

The Idaho Republican

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\$2 A YEAR

ADJUSTED COMPENSATION BILL WHICH HAS BEEN BEFORE CONGRESS TWO YEARS

Five Choices Offered to Veterans of the World War

The adjusted compensation bill, that has been before congress since March, 1920, offers five choices to the veteran of the World War:

1. Adjusted pay, at the rate of \$1 for every day of home service and \$1.25 for every day of foreign service. Maximum payment, \$500 for home service and \$625 for overseas service. Payment to be made for service in excess of sixty days.
2. Adjusted service certificate in the form of a paid-up 20-year endowment policy, to the value of 3.38 times the amount that would be received in cash. The face value of the policy would be paid to the veteran at the end of twenty years, or, if he dies in the interval, to his beneficiary. Loan values are provided.
3. Vocational training aid of \$1.25 a day while taking an educational course. The amount thus paid is not to exceed 140 per cent the amount due in cash.
4. Farm or home aid, to the extent of 140 per cent the amount due in cash.
5. Land settlement.

Any man or woman who served in the armed forces of the United States at any time between the dates of April 6, 1917 and November 11, 1918, is eligible for compensation. This bill was introduced into the House of Representatives by Joseph W. Fordney of Michigan and into the senate by Senator Porter J. McCumber of North Dakota. It is an adaptation, with few changes, of the bill drafted by Legion representatives in Washington. The aim of the Legion conferees was to make the bill broad enough to give every man the kind of compensation he could use; also to stress other options besides cash, so that the payment of compensation might be as productive as possible for the benefit of the country at large.

The cash feature was provided for the benefit of men who would be unable to avail themselves of any of the other four features. Opponents of the bill have concentrated attack on this feature, forgetting the other four options. But the Legion men who presented the bill to congress and members of that body who heard them, were convinced of the unfairness of refusing any compensation to a man simply because he was unable to avail himself of one of the four more productive options.

The insurance feature of the bill originated in the senate and is considered by many to be the most valuable and most likely to appeal to the average veteran. Any man who is not actually in want will make every effort to avail himself of this offer. If he served 100 days in this country and 200 days in France, his cash compensation would be \$350. But he could waive cash and get an endowment policy of a value of \$1183. More than 100,000 disabled men have availed themselves of the vocational training offered by the government, seeing in it a chance to better their condition in life. The educational feature of the compensation bill is expected to appeal to thousands of veterans, who are not physically disabled. They will be given tuition at accredited schools and will be paid \$1.25 a day while studying, until they have received 140 per cent of the amount due them in cash. The man who had \$350 coming to him in cash could go to school for 382 days, being paid \$1.25 a day during that period.

The same man could apply the \$490 due him, which is 140 per cent of the cash \$350, toward purchase of an approved farm or city or suburban home. The money also could be applied toward payments on a farm or home already purchased, or to pay for improvements.

If the veteran desires to aid in settling undeveloped lands, the fifth option of the bill will enable him to do so. Provision is made for the establishment of reclamation projects, for the development and improvement of vacant land. This may be government land or land purchased by the government. So far as possible, these projects will be located in every state, the state paying part of the purchase price of private

lands bought for this purpose. Ex-service men are to be employed on the projects as far as possible. The bill also provides for the sale of farm units on these projects when they are ready for settlement, the sale price to include the purchase price of the land, plus the cost of improvements. The terms to be part down and the balance in forty years at 5 per cent interest.

The veteran can apply his adjusted service pay as first payment on a farm in such a project. The value of this option alone to veteran, state and nation, is sufficient to win approval for the entire bill. In the first place, it goes about reclaiming hitherto unproductive farm lands, benefiting individual states and the nation. Then it provides work in the reclamation for jobless men. Again, it attracts to the farm young men who have the pioneer instinct and enables them to become productive citizens, on easy terms. It is the most comprehensive reclamation project yet advanced in the congress and has won the support of numerous factions that are interested in reclamation projects. The reclamation would be under strict supervision and in no sense real estate speculation.

This is the bill the American Legion has been backing, but the idea of compensating veterans of the late war did not originate with the Legion. The Legion was not incorporated until September 16, 1919, and its first national convention held November 10, 11 and 12 of that year and by that time fifty-five bills already were pending in the house, designed to compensate ex-service men for the economic handicap they had suffered as a result of the service they had rendered their country.

