 40 per cent of the business."

"The fact is that, if you were to take the tin cans out of any city of the first or second class, the inhabitants would begin to starve almost at once. That means, of course, that those cities could not have grown so large without food conserved in tins."

One-Man Penthouse.

Building bridges under fire, the greatest obstacle that the army engineers of other campaigns were subjected to, this lot to go out of fashion in future a regiment going across a stream will, if a recent invention meets with approval, merely wade into the stream and drift across, maintaining utilizing both hands to manipulate his rifle.

The new invention is a sort of glorified "water wings" arrangement and is adapted to the fording of deep streams without the necessity of building a bridge. The engineering has been up to the soldier. It holds him upright in the water with his shoulders and arms clear of the surface. In experiments recently conducted a man under several hundred pounds on a target 300 yards away while floating across the stream.

QUELL I. W. W.

CHICAGO, July 15.—Paul Houtt, confined I. W. W., today appeared in court before Judge Landis, who for weeks has been yawning over the fantastic utopias painted by Houtt's hundred confederates. Houtt, who has been charged with conspiracy to establish adequate defense to charges of disloyalty in connection with the war.

In first place he stepped before the bar of justice clean shaven, and dressed in fresh uniform. And then to the following succession of questions he gave an affirmative answer:

"Have you purchased war savings stamps?"

"Do you own a liberty bond?"

"Have you contributed to the Red Cross?"

"Did you register?"

Then he told the court he had served in an army camp, under the draft, four times and rejected because of defective teeth.

"The next thing, I suppose you will say you're a member of the Legal Legion," said Attorney Vandewater, questioning him.

"I may," replied Houtt, for I am."

THE HOME PAPER

Do you know of a person in this whole community who would be willing to go through life, month by month and year by year, without a knowledge of the news of the town in which he resides? Would you like to be that person? It is difficult to convince the average reader of the real value of his home paper—unless he has at some time or other been forced to do without it.

Then it is that its value is brought home to them. Most people subscribe for the June paper, read it, enjoy it, and absorb the news it contains as a matter of course, without scarcely a thought to the vast amount of labor entailed in the production of this issue.

And yet that issue means tremendous conservation of thought and energy and perseverance on the part of both the writer and his entire force of employees. The work thus represented on an issue of this paper, for instance, entails the trifling sum of 3 cents. Would you like to fill the editor's shoes for a week or month, or permanently? Would you consider the labor thus involved met with just compensation?—Exchange.

IN MAKING INITIAL LONG FLIGHT CALLS ON FIANCEE

NEW LONDON, Conn., July 15.—While the Shenecounts, Ind., were crowded recently the players were surprised to see an airplane land on the fairway near the home green. The aviator was W. C. Norland, of the Mancela Training camp, who came over from New London to call on his fiancée, Miss Geraldine Brown. It was his first long trip, the one he must make before receiving a commission and going to make it by riding his fiancée.

CANDLING OF EGGS WILL CUT DOWN WILD SUPPLY

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 15.—"If the good results of the candling campaign keeps up to the present standard bird eggs are going to be as scarce as hen's teeth in a good many parts of the state this summer," says H. E. Harward, state food administrator. Last year twenty-five per cent of all the eggs marketed were a total loss and forty per cent greatly depreciated in food value."

INSECTS HOUSTON SOLDIER

TERRIE HAUTE, Ind., July 15. William Rosenow, fifty-five, a carpenter, is in jail here because he resorted to Indiana soldiers as "bugs and clothesbugs" according to affidavits filed with Homer Williams, president of the executive committee of the Indiana Patriots' League.

APPEALS TO POLICE WHEN TID SWALLOWS SPARKLER

UNIONTOWN, Pa., July 15.—"You don't want a policeman, do you, doctor?" This was the advice given Miss Mary Williams when she went to the police station to explain that her pet dog had swallowed her diamond ring valued at \$150.

DEVOID OF BRASS BUTTONS POLICE RESEMBLE PASTORS

MATTOON, Ill., July 15.—Citizens here had difficulty in distinguishing preachers from policemen for several days recently. New uniforms were issued to the latter. They resembled in every respect the ministerial garb, brass buttons and caps were added to them.

Save Pennies—Waste Dollars

Some users of printing save pennies by getting inferior work and lose dollars through lack of advertising value in the work they get. Printers as a rule charge very reasonable prices, for none of them get rich although nearly all of them work hard.

Moral: Give your printing to a good printer and save money.

Our Printing Is Unexcelled

MARVELS OF SURGERY IN WAR

Burgess With Allied Fighters Repair Enemy's Hospital Cases of Shattered Bone.

The marvels of surgery which have resulted from the stimulus of war work have confounded the people. News of the bravery of our fighting men is not more inspiring than the accounts which come in constantly of the achievements of the scientists of the art of the field of surgery and medicine, says Portland Oregonian.

There landed in an eastern port the other day a Canadian soldier who is only one of the thousands who can thank their stars that constructive research is keeping pace with destructive enterprise. He had been in the thick of the fighting at Ypres in 1915, when he had shattered the tibia of his right leg and both wrists. For a long time he lay in a London hospital, believing that his case was hopeless and that he would be a cripple for life. They came surgeons who undertook the delicate task of literally stitching him on his feet. Presently he emerged two inches or so shorter than when he enlisted, walking straight, with agile step, and with full command of his arms and hands.

In principle the repair of shattered bone was not a wholly new thing; bone surgery had made material advances in the decade before the war began. An interesting feature of the progress of this science was the routine of a military hospital, that the surgeons who performed the highly intricate operation and immediate restoration of a man who 20 years ago would have been doomed to a life of helpless helplessness, but to claim to equal merit, and that the whole accomplishment was treated as a matter of course. The soldier is so far recovered that he expects presently to return joyfully to the fighting line; the surgeon, true without parade to the next town, which may be seemingly quite as hopeless but is really different in matters of technique and detail.

DATA ON AMERICAN DEATHS

Census Bureau Gathers Statistics in Many States and Cities; Also in Hawaii.

