

**McADOO'S RETIREMENT WAS UNEXPECTED.**

Washington, Nov. 30.—The abdication of Mr. McAdoo is almost as startling as that of the Kaiser, and much less expected. Outside the president, Mr. McAdoo has been the most influential man in the American government. Friends and foes alike willingly admit that "McAdoo is a wonder." The president undoubtedly was right when he wrote in his letter accepting the resignation, that Mr. McAdoo was the greatest secretary of treasury in history. On the fact of the correspondence, and for the information of the public, Mr. McAdoo gave up his place in Washington in order to "recoup his personal fortunes." When a man has the strings to pull that will haul down a hundred thousand dollars a year as against a salary of ten thousand for looking after the biggest administrative job in Washington, it is not strange that in his grandfather days, coupled with the possession of a beautiful and wonderful young wife and a comparatively new baby, that the mind should turn to the problem of laying by nest eggs as against the days of "sans eyes, sans teeth," etc. Mr. McAdoo undoubtedly quit for the very reasons that he gave—and if it had not been for the "other reasons" it is likely that the original "reasons" might not have resulted in this sensational exit from political life.

A good deal of newspaper discussion and speculation has taken place since Mr. McAdoo resigned, and one paper that has called the turn on events time and again, declares that Mr. McAdoo has never been a public ownership man, and that his views have "brought him into continuous and acrimonious discussion with Mr. Wilson and some of his fellow-cabinet members on the subject of the future of the railroads." At least two other members of the cabinet are in the same frame of mind as that credited to Mr. McAdoo, and men within administration circles believe that in this attitude the insurgents are supported by Colonel House, whom the political gossips insist reached the parting of the ways with Mr. Burleson several months ago.

This last bit of information is almost equal in political importance to the McAdoo resignation, so far as it affects the issue of politics surrounding government ownership, for Colonel House "made Burleson," in the common expression of Washington.

**Congress Will Resume Its Functions.**

As straws show which way the wind blows, the Washington political gossip, which is unquestionably correct, shows that the democratic party is not going to surrender itself to the championship of the socialistic doctrines of Mr. Burleson and some other political leaders, without a big fight. Government operation of the railroads, wire lines, etc., has been justified as war measures, and they were accepted by congress without much protest. But congress is likely

to assume the responsibility of passing upon these issues as a matter of permanent policy, and if there is half the "pride in reconstruction" that is indicating itself on the surface, the legislative branch of the government will determine the fate of the railroads, wire lines, etc., in its own way, irrespective of the cabinet, or perhaps even the president, if the latter chooses to take a hand. Congress is pretty near the point of hoisting the red flag against the method of "cabinet legislation," that has been sent up to the Hill for Okeh.

The probability that Colonel House, Mr. McAdoo, and some of the cabinet members oppose government ownership, shows that the democratic party is not likely to become committed in its entirety to government ownership. On the other side of the political arena stands the republican organization, made up almost entirely of opponents of government ownership.

The great economic and industrial issues involved in government ownership do not lend themselves readily to partisan political juggling, and when men like Mr. McAdoo quit there are grounds to believe that the democratic party will not swallow the new doctrine, hook, sinker and bobber, without a pretty careful amount of investigation of the bait.

**Better Roads.**

In providing work for discharged soldiers and sailors and munition workers, road building offers a solution of many problems. The United States as a whole is behind most foreign countries in the matter of good highways. Poor roads are a reason for high prices of farm produce in many cases. They are a reason why more automobiles are not purchased and used. They are a reason for heavy upkeep cost of vehicles of all kinds. They are a cause for many accidents. They are a hindrance to suburban and country development; a cause of low prices of real estate in country sections; a reason, in short, for slower development of national industry and production than should be expected of a country as progressive as ours claims to be.

Colonel Robert H. Tyndall of the 150th field artillery, U.S. army, writing from France says: "There will be a couple of million real road war boosters when the war is over." He speaks in glowing terms of the splendid highways they found in France comparing them much to the detriment with the average highway found in the United States.

**Stomach Trouble.**

"Before I used Chamberlain's Tablets I doctored a great deal for stomach trouble and felt nervous and tired all the time. These tablets helped me from the first, and inside of a week's time I had improved in every way," writes Mrs. L. A. Drinkard, Jefferson City, Mo.

It is as hard for a woman to keep money as it is for her to keep a secret.

**RED CROSS RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS**

G. C. Gray, treasurer of Bear Lake Chapter-American Red Cross, submits the following report covering the period from Dec. 14, 1917, to Nov. 30, 1918:

Received from former treasurer	\$ 901.18
Received from all sources	6,180.78
<b>Total receipts</b>	<b>\$7,081.96</b>
<b>Disbursements.</b>	
Bear Lake County merchants supplies	\$2,172.51
Red Cross at Seattle	3,226.47
Factories, etc.	431.85
Canteen work	202.50
Quayle and Davis, purchasing committee	200.00
Freight and small items	142.61
Relief soldiers' wife	37.15
<b>Total disbursements</b>	<b>\$6,415.09</b>
<b>Balance on hand</b>	<b>\$ 668.87</b>

**U. S. MUST SUPPLY EUROPE WITH CATTLE AND HOGS**

Ogden, Nov. 30.—Belief that a lively demand for hogs, cattle and sheep—and particularly for hogs—will continue is expressed by livestock men and meat packers. That belief is substantiated by the reports from all parts of America and from Europe, the latter showing that there has been such a decrease in the number of domestic animals of all kinds that the farms, ranches and ranges of the United States must be depended upon for more than a year to supply this deficiency.

