

RELIABILITY

Every customer of this store has learned to depend upon our service and the high quality of our merchandise.

Come and see the new things in jewelry, bracelet watches, silverware and novelties.

BOYD PARK MAKERS OF JEWELRY 100 MAIN STREET SALT LAKE CITY

BARGAINS IN USED CARS

20 splendid used cars—Buicks, Oldsmobiles, Nashs—\$275 to \$600. Guaranteed first class running condition—easy terms if wanted by right parties. Write for detailed list and description. Use Car Dept. Randall-Dodd Auto Co., Salt Lake City

EXPERT KODAK Finishing

Have our professional photographers do your finishing. —SHIPLERS 141 South Main Box 791. Salt Lake City

HELP WANTED If you want big wages learn barber trade. Many small towns need barbers; good opportunities open for men over draft age. Barbers in army have good officers commission. Get prepared in few weeks. Call or write. Moler Barber College, 418 N. West Temple St., Salt Lake City.

GIVEN HONOR NOT DESERVED

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

The story of how the new world received the name of America is a striking example of what publicity will accomplish. Amerigo Vespucci, a highly educated Florentine, was head of a business house in Seville, Spain, probably as agent for the great trading firm of the Medicis, and helped to fit out one of the expeditions with which Columbus sailed. When the latter's monopoly was revoked, Vespucci undertook several voyages of exploration on his own account, during which he claimed in many letters to have been the first to reach the mainland of the new continent, giving the date as June, 24, 1497.

On April 25, 1507, 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 Waldseemuller, professor of cosmography at the university.

It has since been shown that Vespucci was preceded by both Columbus and John Cabot, but it was too late, the new world had been christened America and the fact advertised 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 annually visited by many tourists from both North and South America.

POI HAWAIIAN NATIONAL DISH.

Is Being Introduced into the United States and is Said to Be Meeting With Favor.

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

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

Poi is frequently used in Hawaiian hospitals in 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.

John Harvard's History Traced.

Until modern times, says the London Graphic, John Harvard was "the Melchizedek of New England." He was "without father, without mother, without descent." So profound was the ignorance concerning the founder of America's first and greatest university, that an offer of a princely reward for "five lines of definite information" about him went unclaimed. Gradually, however, the labors of various industrious investigators bore fruit, until today John Harvard is a real figure of American history, whose footprints on English soil are clearly legible.

Daily Thought.

Vice stings us, even in our pleasures, but virtue consoles us even in our pains.—C. C. Colton.

Locating the Hurt.

"Are you going to give till it hurts?" "Yes, sir," replied Mr. Dustin Stax. "I'm going to join with my fellow Americans in doing just that. And it won't hurt us, either. It's going to hurt the Kaiser."

Quite So.

"They tell me that case was full of interest." "It was full of everything. The witnesses were loaded and the jury was packed."

When Whole Villages Flee the Hun



WAITING FOR RED CROSS MOTOR TRUCKS WHICH GO TO VERY FRONT TO RESCUE THOSE IN DANGER

FIFTEEN THOUSAND homeless refugees from French villages just behind the trenches crowded into her railway depots during four days, furnished pathetic evidence to Paris that the Germans were advancing somewhat in their recent drive. Village after village had come under the German guns and homeless old men, women, children—well, sick, helpless—were hurried into Paris for redistribution to friends and relatives or to be assigned to the care of some unembarrassed French city or town.

As trainload after trainload of these unfortunates of war were delivered in the Gare du Nord and other depots of Paris, the refugees and their belongings made, for a time, one of the worst human tangles imaginable. To get an idea of the conditions at the Paris stations during these few days, think of the railway station in your nearest large American city. Imagine it on the busiest days of the week with its ordinary human and freight traffic greatly swelled by the passing through of thousands of soldiers who have to be fed and provided with bathing and sleeping accommodations. Then imagine that same station called upon suddenly to feed and lodge for two days and nights, 8,000 homeless, moneyless people. Where would an American community find quickly—in an hour two—the 960 mattresses and the 620 piles of straw covered with blankets which supplemented the benches, canteen tables and piles of luggage as sleeping places for this tired multitude of French refugees?

