

# Lincoln County Times

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A Weekly Newspaper Devoted to the Interests of the Settlers of the North Side Tract.

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## FARMERS SHOULD PREPARE FOR AFTER-WAR CONDITIONS

To North Side Farmers:

We all rejoice that the war is substantially over. It will be some time, however, before a peace program will be agreed upon, and undoubtedly a large American force will be required in Europe for at least another year, on police duty, and to assist generally.

It now behooves every farmer, particularly those of us who are a long distance from terminal markets, to consider after-war conditions as affecting the farmer. I understand there are two crops on which the price for 1919 has been fixed, wheat and sugar beets, both of which are being grown very successfully on the North Side.

The area, however, that can be devoted to sugar beets will depend very much on the distance from the shipping point. Until we can have better roads, so that beets can be moved by truck, only those living within the three miles of beet loading stations should undertake the crop, although the price for next year will admit of a longer haul.

You are aware that the price fixed for the 1919 crop is \$12 per ton. This is the highest price ever paid for sugar beets since the history of the industry, and those of you who have suitable land as well as location should most carefully study this proposition.

The average yield on the Jerome territory is 12 tons of commercial beets. Where the ground is well prepared and has been in alfalfa for a period of time previously, yields of 15 to 18 tons may be expected, but simply assuming the average yield, you will find it gives a return of \$144 per acre.

The Department of Agriculture has been giving a great deal of attention to the value of the beet by-products on the farm. It is claimed by the Department of Agriculture that there will be an average of half a ton of beet tops and crowns for each ton of commercial beets so that an average yield of 12 tons of commercial beets will yield six tons of tops. The Department also claims that if these tops are properly siloed, they have a food value equal to that of alfalfa, ton for ton, so that the by-products, when placed in the silo, according to the Department of Agriculture, is equal to a 6-ton hay crop. As this is greater than the average yield of alfalfa, and as alfalfa is ordinarily a good paying crop, you should carefully consider the by-products as an inducement for going into the sugar beet business.

The silo for beet tops is really nothing more than a pit. The tops are handled in pits not unlike the pitting of potatoes. In order to ascertain the accuracy of the government's estimates in this matter, we are putting in silos something like a thousand tons of beet tops on the Settlers' Ranch northeast of Jerome. You are most earnestly invited to go out there and see how we are doing it. This work is being done under government supervision. We are endeavoring to do everything just as the Department of Agriculture recommends, and have had their expert here to inspect our work and see that we were on the right track. We have also arranged with stockmen to bring in sheep and cattle for the purpose of feeding out this ensilage, which will also be done under government supervision; also the State Agricultural College will have a man to keep a record of the results.

I have not gone into this solely on the statements of the Department of Agriculture, but have met livestock men who fed beet top ensilage, feeding half and half with alfalfa—that is, about half a ton of ensilage and half a ton of alfalfa—makes a splendid food ration, and that their results were very satisfactory. Unfortunately, however, none of these men kept a cost account, so that we do not know the exact figures, but it looked good enough for us to try on a large scale, and we are keeping accurate figures and will say at the construction of the silos and getting the tops in is costing us an average of about \$2 a ton.

It must be evident to every hay grower on this tract that he would be better off if there were enough stock owned by the farmers on the project to consume much more of the hay. We are now making every effort to find outside markets, and undoubtedly will be able to get the better quality of the hay during the winter at satisfactory prices, but as you know, there is a considerable amount of hay that was either less damaged, and which would hardly pay to go to the expense of baling and shipping, the expense of which is just the same on hay as it is on good hay. My

own experience, however, has been that so-called damaged hay makes really about as good feed as the bright colored pea green article. We all know, however, that appearance has a great deal to do with value. You know yourself how that goes when you come to buy an article at the store or the machinery company; if it is well-painted, bright, that is what you buy. We are just grown-up children, that is all, and color appeals to us.

So it is with the hay. If the eastern farmer could only sell his hay that never got wet, he would never have any to sell; it is a miracle to get through the season back in Iowa and not have hay get more or less rain on it. However, the fact remains that the bright colored hay is what sells the best, and it would be a good thing if we only had stock enough on the farm to clean up the colored hay.