Recent inclusion of Hawaii has extended beyond the limits of continental United States the area for which the census bureau annually collects and publishes death statistics. Within this area now reside about 70 per cent of the total population of continental United States and Hawaii, comprising in all 27 states, 43 cities in other states, the District of Columbia and the territory of Hawaii.

East of the Mississippi the only states not included are Alabama, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Mississippi and West Virginia, while west of the Mississippi the only states included are California, Colorado, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Utah and Washington.

The annual collection of death statistics from states and cities maintaining adequate registration systems was begun by the census bureau in 1902, the first report covering the calendar years 1900 to 1904, inclusive, and for each succeeding year a separate report has been published.

The original registration area contained 40 per cent of the total population of the country. It remained unchanged until 1906, since which year it has shown an almost uninterrupted increase in geographical extent and in proportion of total population, until at present it contains nearly three-fourths of the country's inhabitants.

In birth registration highly satisfactory progress has been made during the past two years.

Wall of a Lost Soul.

This is not a camp story, but one written by a lieutenant on his way "over there." "On our first trip out after having lost drill men. The hell rank and every one started up life preservers and grabbed for their lifeboats. As I came out on the main deck to hunt No. 10 one of the air guns let loose with a bang at target practice. Just then a big negro came up scrambling out of a hatchway, yelling, 'O, Lordy, Lordy, where am I? I'm deserting! I don't know what submarine I'm in!'"

The Extravagant Girl.

A member of the war trade board sold in a discussion of pre-war extravagance.

"I heard a story the other day, a story about an extravagant Pittsburgh girl. She got engaged to a young broker, but her father put his foot down on the match."

"What's your objection to Harold, papa?" the Pittsburgh girl asked, blushing.

"My objection," fumed the old man, "is that the fellow can't support you."

"But papa," said the girl, coldly, "mother can you?"

Coffee Substitutes in Denmark.

For months coffee has been almost unobtainable in Denmark. When any is to be had it sells for as much as \$5 a pound. This naturally has stimulated the production of coffee substitutes. The production of these kinds of materials have lately been used for making these substitutes. One report says that the total loss of coffee, 1,200 tons of coffee, 1,200 tons of coffee and 2,200 tons of sugar have been used, ground up, and sold for coffee substitutes. Across sold for about 12 cents a pound.

A Bank is more than a building, a number of offices, burnished brass and plate glass.

It is the result of the greatest of all human endeavors—industry and co-operation.

Your own interest in your family, your business and your self must dictate what any bank can mean to you.

OUR interest in the success of our every depositor determines the value of this bank to you.



How France Has Been Fed

"Before the war, a distinguished French Officer, General Maitrot, wrote a series of articles in the 'Echo de Paris' to warn France, that in case of war, the French meat industry would be unable to supply the French army in the field with fresh meat,—owing especially to the lack of modern refrigerating plants and of refrigerating transportation,—and too, owing to the deficiency in the national herd."

"Since the war began the French army has never been short of fresh meat, thanks mainly to the prosperous condition of the American meat industry, and too, to the American live stock breeders."

"The foregoing statement was made by a representative of the Allies now in the United States. Another representative of the Allies said recently:

"that the American packers have been of the greatest possible assistance to the Allies and have, by their efficient co-operation, contributed in the utmost degree to the successful prosecution of the war."

Swift & Company, U.S.A.

For months coffee has been almost unobtainable in Denmark. When any is to be had it sells for as much as \$5 a pound. This naturally has stimulated the production of coffee substitutes. The production of these kinds of materials have lately been used for making these substitutes. One report says that the total loss of coffee, 1,200 tons of coffee, 1,200 tons of coffee and 2,200 tons of sugar have been used, ground up, and sold for coffee substitutes. Across sold for about 12 cents a pound.

Remembering It was Sunday he had been to sing hymns. For over half an hour the singing continued, and the remarkable part was that he never repeated a hymn and never forgot the words, even if it was a little uncertain at times.

Read it in today's Times.

PHILIP PASSENDER SANG HYMNS WHILE "SOBER"

BOSTON, July 15.—The passengers on a Nantuxet Park car were interested in the actions of a slightly intoxicated individual who boarded the car at Park street for a Sunday afternoon ride. His first desire was to assure all near him that he was a perfect gentleman. He politely apolo-

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
James D. Whelan, Editor
M. H. Boone, Superintendent

(Entered at the Twin Falls post-office as second class matter on a daily publication, April 21, 1918.)

The TIMES is an independent Democratic newspaper, but it knows no politics as opposed to the most unbridled and vicious prosecution of the war that is possible. Therefore, it is **AGAIN** any man, Democrat or Republican, caught throwing hardware into the machinery—either with his hands or with his mouth. If this be "partisan," make the most of it!

OUR PROGRESSIVE (I)

SENATOR BORAH

The Times statements relative to the unrefractory of Senator W. E. Borah on questions fundamental to democracy were strikingly verified by the senate vote Saturday night. It is the alleged himself not only against the world Democratic vote, but against all the Republican senators whose stand has even smacked of progressivism, and placed himself in the attitude of wishing to allow an impudent monopoly to bring on a strike which had it begun must have had the most widespread and disastrous effect on the business of the country and on the conduct of the war.

Had there been no war necessity and had there been, no attitude of defiance on the part of the telegraph companies, anyone favoring the final adjustment of the issue of monopoly in accordance with the sound principles to political economy as expounded by its teachers in the majority of our institutions of higher learning, and voted in the tent house by them, should have voted for the taking over of the lines as a permanent part of the work of the government. Postmaster General Hitchcock, who was regarded as a conservative in all things, strongly urged the taking over of the telegraph systems during the administration of President Taft, without any aid to the part of the chief. Postmaster General A. S. Burleson, the most conservative advisers of President Wilson repeatedly advised the same course before we got into the war.

Moreover, in practically all civilized countries the telegraph systems were wholly or in part government owned in times of great emergency in nations where the railroads were still in private hands. The very character of this natural monopoly is such that it has always been regarded as peculiarly unfit for private ownership and operation even in times of profound peace, not only by theoretical teachers, but by practical statesmen in most countries.

