

IDAHO WOMEN DOING THEIR BIT FOR UNCLE SAM

In Home and Garden They Are Busy Knitting and Their Larders Contain Food to Spare.

Conservation and Prevention of Waste, Together With Red Cross Work, Stand to High Credit of State's Female Population

By MRS. J. G. GREEN.

Woman's war work in Idaho began when the first call from the government came hurrying westward and the Red Cross responded promptly.

Then came a more urgent cry for both Red Cross work and the conservation of food; and again the response was quick and hearty. A third time were the women of the nation called upon for actual personal service through the women's committee of the council of national defense and the loyal answer to this new demand was flashed back to Washington from thousands upon thousands of patriotic women everywhere, including Idaho.

Here the response has been magnificent, the enthusiasm contagious. The Red Cross work has been carried on with marked energy and faithful workers have met daily and worked with incessant zeal from morning until evening. The crusade against the cause of food conservation throughout the state has been and is still being prosecuted as vigorously as the Red Cross work.

FOOD CONSERVATION.

The tremendous impetus given the movement of increased food production, elimination of waste, economy in the home and the lessening of extravagance and expense in every direction has made a change for the better that will be felt in Idaho for years to come.

While Idaho women are knitting for the soldiers, food conservation as related to war needs, is carried on by the women of Idaho with almost sacred enthusiasm. Most housewives have prepared a sufficient supply for a term of two or three years, AND EACH ONE HAS AN EXTRA AMOUNT CONSERVED, WHICH IS LARGE ENOUGH TO AFFORD FOOD FOR AT LEAST ONE SOLDIER. Many are working together on these projects.

Large concerted movements have been made by bodies of women pursuing certain definite plans—picking fruits in season and canning or drying them rapidly to prevent the waste which the abundant yield of 1917 has produced in Idaho. Gardening in intensive form has given astonishing results. Thousands of women in Idaho have cultivated their own gardens, both fruit and vegetable, this year, and later conserved all they produced. Gardens have been planted on vacant lots, parking, small unused spaces in towns, and in the fields and by roadsides in addition to the usual garden in the country.

Potatoes are everywhere. Rabbits and fowls have been raised for the meat supply and fish from the famous trout streams of Idaho have been salted or dried during the summer vacation. Canning and drying of Idaho wild fruits, huckleberries, currants, raspberries, etc., has been carried on successfully. By-products hitherto unused are now saved. Vinegar is made from the pressed out fruits used in making jellies or jams. Garden seeds are saved for next year. Corn-cobs, husks, peellings, fruit stones, nut shells for fuel. Some women are picking up the fallen fruits in country gardens and drying these for the poor who have no time to perform this labor.

WOMEN GARDENERS.

Everywhere in traveling about the state is found the woman gardener, hoe or rake or spade in hand in the midst of the crop of fruit and vegetables she has cultivated and cared for. Food pledge cards have been widely distributed and great interest aroused.

"Meatless" and "wheatless" days are observed that the soldiers may have more food. Strict economy is maintained in the kitchen but the family is not stinted in the supply of food. The food pledge cards having been liberally signed the next step in the plans of war work for women has been to find how many are willing to register for service of behalf of their country. With a list of 156 different occupations, and the opportunity to contribute aid in other forms, there has been a place for every woman to do her "bit." The enthusiasm with which the Idaho women have responded to this new phase in the "war work" laid out for them is considered remarkable.

There is no doubt of the intense loyalty of the women of Idaho to their country; and the government has an opportunity to learn the full woman power of the state. Among the notable women who are aiding the government in solving the food problem, is Mrs. Fred T. Dubois, wife of Senator Dubois of Idaho, who is speaking to the women throughout the western states on this subject. Mrs. S. H. Hays, wife of Mayor Hays of Boise, is the president of the woman's committee, council of national defense of Idaho.

DON'T BE DISCOURAGED

Your old shoes can be retuin'd and give you much service still. Comfortable old shoes are like old friends. You want to keep them as long as possible. Let us help you keep them. RIEB & COOPER Phone 1150J 720 Main and 823 Idaho

WAR MAKES IT

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sin that dealers would be permitted to charge for coal. Idaho was the first of the states to take this step. Our example has been followed by a number of others. The gross margin as allowed at the Boise meeting has since been increased to provide for local conditions not apparent when primary action was taken. Speaking generally, both dealers and consumers have expressed satisfaction over the gross margins as fixed.

