

MONTPELIER EXAMINER.

VOL. XXIV.

MONTPELIER, IDAHO, FRIDAY, DEC. 6, 1918

NUMBER 37

DEFEAT DUE TO WILSON, SAYS DEMOCRAT EDITOR

A Texas Editor and State Senator Places Blame Upon President—Repudiation Was on Political and Not War Leadership.

The following article was written by J. C. McNeal, editor and owner of the Dallas, Texas, Democrat, who has been a life-long democrat and is at present state senator from the Dallas district:

In the general election held throughout the country, on Nov. 5, an outstanding political reverse was administered to the national democratic administration. I say political reverse in order to distinguish between the party policy and the war policy of President Wilson. The party policy of President Wilson has been emphatically repudiated. The war policy has not been repudiated. Democrats defeated their own party on Tuesday, Nov. 5, as a protest against belittlement of recognized party leaders and the party organization generally as a force worthy of preferential consideration. There has been too much "Me;" too much "Son-in-law;" too much "Col. Ed House;" to please to the party rank and file. Old leaders of the party, both in the north and in the south, have been ignored and a small group of comparative newcomers, who have never done anything for the party, have been close to the throne. It has been evident for the past six months that the democratic party was doomed to defeat in the congressional elections of 1918, and that the outlook for success in the presidential election of 1920 was only a mere shadow.

Wilson Would Have Lost.
Had President Wilson been a candidate for re-election on November 5, it is my candid judgment that he would have been defeated most impressively—purely on his party policy. No man in American politics can be bigger or better than his party. This is true of the republican as well as of the democratic party. President Wilson has posed as being superior to both the leadership and the rank and file of his party. He has chilled the leaders and lost popularity with the mass of democrats, because of numerous cases of political ingratitude.

This democratic defeat on November 5 in no wise condemns the war policy of the party in power. President Wilson has conducted the war—since the United States entered it—approximately as any other loyal American would have done. "Win the war" has been an American motto and an American determination

ever since the declaration of hostile relations with Germany on April 5, 1917. It was President Wilson's party war on democrats that he disliked and his unwise appeals to the people in the closing weeks of the campaign, that sealed, for a certainty, party defeat at the polls. The Dallas Democrat realized the situation, from long political observation of its editor, warned its readers, in last week's issue, of impending party disaster. President Wilson's party policy has cost his administration the loss of control of both houses of the national congress. It has sealed the fate of the party, adversely, in the presidential election two years hence. Nothing short of a political miracle can bring the party victory at that time. Too much "Me;" too much "My Son-in-law;" too much "Col. Ed House" has been a sad and expensive lesson for the democracy.

Ford Deserved Defeat.
Henry Ford has been defeated for United States senator in Michigan. He deserved to be defeated. He never was a democrat, but at the dictation of the president, he was made the party candidate. He insulted and offended all self-respecting men of politics by going into the Michigan state convention that was to ratify his primary nomination, and denouncing (practically) the democratic party, declaring he was not a democrat and never would be a democrat. "Holler than thou" was also his attitude toward his own party, the republican, whose primary nomination he had also sought. He was rejected by the republicans and then declared himself himself an independent. A fine man to accept a democratic nomination and then proclaim himself as being better than all the elements in both the democratic and the republican parties. "He went up like a rocket and came down like a stick."

Two bright figures emerged from the wreck: Ex-governor Walsh won a democratic United States senatorship from Massachusetts, and President Smith of the New York City Board of Aldermen, led his party to victory as its candidate for governor. The democrats of the country would do well to watch Walsh and Smith for the next two years: There may be hope in them.

FRANCE IS SHORT ON WATER, SO WRITES WILLIE ANSELL.

Writing under date of Nov. 14, three days after the signing of the armistice, Willie Ansell sends the following to his mother, Mrs. Hannah Ansell of this city:

Hello, Mother Dear—Well, the war is over, as you know, and we are all anxious to get home again. We have already held some heated discussions as to who ought to be the first man home. I may be among the first to get home, and then again I may be over here for a year or more yet. I suppose the people home celebrated as they never did before. The French people are nearly crazy. I believe that I am safe in saying that all of France was drunk, and no wonder. The people in the states will never be able to realize the suffering the French have endured the past four years.