Of the crowd of unexpected guests, many were very old, others sick, quite a few entirely helpless. There were hundreds of little children; some had lost their parents in the shuffle. A few mutilated children, victims of explosions near their homes, required immediate surgical and nursing care. Other children had scarlet fever or contagious diseases and had to be quarantined at once in detention hospitals. There were enough tiny babies to keep sixty Red Cross nursing bottles busy all the time.

Add to this human flotsam and jetsam, piles of furniture, baby carriages, bicycles, kitchen utensils, bedding, clothes and last but not least a number of live goats, live chickens and pet dogs that had to be fed and watered, and you have some idea of the civilian relief problems that the American Red Cross and other agencies must solve after a thrust and withdrawal on the front.

Tipless Porters.

But the American Red Cross was ready and right on the job when the first trains began to come in. Men in Red Cross uniforms were on the platforms ready to act as tipless porters. They made trip after trip loaded down with the personal belongings of the refugees—perhaps leading a goat or carrying live chickens—again assisting the weak or lame to reach the canteens upstairs where quantities of hot food and drink were being made ready for distribution through the Red Cross and other canteens, and where cots were provided for the lame and very feeble. Food was the first thought of nearly all—particularly famished children who had had little to eat for many hours. All of the canteens, reinforced

WHY SUN APPEARS AS OVAL

Due to Optical Illusion Which Can Be Made Plain by a Very Simple Little Experiment.

Why is the setting sun oval instead of round as it drops close to the horizon?

Why, too, does it then appear to be larger?

The enlargement is generally an optical illusion, due to the disc of the sun appearing close to the horizon,

by volunteer cooks and waiters from many organizations, were soon serving hot soup, coffee, tea, chocolate, meat, cheese and sardine sandwiches, stewed fruit, chocolate, and even a bit of candy for the little folks and a cigarette for the men.

Then everyone wanted to wash. Some had not been able to get at soap and water for several days and many of the children were in deplorable condition. Two hundred and sixty-eight wash rags, innumerable basins, and a hundred pounds of soap did wonders. New clothing was issued to many and old garments were fumigated and laundered. Many seized the first chance to notify relatives at the writing tables provided by the Red Cross.

The Push-Cart Caravan.

Of the refugees, some six thousand more fortunate ones either had money for their journeys, or had in mind definite destinations where friends or relatives would welcome them. But some 9,000 were absolutely without funds and—worse—had no idea nor choice as to where they would go from Paris. These it was necessary to maintain until they could be provided with homes. Many with definite destinations wished to proceed at once on their journeys. This involved a night trip to another railway station across Paris. Until motortrucks and automobiles could be assembled, the Red Cross men hired push carts for the night and personally led caravans of refugees with baggage and belongings to the other depots. Many little children or older folks unable to walk rode comfortably in these push cart processions. In all some 300 people were transported in this way. Then arrived 12 service cars and four trucks of the American Red Cross, 6 Canadian Red Cross trucks, the Y. M. C. A. sight seeing cars and many ambulances and private cars furnished by other organizations and by individuals. This fleet, supplied with gasoline by the American Red Cross, solved cross-town transportation until the French authorities were able to take over the interdepot movement of these refugees.

Few who have not actually taken part in one of these refugee rushes can realize what the feeding of 15,000 people in crowded railway stations involves. All the canteens fed as many as they could without neglecting their primary function of caring for troops en route. The American Red Cross supplied extra supplies to other canteens and immediately enlarged its own canteen facilities. The first food some of the refugees got on Friday evening were sardines, fished out with hatpins and put on crackers college-spread fashion. But soon regular hot meals were being served to every one who needed food.

Tons of Food Needed.

To handle the extra crowd the Red Cross assembled at the depots 3,000 dishes and 2,250 spoons, forks and knives. What is more important, it mobilized a dishwashing force to keep ahead of the demand for these utensils.