SEARCH FOR DATA.

At the Boise meeting plans were determined upon, for the securing of data as to coal supplies then on hand and the fuel needs of the state for domestic and commercial purposes during the remainder of the fuel year ending May 1, 1918. This accomplished, the state fuel administrator began the hardest fight of a not overly peaceful and tranquil career. This was a fight to secure for the people of Idaho sufficient coal and other fuel to meet their needs during the winter months. I feel that it has been providential that there has been no cold weather in any part of the state up to this writing. With the fuel supply as I have found it, considering the amount of fuel it has been possible to divert to Idaho from the Wyoming and Utah mine fields, with as severe winter weather as was experienced last year at this time, the most bitter suffering would have been endured by many of our people.

From the estimates secured and from survey later made it was determined that to supply the day to day wants of the people of Idaho for fuel during ordinary severe winter weather there is necessary to bring into the state and deliver about 2500 to 3000 tons daily. This would indicate during the winter months the consumption of coal from Utah and Wyoming mines of at least 75,000 tons monthly and if the weather is very severe this amount would be swelled to nearly 100,000 tons.

The state fuel administrator quickly learned that it was one thing to form a plan of action, but an entirely and sometimes wholly impossible thing to carry out such a plan. The plan was to secure the shipment into Idaho from Utah and Wyoming mines an average, for the seven months beginning Oct. 1 of at least 70,000 tons, in addition to inducing the people of the state to make all possible use of other fuels—principally wood and electric heat.

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS.

How nearly the administration has come to the carrying out of its plans may be indicated by the following reports: Deliveries of coal to Idaho points by the Oregon Short Line during October were given as something over 46,000 tons, during November less than 40,000 tons; for the first week in December (last report received) 12,900 tons. As I have explained above only a kindly providence has kept unshakenly cared over the Idaho people and prevented suffering.

AS IT IS MANY WOMEN AND NUMEROUS SCHOOLS HAVE BEEN COMPELLED TO DEPEND UPON SAGEBRUSH AND OTHER WOOD TO KEEP OUT EVEN THE MILD DEGREE OF COLD EXPERIENCED.

Perhaps it would be made more plain to those of us whose lives are so ordered that hardships pass us by, if a brief statement of some of the results secured by a coal survey now under way throughout the state were given. As an illustration the Hagerman valley is taken. After it was supposed that the Hagerman people had been fully cared for, the community having received what was regarded as a fairly liberal supply of coal, the fuel survey was undertaken. There were 144 places of business and households inspected and listed. It was found that 64 families were either wholly out of coal, or that coal on hand did not exceed a supply for a week or ten days. There were 25 other families who had from 500 to 1000 pounds of coal, sufficient in cold weather in no instance for more than two weeks' supply. The same thing, in the matter of proportions, was indicated by the Meridian community, Star, Greenleaf, American Falls, Dubois, Payette, Weiser, Cambridge and perhaps 50 other towns from whom reports of completed surveys have been received. It has become evident that during the past three months the state has been receiving two tons of coal and burning three, and that if this shall continue in a very short time the people will be called on to face, with cold weather at hand, a serious fuel famine.

NOT DISCOURAGED.

But the Idaho fuel administration is not discouraged. On the contrary we all feel that the future is rosy with promises of better things. During the past week the coal operators in the Utah and Wyoming mines have given us assurances that our coal shipments from now on and throughout the winter will be largely increased; that coal will be sent to every point in the state where needed and in sufficient quantities to prevent suffering and privation. All that will be needed is to see that proper distribution of the coal is made as it is received. It will not do to stock up the individual consumer so that his wants are supplied for months in advance, while perhaps his neighbors on both sides are left unprovided for. In a good many places in the state organizations have been formed between the dealers and the municipal authorities, and coal when received is distributed among those most in need, in many places but a few hundred pounds of coal being supplied to each consumer. This practice should be general. It is entirely possible that if the future brings extremely severe winter cold, this method of distribution will be made obligatory. As a matter of fact it has been made so in some of the smaller places in southern Idaho, to the benefit of the entire community.

Speaking roughly I would state that Idaho, or rather that portion

GOOD PROGRESS IN DEVELOPING POWER PLANTS

Million Expended in Idaho During the Past Year in Extension of Lines and New Projects.