I want to congratulate the faithful dairyman who has hung on to his herds and is today receiving the highest price ever paid for butter fat. He has got the best market of any for his hay. It is not everyone who should go into the dairy business; you have got to like and enjoy the work you are engaged in if you are going to make a success of it. I don't care what the work may be. So if you don't like to milk cows even with butter fat where it is, don't go into it. But I want to say that the time has come when many of the farmers ought to try and make love to a good milch cow. She will surely pay you well. It is my opinion that good dairy stock and dairy products will decrease in value from present prices more slowly than any other farm product. There is a reason for this. The European countries that have been devastated by the war are practically without dairy animals; they have practically all been killed and used up. Our department of agriculture is already informed that it is expected the United States must furnish the stock to take the place of those gone. My understanding is that it is going to require about a million head of dairy animals from the United States to supply European necessities.

We will commence to feel this demand very strong next spring. The foreign shipments of dairy stock are bound to maintain a good price for dairy products, which in my opinion will continue for several years—not at the present high price, to be sure, but at a good profitable price.

Just now the dairymen in the Spokane and Puget Sound territories are having to sell off large numbers of their dairy herds on account of the scarcity of feed. Our county agent is investigating this matter now and advises me that good Holstein heifers, eligible to register, and bred, can be bought at around \$60 per head; this is a very low price for that class of stock. I want to bring this to your attention. I believe it is your opportunity to get a start. Mr. Avery will be back in about a week. You should make it a point to inform yourself on this question.

You remember that with the close of the war will come a constant demand for lower cost of living. Everything that you have to buy you will expect to buy for less money than you paid during the war. This is going to be true of everybody, all over the country, and the tendency, of course, will be downward on all necessary products. I do not know that this will be immediately felt, but it is bound to come, and that man is wise who is able to convert the products of his farm over into commodities which will be affected the least by this change in prices. If the Spokane and Puget Sound farmer can make money feeding \$30 hay, you certainly can make money feeding \$15 hay. The time you spend baling and hauling could be better spent in feeding and taking care of animals.

Remember the by-products of the cow. Manure on the farm has a commercial value of \$2 a ton; that is to say, a field well manured will yield a greater return, because of this. There is a pretty good day's wages for someone, hauling and scattering manure. Figure how many tons you can handle in a day and see what you can make.

Now that the fighting is over, the election is over, and the influenza is fast spending its force, we shall have time to give our earnest thought to bettering our farming here on the North Side. We have got to do it to maintain the value of our properties. A good many of you have gone into land at what would formerly have been regarded as high prices. Your only way of paying out is going to be by producing crops worth

Auto Robes at Jas. Summers.

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(Continued on last page.)

## UNITED WAR WORK CAMPAIGN.

Last Saturday was a Red Letter Day for Jerome District in the War Work Campaign.

About 450 people came across splendidly and about \$2,000 of our \$3,500 allotment was raised on that day.

BUT—

The boys need the other \$1,500 and to do it, every person must do the part allotted to them to carry on the work of keeping some of "the comforts of the home and of the ideals of America" with them until they finish up the job we sent them to do and come home again.

LET US NOT DELAY.

DO IT NOW.

Send in the check or leave the money with Mr. Ridgway over the First National Bank.

## WAR FINANCE COMMITTEE.

### BOYD FRAZER WAS REGULARLY DISCHARGED

Parent and Friend of Boyd K. Frazer Investigate Conditions at the Moscow, Idaho, School.

Owing to the circumstances connected with the illness and death of the late Boyd Frazer to those near and dear to him, it appeared that the young man had not received due care at the Moscow School and that he had been turned out while in a very sick condition. On the advice of friends, the father, R. S. Frazer, accompanied by A. C. Alexander, made a trip to Moscow last week to investigate the conditions there.

On their arrival at Moscow they were met by Dr. Lindley, president of the University, and Capt. Felkner, commandant, who explained all the steps required of the young men entering the school and who insisted that a trip of investigation be made of the entire school which was done, and conditions found exactly as those gentlemen had explained.

In the matter of Boyd Frazer it was shown that the young man was discharged from the service on October 24th, for some minor physical disability, but as the necessary blanks were not at hand he could not be released at that time but had to remain over until the morning of the 25th, and after receiving his discharge on that date was too late to make his train for Jerome, necessitating his staying over until the morning of the 26th. On the morning of the 25th, the young man reported to the commandant for final discharge, but said nothing as to his feeling ill, and as his illness was not detected he was released. Had the young man reported ill, it would have been impossible for him to have left the school as the requirements there would have put him in the hospital for treatment. In not reporting his illness, it can readily be seen that the young man was homesick and, not feeling well, was determined to return to his parent.

