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RED CROSS OPERATED WITH SMALL EXPENSE

The Greatest Relief Work the World Has Ever Known Carried on at Minimum Expense—Facts from Annual Report.

Washington, Dec. 15.—It cost the American Red Cross but two cents of each dollar of the millions appropriated to operate the Administrative Bureaus in the United States which took a vital part in the engagement of the greatest relief program the world has ever known. For each dollar contributed by the American people for War Relief Work more than one dollar and one cent is expended for that purpose, the extra cent being provided by interest on the funds. These are two of the striking statements in the annual financial report of the Red Cross covering the fiscal year ending June 30, 1918.

All the expenses of operating the National and Divisional Headquarters of the organization whose sheltering arm has embraced a large part of the earth in the last eighteen months come from a fund provided by membership dues, the War Fund not being drawn upon for any but relief expenditures. The total management expense of the organization for the fiscal year was \$2,164,865. Included in this total was the amount necessary to maintain the organization at National Headquarters in Washington, the Heart and Brain of the Red Cross, and the fourteen Divisional Headquarters, the arteries of the organization running through continental and territorial United States. These divisions have immediate supervision over some 3,864 chapters which in turn divide themselves into many thousand of branches. The above total expenditures for the Administrative Bureaus at Headquarters was divided as follows:

War Council Staff, which includes advisory committees and clerical forces reporting to the War Council, the latter body directing all Red Cross activities, \$58,537; General Manager's office, \$111,640; Department of Development, which directs the money raising and membership campaigns and the work of the chapter organizations \$197,812; Department of Accounts \$76,222; Office of Treasurer \$22,348; office of Secretary \$17,980; Bureau of Standards \$36,329; Department of Foreign Relief \$5,685; Bureau of Cables \$3,463; Bureau of Insurance \$940, Administrative Supplies \$40,816; Operation of Buildings and Grounds \$82,058; all the foregoing items refer to the National Headquarters organization. The expenditure for maintaining the fourteen Divisional Headquarters was \$1,303,316.

At the time the report was compiled there were 8,512 persons em-

ployed in various capacities at National, Divisional and the different Foreign Headquarters of the organization, close to 2,000 of this number being volunteer workers. More than 3,500 workers are employed overseas. Of the 6,234 paid workers more than 5,000 receive \$1,500 a year or less, a majority, in fact, getting between \$600 and \$1,000 a year. Many of the executives are volunteers who gave up high salaries in private life to work for the Red Cross, not as "dollar-a-year-men," but absolutely without salary recognition.

The unpaid workers on the roster are not to be compared with the more than 8,000,000 volunteer women workers who perform Red Cross labors in the workrooms of the organization. The fact that these patriotic women give their services free, turning out last year alone finished articles with a value of \$44,000,000, makes it possible for the Red Cross to keep its operating expenses at such a low level.

In commenting on the volunteer labor of these 8,000,000 women the report calls attention to the fact that the American Red Cross has been conducting one of the largest merchandising businesses in the world. During the year, its Supplies Bureau sold to chapters raw materials valued at \$16,500,000. Local purchases at various points of essential relief supplies aggregated \$20,000,000. These bureaus also purchased relief supplies valued at \$2,300,000 for use in the bureaus also purchased relief supplies valued at \$2,300,000 for use in the training camps of this country, and materials that cost \$12,500,000 for shipment to Red Cross Commissions Overseas. The Red Cross is a great business as well as relief organization and requires specialists in many lines.

The report states that the cost of operating the Relief Bureau was as follows: Department of Civilian Relief \$366,942; Department of Nursing \$197,180; Department of Military Relief \$162,004; Department of Personnel \$60,107; Bureaus of Communication and Prisoners Relief \$10,793; Bureau of Naval Affairs \$1,213.

During the year which ended June 30th the Red Cross appropriated \$107,712,348 to carry on its work abroad and at home. Of this amount \$59,788,872 went for relief in foreign countries, \$7,688,856 for work in the United States, \$4,945 for relief work in various countries on work specified by contributors \$28,286,000

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UNIVERSAL MEMBERSHIP IS MONTPELIER GOAL.