I am still at Tours and everything is fine and dandy. We are even having fine weather. This is sure some town—it is a young Paris. Roy Robinson and myself took in a few of the sights last night, but did not get to see everything. I am still working at the postoffice and am going to get a run from here to a place called Bourdeaux, which, by the way, is a sea port town and is where I was at while in the hospital. Roy and I took in two very good football games and we are going to a show tonight, so you can judge for yourself what kind of a life I am leading over here. Roy thinks this life is awful hard, but believe me, he has got things very soft and would have found out so had he come to the front.

This place and I have fell in love with each other. Roy thinks it is about as bad as any place could be, but then he has not been any other place, so does not know. We have a very nice place to sleep in, and our beds are grand—they are the best I

MISS HILLIER HOME FROM EXTENDED STAY IN CANADA

Miss Nettie Hillier returned last Sunday from Canada, where she had been for the past five months, and has taken her old position as head nurse in the Montpelier hospital. When Miss Hillier left here last July she intended visiting with relatives for a short time at Magrath and other points in Canada and then enter as a nurse in the navy. She filled out the application, but some additional information was required, which necessitated the papers being sent back to her and from Canada back to Montpelier and then to her again. Owing to some delay in the transmission of the papers, by the time they reached her the influenza had made its appearance in Canada and she was called upon to render services there. In the meantime the war ended, and when she learned that her brother, John, was down with the "flu" here she left for home. She says the flu has been very mild here as compared to what it was in Magrath, Lethbridge and the other towns in that section of Canada.

have had since coming to France, and I nearly forgot, we have had two shower baths. A bath in France is a very hard thing to find—the French people seem to have very little use for water. There are two Y. M. C. A.'s here, also the K. C., which have a very nice place, and there is also a soldiers' and sailors' club here, so you see we have lots of places to spend our evenings. Roy and I are going to have our pictures taken Sunday, that is, if we can find a camera that will stand the strain.



HEART TROUBLE AND DROPSY CAUSES DEATH OF W. O. ADAMS

William O. Adams died at his home in this city yesterday morning at 4 o'clock. Death was caused from heart trouble and dropsy, with which he had been a sufferer for several years, having been confined to his home for the past three months or more.

Mr. Adams was born at Louisville, Ky., 68 years ago. He came west about 40 years ago and had been a resident of Montpelier for the past 25 years or more.

He is survived by his wife, two sons and two daughters. His funeral services will be held this afternoon at 2 o'clock.

ROY AUSTIN NOT KILLED BUT IS IN HOSPITAL

From Wednesday's Deseret News we learn that late advices received by Bishop E. N. Austin indicate that his son, Roy I., was not killed in action on Oct. 12, as stated in last week's Examiner. Mr. Austin received a letter from his son last Monday, which was written Nov. 11, in which he says:

"I am still in Base Hospital No. 81, ward 7, and by the looks of things, will be here for some little time. However, I feel better than when I first came here but do not seem to be able to sleep. Both my legs bother me, but I hope they will improve before long. You can write me here as I shall be looking for a letter from you. When I get strong enough to travel, maybe I will be sent home. Should your letter reach here after my departure for the states it will follow."

EPIDEMIC'S TOLL 350,000 DEATHS.

Washington, Dec. 4.—Between 300,000 and 350,000 deaths from influenza and pneumonia have occurred among the civilian population of the United States since September 15, according to estimates today of the public health service. These calculations were based on reports from cities and states keeping accurate records and public health officials believe they are conservative.

The epidemic still persists, but deaths are much less numerous, according to reports reaching here. Insurance companies have been hard hit by the epidemic, government reports indicate, although there are no figures available here to show total losses sustained by the companies. The government incurred liabilities of more than \$170,000,000 in connection with life insurance carried by soldiers in army camps, not including those in Europe. About 20,000 deaths occurred in the camps in the United States.

HUSBAND AND WIFE SUCCEUM TO INFLUENZA

Mr. and Mrs. Jesse W. Minson, former residents of Paris, died from influenza at their home in Magna, Utah, on Nov. 28. Mrs. Minson died at one a. m. and her husband followed her one hour later. Mr. Minson was born at Paris 28 years ago. He was the son of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Minson of this county. For some time prior to his death he had been employed as foreman of the mills at Magna.

Mrs. Minson was the daughter of L. H. Long of this city. She was 25 years of age. Two children survive them—a daughter three years of age and a son of sixteen months.

The bodies arrived here last Tuesday morning and were taken to Paris for burial.