Too much credit can not be given Dr. Lindley and Capt. Felkner for the manner in which they have handled the problems put to them in the recent epidemic there. And when one stops to think that out of 800 students only four deaths occurred, great care must have been taken; and with 800 students reporting where facilities had been made for only about 400, the work was doubly hard.

The good people of Moscow were quick to go to the assistance of the school officials, opening their homes churches and private hospitals to the sick soldier boys and even furnishing blankets as the allotment from the government did not arrive in time.

Every courtesy was shown to the Jerome visitors by the officers, faculty and civilians of Moscow, who, on learning of the errand, were more than anxious to assist in the investigation.

### HOLD YOUR LIBERTY BONDS.

There is a notion very prevalent in the United States that when the American soldiers return home they are going to feel very kindly toward the subscribers to the Liberty Loans. Liberty Bonds are incontrovertible evidence that the purchaser has supported his government, has supported our soldiers abroad in this war. Keep that evidence in your possession until the boys come home.

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Auto Robes at Jas. Summers.

### VICTORY AND PEACE.

On last Monday morning the glad tidings were flashed over our country that the armistice had been signed that morning and thus victory and peace are ours.

After four years of struggling, the rights of mankind are served. The greatest day in the history of nations has dawned. The German military classes—arrogant beyond ex-

pression—are in defeat.

On Monday morning President Wilson issued the following proclamation:

"My fellow countrymen: The armistice was signed this morning. Everything for which America fought has been accomplished.

"It will now be our fortunate duty to assist by example, by sober friendly counsel and by material aid in the establishment of just democracy throughout the world.

"WOODROW WILSON." The clauses in the armistice, as it was handed to the German delegation by Generalissimo Foch for the appendix of their signatures were of such a nature as to leave no loop hole and the terms that the Germans accepted are so stringent that it is impossible for the huns to renew the conflict if they so desired and as a military nation Germany is so weakened that no trouble is to be feared of crowned heads ever trying to conquer the world or any part of it. The Germans are more than defeated; theirs is a lesson that will have its weight upon any nation of her breed that will try to overpower free peoples for their own selfish interests.

### J. F. SORRELS PASSES AWAY.

On last Friday night, in the temporary hospital established in the Eagles Hall, occurred the death of J. F. Sorrels from pneumonia follow-

ing an attack of influenza. The unfortunate gentleman was sick but a few days and although all possible was done for his recovery, it was not so to be and he answered the call of the grim reaper.

Mr. Sorrels was among the early settlers in Jerome, coming here with his family at an early date to establish his home, and was quite well known over the tract.

The deceased leaves a wife and three sons, the youngest being only 18 months old, who will mourn the loss of an affectionate father and husband.

The funeral was held Saturday with interment at Jerome cemetery.

A number of our exchanges have been speculating on what would happen if the government took over the newspapers. Well, the first thing the subscription price would be raised about 50 per cent and the sheriff would be kept busy chasing delinquents. The next step would be to raise the wages 25 per cent and editors who hadn't had a cent in six months they could call their own, would be placed on a salary. The merchants who fall to get their ad copy in until press day would be hauled up before the council of defense and our linotype man who hired out for two weeks and quit his job in a week would be sent to Leavenworth for about ten years as a deserter. It looks like a good proposition and we are for it.

## Official Vote of Lincoln County by Precincts

The vote of Lincoln County by precincts as canvassed by the Board of County Commissioners on last Monday shows the following results: Very little difference appears in the official vote from that given to the readers of the Times in last week's issue. The official count shows the same officers elected as reported last week, there being a slight difference in some majorities in the vote as canvassed by the Board.