Farmers of Europe will be unable to build up their herds and flocks during the coming year to anywhere near normal conditions. Even with normal conditions, Europe was importing large quantities of meat from America. This makes it apparent that, as Europe will demand a greater meat supply, the year 1919-20 will not see the time that meats are not in great demand. Demand for meats means that there will be a splendid market for livestock.

With the end in view of assuring the greatest production of hogs, meat packers have agreed upon a plan for stabilizing of the price, this plan being approved by the United States Food Administration. The result is that the livestock men are assured continued high prices, while they are also assured lower cost of production, through the fact that, with food rules applying to grain entirely revoked, there will be more opportunity to feed and fatten hogs, cattle and sheep. Premature marketing of hogs bringing a flood of business that could not be handled by packing houses might endanger this plan of buying at a stabilized price, but it is the belief that the very fact of stability will assure the livestock raisers of the intermountain country that they ought to hold their stock until it is thoroughly fattened and thus gain the extra profit coming from the feeding of their hogs.

**HEART FAILURE CAUSES DEATH OF BISHOP FUNSTEN**

Boise, Dec. 2.—A sudden attack of heart failure caused the death of Rt. Rev. James Bowen Funsten, first Protestant Episcopal bishop of Idaho, shortly after midnight this morning at his home, 120 West Idaho street. He retired apparently in good health late in the evening but shortly afterward was found in bed stricken and beyond medical aid. He died before the family physician could arrive.

Mrs. Funsten is the only immediate member of the family at home. Their five children have been notified and no funeral arrangements will be made until they are heard from. Four sons, William, Robert, James and Stannard are in the service of their country and their daughter, Miss Elise is in Washington engaged in war work for the United States shipping board.

The death of Bishop Funsten came as a shock. It was so unexpected. He will be mourned by many. He was apparently in usual good health Sunday and conducted Thanksgiving service at St. Michael's cathedral Sunday and in the afternoon held the regular service for the staff and training school at St. Luke's hospital. Many people, especially members of the church saw and talked with him on that day.

Bishop Funsten was an unusually robust man, whose fine physique and carriage gave him the appearance of being in the very best of health, and death, therefore, was farthest from the minds of those who knew him.

**Rises in Church Rapidly.**  
Bishop Funsten was born in 1856 in Clark county, Virginia. He was 62 years of age. In 1875 Bishop Funsten graduated from the Virginia Military Institute. In 1878 he was awarded his LL. B. by that university. For a few years thereafter he practiced law and then entered the Virginia

Theological seminary from which he graduated in 1882. His advancement in the church was rapid. In 1882 he was a deacon and in 1883 he was made a priest of the Protestant Episcopal church. From 1882 to 1884 he held the pastorate of the Episcopal church at Bristol, Tenn. From 1884 to 1890 he was rector of Christ church, Richmond, Va., and from 1890 to 1892 he was general missionary in Virginia. From 1892 to 1899 he was rector of the Episcopal church at Portsmouth, Va. In 1898 he was elected first missionary bishop of Boise. Later he was named bishop in charge of Wyoming and in 1907 was elected the first bishop of Idaho, a position he held in the church until his sudden death.

**For Croup.**  
"Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is splendid for croup," writes Mrs. Edward Hassett, Frankfort, N. Y. "My children have been quickly relieved of attacks of this dreadful complaint by its use." This remedy contains no opium or other narcotic, and may be given to a child as confidently as to an adult.



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**CAPT. DE LAMAR DIES IN NEW YORK HOSPITAL**

New York.—Captain Joseph Raphael De Lamar, financier and mine owner, died Sunday in Roosevelt hospital of pneumonia which developed after an operation. He was 75 years old. Captain De Lamar was president of the Dome Mines company, vice president of the International Nickel company and a director in many other corporations.

The story of Captain De Lamar's life reads like a romance. He was born in Amsterdam, Holland, and while yet a mere boy boarded a Dutch vessel that plied to the West Indies and worked as a sailor until he was 23, when he became master of a ship.

He then came to America and settled at Vineyard Haven, Mass. When the gold fever struck Leadville, Colo., in 1878, De Lamar went west and bought several claims. The same year he took a course in chemistry and metallurgy in Chicago university. Moving to Idaho he purchased the De Lamar mines which he sold two years later to London interests for \$2,000,000. He was the sole owner of the Utah Mines and Smelting company.

In 1884 Captain De Lamar entered politics and was elected state senator of Idaho. He came to New York city in 1898 and was known in Wall street as "the man of mystery."

At his country home at Glencove, Captain De Lamar entertained visitors from all over the world who came to see his collection of plants and flowers.

He is survived by a daughter, who is a member of the Red Cross Motor corps.

During the courtship the man tells her he can't live without her, but after marriage he often discovers that he can't live with her.

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