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VIVAL IN REIGHT TRAFFIC

Since 1907 Have Eastern ransportation Companies Had Such Traffic.

is many moons since the people he United States have been pre- d with such an optimistical ment is that sent out from New by the Associated Press, telling e wonderful revival in the ht business of the eastern rail s.

t since 1907, it is declared, have astern transportation companies so much traffic to handle, which esting their organization and g stock to th limit.

is is, indeed, good news, for, as ident Wilson pointed out to the ens of this country more than a ago, the prosperity of the nation ry closely connected and allied the prosperity of the railroads.

is not only that these companies directly great employers of labor, when they are in good financial ition, they give further employ t to engine shops, car factories steel plants, and in most prosper- times undertake important ex- ions, most of the cost of which es the form of payments made to r. Even before the European flict broke out, the railroad busi- had decreased very materially, with the declaration of war and paralysis of this country's com- ce resulting therefrom, condi- s went from bad to worse.

early all businessn in the United tes was adversely affected by this ropean cataclysm, and a general djustment of industrial affairs to be made to meet the new con- ons imposed.

ome industries, like that of cop- mining were quick to meet the situation and in time to take ad- tage of it.

h tillers of the soil, with the ex- tion of those engaged in raising ton, adjusted themselves to the precedented turn of affairs brought out by the European war, and this r strained every effort in making ry acre possible produce all the dstuffs of which it was capable, result being that the United tes harvested the greatest crop of eals ever known in its history.

This forehandedness of the Ameri- farmer is now turned to the legit- ate profit of the railroads that are lied upon to haul an immense ton- ge of agricultural products to mar t. In addition to this, many lines industry have been wonderfully mulated and new ones, such as e manufacturing of munitions of ar, have been established in this untry as a direct result of the con- ct.

Many persons foretold that the nited States oculd not help in the d reaching a high state of prosper- y, owing to the fact that its ex- orts along nearly all lines were in- easing by leaps and bounds, and its mports were falling off to an almost egligible quantity.

It may be that this country will ave to go through another readjust- ent after peace is declared, but at he present time it appears to have stablished itself upon a new basis, hich it will maintain as long as hese extraordinary conditions in Europe prevail.—Butte Miner.

WAR NEWS

London, Nov. 2, 2:35 a. m.—Gen eral Sauberzweig, the military gov- ernor of Brussels, has left that city and his successor, whose name has not been learned, has been appointed, according to a Rotterdam dispatch to the Daily Telegraph, which says that Sauberzweig, who is a Prussian cavalry officer, succeeded General von Krawell about a month ago. His ac- cession, the dispatch adds, introduced a new note of severity, which cul- minated in the execution of Edith Cavell. He signed the death sentence and kept the matter secret, which permitted the execution before any appeal could succeed.

His last proclamation threatened severe penalties for concealment of arms.

"It is noteworthy," the corres- pondent further says, "that last week the emperor made a tour of the principal towns in Belgium, occupied by the Germans. His presence may be assumed to have resulted in the removal of General Sauberzweig."

Lemhi Chickens Make Gains.

The pen of White Wyandotte chickens which Mrs. H. F. Haynes, of Shoup has entered in the contest at San Francisco are reported as doing very well, being twelfth in the race. There are still six weeks more before the contest closes and if they continue to improve as much in that time as for the past six weeks they will come out pretty close to the winners.

There are in all sixty pens of these fowls in the contest. California has seventeen pens and only one of those are ahead of Mrs. Haynes. The pens from Washington and Oregon are doing the best.

There are supposed to be ten in each pen, but two of Mrs. Haynes chickens have died which leaves her but eight, while others have ten. But on account of the great distance and trouble to get the pen filed up she decided to make the trial with this handicap. It will demonstrate the laying qualities of her birds as compared with the others, and that is the main object. During the month of June they were second in number of eggs laid. Mrs. Haynes' Lemhi county friends will watch with interest the result of this contest and hope she may come out a winner.

NEWS OF INTEREST

One fourth of the money received from the forest reserves of this state through the sale of timber, grazing and other channels, has been turned back into the treasury of the state. The amount which this state will receive up to June 10th of this year is $75,651.15, which will be reapportioned to the several countiees to be used for school and public road purposes. Of this amount Lemhi county will receive $2591.04.

The petition of Fred Coleman, defaulting deputy state treasurer, for an unconditional pardon was turned down by the unanimous vote of the board at their meeting last Saturday. Coleman must continue to serve an indeterminate sentence in the penitentiary. There seemed little hope of his petition being granted at any time aftef he made the application, but it is presumed that he based his hope on the theory that if a thing is worth having it is worth asking for. Doubtless he will continue to ask with the hope that he will finally secure his pardon.