The food supplied just from the American Red Cross emergency stores—and many other agencies also were feeding refugees—amounted to tons of meat, bread and fruit. For example, 171 cases of condensed milk, 1,800 pounds of coffee, tea and cocoa, 580 pounds of sugar, 600 pounds of sau-

which we know to be very far distant.

When the atmosphere is dusty and hot, however, it acts as a magnifying glass.

The oval appearance can best be understood by drawing a small circle on a sheet of white paper and placing a reading glass over it. When the circle is under the center of the lens it appears a circle; but as the glass is moved till the circle is near its edge the circle gradually becomes an oval.

The sun, as it nears the horizon, and appears enlarged, usually becomes

American Red Cross Helps Care For 15,000 Refugees Who Pour Into Paris to Escape Invaders

sure, 25 cases of corned beef and 15 hams, 60 boxes of bread and crackers, 12 cases of cheese, 3 cases of macaroni and 29 cases of fruit were among the items. More than 1,200 pounds of eating chocolate were issued but much of this was for luncheons on the train from Paris to new abiding places.

Merely to pin the refugees together, called for 400 cards of safety pins, and nearly 2,200 garments not counting handkerchiefs and such things were needed to reclothe the people.

In a few days this crowd had been distributed. No refugee, however, left Paris hungry, unclad or unwashed—no sick person or child lacked for medical or nursing care—everyone was clean—everyone clothed. As one of the forty-odd extra Red Cross workers engaged day and night put it, "even the goats and the dogs got a square meal from the scraps, and the humans were filled 'jusqu'a la gorge' which we would interpret as 'Thanksgiving full.'"

WATCHFUL SERVANT IN JAPAN

Maid Ministers to Wants of Guests, Lights Their Cigarettes and Tucks Them in Bed.

We had our bath, and we had dinner from lacquer bowls and porcelain dishes. Our satisfaction proved again that the joy of finding is not always less than the joy of pursuit. The maid who had been assigned to minister to our comfort accepted her duty as a trust.

She was unbelievably short and very sturdy. Her broad face and the strength of her round, shapeless limbs proclaimed the hardy bloom of the peasant. The physical, mental and emotional unity which comes as the heritage of such unmixered rustic blood is in itself a prepossessing charm. Our daughter of Mother Earth was as material as she was diminutive.

She might think of a thousand services, her bare feet might start of an instant across the mats to respond to any request, but never did she surrender one iota of her instinctive belief that we, merely being men, were only luxurious accessories for the world to possess. She was so primordially feminine that she inspired a terrifying thought of the possibility of society being sometimes modeled after the queenhood of the bees.

She had never seen a foreigner, but she had heard much gossip of our customs. Her inquiring mind was intent upon verifying this group as far as possible, and she was also very curious about our possessions. She taught us how to hold our chopsticks and how to drink our soup. A little more noise from our lips would show that we were appreciating the flavor, she admonished.

When the beds were finally laid she brought a fresh brewing of tea and replenished the charcoal in the hibachi. She lighted our after-dinner cigarettes for us by pressing them against the embers. She sat waiting until we dropped the last stub into the ashes. Then the guardian midget rolled back the quilts, ordered us to bed, tucked us in carefully, giving to each impartially a good-night pat.

Her day's work finished, assuredly her efforts entitled her to a quiet enjoyment of one of the cigarettes. She sat down on the foot of my bed and, deeply drawing in the smoke, blew it into the air with a sigh of contentment.—Harper's Magazine.

When Patience Ceases to Be a Virtue.

"There is a time in every man's life when he absolutely gives up hope," said the melancholy-looking man in the corner.

"When he falls in business, or something?" asked the sympathetic-looking man across.

"No—the last ten minutes when his wife is getting dinner."—Judge.

GOOD TURNS BY SCOUTS.

Freshmen were met at all incoming trains by scouts in Ann Arbor and given proper direction.

The odd jobs and the difficult tasks in a town naturally fall to the scouts. In Grand Rapids, Mich., the scouts carried sewing machines to the different homes where Red Cross meetings were being held.