But we are at war. Making all due allowance for exaggeration on the part of labor leaders who implied serious pro-German activities on the part of many of those connected with the operation of the lines, the exposures and revelations of investigations conducted by the government of the United States are sufficient to show that, even though the systems and employees may have been wholly innocent, a very large use has been made of the lines for the purposes of carrying on the propaganda of the kaiser.

By general understanding a trace between labor and enterprises engaged in large production was asked for during the war. This understanding was brought about largely through the efforts of no conservative statesman as former President Taft. It was proposed that no interference take place with the organization of legitimate labor unions, during the war. The telegraph operators proposed to organize, as under this general understanding they were to have, but to do so, but to wait even a request for anything like a closed shop during the time that the war was under way.

Not only did the telegraph companies not grant this request, but the Western Union proceeded to discharge those employees who presumed to join a union. It did so in this city, as it is known. This naturally brought about a ticklish condition and a strike was threatened, on the part of operators, for the right to join a union. The government asked the companies to refrain from discharging those engaged in their service who joined the union until an effort could be made to come to an agreement. The answer was the discharge of all others for the same offense.

If it was a direct challenge to the government. To have decided for the companies would have meant a strike with necessarily unfortunate consequences, which, would have been

of foes and discouraged friends abroad. This presented the concrete issue with which the administration was confronted.

And Senator Borah voted with the reactionaries. Why? Before attempting a surmise, let us consider conditions. In the first place the action of congress on this question may have a vital influence on the question of whether permanent government operation of railroads shall follow the war. It is well known to the people that some, though, by no means all, the railroad presidents tried to hamper the government after the lines were taken over, and that while this condition of affairs existed, things were very unsatisfactory. The matter is now being worked out but the consequences of the opposition mentioned, may be such as to constitute a superficial argument against government operation. And this was worked to a finish by those senators who opposed the taking over of the telegraph systems for the period of the war. Had the senate refused to give power to the administration to take over the lines, it would have been heralded from one end of the country to the other as positive proof of the failure of government operation of the railroads. A proof so conclusive, it would have been said, that even though threatened with a serious strike, the government did not dare to take over the telegraph lines.

Both railroad discrimination and telegraph discrimination may prove beneficial to monopoly, though the routes have been the greatest sinners, because more intimately identified with the heavy work of moving goods. To keep public service corporations exclusively in private hands is the first desideratum of monopoly. Hence, the reactionaries voted for the perpetuation of monopoly on a most vital question of principle.

The Times will take but little time with two possible excuses. One is that Senator Overman contended that the government already had the power to take over the telegraph lines under a law enacted in 1866. Perhaps so, though the matter was not beyond dispute. There was no use to court litigation which would delay the taking of the lines. Another thing, the action of congress would strengthen the hands of the government and show a spirit of harmony to nations abroad. The other objection is that it might involve a censorship. Regarding this the president and postmaster general have given the strongest assurances.

Why, then the vote of Borah? Well, Borah has just received an endorsement as a progressive which does not sit very well with some of his co-party men. The friends of Congressman Smith and French are making inquiries. Several Republican editors are off the reservation. The Idaho reactionaries are looking suspiciously toward the comets wherein lies usually the highly-buried tomahawk. The men who want government ownership discarded are wondering if they can really trust Senator Borah not to give them the slip on a vital issue. In order to provide an insurance, some assurance is needed. It may be a coincidence but if so it is, considering the reputation of the senior senator in the matter of stability, it is a rather remarkable coincidence, that on the most fundamental of economic questions presented recently to the American senate, he so voted that if the monopolies needed assurance, this would come as near constituting a guarantee of good faith as anything he could have done.

If he can hold the progressives and vote the conservative vote, his way will be strewn with the roses of success in the future as in the past. The Times simply calls the attention of all "forward looking" to this vote on the matter of telegraph operation, in order that they may draw their own conclusions. It is perhaps superfluous to remark that he also voted with reactionaries against granting power to take over telephones should the exigency exist which would in the opinion of the government require such action.

WITH DIAMANTIC EFFECT

With a sounding of trumpets Fred Flood of the New Freedom discovers a deep plot on the part of Senator Nugent in connection with the Non-partisan league. Just what it is, the Times cannot guess, but it is also voted with reactionaries against granting power to take over telephones should the exigency exist which would in the opinion of the government require such action. For instance, as previously suggested, in these columns, Governor Alexander and his associates are being exposed as such as to secure for him an endorsement of the regular prohibition party. The prohibition party is not a one-issue organization. Perhaps it had some plans in its platform which Governor Alexander did not fully endorse in all their implications

BRINGING UP FATHER

By George McManus



Must he then assume a pose and say, "Avaunt, I find a plank here with which I cannot agree; get ye gone hence." Of course not. The Times is unable to find wherein Senator Nugent has departed from a sound Democratic attitude on account of the Non-partisan endorsement or in order to secure such endorsement.

The Times believes in harmony for principle within the Democratic party. If the principle and men selected by Democracy are good and somebody wants to endorse them, this paper shall be glad. If the principles and men are good and somebody else does not want to endorse them, it is the fault and misfortune of the "somebody else" in the case and not the Times or the Democratic party.

The rejection of Senator Nugent for nomination and election to the position he now holds on account of any of the objections raised against him would be as unskillful as it would be absurd.

CONGRESS AND THE PROFITTEERS

The United States Food Administration under the direction of Mr. Hoover began operations something more than a year ago. The price of flour at Minneapolis was then \$16.75 a barrel, while on the corresponding date this year it was \$2.95. The difference between what the farmer got for his wheat and the wholesale price of flour was then \$5.55 a barrel. It is now 64 cents. The farmer, in other words, is now getting a much higher price for his wheat, while the price of the flour produced by the consumer is down by 41 per cent. Nevertheless, and in spite of the much lower price to the public, so great saving in flour consumption was effected that \$9,000,000 bushels of wheat were exported to our allies in the war from July 1 last to March 31, 1918, when only 54,000,000 bushels were supposed to be available.