The state board of pardons at their meeting last week passed a resolution permitting the prisoners who have been working on the state farm during the summer to be employed during the winter months upon the state highway work without any expense to the districts where they are assigned. It is said this arrangement is highly satisfactorfy to the prisoners who prefer to work on the outside.

Fire supposed to be of incendiary origin, destroyed one of the important piers in the city of Seattle. The loss will exceed half a million dollars. A British steamer had just unloaded a cargo of merchandise and was taking on a cargo for Asia. The ship was booked to stop at Vladivostok with wire, machinery and implements of war for the Russian army. As this was the third attempt to destroy this pier it is supposed to be the work of the enemies of the allies to prevent them from getting war supplies.

Twenty children ranging in ages from 7 to 17 years lost their lives in a fire which destroyed St. John's Parochial school at Peabody Mass. The falling of a crippled child in the hallway caused the death of many who might otherwise have escaped. There were over six hundred chidren in the building at the time the fire was discovered.

NOTICE—We wish to advise all who desire to have picture franming done for the holidays to bring it in early before the rush so as to be able to get it on time. The Variety Store.

Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Oliver entertained a number of their friends in a novel manner last Saturday evening. About thirty of their friends were invited to a "roast pig" supper at 7:30 in the evening. Of course there were many other good things to eat and drink and a pleasant social hour enjoyed at the tables. After supper the table were cleared away and the remainder of the evening devoted to dancing. For this occasion the large hay barn had been cleared and arranged for the convenience of their guests. A pleasant evening was reported.

SHEEPMEN ORGANIZED

Purpose to Promote Interest of Live Stock Industry in Lemhi County.

Last Monday evening a number of the prominent ranchers of the county and those engaged in the sheep industry held a meeting in the offices of the Lemhi Title & Abstr ct office in our city. The bject of this meeting was the organization of an association to furthering of the interests of this industry.

It is coming to be a recognized fact that the livestock industry is going to be the leading factor in the development of this county. Also that she p are going to play an important part in the livestock game. There is no denying the fact that there is a feeling of jealousy between the cattle men and the sheep men of the county. This fact was demonstrated at the last session of the district court by the number of those cases which came up for hearing. Until recent years there have been but few bands of sheep in the county and the cattlemen have had a splendid opportunity with plenty of free range for their herds. It is not strange, therefore, that they should look with disfavor upon anything which would interfere with their interest.

Lemhi county is large enough for both of these industries to prosper, and each should have an equal right to the use of the public domain. Each one should respect the rights of the other just the same as one merchant in a twon should not infringe upon the rights of another.

This association was formed for the purpose of amicably adjusting any differenecs which may in the future arise between these two industries. The cattlemen have such an organization and their representatives and the advisory board of this organization can arbitrate all differences of the two associations and save taking them into the civil courts.

The officers of the new association are as follows: A. R. Buchanan, president; H. E. Newman, vice president; W. C. Smith, secretary; G. H. Monk, treasurer. The advisory board is composed of Thomas Kane, A. R. Buchanan, Martin Curran, W. F. Stone and Mrs. Emma Yearian.

Those in attendance at the meeting from the outside were: C. H. Benson, Henry Glister, N. F. Carlson, W. F. Stone, Leadore; Wm. Oltmer, O. C. Amonson, Mrs. Yearian, Lemhi; A. Eckersell, S. A. Ball, S. A. Mahaffey, Tendoy; Jos. Wagner and son, of Patterson.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

(By Rev. E. N. Quist.)

Exodus 5: 1, 2.—Some people have lost sight of the authority of the word of God. When the word of God came to Pharaoh, to let the Israelites go, he replied: "Who is the Lord, that I should let Israel go? I know not the Lord, neither will I let Israel go." If he had known the Lord he would never have dared to oppose the will of God. If he could have looked into the future he might have seen the terrible plagues that God sent on the people because of him, his own son was slain with the rest, by the death angel. "For none of us liveth to himself, and no man dieth to himself". Rom. 14:7.

Again, had he been able to have detected the hardening of his own heart, and how before long he and his army would be destroyed in the Red Sea, no doubt he would have acted differently. He was a fool you say. But he was no greater fool than the man that know the word of God to be true and that God can not lie, but at the same time hardens his heart and wont obey his commandments. "The fear of the Lord is the beginning of wisdom!" is true in the 20th century as well as the first.

We find that the Israelites were rejected and led into captivity because they disobeyed God. When Christ was in the world he used frequently the expression: "Verily, verily I say unto you," showing his authority and the certainty with which the words would be fulfilled. "Thus saith the Lord," should make us certain beyond a doubt that what he says will come true.

The little daughter of Edgar Williams is said to be sick with the scarlet fever, but only in a light form.

Early Tuberculosis.

