

THE REAL STORY OF THE LIBERTY MOTOR

It is now disclosed that the famous Liberty Motor, in its essentials, was developed in this country months before the war by the Packard Motor Car Company.

Uncle Sam made the Liberty Motor under patent license from that company and all rights return to auto concern with peace. The Liberty Motor, one of the best in the world, and backed by quantity production possible in no other country, did much to discourage the Germans. Commonly believed that two inventors locked in Washington hotel apartment, early in our war period, designed this motor in five days. Their work consisted of revisions and refinements on motor already developed by Packard Co. at cost of \$400,000.

By a technical oversight, and a possible profit of \$55.14, the actual creator of the Liberty Motor, Lieut. Colonel Jesse G. Vincent, though acquitted of any intent to defraud the government, became liable to prosecution. This technical violation occurred while the Liberty Motor was being worked out. Mr. Vincent gave up \$25,000 a year for a Major's salary.

HOLD YOUR LIBERTY BONDS.

Hold your Liberty Bonds and War Savings Certificates. Hold them first, because they are the best investment in the world backed by every resource in the United States is the appeal of Secretary of the Treasury William G. McAdoo, as sent to Twelfth Federal Reserve District Liberty Loan headquarters.

Following is the secretary's statement:

"Hold your Liberty Bonds and War Savings Certificates. Hold them first, because they are the best investment in the world backed by every resource in the United States.

"Hold them because you have made sacrifices to buy them. Why pass on to someone else the contract you have entered into with your government?"

"Hold them because, even though the war may be over, it has not yet been paid for. The treasury department must soon issue more bonds. Every sale now made by you makes future government issues more difficult and more expensive. This expense can be borne only by the people of the United States; therefore, why add to the already large burden?"

"Hold them because the time may come when such an investment will prove to be a true friend in time of need, a guarantee against the fear of debt and insurance against real hardships."

"Hold them because the need for saving is not over. Government expenses are today larger than at any time during the war. Our boys in France and Germany must be paid and fed and clothed, and, when their work is over transported home. THEY HAVE NOT QUIT. WHY SHOULD YOU?"

"Hold your Liberty Bonds instead of exchanging them for some other so-called 'security' because you know the security of your United States bond and cannot often know the worth of what is offered in exchange. The 'get rich quick' crook is ready to steal your bonds from you at the first opportunity."

"Hold them because of the interest they pay. Hold them because it is good business to do so. What good will the idle pleasure of needless luxury bought today with the proceeds of your bonds be to you a year from now? Your bond works for you, drawing interest day and night, week days and Sundays."

"HOLD YOUR BONDS. DON'T BE A QUITTER; BE A POTRIOT!"

THE FARM.

Measure Advocated by the Secretary of Agriculture.

In a recent interview between David P. Houston, secretary of agriculture, and the editors of a number of agricultural journals, Mr. Houston expressed in substance the following views with reference to matters of interest in connection with the farming industries of the country.

Reconstruction plans should include resumption of the building of highways under the Federal Aid Road Act; creation of a system of personal credit unions for farmers; systematic supervision of land settlement; provisions for safe-guarding the rights of tenants and encouraging farm ownership; continuation of government supervision of stock and related industries; and extension of benefits of modern medicine and sanitation to rural districts.

During this interview, Mr. Houston expressed the view that agriculture was probably the best prepared industry in the nation when the war came and that it would be the first to readjust itself to after-war conditions, although he is inclined to feel that neither the farm nor the farmer can ever get back to the precise condition that existed before the war.

Secretary Houston also stated that in his opinion one of the vitally important measures of the reconstruction period is public highway improvement and he suggested that, for that reason, such work should be resumed as soon as possible. It appears that under the act above mentioned Federal and State funds which although appropriated for the building of roads have not been expended because of war conditions, will amount during the present year to approximately \$75,000,000 and it is the Secretary's view that roadbuilding constitutes a worthy project on which to employ a large portion of the surplus labor supply likely to result from the shutting down of war industries and the demobilization of the army.

With reference to credit unions the Secretary called attention to the fact that, although farmers with proper security can readily obtain loans from the Farm Loan Banks, some convenient means should be provided for the furnishing of financial assistance to farmers who are not in a position to furnish real-estate security for such loans. In this connection he suggests that personal credit unions, established preferably by the State Governments would satisfactorily answer the purpose.

Regarding the matter of land for returning soldiers who wish to take up farming, the Secretary stated that he considers it important that the Federal and State governments shall furnish reliable information and agricultural guidance to such persons and promote well considered settlement plans.