CANDIDATES	North Shoshone	Shoshone	Richfield	Dietrich	Kinnama	Grandview	Jerome	South Jerome	Canyon Side	Falls City	Totals	Majorities
U. S. Senator— Term ending March 4th, 1925. Wm E Borah.....	58	331	233	160	23	57	157	163	44	37	1262	622
Frank L Moore, Dem.....	9	148	43	50	0	45	139	143	49	14	840	
U. S. Senator— Term ending March 4th, 1921. Frank R Gooding.....	31	294	115	97	10	30	130	134	8	19	862	
John F Nugent, Dem.....	45	201	164	116	11	77	177	184	88	32	1095	227
Representative in Congress— C R Jepperson, Dem.....	39	114	113	89	4	48	101	118	70	20	716	
Addison T Smith.....	28	363	153	117	17	44	200	198	27	32	1189	473
Justice of Supreme Court— Alfred Budge.....	49	341	199	141	18	159	179	207	62	41	1396	
Governor— D W Davis.....	35	363	134	111	13	47	171	163	17	23	1077	206
H F Samuels, Dem.....	39	123	141	103	9	71	127	150	80	28	871	
Lieutenant Governor— C C Moore.....	30	337	136	109	15	47	175	159	16	24	1048	220
Oscar G Zuck, Dem.....	39	122	126	99	7	57	121	153	76	78	828	
Secretary of State— W A Pffe, Dem.....	44	139	133	104	6	63	122	150	74	29	864	
Robert O Jones.....	22	309	133	103	13	38	168	158	18	23	985	121
State Auditor— Edward G Gallot.....	22	316	123	98	11	43	169	170	10	19	981	103
W P Rice, Dem.....	43	133	138	109	10	65	120	142	85	33	878	
State Treasurer— John W Eggleston.....	48	321	183	143	17	57	164	175	49	35	1192	507
Ernest L Parker, Dem.....	20	143	87	62	3	46	132	134	44	16	686	
Attorney General— Roy L Black.....	26	325	130	104	12	39	173	163	16	26	1014	171
B A Cummings, Dem.....	41	127	136	101	8	62	120	145	77	26	843	
Superintendent of Schools— Ethel Redfield, Republican.....	64	395	227	182	20	85	254	267	70	42	1606	
Inspector of Mines— Robert N Bell.....	29	319	134	107	12	45	172	148	18	26	1020	206
William J J Smith, Dem.....	40	139	119	95	8	54	115	148	71	25	814	
State Senator— Henry M Hall, Dem.....	49	184	114	105	6	56	159	176	52	24	925	
W A Heiss.....	19	283	138	98	12	50	150	148	39	19	956	31
Representative— Sam M Hills, Dem.....	27	134	114	90	4	62	165	183	61	29	869	
A I McMahon.....	43	345	137	113	14	47	135	126	23	21	1004	135
District Judges— W. A. Babcock.....	32	243	148	145	14	34	164	181	35	33	1029	
Henry F. Ensign.....	15	279	106	48	14	25	143	173	14	10	827	
W. T. Stafford.....	23	149	63	46	5	26	83	67	11	7	480	
Rex V. Wilcox.....	33	89	86	100	1	41	94	106	68	37	684	
County Commissioner— Anders Anderson, 1st Dist.....	36	308	134	143	12	48	190	186	44	39	1140	485
T I Roberson, Dem, 1st Dist.....	26	137	96	51	6	48	107	132	42	11	655	
John W McFall, 2d Dist.....	23	297	101	86	12	40	165	135	21	24	904	13
Robt J McMahon, Dem, 2d Dist.....	48	187	130	112	6	55	119	153	57	24	891	
W T Patterson, Dem, 3d Dist.....	41	181	118	109	8	62	137	154	61	15	886	43
F W Zimmerman, 3d Dist.....	23	248	119	99	10	31	139	135	14	26	843	
Clerk of Court— J W Lundin.....	39	366	169	148	18	58	170	183	33	41	1226	557
A D Williamson, Dem.....	29	112	74	54	4	43	124	127	53	8	628	
Sheriff— DeWitt Queureau, Dem.....	33	192	73	90	0	55	178	176	69	21	886	
Clarence Wheeler.....	37	298	179	118	22	48	127	143	20	32	1024	138
Treasurer— Stella Cook, Dem.....	62	253	97	120	11	80	186	155	76	33	1103	277
T B Brush.....	13	238	171	88	11	26	118	129	13	19	826	
Probate Judge— James L Fuller.....	38	399	151	106	16	26	160	171	30	36	1073	305
F L Tillotson, Dem.....	32	142	89	93	2	80	130	133	53	14	768	
Co. Supt. of Schools— Leah M. Burnside, Republican.....	49	404	180	155	15	66	213	223	55	36	1396	
Assessor— Bert Bowler, Dem.....	58	338	160	135	14	50	117	164	55	29	1120	398
Barnett Stillwell.....	15	128	86	67	6	50	179	142	25	24	722	
Coroner— D A L'Hersison, Dem.....	30	150	98	84	4	45	103	105	47	21	697	
John F Schmershall.....	26	278	118	93	16	51	185	200	37	32	1036	339
Surveyor— Lyn Crandall, Dem.....	38	123	99	93	5	60	161	190	57	18	844	
Joe Vernon.....	26	332	131	94	16	29	112	103				