The person having early tuberculosis may not suspect it or even know that he is ill. There are certain signs, however, which should prompt the intelligent person to ssek an examination by a thoroughly competent physician. They are:

1. Weariness—Weariness, out of proportion to the day's work, is one of the commonest and earliest signs of tuberculosis. This is especially important when it follows meas le, grippe or prolonged grief or wo ry and when it appears in a person usually energetic and active.

2. Loss of Appetite—Loss of appetite or "finicky" appetite—good at one meal and poor at another—often associated with a dislike for such foods as butter meats and fats.

3. Loss of weight—Loss of weight not otherwise accounted for should always aronse suspicion.

4. Fever—Slight fever early in the afternoon—especially between 2 and 4 o'clock—is a very common symptom of early tuberculosis. This fever is often so slight that its existence is not suspected. Any temperature over 99 should aronse suspicion. Often when there is no afternoon fever it will be found that the temperature is below normal. This is also significant.

5. Cough—Consumption may exist and become far advanced without cough or the cough may be so slight that it amounts to merely "clearing the throat." There may or may not be sputum.

Any cough lasting more than two or three weeks, however slight, must be looked upon with suspicion.

Many patients, even when the lungs have become greatly diseased, believe that the cough "comes from the throat."

6. Shortness of Breath—Shortness of breath, especially on slight exertion, may be an early symptom.

7. Hoarseness—Continued hoarseness or loss of voice is a matter which should be brought to the attention of the physician.

8. Indigestion—Disturbance of the digestion constipation, etc., almost invariably accompany tuberculosis.

A very large percentage of cases are first regarded as "stomach trouble." So-called, "nervous dyspepsia," should always be looked upon with grave suspicion.

9. Spitting Blood—spitting blood or hemorrhage from the mouth is rarely due to any other condition than tuberculosis of the lungs. Even slightly streaked sputum should cause the patient to seek medical advice. At least 90 per cent of hemorrhages from the mouth are due to tuberculosis.

Hawes says: "If your physician says that the blood comes from your nose, teeth, gums, throat or stomach, go to another doctor and get this statement confirmed. I is possible for the blood to come from these sources; but very improbable."

10. Pain in the Chest—Pain in the chest and especially so-called "pleurisy pains" are common in early tuberculosi3. Real pleurisy is often an early symptom of the disease itself. Moist pleurisy or pleurisy with effusion, is almost always tuberculosis.

11. Nervousness—Nervousness is characteristic of tuberculosis. Many cases of so-called "nervous prostrations," (which is really no disease at all), are due to tuberculosis infection.

The State Board of Health, at its laboratory at Boise examines specimens of sputum for the diagnosis of tuberculosis, without charge. Specimens should be sent only in the approved mailing cases which may be obtained without cost from the laboratory or from the many physicians throughout the state. To avoid error and misleading results, it is wiser to have the specimen collected and mailed by the physician.

There is not a foot of ground in Idaho which is not under the jurisdiction of some health officer. The law placed the responsibility for the protection of the lives and health of the people definitely upon some one. Do you know who is responsible in your community?

Ralph Irvin and family returned Monday from a visit with Mr. Irvin's relatives at Pomeroy, Washington.

L. A. Barnett and wife and son Arthur have gone to Ogden to spend the winter. The Recorder will keep them informed about Lemhi county happenings.

Mrs. Pil Venable, who has been visiting her parents, L. A. Barnett and wife, of Tenydoy, left Tuesday morning to join her husband at Wallace Idaho where they will make their future home.

TROOP TO PROTECT BORDER

Troops Ordered to Fire on the First Faction Firing into the United States.

Washington, Nov. 1.—After consultation today between the White House and the war department, it was decided that the orders given to American troops on the border last May—to return any fire from Mexican territory that endangers lives on the American side of the line—would be effective in the present situation at Douglas. Should bullets continuously fall into Arizona and jeopardie the safety of American residents, American troops without further reference to Washington are to shell the faction which is responsible for the firing into American territory.

Major General Funston was en route to Douglas tonight to take personal command of the situation.

Douglas, Ariz., Nov. 1.—What appeared to be a general attack on Agua Prieta began at 6:40 o'clock tonight when the Villa forces began a heavy firing from all sides and advanced on the town.

The firing ceased when the Villa troops had reached the wire entanglement on the east side of Agua Prieta and began to dig themselves in.

Meanwhile the Carranza garrison was sweeping from all sides of the town with rifles and machine gun volleys guided by searchlights. Although it is believed the volleys went over the heads of the Villa forces, cheers rang out in the Carranza trenches as every volley was fired.

General Villa delivered his long expected attack on the Carranza garrison of Agua Prieta late today and within two hours after the first gun was fired, machine gun bullets and shell fragments showered over American territory, seriously wounding Louis F. Taylor, a restaurant waiter, and endangering scores of American soldiers intrenched south of the United States army camp, two miles east of Douglas.