Three Big Concerns Spending Millions to Carry Electrical Energy to Every Part of State—Wonderful Possibilities.

Several million dollars was spent in Idaho in 1917 in furthering the development of electric energy. This development consisted in the extension of lines, the installing of pumping plants for irrigation and the building of new distributing plants where needed for supplying additional territory. Much of this construction was done by the Utah Light & Power company, which controls the southeastern field, and the Idaho Power company, which has the southern and southwestern field. They kept pace in adding new territory to their business and spreading their nets of lines into newly developed fields.

In north Idaho the Washington Water Power company has spent large sums in extension work. Millions are invested in the state by these three companies. Plans have been laid by all three for continued extensions another year and they are prepared to handle all demands for as yet none have reached their capacity in the supplying of power. It is predicted that several railroads in Idaho will be electrified during 1918.

GREAT ELECTRICAL ENERGY.

If the hydro-electric power plants in Idaho were operating to their full capacity they could develop combined, 372,053 horsepower. It is estimated there is enough energy going to waste in the rivers and streams in Idaho to turn the wheels of every industry in the northwest. All of the operating companies come under the jurisdiction of the public utilities commission. Their rates must be filed with the commission and be approved by it before they can become effective.

The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad, which crosses the northern part of the state from east to west, electrified an additional section of its road during the year. The plans of this road, when carried out, will electrify it to the Pacific coast.

Electricity is highly developed in this state, with the result that "chimneyless" houses are in evidence at many places, for they are both heated and lighted by electricity. This is also true of a number of school buildings.

IDAHO PEOPLE

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On behalf of the United States government, whose representative I am in Idaho, I thank the press from the bottom of my heart for its loyal assistance in everything I have attempted. I am grateful to the members of my organization throughout the state for their splendid aid which is purely voluntary and to whom I freely give my credit for what measure of success the food conservation movement has had in Idaho.

To the citizens of this state generally I offer my appreciation for their loyalty and co-operation and to the children, particularly I am deeply grateful. The business men of Idaho have rallied to the cause in fine fashion and they, too, are entitled to my thanks. Generally, I am appreciative of the true American spirit evidenced by the citizens of this state and I want them to feel, as I have often stated, that this is their food administration.

of the state served by the Oregon Short Line, with ordinarily cold winter weather will require for the remainder of the winter to the last of March, at least 3000 tons of coal daily. During April next the requirements can probably be cut in two.

Nor do I believe that people generally understand what a great work has been undertaken and to a marked degree accomplished by the national fuel administration, under the guidance of Dr. H. A. Garfield. When it is remembered that during a few months a bureau has been organized to handle perhaps the greatest necessity of national life at this time, and that everywhere success has attended upon these efforts, perhaps the enormity of the task, and the essential greatness of the men who have achieved so much will be better understood.

I do not feel that I will be accused of too much self esteem if I say that the task that has been given me I have regarded as the greatest honor that has been bestowed during a somewhat active public life. I have never struggled so hard to accomplish the fulfillment of my plans. This I can say of each member of my advisory committee and of those excellent gentlemen who have given of time, thought, money and labor as local fuel administrators. That our efforts will be successful I am fully convinced, and that in that success we will have paid a small portion of this debt that each owes to his state and nation during this time of trial.

IDAHO SUBSCRIBED

(Continued from Page One.)

ously estimated at from three million five hundred thousand dollars to four million seven hundred thousand. The state committee figured on five million as Idaho's proper proportion, that being a safe margin. Figures were based on six per cent of the bank deposits in the various communities, that being the only data that could be secured in a short time to make as just an apportionment as could be obtained. Considering the conditions of last June, it being the time of year when the agricultural population is spending all their money and have little or no income, the state made a very good record.

COULD NOT GET FULL CREDIT.

We have never been advised as to exactly what Idaho was given credit for, as the interstate corporations, such as railroads, etc., and nearly all large mining corporations made their subscriptions through their bankers in the large cities instead of the local banks.

San Francisco has been too busy to get out the exact data as to what was credited to the state of Idaho, but the committee figure, with the information at hand, that Idaho had taken in the neighborhood of five million dollars of these bonds. The delivery of the bonds was necessarily very slow, due to the fact that the government printing office was loaded with important work, and it was physically impossible to get them out as promptly as we should wish. Delivery of the coupon bonds was made about the first of October and the registered bonds the fore part of December.

PERSONAL CANVASS.