IMPORTANT EDUCATIONAL BILL NOW BEFORE CONGRESS

On October 10, 1918, Senator Hoke Smith of Georgia, introduced into the United States senate the most comprehensive and important educational measure that has ever been put before congress. The bill provides for an annual appropriation of \$100,000,000, provided that sums in equal amount be appropriated by the several states, for the purpose of aiding the states to carry on more successfully certain types of education which most vitally concern our national welfare. The main provisions of the bill are as follows:

1. For the removal of illiteracy, \$7,500,000.
2. For the Americanization of foreigners, \$7,500,000 annually.
3. For the equalization of educational opportunities within the several states, particularly in rural and village schools, \$50,000,000 annually.
4. To cooperate with the states in the promotion of physical and health education and recreation, \$20,000,000 annually.
5. To extend and improve the facilities for the preparation of teachers for public schools, and particularly the rural schools, \$15,000,000 annually.
6. The creation of an Executive Department known as the Department of Education, with a secretary in the president's cabinet. This department is to administer the educational work of the government which is assigned to it.

The needs for such a law were brought to light by the draft law, as it developed that there were 700,000 illiterates in this country between the ages of 21 and 31 years.

The fact stunned us, but there was nothing new in it. The census of 1910 informed us that there were more than five and one-half million illiterates of ten years of age and over in this country. It showed us that one out of every thirteen persons of ten years of age and over was an illiterate. Every fourth illiterate is a native white of native white parentage. We have come to appreciate that illiterates do not make good soldiers. They are not good citizens unless it is the plan to have some citizens that can be imposed upon and exploited by others. It is evident that an illiterate may earn a living, but earning a living is, after all, only a means to an end. That end is the living of a worthy life in our day and generation. This can be done only by those who can independently get into contact with the facts, ideas, and ideals that the printed page conveys, thus laying the foundation for independent thinking.

The bill now before congress provides for \$7,500,000 annually, to be apportioned to the states in the proportion which their respective illiterate populations of ten years of age and over (not including foreign born illiterates) bear to the total illiterate population of the United States, not including outlying possessions, according to the last preceding census of the United States. There were 3,762,003 illiterates in the United States, in 1910, that are within the terms of the bill. The allotment by congress would therefore amount to \$1,994 for each illiterate ten years of age and over. This amount, to be available for the removal of illiteracy, would have to be equalled by a sum appropriated by the state.

Idaho had, in 1910, 744 such illiterates. The congressional allotment would be \$1,483.54 annually. This would have to be equalled by the state, and there would then be available \$2,967.08 each year, or almost \$4.00 for each illiterate.

The Examiner is only \$3 a year.

WAR COST FOR FIFTEEN MONTHS IS \$15,000,000,000

Report of Secretary McAdoo Gives Brief Insight to the Colossal Project of Financing Great War—Vast Sums Loaned to Allies.

Washington, Dec. 4.—The financial history of America's part in the war is set forth by Secretary McAdoo in his annual report drafted before his resignation, and made public today by the treasury. It is the history of how the American people paid billions in taxes, raised four great Liberty loans and created a tremendous pool of credit with which the treasury through its many war agencies paid the bills of the army and navy, the shipping board and other government departments, loaned billions to the allies and millions to war industries, helped support the families of soldiers and sailors and aided farmers over periods of financial stringency.

"The payment into the treasury of vast sums in war taxes and from bond sales," said Secretary McAdoo, "and the transformation of our varied and complex economic life to the supreme task of winning the war have been accomplished without shock or financial disturbance. The credit and business structure of the nation remains sound and strong. The result of the four Liberty loans are a tribute to the patriotism of the American people and to the economic strength of the nation."

The report constitutes Secretary McAdoo's final accounting of his stewardship before retiring as the nation's financial minister. Throughout the report, Mr. McAdoo refers repeatedly to the remarkable achievements of America's civilian population in providing the money and materials for war, and acting as the "eager second line of defense."

Great Cost of War.
For the fifteen months ending last June 30 Secretary McAdoo estimated that the actual cost of the war, with allowances for the governments ordinary expenses in ordinary times, amounted to \$13,222,000,000. Nearly half of this, or \$6,499,000,000, went into permanent investments, in the form of ships, shipyards, war vessels, army camps, buildings, and in loans to allies or to American war industries. Of the year's expenses 31.6 per cent came from taxation.