The fact as to sugar are different only in degree—a reduction of about one cent a pound in the margin between the raw and refined product and an equal reduction in the wholesale price of refined, from 8.3 cents a year ago to 7.3 cents.

In mentioning these matters among others in an annual report, the Food Administration hardly does full justice to itself. Mr. Hoover's work was hampered by Congressional obstruction that it was not until August of last year that he was able to proceed with any show of adequate authority. As it is in his efforts in respect to flour alone have saved in this American people \$60,000,000 a month which would otherwise have gone to profiteers, and now thanks are due to Congress and none at all to Senator Reed of Missouri that profiteering came to be cut out of the business—New York World.

The World in another editorial points out that some of the members

of congress who were most tender in their comments on profiteers have been most difficult in their demands for a higher price for wheat and it draws the conclusion that they were willing to give the farmer a little "rakeoff" regardless of the effect on our adjustments with foreign nations, provided that the big interests might be left undisturbed with the larger graft. This of course, does not point to all favoring the increased price, but the facts to which the World calls attention are worthy of consideration.

In any event, the farmers proved neither foolish enough nor dishonest enough to step into the trap thus set before them, and their organizations throughout the country have generally been loyally supporting the president in spite of efforts to divert them.

Aside from the objections regarding the foreign adjustments and domestic disturbance, referred to by President Wilson, the proposition in the manner of its introduction, was in the character of log-rolling legislation, which is legitimate in congress because not prohibited, but which is prohibited in many states: that is the tacking on of matter irrelevant to the main bill as an amendment and then working it through in consideration of the favors in return, implied if not bargained for.

THIEF STRALS TOMSTONE
OSHKOSH, Wis., July 15.—How a thief could steal a 500 pound tonnage and get away with it, is a thing that is puzzling county officials. Relatives who erected a granite tombstone to the memory of Christian (Knechtel), pioneer, former of Black Wolf, reported the theft.

Duster wrapper headquarters is at The TIMES office, where they will be printed at any time, in their turn, like any other job.

LEGAL PUBLICATIONS

Serial 010096

NOTICE OF PUBLICATION

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Halley, Idaho, July 11, 1918.

Notice is hereby given that Judson T. Tollman, of Nantuaugh, Idaho, who, on March 25, 1916, made homestead entry, Serial No. 010096, for SW 1-4; S 1-2 NW 1-4; S 1-2 NE 1-4, section 28, township 18 north, range 19 east, Boise meridian, has filed notice of intention to make three years proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before C. C. Sigurdson, United States commissioner, at Twin Falls, Idaho, on the tenth day of September, 1918.

Claimants names as witnesses: Edwin L. Bates, Doris Lee, Frank L. Tollman and Royal C. Tollman, all of Nantuaugh, Idaho. BEN R. GRAY, Register, July 15 Aug 12

"THE KAISER"

The Beast of Berlin

—seduced Russia.
—ravished Belgium.
—murdered scores of innocents in London, Paris, scores in other cities, and on land and sea.

Beware of Spies!

So fearful is "The Kaiser" in his indictment of Hun "kultur" that films have been stolen in Kansas City, Atlanta, Chicago and New York.

Coming to America Theatre

July 18th, 19th and 20th

Low-Neck Dresses and High Heel Shoes For Business Women Banned Today

CINCINNATI, Ohio, July 15.—A campaign against low-necked dresses during business hours and high heel shoes, and an strenuous in favor of high-necked dresses and low-heeled shoes as the garb of the business woman on duty, was launched today at the opening here of the second annual convention of business women, called by the Woman's Association of Commerce of the United States.

"It is this way," say the women, "business is business, and dress is dress; and if the woman is to cope with the man in the business world she must wear business dress, as does a man." Mary T. Dunahoe, secretary of the association, will lead the attack for sanity in dress.

"The real business woman," she says, "knows that it is impossible to balance one's self on a pivot and concentrate the mind upon a business problem at the same time. We want to eliminate in business all the frivolous women in conservative dress, and in shoes in which they can stand on both feet" as it were.

WOMEN WEARING TROUSERS

IN SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 15.—Violence so far from being used to be started by a police woman walking around in "trousers." The "pants" are part of a costume worn by nearly a hundred women, employed at the Western Cattle Company's plant.

The Times does better job printing.

Americans In Center of Terrific Hun Offensive Fight Splendidly

(Continued from page one)

front the Germans inaugurated an offensive southeast of Montdidier and followed this up by an unsuccessul local effort to take Rheims by storm. Neither of these short-lived enterprises succeeded.

The Germans are evidently employing mighty forces in the present operation and the magnitude of the preliminary bombardment make it plain that a great mass of artillery had been concentrated to open-up the way for the infantry assaults.

The Germans evidently are striking in three directions: In the Chateau Thierry zone they are attacking towards the west; on the white and in Champagne they are attempting to press down south, while southwest of Rheims the nature of the last front compels them to concentrate their pressure in a southeasterly direction.

The 1918 western front offensives fell on the following dates:

March 21—"Picardy." April 4—"Flanders." May 27—"Aisne-Marne." Front: June 9—"Montdidier-Aisne." Front: July 15—"Marne-Champagne front."

fact that the exchange between the allied capitals and Washington seem to have ended for the present. It now is known that the president has completed information before him as to the situation of the allies and also as to the latest developments in Russia.

The president remained secluded in his study today as on Saturday. He failed to take his customary exercise on the golf links again today, but remained in the White House proper, where he had at his disposal all of the Russian data.

Latest information reaching here today as to the conditions in Russia are more or less contradictory. Russian reports indicate that the Czech-Slovak movement in eastern Russia has been checked but other advice says that it is so formidable that the west of the White House is now removing from Moscow to Murnau and that there have been widespread mutinies among the bolshevik troops.

AMSTERDAM, July 15.—Czech-Slovak forces have occupied Kanan, near the mouth of the Volga, according to information received here today.

Kanan is in eastern Russia, between thirty and forty miles north of the junction of the Volga and Kama rivers.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—The entire has been exterminated from all of the British troops in the Caucasus. The German ambassador to Russia, the left Social revolutionary party accepts full responsibility, according to a confidential communication to the state department today. The communication stated that fighting in Moscow had quieted.