One of the difficulties met in the first liberty loan campaign was the fact that people of Idaho have never been educated to save and invest their money. Hence, it was necessary to make a personal canvass and explain to the citizens the savings feature of the investment in bonds, as well as the fact that it was a patriotic act to help finance the government.

Ada county made a very enviable record in subscribing for practically one million dollars of these bonds. This was largely due to the thorough canvass of the county made by an organization headed by C. F. Kutewsky, who organized committees, consisting of captains and assistants to take all the country and city districts. In view of the short time allowed for the campaign and existing conditions at that time, we cannot but feel that Idaho did nobly in the first call from our government for financial assistance.

In the second liberty loan campaign Idaho subscribed \$10,000,000.

SECOND LIBERTY LOAN 40 PER CENT OVERSUBSCRIBED

By D. W. DAVIS.

(Chairman of Second Liberty Loan Campaign.)

Idaho's appointment for the second liberty loan was \$7,900,000. The amount subscribed was \$11,101,550, an over subscription of \$3,201,550, or a little more than 40 per cent. The record is one which Idaho people may contemplate with satisfaction. It speaks well not only for their ability, but of their willingness to sustain the government in the hour of her great trials, and gives assurance that all future demands upon them will be met.

Credit for the success of the campaign is largely due to the county organizations, some of which were models of perfection. Where the organizations were best the subscriptions were the heaviest. The subscriptions in some counties were spotted, heavy in some localities and light in others of equal ability to pay. This difference was due to the failure of some cog in the machinery to perform its function—a failure to reach the people and bring home to them the responsibility that was theirs. The lesson of the campaign is to strengthen the organization in its weak places.

HELP OF BUSY MEN.

It was a matter of great satisfaction to the state headquarters to find that men of wide experience and large personal interests were willing to forget their private interests to assist in the work. This, together with the large subscriptions made by such, is a finer tribute to their patriotism than can be expressed in words. The solicitors, usually men and women of ability who were among the most busy of their communities, deserve equal praise for the labor they performed. Much time and labor are required to reach the people in such a campaign, and often no little personal expense must be incurred. The expense of the campaign was less than \$2,000, including headquarters at Boise and Lewiston, traveling expenses of speakers and members of the state committee, stationery, printing, postage and telephones and telegrams. The expenses of the solicitors, who provided their own conveyances, bearing the expense themselves, must have reached a much larger figure and should not be overlooked in extending the credit that is due them. The newspapers of the state were liberal in donating of their space, and rendered service which placed every worker under obligations to them.

OVER 35,000 SUBSCRIBED.

In view of the analysis, however, the credit for the success of the campaign belongs to the people. More than 35,000 of them subscribed to the loan in varying amounts according to their ability to subscribe, or with their ideas of the proportion they should justly assume. It is a difficult matter for the ordinary citizen to determine what share of the state apportionment he should assume. How much of \$7,900,000, the minimum the state was asked to raise, should the laborer, the salaried men, or the small business man take in proportion to the large institutions or the more wealthy part of our population? The ordinary citizen has no basis for a comparison and the second liberty loan that Idaho's people are behind the government and will meet their obligations in full.

IDAHO AT THE TOP OF COLUMN IN IRRIGATION

Hundred Million Dollars Represented in the Work of Reclaiming Arid Land in Gem State.

State Has Passed the Period of Reckless Promotion and Enterprises are Now on Solid Foundation—New Districts Proposed.

Idaho continues to stand at the top of the column of arid states in the amount of land reclaimed and the amount of money invested in irrigation projects. In these gigantic enterprises the sum of \$100,000,000 is represented. Experts, who have compared the Idaho projects with those in other states, claim that while Idaho was one of the last to build them on a large scale, it profited by the mistakes of others and can lay claim to having the most model canals and system of lateral distributing ditches of any state where irrigation projects were built.

CAREY ACT ASSISTS.

The majority of its projects were built under the Carey act, which made possible their construction. The state has now passed through the period where reckless promoters sought to get rich quick from the sales of excessive water rights on large projects. The courts have now settled water disputes on several of the large projects to the interests of the settlers and prosperous ranchers now enjoy life on practically all of the projects. This year has witnessed new development in irrigation. Several new irrigation districts are now under consideration, chief of which is the Boise-Mora comprising some 14,000 acres within a few miles of the state capital. This district proposes to secure its water from the great Arrowrock reservoir through a pumping system, the lift being figured at approximately 80 feet. Most of the land owners of this sagebrush tract have petitioned for its creation.