With reference to the matter of farm ownership, Mr. Houston said that he believes the process of acquiring ownership of farms should be encouraged, and that tenancy should be regarded not merely as a temporary matter but as a step toward ownership.

The Secretary's suggestion with reference to the extension of the benefits of sanitation and modern medicine to rural districts is particularly timely and, in our opinion, cannot be too strongly advocated and promoted. The widespread need of such action has been clearly demonstrated by the surveys and other work incident to the sanitation measures taken for the protection of the health of our soldiers in the many training camps, established throughout the country during the war. For many years the Federal Government and the governments of the different states and municipalities of the country have devoted much attention and expended large sums of money for the protection of the health of the people of our cities. Certainly those who live in the rural sections of the country are equally entitled to such protection and moreover, since the war has emphasized as never before the tremendously important part which the food products of the farm play in the matter of the welfare of the world, it is of universal interest and importance that everything possible be done to provide for the health, prosperity and general well-being of the food producers of the country.

FARMERS' ACCOUNT BOOK.

Many a farmer had difficulties with his income tax return. Many others have frequently found it desirable to know the actual results of the year's business. Many have felt the need for a system of accounts that would give results with the minimum amount of labor. In other words the demand has been for a book with the frills removed. A book of that sort has just been published by the Extension Division of the University of Idaho at Boise. Copies may be secured from the County Agents who will also assist such farmers as desire help. Persons residing in counties having no county agricultural agent can write directly to Boise for their books. The books were published at a cost of 25 cents each and are furnished at that price.

STOVES

Our stock of stoves is about all gone. We have only 8 left. Wilson heaters—absolutely the best. See them; ask about them. They have given satisfaction for the last 30 years. Reduced prices. Frasers-Pence Co.

COMMUNITY STORE IDEA BROUGHT TO U. S.



What is believed to be the first community store in the United States of the type which is common in England, has been established in Washington, D. C. It is owned by the two or three hundred families which patronize it. Goods are sold at as near cost as possible and the profits are paid to each member of the organization in proportion to the amount of goods he has purchased. The picture shows the interior of the store. Edward Evans, a native of England and manager of the store, is in the center. He was a Congregational minister in Washington for four years before establishing the community store.

HIGH SCHOOL NOTES

Besides the teachers of the Jerome school mentioned before, Mrs. V. V. Bowers wrote on the teachers' examination at Shoshone last week.

The annual conference of superintendents and principals will be held at Boise Friday and Saturday. Some of the topics to be considered are Americanization Program, Reconstruction of Public School Curriculum, Rural School Reconstruction and Educational Legislation.

The Jerome schools are scheduled to open on Monday after Christmas, December 30, provided the influenza remains under control. A nurse will be in attendance to look to the inspection of children each day. It is the day schools and the Sunday schools that have complied with the quarantine best but that is of no help since other public places are open and crowded.

On account of the shortage of teachers, the federal government has requested that teachers and school boards register their needs. No recommendations, however, will be made by the government, but teachers and school boards are to be brought in touch with each other. Some states are establishing regular teachers' agencies similar to labor bureaus, and making charges just enough to defray expenses.

It is most frequently the student who is late to bed and late to rise that is hard to get along with at school. This applies to teachers also. Besides, so they say, late hours are not conducive to good looks.

"Let better men, better farming, better living be the aim of rural education rather than passing an eighth grade examination or entering some other school. We must educate for leisure as well as for work, for living as for getting a living. The most dangerous moments are not those of work but those of leisure."—Teachers' Handbook.

The influenza epidemic has made conditions in regard to school work very serious indeed, but there is no call for exaggerations that have been made as to the number of cases and the severity. The alarmists are the best allies of the flu. They are usually those who take the least care of themselves and of the rights of others.

Many books belonging to and needed at school have been in the homes in the district, some perhaps for years. Students, patrons and teachers should see to it that all books are returned.

There seems to be a great furor about the evils of the primary law. Students of politics have long ago pointed out the weakness of such laws as the primary and the recall. Taking this or that "out of politics" will also eventually prove a delusion and a snare. The fact remains that there still are many questions of government to be studied out. Those who are so very certain just what ought to be done merely show they have not done much thinking. Present laws, after all, are only stepping stones to better laws.

The Jerome school has been cited as the only school in Idaho that has raised the wages of grade teachers in proportion to the increased cost of living. If, however, low wages were paid at the time of the wages taken as the basis the statement is misleading. There is a great difference between increase in percentages and the increase in wages.