LONDON, July 15.—American troops have been landed on the northern coast of Russia, according to a Central News dispatch from Amsterdam today. The Americans were landed along with British forces on the Murman coast, the dispatch stated.

The whole of the Murman coast is now said to be occupied by the Anglo-American forces.

They are advancing toward Sorkki, from which town the local bolshevik soviet has been withdrawn to Norkki. The commander of the allied forces in the Murman district has declared the territory on the Russian coast (Murman coast) under the protection of the entente. It was said.

The Central News correspondent at Amsterdam stated that the entente is obtaining information about the Americans and their occupying the Murman coast has been from Moscow in the last few days. The correspondent no longer control the Moscow wires. The Murman coast lies on the Arctic and White seas, adjoining Finland.

MAKE PRESENT TO GENERAL PERSHING

Norton C. Parks, night clerk of the American Red Cross, today presented to General Pershing a letter from the American Red Cross, which was a general, asking that it be transmitted to General Pershing from his comrades in the front.

Nonpartisans to Hold Night Meeting

In addition to the meeting at the park tomorrow afternoon addressed by H. F. Samuels, Congressman from A. W. Murr and Senator Zuck, the nonpartisan committee will hold a meeting at the Lavering theatre at which the question of power will be discussed by Joseph Hays, of Pocatello, and the local anti-trust authority on the subject. Mr. Murr will also speak at the evening meeting, as will the labor union.

LABOR AGENCIES UNDER U. S. CONTROL

WASHINGTON, July 15.—Beginning August 1 all labor agencies in the United States will be under federal control, it was announced today. Each city and town will have a community labor board composed of representatives of labor and one representative of the employers. This board will have the right to appoint and applications. Federal control of labor will not interfere with labor for railroads, farms, for non-work or other labor that is for the national defense. The number of men in the labor force does not exceed 100.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—Official and diplomatic circles today were expectant of new and important developments in the Russian situation. It was expected that announcement of the personnel of the proposed American economic commission to be sent shortly by the forthcoming. They heard their expectation be the

claimed by General Hays contained some strong men. Among them are General Phipps, former military governor of Vladivostok, Mr. Vostok, a former member of the duma, and Mr. Tashin, who was a member of the government established by General Semenov.

Two other members of the government, Okorokoff and Kurky, are reported from Harbin to have entered into negotiations with the Czechoslovakians.

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TELEGRAPH ACT AWAITS

(Continued from page one)

(The Myers, Nelson, Norris, Nugent, Overman, Pomeroy, Randall, Reed, Salsbury, Shaffert, Sheppard, Shelds, Simmons, Smith, Arizona, Smith, Georgia, Smith, South Carolina, Sullivan, Swanson, Thomas, Thompson, Trammell, Underwood and Vardaman.

Respective votes—Borah, Brandegee, Fernald, France, Frelinghuysen, Hall, Harding, Kellogg, McCumber, New, Norcross, Smith, Michigan, Snow, Underwood and Watson.

With adoption of the wire control measure, it was confidently predicted by congressional leaders that the president would have no time to tuck under the bills. Millions of miles of wire, thousands of men and millions of dollars are involved in the proposed action.

Postmaster General Burleson, in whose hands control may be placed, would have the present wire communications more or less intact, developing an operating organization similar in principle to that now running the railroads under federal control.

"If I am called upon to select a man to direct the work," said Burleson today, "you may absolutely depend upon it that I will select a man who will give every one a square deal. There will be no favoritism shown to any one."

"As for my fear of censorship of the press," he said, "I am not at all apprehensive that if the president turns this work over to me, I will be the last man to stand out against any censorship. In fact, I say positively that I do not propose to interfere in any way with the exercise of this one of our branches of the institutions of our government."

There have been no indignations, this work, however, that the president would place operation of the lines in the hands of the United States signal corps. This branch of the army has been carrying on a detailed study of the operation of wire companies and press associations for some days.

Between Chateau Thierry and point three or four miles southwest of Rheims fighting raged over a 30 mile front.

At this same time other assaults were launched east of Rheims between Prunay and Meuse de Champagne on a front of 25 miles.

LONDON, July 15.—The British troops, at positions south of Ypres-Bretonne, on July 14, the last night, the war office reported today. Some prisoners were taken.

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W. S. Hart

CHAS. RAY and LOUISE GLAUM

IN An Interludious Western Drama

"The Convert"

SHOWING TODAY AND TOMORROW

"THE SLAVE ACTION"

This 2-part feature pictures Lincoln's first glimpse of the slave market. A fortune teller predicts that Lincoln will become president and Lincoln makes his memorable statement, "If I ever get a chance to 'let slavery I'll hit it hard'." A Lincoln story you will enjoy.

"THE BROWN PORTFOLIO"

A 2-part drama written by Chief of Secret Service W. J. Flynn. On the same show is

2-HIPPODROME CIRCUIT ACTS—2

Coming Wednesday, one day, the great production entitled "TOMMYHOOD, THE GLORY OF THE NATION," a 10-part feature—showing time approximately two hours.

Usual Admission

urged adoption of an amendment providing that disloyalty or urgent need of the government should be the only cause for denying use of telephones of telegraphs to the press and public. This was rejected 33 to 25.

Senator C. W. McNamara, of California, introduced a bill to amend the same law applied to the wire systems under government control as applied to the federalized railroads. This amendment was also voted down.

DEATHS

Mrs. Henry J. Sellers, of Hazelton, died Saturday at a local hospital at the age of thirty-three years, after a illness of four weeks.

Services were held at the Grosman-Towitt chapel yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock. The deceased was the wife of Mr. Henry J. Sellers, of Hazelton, and the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Sellers, of Hazelton.

William Pitzer died Saturday night at a local hospital following a complication of pneumonia. He was the son of Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Pitzer, of Hazelton, and the husband of Mrs. W. P. Pitzer, of Hazelton.

Services were held at the Grosman-Towitt chapel at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The deceased was the son of Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Pitzer, of Hazelton, and the husband of Mrs. W. P. Pitzer, of Hazelton.