Before the Minneapolis convention a Legion committee called upon Mr. Continued on page eight

The American Farm Bureau Federation to Start Work at Once

In the Chicago meeting last week the board of directors of the National Live Stock Producers' association, decided to begin work at once in establishing co-operative live stock commission associations at Chicago, Indianapolis, Cleveland, Buffalo and Pittsburgh, and to seek arrangements with farmers' co-operative commission companies already established at other markets whereby all will unite under the national plan.

The following telegram was dispatched to Milo Reno, chairman of the American co-operative congress in session in Des Moines, Iowa: "The National Live Stock Producers' association thru its board of directors in session in Chicago, expresses the hope that your conference will co-operate in a effort to create and make effective a national co-operative live stock marketing plan by uniting our activities with the thought of using existing co-operative terminal marketing agencies and creating others whenever and wherever advisable.

Farm Bureau in the Capital
Because the charge has been made that the fertilizer industry is controlled by a combination of corporations which either as individual members or collectively has employed attorneys and lobbyists to influence congress against the acceptance of Henry Ford's offer to buy Muscle Shoals for the purpose of manufacturing fertilizer and other nitrates. Senator Kenneth McKellar of Tennessee has introduced a resolution asking that the sub-committee of agriculture and forestry investigate the charges made.

That Henry Ford will undertake the additional development of water-power on the upper Tennessee river was the opinion expressed before the house military affairs committee by J. W. Worthington, representative of the Tennessee River Improvement association. Mr. Worthington estimated that 1,000,000 more horsepower could be produced in addition to the 750,000 developed at Muscle Shoals. Hearings on the Ford offer are progressing slowly and the entire committee may visit the project before taking final action on the bid.

"Henry Ford will manufacture a minimum of 110,000 tons of ammonium nitrate, which is approximately 200,000 tons of ammonium sulphate and if successful in all probability will double the capacity of the plant," stated W. B. Mayo, chief engineer of the Ford Motor company, when testifying before the committee. Mr. Mayo stated that "as the demand for the consumption of fertilizer increases, in all probability Mr. Ford will keep abreast of this demand so that he will always control at least one-fifth of the total amount consumed on the farms of America today. He further stated that after six months study Mr. Ford is willing to state that almost without doubt he will be able to lower the price of fertilizers one-third and possibly cut them in half.

BACK FROM CALIFORNIA
Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Jones returned from Los Angeles Tuesday evening. They traveled as far as Brigham City in their car, but had to store there on account of the deep snow.

NEWSPAPER TRIAL MONDAY

The libel case of Whisler against The Idaho Republican and Byrd Trego, which is the same individual, is set for trial Monday, March 13, at 10 a. m.

The charge is that Trego published an article about Whisler's law suits that was untrue, malicious and defamatory, the publication being made in January, 1920. The suit was filed last August and six months have been used in gathering evidence to get ready for trial.

WORLD'S CHAMPION TO WRESTLE HERE

Caplin and Dern Will Wrestle at Legion Hall Friday

Ira Dern and Abe Caplin will be the principals in a wrestling match at the American Legion hall this Friday evening.

Caplin has been here for some time and has participated in some good bouts. Dern is the man who beat Sampson in a big bout at Saltair and made such a hit that his friends presented him with a fine bath robe with the figure of an elk's head looming large in the back. Sampson was the middleweight eastern champion, and the Woodmen of the World of which Dern is a member, have taken great interest in him.

Chris Christensen of Shelley is going to referee the match tonight and there are to be three good preliminaries.

Bingham county sports, who want to see some good clean matches should be at the American Legion hall at 8 o'clock Friday evening, March 10 with \$1.10 to pay admission.

Parley Flittion is the one who has promoted this match, even in the face of the fact that the series put on already have not proved profitable to him financially. But he has faith in these matters being appreciated by the lovers of good clean sport, and as the opportunities seem to grow with each succeeding match he still puts them on. He was fortunate in being able to book Dern for this occasion because Dern just happened to have an open date while he was in this part of the country.

Home From Visit With Relatives in California

Miss Alice Jones, linotype operator at The Republican office, returned Tuesday evening from a three months visit in southern California.