TWO CROPS FROM SAME LAND

Two crops from the same land in one season have been harvested by Mr. Galmer, of Appleton community, in this county. Two acres of barley were sown May 1st. On July 14th the barley was harvested with a reported yield of 95 bushels per acre. July 16th oats were drilled in the barley stubble and on October 10th was cut for forage, yielding nine tons of good oats hay. This experiment will be repeated next year. Mr. Galmer believes he can grow a grain and forage crop each year.—Gooding Leader.

EMPLOYERS ASKED TO GIVE WORK TO SOLDIERS

Reports from the larger cities are to the effect that idle labor is already congesting caused by so many soldiers and others who have been engaged in war work returning to civil life. The following telegram sent from Washington to the State Council of Defence shows the condition the country is rapidly arriving at.

"Figures received by wire each week by United States Employment Service show decrease in demand for labor and corresponding increase in supply. Speed in cancellation of war contracts and demobilization of army increasing daily. Many industries hesitate to take on all commitments at this time. Building trades at standstill and probably will remain so until spring unless every state community, organization and individual co-operate to the fullest extent with said service. There is grave danger of large idle population after the first of the year. Purchasing power of country at present time very great and all possible means must be used to stimulate best government plans for improving employment for all returning soldiers and sailors and workers in war industries. Can only be carried through with realization of the situation by the entire country. All contractors for war material who expect to lay off workers should notify United States Employment service at once. All industries in need of help should obtain the same through the federal service."

SEVERELY WOUNDED BROTHER OF JEROME LADY RETURNS.

The following letter was received by Mrs. Frank Gransbury from her brother, who was severely wounded in action in France and has just recently returned to the States where he is now receiving attention in one of the military hospitals.

December 17, 1918.
Dear Sister—Just a few lines to let you know that I am back in the States. And take it from me, I am not the least bit sorry for it was Heaven in France.

I soon expect to go to a general hospital, so don't answer until you hear from me again. I may be laid up in the hospital for a couple of months yet, as my wound in the neck is causing me a lot of trouble. My wind pipe was cut and my swallowing tube also. They had to put a silver tube in my throat so I could breathe, and I could not talk for about ten days after I was operated upon. I can't bend my neck back and forth yet. One muscle on the side of my neck was shot away and until that is well I am almost useless. That is why my writing is so poor, so don't blame me if you wrote to me over in France and I did not answer. I must close now as my muscles are getting sore.

Your loving brother, Fred.

IDAHO INDUSTRIAL REVIEW.

Jerome billed out 272 carloads of freight for month of November.

Meridian Co-operative Creamery has paid out \$386,248 to farmers this year.

Nampa has expended \$225,000 on new homes in 1918.

Idaho school of mines offering 8 weeks miners short course starting Jan. 1st.

Boise valley farmers buy 43 registered Holsteins for \$9000.

Bonnars Ferry expects to pave in spring.

Utility commissions in most states are meeting utility companies half way in their efforts to restore their depleted properties and build up their credit to enlist capital.

Weiser—Over 100 per cent increase in cattle fattened in district this year.

Lewiston—Normal school building to be rebuilt at cost of over \$85,000.

Boise poultry show begins Jan. 6.

Sale of bonds by state makes available practically \$1,000,000 for roads.

General Smuts of the British army says as the allies organized the world for victory so they must organize the world against famine. The United States is called upon to lead the fight against hunger. The 100 best sugar factories west of the Mississippi will double their production if they can get beets raised by the farmers.

Gooding may own water works system.

Driggs—6,000,000 tons coal in sight in Teton Basin.

State University to offer ten weeks creamery course beginning Dec. 30.

One of the business reforms for Idaho legislators will be the creation of a county purchasing board to induce business in county schools.

Boise—14 acres near here planted to clover seed returns \$4271.79.

Priest River—With heavy snowfall timber operators begin activity here.

Boise—Snake River to be bridged in Canyon county at cost of \$10,285. Moscow telephone rates will not be raised now.

Salmon—Work on state highway in Lemhi county progressing rapidly.

Hailey—Project on Wood River Valley Irrigation District nearly completed.

Shoshone—Lincoln county hay growers organize to get market for crop.

Idaho enacted such a satisfactory workingmen's compensation law that other states have copied it. But state politicians want it changed to employ an army of inspectors, adjusters, agents and medical examiners.

Boise—Sale of state highway bonds gives commission nearly one million dollars for good roads purposes during coming year.

Idaho potato crop to be record breaker this year.

Caldwell planning crushed rock roads; first mile to cost \$8000.

Acequia—Farmers build potato cellar here at cost of \$3404.