TALLMAN INAUGURATES POLICY.

During the year a step was taken that is destined, ultimately, to be the solution of a number of projects which have been struggling along in face of financial reversals. The reclamation service, through the department of the interior, took over the King Hill project which was organized under the Carey act. Congress passed an amendment to the appropriation bill setting aside \$200,000 for that project, and the reclamation service will supervise its expenditure and so complete the irrigation system as to place the project on its feet. The state purchased this project under the hammer after the promoters failed to make a success of it. For two years the state advanced the money to repair the project works and deliver water to the settlers. Last fall it proposed that the government take the project of its hands which has been done. It is the first time that the department of the interior had taken over a crippled Carey act project.

Another notable event in the history of irrigation in the state was the visit of Clay Tallman, commissioner of the general land office to Idaho during the fall of 1917. Accompanied by the land board, Commissioner Tallman spent a week inspecting the Twin Falls-Oak North Side Twin Falls projects, all three of which were created under the Carey act and have had troubles in water shortage. It was the first time that a commissioner of the land office had personally inspected Idaho projects, met with the land board and settlers on the lands. Both the board and the settlers took Commissioner Tallman's visit as a clear indication of the desire of the department to keep in close touch with the projects and the settlers thereon. It also resulted in a number of perplexing problems being settled to the satisfaction of all concerned. The acreage in the Oakley and Salmon River projects was reduced so as to assure more water to the settlers for irrigation purposes.

There were many thousands of dollars spent on the improvements and maintenance of projects but no new projects were launched. Among those which the land board saw fit to cancel was the West End Twin Falls project because of failure to comply with the state's contract, complete the irrigation system and deliver water to the lands.

Subject to Group.

"Our little girl is subject to frequent attacks of croup," writes P. O. Strong, Calpella, Cal. "I always give her Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, as one or two doses of it cures her." This is a favorite remedy for croup, as it can be depended upon and is pleasant and safe to take. It contains no narcotic.—Adv. T. H. S.

able to take.

It is the duty of the county organizations to carefully consider this matter, taking the ability to pay of each family as a basis, and make its apportionments accordingly. No more is needed in most instances than to inform the average citizen what his just proportion is and he is ready to meet it. Every citizen owes an obligation to his government, and should meet such obligation in accordance to his ability to do so. A liberty bond should be in every home. The strength of a government is the loyalty of its people, and the second liberty loan that Idaho's people are behind the government and will meet their obligations in full.

HOW IDAHO WENT

(Continued from Page One.)

the close of business Dec. 21 show gross collections amounting to \$460,050.47.

SUBSCRIPTIONS BY COUNTIES.

The subscriptions in the various counties were as follows:

County	Amount Subscribed	Amount Collected
Ada	\$35,000	\$51,393.97
Adams	1,000	1,157.25
Bannock	20,000	20,277.88
Bear Lake	3,500	4,975.07
Benevise	2,000	4,133.67
Bingham	10,000	18,661.94
Blaine	2,000	11,559.16
Boise	1,000	1,210.15
Bonneville	15,000	16,225.18
Bonner	7,500	12,936.65
Boundary	2,000	3,386.82
Butte	1,000	1,329.95
Camas	1,000	2,634.17
Canyon	15,000	25,089.18
Cassia	4,000	14,342.17
Clearwater	3,000	4,815.65
Custer	1,500	3,120.18
Elmore	5,000	7,223.69
Franklin	2,000	2,197.73
Freemont	5,000	6,408.15
Gem	3,000	4,948.00
Gooding	2,500	7,047.50
Idaho	5,000	10,690.73
Jefferson	2,500	3,133.43
Kootenai	9,000	21,005.37
Latah	15,000	20,521.71
Lemhi	3,000	3,496.57
Lewis	3,000	5,987.40
Lincoln	5,000	8,570.67
Madison	5,000	6,599.65
Minidoka	3,000	10,489.22
Nez Perce	16,000	17,265.61
Oneida	3,000	3,061.72
Owyhee	1,500	3,147.68
Payette	5,000	6,108.45
Power	1,500	1,813.03
Shoshone	50,000	49,781.53
Teton	1,000	1,357.88
Twin Falls	25,000	85,875.43
Valley	1,000	1,411.32
Washington	7,500	8,379.55
TOTAL	\$304,000	\$494,501.26

STATE WIDE SUBSCRIPTION.