Scouts in Johnstown, Pa., built a mailbox wheel for the convenience of the local mailman. It had about ten boxes on it.

Sioux City, Ia., has a labor union mayor.

BOY SCOUTS

(Conducted by National Council of the Boy Scouts of America.)

SCOUTS PILING UP W. S. S.

The third Liberty loan is a thing of the past with a credit to the Boy Scouts of America, according to incomplete returns now on file at national headquarters, of 416,139 subscriptions amounting to \$52,222,450.

As gleaners after the reapers this is a record every member of the organization should be proud of, and the government is proud of the achievement, for while the amount of money will not be so large as in the second campaign, the number of individual subscriptions compared with the money value is very much greater, and that is exactly the result the government desired.

Gardening activities are again in full swing, and members of the Boy Scouts of America are lending substantial aid under the slogan "Every Scout to Feed a Soldier." Their untiring energy and patriotic service in this regard are a big factor in helping Uncle Sam and his allies to win the war. What the results will be from this season's activities are of course yet to be determined, but the indications are that the contributions from scouts to food production and conservation will be enormous.

The secretary of the treasury, because of the efficiency of the scouts in the Liberty loan campaign, authorized the issuance of 15,000,000 special Boy Scouts of America red post cards, so that the scouts could make an effective all-year canvass through the co-operation of postmasters and mail carriers all over the country without the risk and responsibility of handling money. The results already produced are marvelous, and are growing in volume every day.

INJURED SOLDIER A SCOUT.

This letter has come to St. Louis boy scout headquarters from a former scoutmaster, George Farrand Taylor, now an American chaplain in the General hospital, France:

"There is in the hospital here an English soldier of the name of Tom Bradshaw, a remarkably handsome boy who has just celebrated his twenty-first birthday here in the hospital. If you could see him as he lies under the sheets, you would think he was having the time of his life.

"He has the most radiant smile I think I have ever seen, but if you pull back the clothes, your first discovery would be that he had lost a thumb and the fourth finger. If you were to pull them back further yet, you would discover that his right leg was gone, and if you went still further you would find his left foot shot through the instep to the other side and swollen abnormally. To wear a smile under these circumstances is something heroic, is it not?"

"At the entrance to the operating room his girl was waiting to see what was going to happen to him. I said to him: 'Tom, keep up that spirit, and it is going to win out for you.' He replied: 'Chaplain, do you know where I got this disposition? It was when I was a boy scout. Our rule was always to keep smiling and to whistle. I had that training, sir, when I was a boy, and it stuck by me, and I know it always will.'

"If that scout rule can make a character which caused the admiration of our doctors here, and the nurses, why I am sure that it is perhaps one of the most important, when interpreted by Tom Bradshaw, that there can be."

SCOUTS TAB CANNON BALLS.

Fifteen thousand dollars' worth of old cannon balls, which have been used for decorative purposes at the Presidio in San Francisco for many years, are to be utilized by the government in the manufacture of new ordnance.

Seventy boy scouts made an inventory of the cannon balls, which adorn the edges of the lawns and roadways in the military reservation.

After two hours' work, under the supervision of regular army officers, the boy scouts counted 5,800 of the old cannon balls.

The cannon balls will bring \$50 a ton as scrap iron. It is believed the government can find use for the old ammunition which will make its value still higher.

San Francisco boy scouts are now being utilized for many different war activities by the government. The boys have cheerfully responded to every demand made on their time and labors, and are clamoring for more work to "down the Big Pirate."

GOOD TURNS BY SCOUTS.

Freshmen were met at all incoming trains by scouts in Ann Arbor and given proper direction.

The odd jobs and the difficult tasks in a town naturally fall to the scouts. In Grand Rapids, Mich., the scouts carried sewing machines to the different homes where Red Cross meetings were being held.

Scouts in Johnstown, Pa., built a mailbox wheel for the convenience of the local mailman. It had about ten boxes on it.

Sioux City, Ia., has a labor union mayor.

IDAHO BUDGET

Nine men of Welser's last quota to Camp Lewis have been rejected and will return home.