Nampa—Work on \$50,000 Mercy hospital to start soon.

WHEAT GRADING.

The proper methods of grading wheat will be carried to Lincoln county farmers during the week of December 16. One day meetings will be held in a number of communities and samples of local wheat will be graded according to state and federal rules. Every step will be explained to help the individual farmer understand exactly how it should be done. The meetings will be conducted by R. J. Leth, field agronomist of the University of Idaho Extension Division. The meetings in Lincoln county are the beginning of a series of such meetings to be held in nearly every county in the state. Mr. Leth states that he has requests for nearly seventy such meetings but has been obliged to reduce that number to slightly below fifty.

STOCKMEN'S MEETING HAS BEEN POSTPONED

The Executive Committee of the Idaho Cattle & Horse Growers' Association have indefinitely postponed the date of holding the annual convention of this organization, which was to have been held the middle of January in Boise.

This action was taken on account of the quarantine throughout the state on Spanish influenza.

The convention will be held at Boise, Idaho, as soon as conditions will warrant. Announcement of the dates will be made in all of the papers and the members will be notified personally by mail.

Advertise in our columns. It pays to use them.

MAKING FARMERS OF OUR SOLDIERS.

Much has been said, both in congress and out, about a "back to the land" movement for our returning soldiers, and the plan might be worked out easily enough—provided of course our soldier boys favor the idea—were it not for the fact that the country has no land of any real value to offer them. It is all very well to talk in a general way about the fifteen million acres of desert lands which the department of interior claims can be irrigated of the seventy million acres of swamp and overflowed lands which that department claims can be drained and made profitable. There may also be, as stated by the secretary of the interior, millions of acres of cut-over land which can be cleared of stumps, brush, etc., and made suitable for agriculture, but these projects are all matters for the dim and distant future, whereas the disbandment of our army and the making of suitable provisions for the employment of our returning soldiers is one which must be dealt with immediately and consequently, while the country may be justified in incurring the tremendous expense necessary to make our two hundred millions acres or more of desert, swamp and cut-over lands suitable for agriculture, the suggestion of utilizing any of this area (which at present is and for years to come will necessarily be utterly uninhabitable and useless) for the purpose of enticing the men who make up our present huge armies back to the land, seems to be hardly worthy of a second thought.

FOURTH LOAN TOTALS.

The official total of subscriptions in the Twelfth Federal Reserve District for the Fourth Liberty Loan was \$462,250,000 or \$3,250,000 more than announced unofficially a few days ago. Allocations to this district from railroad subscriptions provided the increase.

Alaska ranks first among the major divisions of this district with 232 per cent which is believed to be a record for the fourth loan in the United States.

Following are the official records of the ten major divisions of this district:

States and Territories	Quota	Total Subscriptions
Alaska	\$ 1,369,400	\$ 3,180,950
Arizona	6,231,200	9,526,350
Wash. . .	58,215,800	70,189,650
Nevada . .	5,033,850	5,996,150
Idaho . . .	14,549,400	16,890,150
Oregon . .	33,708,100	38,362,550
No. Cal. . .	185,489,050	204,030,150
So. Cal. . .	72,067,350	87,114,800
Utah . . .	18,570,800	19,878,500
Hawaii . .	6,765,050	7,080,650

GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES.

Carter Glass, the new secretary of the treasury, in a telegram to Gov. James K. Lynch of the 12th Federal Reserve District announces that expenditures of the government during the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1918, and including December 16, 1918, exceeded nine billion six hundred million dollars and that expenditures in the month of November were nearly \$2,000,000,000. In the current month of December up to and including December 16, expenditures exceeded \$1,000,000,000. It is estimated that the total expenditures of the fiscal year will be \$18,000,000,000.

Secretary Glass favors short maturities for the fifth Liberty Loan and announces that the Treasury Department will continue the sale of War Savings Stamps and Certificates in a most energetic manner.

LIFTS FOOD RESTRICTIONS.

Regulations on Bread, Meat, Sugar, Butter and Cheese Rescinded.

Regulations restricting the use of bread, meat, sugar, butter and cheese in public eating places which have been in effect since last October 21 were ordered rescinded Sunday by the food administration, effective Monday.

This order, it was explained, is a further step in the replacement of specific food regulations by a general appeal for increased conservation of all foods to the end that the United States may meet its pledge to relieve the distressed civilian populations in Europe.

In announcing the withdrawal of the regulations, the food administration notified public eating places to be ready to assist in putting into effect any specific measures which may hereafter become necessary through development in world relief.