Idaho Grand Lodge Eastern Star	250.00
Beneficial Life Insurance company of Salt Lake	200.00
Women's Relief Corps, G. A. R.	25.00
G. A. R. Department of Idaho	100.00
Inmates Idaho state penitentiary	31.50
The Pullman company	1,000.00
Deseret Sunday School Union, Latter Day Saints	2,523.04
Idaho Power company	1,000.00
Boise-Payette Lumber company	1,000.00
Sundry small expense items	19.25
Grand total of collections	\$460,050.47

DISTRIBUTION.

Remitted to Washington, D. C. headquarters	\$178,292.50
Paid to chapters	88,392.29
Expense of state headquarters during campaign	2,727.35
Expense of state headquarters from July 1 to date	513.03
Expenses retained by counties	2,670.25
Liberty bonds	3,100.00
Balance remaining in 116 banks of Idaho	184,354.19
Total	\$460,050.47

It was the request of national headquarters that the money be deposited by the local committees in the local banks, to be drawn as it was required to pay Red Cross expenses.

Eleven counties have made final returns and same have been released to Washington, D. C. Several others will be released within a few days.

The National Red Cross desires to express their appreciation of the large amount subscribed and paid into the Red Cross war fund by the good people of Idaho.

EXPENSE OF STATE HEAD-QUARTERS.

Separation	Campaign Expenses (which runs to July 1)	Nov. 1 to Nov. 30 (inclusive)	Total Expense to Nov. 30, 1917
Salaries:			
Manager assistant			
Publicity sign			
Stationery			
Stenographer			
Accountant, etc.	82.10	322.50	404.60
Rent of type-writer and cost of equipment	11.50	15.00	26.50
Publicity sign			
folders, etc.	360.95		360.95
Supplies, blanks, notices, receipts and stationery	940.39	72.22	1,012.61
Postage, express and transfer	153.26	40.60	193.86
Telephone and telegraph	378.43	12.71	391.14
Traveling expense	435.25		435.25
Total	\$2,727.35	\$463.05	\$3,190.41

The item of traveling expense covers the expense of the campaign manager, who was sent to us from Portland, Oregon, and his assistant, who was sent from the same point to the northern part of the state; these, together with the expense of some of the organizers, who were obliged to visit different points in order to properly organize the campaign. THE STATE TREASURER OF THE RED CROSS RECEIVES NO SALARY WHATSOEVER. The expense of stenographer, accountant, etc., only includes the salary of a stenographer at headquarters, and the occasional expense of an accountant to assist in

making necessary reports to Washington headquarters.

THERE WAS NO EXPENSE WHATSOEVER FOR LUNCHEONS OR BANQUETS. WHERE WORKERS LUNCHEONED TOGETHER IN ORDER TO COMPARE NOTES AND BRING IN THEIR STATEMENTS, EACH MAN PAID HIS OWN EXPENSE.

BANNER COUNTY.

Twin Falls county was the banner county of Idaho having subscribed, in cash and pledges for \$55,675.42. Owing to the fact that most of these pledges were payable in the fall and the farmers have been very busy with their fall work, getting in their crop, collections to date have not been as large as some of the other counties.

The first county to send in a report to state headquarters of the final wind-up of the campaign, with all pledges collected, was Bear Lake county, which was handled under the management of State Senator J. R. Sheppard. They collected the sum of \$4975.07.

In the majority of instances the chapters are asking for from 20 to 25 per cent of money collected, to be used in purchasing supplies with which to make surgical dressings, knitting, etc. A few, however, have requested no return from the fund and have paid the local campaign expenses. One particular case, that of Gem county, being unable to do any work, as all were busy in saving the large fruit crop of the Payette valley, not only waived their right to any portion of the fund, but the chapter itself subscribed \$700 to it.

MEMBERSHIP DRIVE.

The American Red Cross Christmas membership drive came to a close in Idaho on Christmas eve. E. H. Dewey was chairman of the state committee with G. H. Gipson as campaign manager. National Red Cross headquarters asked Idaho for 37,000 memberships. It will be some days as yet before complete returns are in but Mr. Gipson is sure that the total will be well over 50,000.

The response which the state committee met when it asked for volunteer workers in the various