Miss Jones has been with the office about five years and had not had a vacation for a year and a half. This was her third vacation trip to the coast, and when she came back into zero weather and deep snow she said she quite enjoyed it.

DISTRICT COURT

The case of the state against Casey charging him with a crime with a gun, was tried by a jury and Casey was acquitted.

The case of J. W. Scott against J. O. Morgan was continued for the term.

Decrees of foreclosures were given in the cases of Barnes Brothers against George E. Carpenter, C. W. Parsons, C. M. Carpenter, J. W. Walton and H. W. Morey.

In the case of George W. Walker against George Maughan and George D. Campbell for collection of a promissory note alleged to have been obtained by fraud, the jury deliberated a long time and returned a verdict for the defendants. The note had passed into the hands of a third party, but sufficient showing was made to convince the jury that the third party was not an innocent purchaser and was not entitled to protection.

The case of Edward Thoresen against Hans Peterson has been settled out of court and dismissed.

The case of C. C. Holland against J. H. McDonald has been continued for the term.

In the case of Mabel H. Arms against Fred Jones the jury disagreed.

A decree of foreclosure was given to the Bank of Aberdeen against the Farmers Mercantile company.

The case of J. E. Arkosch against Abe and Sam Reesha was dismissed for want of prosecution; also the case of the Utah Implement Vehicle company against J. V. England.

The cases of Muir vs. Johnson and Killian vs. Rupe were continued for the term.

The case of LeGrande Richards against A. L. Colborn was being tried on Wednesday.

DEATH OF MRS. CHRISTIANSEN

Mrs. W. H. Christiansen of Moreland departed this life on Monday, March 6, and the funeral was held on Wednesday. She had suffered from pneumonia following an attack of influenza.

Mrs. Christiansen was in her thirty-fourth year and leaves a husband and four children, Thelma, Carl, Wanda and Denton.

BLACKFOOT MAN KILLED

Fred A. Leahey of Blackfoot met with a fatal accident at Dubois while on duty as a brakeman on a freight train. He was standing on the rear end of the engine while it was switching, and was knocked off by coming in contact with a bank of snow that was almost invisible in the hour preceeding the dawn.

He fell with one arm across the rail and one truck passed over it, cutting it off. When he fell he fractured his skull and died immediately. The engine was stopped promptly when the accident happened but not quite soon enough to save his arm from the wheels.

He leaves a wife and three children.

RIGID ECONOMY FOR TWIN FALLS

Widows' Pension and Farm Bureau May Be Cut Off

The tax league of Twin Falls county after making a careful study of conditions, has made some recommendations along the line of more rigid economy and less of improvements, and have recommended that the allowance for the farm bureau and widows' pensions be shut off. The number of widows drawing pensions, who are relying on it and not trying to make a living, and those who could get along without it if they knew it was not going to be provided, brought the tax league to the conclusion that it was a mistaken charity. They said also that the city of Twin Falls had made too many improvements, and it not only made much of a burden to keep up the payments, but some of it was a burden to take care of.

Program Given During Chapel at High School Friday

Friday morning the Rev. E. O. Butler addressed the school for half an hour, giving his ideas of the high value of an education and of good character in the effort for success. He also treated the subject of success, and analyzed real success as compared with what usually is accepted as such.

Editor Trego was present and spoke for a few minutes on the values it adds to one's character and career to be responsive, progressive and generous, as compared with being cold, conservative and selfish. He said that youth have the former and age is too apt to have the latter, and that joy and usefulness are found in larger degree with the former.

Professor Lewis, formerly the principal of the Blackfoot schools was present and responded to an invitation to sing, and was roundly applauded and encouraged. Mr. Lewis lives at St. Anthony, but is associated with a publishing house at Salt Lake City and is on the road as traveling salesman for their goods.

Some fine musical numbers were presented by pupils, in instrumental quartettes, duets and solos.

POTATO SCHOOL

A one-day potato school was held in Blackfoot on February 24. About 150 farmers attended the school and all were well pleased with the helpful information received. Potatoes showing the different diseases, potatoes that were not true to type, and also good potatoes, were exhibited at the meeting to illustrate the lecture given.