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FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN

Armstrong No. 19 Well-drilling Machine. No reasonable offer refused.

See DR. PARROTT of the Parrott Optical Co.

Bradford, New York City; T. E. Flaherty; Mildred and Celia Rhoads; Frank A. Conroy, New York; H. E. Snyder, Salt Lake; Tyler Ogilby, Portland; H. Hertler, Tyler; J. H. Anley, Denver; J. W. Baxter, Union, Oregon; George Wedgwood, Jr., Gooding; Mr. and Mrs. Frank Maxwell; George A. Walter, Boise; G. S. McCallister, C. C. Liddy, Bay Burter, Hagerman.

THE UNLOADED GUN FOR TWAYNE, IND. July 15.—John McClintock, Hartford, discovered that revolver used in the war of 1812 would shoot. He attempted to ram a cartridge from the rusty weapon when it exploded. He was shot through the hand.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

"BECK FOR SHERIFF"

To the voters of Twin Falls county: I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of sheriff, and I am a Democrat. I am a resident of Twin Falls county for the past eight years. For the past year have been Deputy Sheriff, which position I now hold.

Your support will be appreciated and I elected I promise to the best of my ability to secure the impartial and rigid enforcement of the law.

Very Respectfully Yours, JOHN M. BECK.

CLERK OF THE COURT AND COUNTY AUDITOR

I announce my candidacy for the office of Clerk of the Court and ex-officio Auditor and Recorder of the Democratic party primary, September 3rd.

Very Respectfully Yours, J. M. MARKEL.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

LOST—Pocketbook containing name and address. Toward H. H. Hansen. For M. Dean, Hansen.

FOR SALE—Range, heating stove, dining table, chairs, mattress, rocking chair. 555 3rd Street. Phone 52.

FOR RENT—Two sleeping rooms. Phone 156-3.

LOST—White Millie cat southeast of Twin Falls. Finder please leave time office.

Improved 50 acre tract near Hollister, on Salmon tract, for exchange for eastern land. Write O. E. Lane, Ellendale, N. D.

BALDED LINCOLN SHEEP FOR SALE—25 lamb blocks, 2 yearling and 27 yearling. Call on T. D. 215. 3 miles east of Rock Creek.

FOR RENT—Furnished room. 215 4th Ave. E.

FOR RENT—Two furnished house-keeping rooms. 311 4 Ave. East.

GIVEN HONOR NOT DESERVED

Error of Learned Men Responsible for America Being Named After Amerigo Vesputi.

The story of how the new world received the name of America is a striking example of what publicity will do. Christopher Columbus, a highly educated man, was head of a business house in Sicily, Spain, probably as agent for the great trading firm of the Medici, and helped to fit out one of the expeditions which sailed Columbus sailed. When the latter's monopoly was revoked, Vesputi undertook several voyages of exploration on his own account, during which he discovered many regions to have been the first to reach the mainland of the new continent, giving the date as June 10, 1497.

On April 23, 1497, the learned heads of the University of St. Die, in Lorraine, decided, incorrectly, that he was entitled to the honor of discovery, Columbus having only reached the islands of the West Indies, and that the western hemisphere should bear his name. The name America was, therefore, first used in the book "Cosmographie Introductio" by Martin Waldseemüller, professor of cosmography at the university.

It has since been shown that Vesputi was preceded by both Columbus and John Cabot, but it was too late.

The new world had been christened America and the first advertisement in print. The house where the meeting was held at which the classical error was made was still standing at St. Die at the outbreak of the war, and was usually visited by many tourists from both North and South America.

POI HAWAIIAN NATIONAL DISH

Is Being Introduced Into United States and Is Said to Be Meeting With Favor.

Hawaii is making a food-saving contribution to the shape of po, its national dish made from the bulk of the rice plant. Until 20 years ago po was made under primitive conditions, the bulk being peeled, boiled and pounded in a wooden tureen until a semi-liquid paste was formed. But today modern machinery is used to manufacture the product, under supervision of health authorities in the island, and five factories at Hilo now turn out several daily.

This new form of po is being sent to the United States, reaching markets as far away as New York city, and a demand which began with Hawaiian who had come to the United States is generally being extended to Americans who have learned to like the dish.

It is frequently used in Hawaiian hospitals to the diet of patients whose stomachs are too weak to digest other food, and the war interest in substitute foods is expected to lead to its wider introduction elsewhere.

No Lazy Man's Place

If you saw "The Bird of Paradise" and then listened to some folk talk you would think that Americans are too lazy in a land where Americans go and just naturally forget how to work, to down beneath a shady, breezy tree and listen to the thrum of the Hawaiian guitars until they're lulled to sleep. That is what they seldom are aroused, "That stuff," said S. S. Paxon of Honolulu, "is all right, but it's for story books and comic operas. I want to be healthy 15 years ago I was in the public, became president of the Rotary club, a member of the legislature and head of the largest automobile concern in Honolulu. When I came back to the United States I don't want any of my old companions are staying up any later at night than I do or travel faster than I do. Don't let me say that that 'good-time' stuff is any more than a lazy man's country, by any means."

Would Save Sea Loss

New York steamship underwriters and government officials have authorized official tests of a new invention which is claimed by its designers to save property and lives by the dropping of buoys in the event of the sinking of vessels. It is called a pneumatic safe and is said to float on the water, though of steel construction. It is as impervious to fire and to the elements as the device is said to have three tons. As evidence of its faith in the success of the invention the man who constructed it will back himself with a \$100,000 bond when the device is tested in the open sea. In case the invention bears out what is claimed for it it will be adopted for use on American ocean-going vessels.

Britain's "Baby Army"

When the British troops reached Italy they were nicknamed "The Baby Army." The Italians were so surprised by the smart appearance of the newcomers—differing so materially as it did from the picture presented by the home troops when they passed—that in the belief that they were recruits from England, they were called "The Baby Army," as a matter of fact the British soldiers were war-worn veterans from the Tyne district.