The civil establishment of the government during the year spent \$1,507,000,000 while the war department spent \$5,684,000,000 and the navy \$1,368,000,000. For support of the army alone the government paid out \$4,412,000,000. The naval expenditures included the construction of new vessels, machinery, armament, equipment and improvements at navy

yards. Total ordinary disbursements for the year amounted to \$4,966,000,000 and ordinary receipts, excluding money received from Liberty loans, amounted to \$4,174,000,000. Loans to allies during the year amounted to \$4,739,000,000 additional.

Forecast Indefinite.
Looking forward, Secretary McAdoo found great difficulty in forecasting expenditures for the current fiscal year which ends next June 30, on account of the sudden coming of peace. Estimates which he presented are based on calculations of each department in advance of revisions since the signing of the armistice and he does not consider them reliable. With this explanation Mr. McAdoo forecast expenditures for this year at \$20,687,000,000 for government purposes and \$4,375,000,000 for loans to allies and \$2,540,000,000 for redemption of outstanding certificates and other debts cancellation. Total estimated disbursements for the year were put at \$27,718,000,000.

Against this estimate which actual expenses at the rate of a little more than a billion and a half a month to date, indicate is too high, Mr. McAdoo calculated that the government will receive about \$6,000,000,000 before the end of the fiscal year next June 30, from income profits taxes, \$1,100,000,000 from other taxes, \$190,000,000 from customs and \$555,000,000 from miscellaneous sources, including \$70,000,000 from increased postage, making estimated receipts from ordinary sources \$6,845,000,000. In addition, he figured roughly on a little more than \$5,000,000,000 from further issues of Liberty bonds and \$1,200,000,000 from war savings. These figures added to receipts from Liberty Loan bonds already sold make \$14,168,000,000, the total of popular borrowings expected during the year. On this basis total estimated receipts would be \$21,022,000,000 less than tentative estimates of disbursements. Actual developments are expected to change these calculations greatly.

Public Debt.
The United States' public debt last June 30 was \$12,396,000,000, without taking into consideration the \$1,319,000,000 free balance in the treasury to partial offset the debt. The public debt has been increased since then by the fourth Liberty loan for nearly \$7,000,000,000 and by treasury certificates of indebtedness amounting to several hundred million dollars.

JOSEPH DENIO SUCCEUMS TO INFLUENZA AT BLACKFOOT

Joseph Denio, one of Bear Lake county's well known and highly esteemed citizens, died from the influenza at Blackfoot last Wednesday morning. Mr. Denio was born in Wisconsin in 1867. At the age of about 18 years he accepted the Mormon faith and soon afterwards he was called to serve as a missionary in his native state. In 1896 he came to Bear Lake county, and two years later he was called to serve on a mission in the central states and labored in Indiana.

Mr. Denio was a life-long republican. He twice sought the nomination for the office of probate judge and both times was defeated by only a few votes. He served several years as deputy sheriff. He engaged in farming during his early residence here but of late years he had been writing life insurance and traveling to his bedside last week.

He was a gifted orator and had "stamped" the county in several campaigns in behalf of the republican ticket. Not only on political issues could Joe entertain an audience, but on any occasion and on any subject that he was called upon to talk, he was always a most entertaining speaker. The last time he thrilled a Bear Lake audience was at the recent peace celebration in Paris. His address on that occasion was a masterly one.

About two weeks ago he left home

on a trip in the interest of the firm he was representing. He had a severe cold at the time, and upon arriving at Blackfoot he fell a victim of the influenza, which developed into pneumonia. Mrs. Denio was called to his bedside last week.

Besides his wife, he is survived by two daughters and four sons, one of whom is an officer at Camp Grant, Ill. His body arrived from Blackfoot this morning and was taken to St. Charles for burial.

BRING DOWN HUN PLANES BEFORE BREAKFAST

E. J. Hoge of the 155th aero squadron, in writing to his brother, W. B., of Paris, under date of Nov. 4, says:

The weather has been clear and cold the past few days and our squadrons have been doing the stunt to the Huns. Clear weather is what we, in the air service, like. Our pilots sure drop bombs when the weather permits, and they do pretty good, even if it is cloudy. The best flyers, at least they are getting the most Huns, are in our group. It's no joke, but a real fact, that they go out real often and get a few Hun planes before breakfast. Our activities are just as active today as they were before any peace proposals were made. The Hun's day is coming, and personally, I hope he gets a bit more beating before they call it off. I am looking forward to that great day of returning home, which appears to be in the not distant future. I am well and getting along fine. I wish that I could tell you something that would be interesting, but we were "jacked up" a few days ago about telling too much.