A similar school was scheduled for Aberdeen on the twenty-fifth, but Mr. Bennett was unable to attend on account of illness. However, the county agent took charge of the meeting, which was attended by approximately 125 farmers from Aberdeen section.

COLLECTOR HERE

Special revenue agent, J. H. Rosengreen will be at Blackfoot on the fifteenth of March to assist people in making their returns on the income tax, and will specialize on corporation and partnership businesses.

Save the Carpet.

If you do not wish your stair carpet to wear unevenly, put padding underneath it. There are pads prepared expressly for this use, but wanting these or anything of sufficient body to protect it, use newspapers, on the stair and fold so that they will project three or four inches beyond the stair. If thick enough they will save a great deal of wear and tear of the carpet, also deaden the sound of footsteps.

Best Picture Wire.

They have recently been experimenting in England on the best support for pictures, and the Scientific American has found that plain rubber is the best. It is far superior to any other material, and cooper

CONTINUOUS REPORT OF THE MEETING HELD FEBRUARY 20-TAXES DISCUSSED

Care Should Be Taken When Using Canned Vegetables

The following is a letter recently received by the county agent from Miss Amy Kelley, state home demonstration leader:

"I wish to again call your attention to the care that should be taken in regard to the use of canned vegetables in the home.

"Two years ago when there was a case of botulism poisoning in Boise, I asked you to urge the public to boil all canned vegetables before serving. Because of the recent case of food poisoning at Cambridge, Idaho, I am again asking you to publish in all your local papers the following from the Farmers' Bulletin No. 1211:

"(1) Make it the absolutely invariable rule never to can any vegetables or fruit not in first-class condition; that is, do not can food which is slightly moldy or specked, oversoft, or just ready to spoil, or partly rotted. Cutting out the soft spots and using the rest for canning may prove very poor economy in the end.

"(2) Give all canned food a careful and rigid inspection at the time the can or jar is opened, and discard any material having an unusual appearance or odor, without even tasting it. It is a useful precaution to notice the odor of the vegetable while it is boiling; for an odor so slight as to be unnoticed while the vegetable mass is cold may be quite plainly perceived when intensified by heating.

"(3) Boil the food as it comes from the can before tasting it. In this type of poisoning, fortunately, most bacteriologists believe that it is not necessary to destroy every bacterial spore, but rather the toxin or poison formed by the growth of the bacteria, which is a much easier matter. It must be clearly understood, however, that this does not warrant us in boiling spoiled food and then consuming it.

"(4) The final disposal of canned goods which have spoiled, or are suspected of spoilage, is a matter of real importance. Chickens and other animals may be and often have been fatally poisoned by eating such spoiled materials. Even worse than this danger is the possibility of spreading the bacillus botulinus (or possibly other dangerous spores) thru the soil. With such considerations in mind it would seem that spoiled canned goods should be treated as we should treat any sort of infectious material, such as the discharge from a typhoid tubercular patient or the carcass of an animal, which has died of anthrax; that is to say, they should be burned, or, if that is impracticable, they should be boiled for an hour with some efficient disinfectant in order to be sure that all danger spores are destroyed, burying them deeply in the soil with a generous covering of quicklime will prevent the poisoning of domestic animals and may have some influence in preventing infection of the soil with a highly dangerous organism."

Will you please see that the information is given as much publicity as possible?

Annual Livestock Show to Be Held at Salt Lake City

The fifth annual intermountain livestock show will be held at North Salt Lake, April 3, 4, 5, 6, 1922.

Admission and entries will be free. It is given under the auspices of the livestock committee of the commercial club and the chamber of commerce.

Further particulars can be obtained by addressing J. H. Rayburn, secretary, Salt Lake City.

GRAZING FEES

Information has just been received that the grazing fees on the national forests for the season of 1922 may be paid in two equal installments. The first half of the fees must be paid on or before the date the stock enter the forest and the second installment may be paid at any time up to December 1, 1922. There will be no interest on the deferred half.

EARL C. SANFORD,
Forest Supervisor.

WATERMASTER'S ELECTION

Last Monday John Empey of Idaho Falls was elected watermaster of district No. 36, comprising all the territory in the Snake river valley above Twin Falls. C. H. DeCamp was the other nominee, but Empey won by a vote of about two to one.