Marksmanship and Murders

Marksmanship with the rifle is not as much a matter of keenness of sight as of muscular steadiness. Arthur L. Gates of Teachers' college, New York, describes in the Journal of Applied Psychology some tests made by him which prove that the most accurate marksmen are those who are least excited in so perfect that night conditions, subjective anxiety and suggestion do not disturb it.

CARED LITTLE FOR POLITICS

President Cleveland, However, Had Real Liking for the Law, and Loved to Fish.

"President Cleveland loved the law better than he did politics," remarked R. O. Brown, a former resident of Buffalo, to a reporter of the Washington Post. "While he considered the law as a business he would never have left his practice for political office. I doubt if even the prospect of becoming president would have induced him to enter politics."

"It was my privilege to know Mr. Cleveland when he was practicing his profession before he entered politics. He was not what might be termed a glib lawyer, but he was a lawyer. He had no business instinct so far as the law was concerned, but he delighted in intricate legal problems, and much preferred to take a case that involved numerous intricate questions. It could not be said he was a good pleader, and while the average person was not attracted by his addresses in court, judges on the bench had great respect for them, because they were profound and logical."

"When he was not engaged in law, Cleveland delighted in other amusements of all things that required study, above everything else, he loved to fish. I recall that when some of his Democratic friends wanted him to become a candidate for mayor he refused; if I don't want any more of politics, I want to stay right here in Erie county, where I can go fishing occasionally. I do not care if I never get outside the borders of Erie."

PLANES IDENTIFIED BY TUNE

Discovery Made by American Force Extremely Valuable to British Aviation Service.

Air raids on London are no longer the sure-fire stuff for heartening the German people that they once were. Lately the raiders usually find that they can't raid up to the English coast and then have to mid right back home again. A young American is given credit for the success of the British in surrounding their capital with a shrapnel barrage whenever the German flyers approach.

A Brooklyn youth who had enlisted in the British aviation service was assigned to test out an airplane detector which was expected to discover the approach of airplanes before they could be heard, so to speak, with the naked eye. No one expected that the device would make it possible to tell whether the approaching plane was German or British.

His musical studies had trained the American's hearing to a high degree, however. He listened through the instrument for several days while only British planes flew within his range. Then he heard a different note. A German raiding squadron was approaching.

The American had discovered that British planes had a high-pitched note. He found that the German raiders are tuned in flat. Now the British aviation service keeps men about the capital with their ears tuned to the detectors. Whenever airplanes are heard vibrating in flat a barrage is immediately ordered.

Took the Bleed

The Mammals, Prevalent and Debilitating disease in New London, and is said to be spreading rapidly and harmfully, till the rotatory main spoke.

"The people," he said, "remember the rat hasn't got much sense; but the rat knows. For instance, once I saw a mother peer her year-old child in front of the cottage to see his little child is dead. She said, 'Oh, dear, the little chap has a bad feeling about it. As I watched I saw a rat creep up to the child, and my heart was in my mouth. I forced the child to get up, and the rat was only after the milk. He just slipped the test out of the child's mouth and into his own, and then thoughtfully put the end of the tail into the child's mouth by way of a comforter.'"

With a great sigh, the president banded him, the London Times.

"Gun Without a Peer"

"What the Scientific American calls 'a gun without a peer' is the new 60 millimeter mobile howitzer built by the French under the French army. It is mounted on a railroad carriage and fires a shell 20.75 inches in diameter. It is a fast worker, and one shell from it is said to have a range of 10,000 feet. Part of the gun, on which the Germans had spent so much time and labor, to a life of death and death."

Encore

Hotel Proprietor—Did you enjoy the concert playing in the next room to yours last night?

Guest (sincerely)—Enjoy it! I should say so. I spent half the night pounding on the table to make the life stop.

Proprietor—Why, Jones told me this morning you applauded every one of the pieces and he was excited to send a letter to the editor of the paper saying that he could play for you again.

Cockeyed Repartee

Some of the senior boys from a Victorian school's literary club, called the "Society," to see "The Merchant of Venice."

When Shylock, in the court scene, was urgently demanding his pound of flesh, a bright young boy, in eager eagerness to do his duty.

"Oh, yes! Ask him for his meat!"—London Times.

IT'S A PREMATURE MONUMENT

Tall Obelisk Was Raised by the Turks to Commemorate Anticipated Capture of Kut.

Appropriately (Kut-el-Amara from the south by the River Tigris, the first thing one sees nowadays is a tall obelisk. It stands on ground sacred to no people in the world but the British. It commemorates the British victory on the Saturday Evening Post. It stands on the rocky, shell-toned and deeply furrowed neck of land—home of the peninsula on which the town is built—where for 14 days the shattered remnants of a British army withstood a double siege of constant bombardment and slow starvation.

The obelisk was raised by the Turks to commemorate the surrender of General Townshend and his victory over the British forces that had tried so long and so heroically to relieve him. To me it was an extraordinary point to punctuate my own astonishment.

I saw it first in the wonderful lights of early evening—a tall white shaft in a half-crescent of palm trees, in the middle of a background of black river, which lay in a short, straight stretch to the north, reflecting the colors of the sunset.

Was ever anything quite so premature? It makes one realize that nothing else could, how confident the Turks and the Germans were that they had the British in Mesopotamia permanently defeated. Defeated? In this war, the word is not enough. It has implied it. In the face of things as they have become, that obelisk seems to me to express a kind of whiplashing reality, not the kind of the strongly lampreys, and would get away if it could to follow its builders on the long trail of retreat to the north. It is a monumental monument to the British, the kind of thing which Englishmen may now reject.

BRAVE SONS OF FAR WEST

Boys' Sole Object in Going to War, "Like That of Others, Is to 'Can the Kaiser.'"

Mal. E. Alexander Powell, in Scribner's Magazine, says "It has been my good fortune to have mixed with many armies, but none of them has given me the thrill of pride which runs up my spine when I see these brave, limber, brown-faced, clear-eyed sons of the far West go swinging by under the shining lines of steel."

"They are for the most part serious looking, with a curious set expression about them which makes you feel that, though they realize the enormity of the task for which they are preparing, they intend to see it finished, no matter how long it may take. Just as their fathers carried the frontier of civilization westward from the Mississippi, so these, their sons, are going to push that frontier from the Rhine."