Taylor was shot down in front of the United States custom house, where more than 70 machine gun bullets sped among a throng of soldiers and Mexican women and children who were coming across the line. The bullet struck him in the middle of the back as he turned to run to cover and his spine was seriously injured, paralyzing him almost completely. Shells and fragments of shells fell near the Douglas slaughter house.

Gen. Thomas F. Davis, commanding the 6,000 American troops on duty at the border, promptly warned the commander of both Mexican factions to change the direction of their fire, and citizens on the American side were not endangered thereafter.

On the Mexican side losses could not be ascertained up to nightfall, which brought a lull in the combat, but Villa artillery, firing successive salves, played on the defense of the Mexican town with the apparent intention of shattering the barbed wire entanglements, and exploding the trenches preparatory to a rush on the garrison of General Calles.

Losses on Calles side up to 10:00 o'clock tonight were eight killed and 24 wounded, according to his own reports.

TO THE PUBLIC

To The People of Salmon and Eastern Idaho, GREETINGS:

Appreciating to the fullest extent, the scrutiny in which every depositor, large or small, of a banking institution, has the rigth and justly so, to hold the man or men, who are intrusted to the safe keeping and proper accounting of his funds; and further appreciating the position in which such depositor is placed when a stranger steps in to succeed a familiar face in a place of such responsibility, I feel it incumbent upon me to say a word thro the columns of your newspapers in way of introduction to the good people of this section of the state.

While the writer recognizes the full significance of such an introduction as this being in a very large measure superficial, I want also to extend to every citizen an invitation to call at the Pioneer Bank and Trust Company that I may meet you personally and get acquainted.

In assuming the responsibilities devolving upon me in suceeding Jesse G. Langsdorf in The Pioneer Bank and Trust Company, and recognizing the full confidence reposed in him as a banker, by the people of Lemhi County, I here and now make my bow, accept the charge, and assure you that with the able assistance of Mr. W. C. Shoup, the President, and the splendid Board of Directors, every nerve in my being will be bent to safeguard your interests and serve you in an acceptable manner.

My banking experience covers a period of pratically all my business life, and experience has taught me that it is an easy matter for the average layman to criticise the acts of the banker, not recognizing that the very acts he is inclined to criticise, are perhaps for the safeguarding of the funds of the depositor. This is often occasioned because of the fact that the banking business is in a very large measure a secret business and the lips of the banker are sealed; therefore he is not permitted to explain the whys and wherefores. In these matters we beg your indulgence.

It shall not be our purpose to make any radical change in the present policy of the bank, but it will be our earnest and untiring desire to help to maintain its present high standard. I have located in Salmon because I like the valley and the opportunities which I feel are in store for the peole here, and the people themselves. This decision I reached after spending almost two years in travel, covering a dozen states in the west and middle west, and making a study of conditions everywhere I went.

Salmon has two strong banks which are managed by able and competent bankers, and their facilities are ample to administer to the needs of the entire community, and it shall be the policy of the writer to render his full share in this direction, liberally, yet judiciously and above all, CONSERVATIVELY. We believe it to be the incumbent duty of a banking institution to promote the interests of the communits from which it derives its support, by administering to the financial needs of its patrons, so far as SOUND BANKING will permit, and to this end we trust we may contribute our talents and our every ability.

Again extending to the good people of Lemhi County and Eastern Idaho, an invitation to call at the bank that we may get better acquainted, I am,

Very sincerely,

A. W. PIPES.

STEEL BUSINESS GOOD

New York.—Practically every blast furnace and steel mill in the country is working day and night, with the demand so great that it is impossible to buy for immediate delivery—pig iron price jumps 35 per cent.

So great has been the general revival in the iron and steel trade of the United States, it was said by authorities today, that with virtually every blast furnace and steel mill in the country working night and day to capacity, the demand for iron, steel and steel products cannot be satisfied, and it is today almost impossible to buy, for immediate delivery, pig iron, scrap or ingots in sizeable quantities at any plant in the country.

The revival began about the first of last July, has been coming on rapidly, with a deluge of orders since the middle of August, and has not yet, it is believed, reached its high mark.

Within the three months the price of pig iron, long regarded as the barometer of trade, has increased approximately 35 per cent, and that of steel and steel products—except steel rails—has gone up about 15 per cent.

At the present time the demand for pig iron and for the various lines of steel is in excess of the producing capacity of the furnaces and mills of the United States, reads a statement issued today by Judge Elbert H. Gray, chairman of the United States Steel corporation.

"The manufacturers are unable to make deliveries entirely satisfactory to the purchasers with respct to a large majority of the different kinds of finished steel.

"There is nothing to indicate that there will be a decrease in the demand for any of these products for some time. While prices received are still low, they have been and are increasing, and apparently will go higher so that fair and reasonable profits may be expected."

FOR RENT—Four room furnished house. Inquire F. M. Tingley.