Dan Martin, H. G. Fuller and F. A. Banks were elected members of the advisory board.

THORESONS TO THE COAST

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Thoreson left for Portland Sunday, where they will spend some time. They intend to visit with their son Wayne, who is attending the Agricultural College at Corvallis.

Short History of the County of Bingham Was Reviewed

Wright—Trego speaks against my office, I would like to say in regard to it that when I took office there was a pile of uncollected checks (indicating a foot and a half high.) I did not have anything to do with that, and I have not taken a case of a bad check, and I refuse to do it. The only case I have ever taken was when a man told me he would see the prosecution thru, and if any cases have been dismissed it has been in the nature of the officer, simply finding the person and turning him over to the other person.

Kennedy—Just attacks the state. We want to take the affairs at home, and I think it is up to us to try and regulate some various things. According to Trego's statements the county schools are 36 per cent of the taxes to pay. If we appoint a committee I believe some good results will come from it. I agree with Just we ought to have some kind of tax committee to make recommendations to the various boards, and am sure they would be glad to work with us along those lines. Where should we start? Let us discuss that matter and see where we ought to start out.

Robinson—The difference in mileage—state pays 10 cents and county 20 cent a mile for the use of autos. Why the difference?

Miller—15 cents a mile for county officers.

Trego—20 cents in the sheriff's office.

Robinson—I am going by Trego's report. Fifteen cents for sheriff that is the highest?

Miller—The sheriffs get paid 15 cents each way.

Trego—I will ask Mr. Miller when it was reduced from 20 cents a mile.

Miller—The first of the year.

Blethen—One thing we all do know that the taxes are so high we cannot pay them. Right today there is \$281,000 delinquent taxes, which goes to show that a great many people cannot pay their taxes. The reason for such is pretty hard to tell—there are a great many details that few of us know very little about. The mayor might tell you why the city taxes are so high—the fact of the matter is that we are not holding any one responsible for these things. If we held the county commissioners responsible for spending money carelessly they would go out of office. Hold the people responsible that have the responsibility. We ought to take an interest this year and understand what they are doing. We all know the only way to do anything right is to pay attention to it, and we must hold the people responsible for their acts. I heard Governor Davis tell how little the state taxes were. I will read an item in the Salt Lake Tribune, which will show what the state is doing. (Reads.) "State of Idaho, \$7,381,000, which shows \$16.24 per capita—and 1914, \$5.42." Who do we hold responsible for this increase in taxes? Shall we hold the governor? The officers we elect are supposed to be good men. If they are not efficient throw them out.

Trego—Mr. Miller, has the board of commissioners made the December settlement with the assessor as required by law after they completed the work of equalization in December?

Miller—Don't think so.

Trego—Or for the year before that?

Miller—Turned it over to the county attorney.

Trego—Have you had settlement with the county attorney so you know what he has accomplished?

Miller—He has not reported.

Trego—Does the county attorney wish to report on that?

Wright—No.

Trego—I charge that the county commissioners and the assessor do not follow the law in making a settlement between themselves in the month of December after the board gets done equalizing the taxes. The law requires that they should close the books of the year and that the assessor should turn over the money for personal taxes collected and that the board should make a formal acceptance or rejection of the accounts and money as tendered. Mr. Miller, speaking for the board, says they have not done it for 1921 and that it was not done for 1920, but that they have turned it over to the county attorney and in a year and more he has not reported and they have made settlement. I think the law was made to be followed and that when these officials give their bonds to carry out the provisions of the law they are bound by it and the bonds mean what they say. The cost of the surety bonds is charged to the people along with other expenses, and in this matter their bonds are a dead letter and I claim that the assessor and the board are all liable on their bonds for any losses the people sustain thru neglect to observe the law.

Wright—I didn't come over here to talk, but I cannot sit here and hear the conduct of my office questioned. I have nothing to conceal. If there is any citizen in Bingham county who considers he knows anything about anybody violating their Continued on page 8

Get Your Eyes Right

And your glasses right by a specialist and you will stop headaches dizziness and nervousness. See

Dr. H. H. Scarborough

AT ECOLES HOTEL, BLACKFOOT, TUESDAY, MARCH 14

His Methods Give Results