"But that isn't the way that they would put it. Should they tell them what they are fighting for, they will say nothing about the liberty of small people or about making the world safe for democracy. They will assure you that their only real reason for going to war is to 'can the Kaiser.' And, upon thinking it over, it seems to me that their answer, though somewhat indelicately phrased, perhaps, expresses the sentiments of all of us."

Uniforms Too Tight

The army council order about the tightness and fitting of soldiers' uniforms led to export directions as to the way they should be made. The London Chronicle, Women's officers with experience ranging from India to Tyne went to the Australian.

His shirking, under his limited sense and sub staff, but it can't be done. There isn't much more in crossing the Atlantic in a conveyer surrounded by a broadway of very sturdy looking ships.

"I should be able to write you a twenty-two line letter, full of emotion and sub staff, but it can't be done. There isn't much more in crossing the Atlantic in a conveyer surrounded by a broadway of very sturdy looking ships."

"The air party which the barabarians put on three days after arrival, was an air of suppressed excitement on the part of some of the members of the staff, but three days after arrival, the excitement was a little less. And I used to carry quite comfortably a pair of socks, a couple of Mills grenades, a tin of bully, chocolate, cigarettes, and the whole lot in one of my jacket."

"It's too tight—it's skin tight. Bless you, the pockets won't hold anything they're for appearance. You can't carry a handkerchief in one. And I used to carry quite comfortably a pair of socks, a couple of Mills grenades, a tin of bully, chocolate, cigarettes, and the whole lot in one of my jacket."

"A thing in your pocket is worth a stone in your trousers."

"No Lick, No Candy"

"I'm going to buy some candy with my 'licking.' I'll get a little twenty-cent lick."

"No, no, said her brother, who is not quite six old years. 'I'm going to save mine and buy another Thirties lick.'"

"Well, I want some candy," argued the girl.

"Aw, go ahead and buy your candy," replied her brother. "But I'm going to save mine and buy another Thirties lick."

"Cause daddy said that will help the Kaiser, and he says if he ain't licked there won't be any candy."

Relieved

At Camp DuPont one night a Swedish man on guard duty. Being new to the business, then dragged slowly, but finally the officer with relief came along. The Swedish man said: "I'm huffed, and next he said: 'Who was that?' The officer replied: 'O'Brien with the relief.' The soldier, after waiting several minutes in a vain attempt to recall the name of the man who brought forth this startling comment, decided to say the stiffest of the night was broken by a roar of laughter."

The Twin Falls Daily Times

DIRECTORY

Monday Reminders
OF

Places That Serve You Best

Oxy-Acetylene Welding
FARMERS BLACKSMITH SHOP
General Blacksmithing and Horse Shoeing
212 Second Avenue S.

Lawrence Machine & Iron Wks.
GENERAL MACHINISTS
Cylinder Grinding
Oxy-Acetylene Welding
CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED
126 Third Ave. W.

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IDAHO VULCANIZING WKS.
WORK GUARANTEED
128 Second Ave. S.

WHOLESALE PURE FOODS
Are Always Served At The
CITY CAFE
Best Meals In Town
117 Main Ave. East

BUY AT HOME
Window and Store Awnings
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Member of "Master Cleaners" Association.
OUR WORK EVIDENCES THAT WE DESERVE IT
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Try Our Meals
Service At All Hours
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Where QUALITY and SERVICE Is Unlimited
TWIN FALLS CAFE
124 Main Ave South

Patronize Home People and—Make Twin Falls "The City Beautiful"

Scrobe Fears Death From Fright On Becoming Well Versed With Dangers in Near-War Zone

NEW YORK, July 15.—A member of the International News Service, who recently went to London, in writing back his personal experiences, says, in part:

"Crossing the submarine zone and being bombed by the Hun should furnish thrills, especially all this time by one's family, but friends, and the danger of departing for the near-war zone."

"I should be able to write you a twenty-two line letter, full of emotion and sub staff, but it can't be done. There isn't much more in crossing the Atlantic in a conveyer surrounded by a broadway of very sturdy looking ships."

"The air party which the barabarians put on three days after arrival, was an air of suppressed excitement on the part of some of the members of the staff, but three days after arrival, the excitement was a little less. And I used to carry quite comfortably a pair of socks, a couple of Mills grenades, a tin of bully, chocolate, cigarettes, and the whole lot in one of my jacket."

"It's too tight—it's skin tight. Bless you, the pockets won't hold anything they're for appearance. You can't carry a handkerchief in one. And I used to carry quite comfortably a pair of socks, a couple of Mills grenades, a tin of bully, chocolate, cigarettes, and the whole lot in one of my jacket."

Fairchild Urges More Irrigation

Build Now at Camp Lewis Thinks That More Water Is Needed on the Land

S. Fairchild, who lives down near the river below Dahl, has just received a letter from his son William Scrobe Fairchild, now at Camp Lewis, which is in the nature of a communication to the people of the nation in general and is intended to attract attention to the need of more irrigation. His father says that he has figured out that should the better receive general circulation and be acted on by the people of the United States it would result in the saving of 100,000,000 bushels more wheat next year.

The letter follows:

Camp Lewis,
65th Company 16th Battalion,
165th Depot Brigade,
Washington, July 6, 1918.

To the citizens of the United States of America:

As I have been called to the colors I have the most earnest desire that the people at home do their part in carrying on what they have to do. I am willing to help in any way I can, but the most efficient results are not to be had by the burden that I have to bear.

I wish to impress upon your minds the need of food production as I am a practical irrigator, having the experience of my father who has been employed in irrigating more than 40 years, and as I have been a very close observer of the results of the application of water to the arid land at the proper time and season to obtain the most efficient results, and as I am deeply interested in obtaining the Hun and in what we have succeeded. It will be a help to the world, and as I have been a very close observer of the results of the application of water to the arid land at the proper time and season to obtain the most efficient results, and as I am deeply interested in obtaining the Hun and in what we have succeeded. 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