Caldwell's budget of expenses for the fiscal year were fixed by the city council at a meeting last week at \$90,910.

Work on the city and county hospital at Gooding is moving along nicely, though some delay has been due to slow shipments from Ogden.

Thirty-four of the first 52 registrants of this year who have returned their questionnaires to the Ada county local exemption board have been assigned places in class 1A.

Five thousand people cheered themselves hoarse and the horns from hundreds of autos added to the joyful din at the flag raising which was a part of Rupert's celebration of Independence day.

Nampa's employment office has a surplus of labor for the first time. The office has six men that want work and the office has no calls for men wanted. There has been until now a big demand for workers.

To gather data for a chapter in the early history of pioneer days, Andrew Jensen, assistant historian of the Mormon church, has gone to Ft. Lemhi, Ida., the first settlement made in Idaho by white men.

The Canaan Mutual irrigation district, organized last week at Lamar, comprises 20,637 acres for which water will be furnished. The land will be watered by the construction of a huge storage system.

Delays in the receipts of machinery and building material have prevented the Carnation Milk Products company at Nampa from starting the actual work of condensing, which they had hoped would be in full swing by this time.

The haying season in the Gooding section is open and the first cutting of alfalfa is about all in the stack. The yield for the first cutting in many parts of Gooding county is as heavy as was the first and second cuttings of last year.

In 1916 the total number of marriages contracted in Ada county was 401, with 144 divorces. This is a divorce percentage of 33.4 per cent. During the years of 1917 the marriages totaled 466 with 180 divorces, a percentage of 38.9.

It is declared that the bakers of Idaho are ready and willing to do their bit in the wheat conservation program of the nation, and are backing Mr. Bicknell, food administrator for Idaho, to the limit in his endeavors along that line.

Lloyd Hutcheson of Meridian, who enlisted last fall, going to Camp Greene, N. C., thence to France, was killed in action with the American forces, advice of his death having just been received by his parents. He was married the day he enlisted.

Pocatello is the first city in the state to report to the State Council of Defense the organization of a Liberty chorus. The singers do their part toward winning the war as an organization by singing patriotic songs at public gatherings and in special concerts.

Lee Powell and daughter of Midway precinct, while returning in a buggy from an evening call Sunday, were struck by an auto without lights driven at a high rate of speed, which ran into the rear end of the buggy, throwing both occupants out and demolishing the vehicle. Both escaped without serious injury.

The state land board has extended until January 1, 1919, the time limit in the contract of O. E. Strangland, covering a lease of the bed of the Coeur d'Alene river from Coeur d'Alene lake to the Shoshone county line, which Strangland plans to dredge for minerals washed down from nearby mines.

Field Horticulturist Bennett reports that the Idaho fruit crop will not be above 15 or 20 per cent normal. Some sections, notably the Emmett and Hagerman valley districts, have good crops on scattered orchards.

Miss Isabel Stephens of the University of Idaho extension department spent three days last week at Caldwell in games, dances and pageants that can be put on at the Canyon county picnic at Lake Lowell on August 8.

Harry, the 9-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Cline, of Emmett, had both legs crushed and broken when the automobile his father was getting ready for an outing slipped from the jacks and struck the boy, who was filling the radiator.

The city librarian at Caldwell reports that books loaned for the year totalled 16,375. Eight hundred and fifty more books were loaned for the past year than the previous year, and 192 less books of fiction were taken out than the previous year.

Nampa's Harvest Festival executive committee has decided that premiums of Thrift Stamps should be given to the members of the garden clubs, pig clubs, sheep clubs, and rabbit clubs on Nampa and the surrounding country as awards for prize exhibits at the Nampa festival.

By the payment of approximately \$720,000, or \$33 an acre on 22,000 acres, the stockholders of the New York Canal company have secured a perpetual right to the use of storage water from Arrowrock reservoir.

Public utilities in Idaho may not give services free to some persons and make up the differences in their revenues by making heavier charges to other patrons, but must charge schedule rates for all services rendered and must credit the income to operating revenues, the public utilities commission has held.