Fixing quotas has been such a familiar feature of previous campaigns, whether to sell Liberty Bonds or to raise welfare and relief funds, that the failure to assign a quota to Montpelier in the Red Cross Christmas Roll Call is arousing discussion. The reason given by the local Red Cross chapter is logical. The Red Cross now is so widely known and so strongly approved that the goal of the Christmas Roll Call is nothing short of "Universal Membership." In other words, the census figures will be Montpelier's quota, as they will be for the whole nation.

The week will see this apparently formidable task accomplished, because there will be an eager spirit of co-operation. More than 22,000,000 present members in the United States will answer "Here," and it is the hope of the Red Cross War Council that treble or quadruple that number will join and so permit a Christmas Eve table to Europe that the American people are solidly behind the Red Cross spirit.

The Red Cross Christmas Roll Call is not an effort to raise money, and no one in Montpelier will be asked for contributions. The annual membership dues amount to only one dollar.

Montpelier undoubtedly has as many dollars for the Red Cross as there are adults in its population.

PRIVATE FUNERAL SERVICES HELD FOR RUSSELL WHITMAN

The remains of Russell Whitman, who was killed at Des Moines, Iowa, last Thursday morning while attempting to board a moving train, arrived here Wednesday morning, and were conveyed to the home of his grandmother, Mrs. A. G. Hunter. Owing to the fact that his body was somewhat disfigured, the casket was not opened. The remains were accompanied by Sergeant Maxey of Salt Lake, who went on to that city Wednesday afternoon to visit a day with his family before returning to Camp Dodge.

Mr. Maxey said that it was not known just how Russell came to his death, as no one saw the accident. He had a leave of absence from Camp Dodge and had spent Wednesday evening with a young lady friend in Des Moines. Owing to the lateness of the hour at which the accident occurred, the supposition is that Russell attempted to board a moving inter-urban train, going to the camp, and was thrown beneath the cars. Military services were held for him at Camp Dodge Monday afternoon.

Private funeral services were held for him at the Hunter home yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock and short services were also conducted at the cemetery.

Always tell the truth—and you'll probably pose as the defendant in a suit for damages.



OLD SECOND IDAHO NOW SOMEWHERE IN GERMANY

Letters have been received the past week from a number of the Montpelier boys who are members of Battery B, 146th field artillery, and their relatives and friends were pleased to learn that all got through without a scratch. As near as we can recall, there are 13 Montpelier boys in this battery, which was Company B of the old Second Idaho regiment and all but two or three of this number saw service on the Mexican border during the summer of 1916.

When the regiment was again called into service in the spring of 1917, the companies were detailed for guard duty at various points in the northwest. In August of last year the regiment was assembled at Boise, and in October it was ordered to entrain for Camp Greene, N. C., for training preparatory to going to France. Upon arriving at Camp Greene the regiment was disbanded, Companies A, B, C and D were assigned to the 146th field artillery; Companies E, F, G and H to the 116th engineers and companies I, K, L and M to a machine gun battalion.

After a short stay at Camp Greene, the four companies of artillery were transferred to Camp Mills, Long Island, and from there to Camp Merritt, N. J., from which point they embarked for France on Dec. 24 of last year. Upon arrival in France on Jan. 10 of this year the battery was changed from light to heavy field artillery, and for six months was put through intensive training with the big guns. The battery was called into action on July 18, and from that date until 11 o'clock on the morning of Nov. 11, it was in action almost constantly.

Besides the 13 boys from Montpelier, there are three or four boys from other sections of this county in the battery and it is little short of a miracle that all of them should have escaped without even a scratch.

As the battery was one of the early units to reach France, it was supposed that it would be one of the first to be sent home. But such is not the case. The battery, along with the other units of the old Second Idaho, being organized by Gen. Pershing as being "seasoned troops," has been designated as part of the army of occupation, which will remain in Europe until the close of the peace negotiations, watching the Huns to see that they obey the terms of the armistice. The Idaho boys comprise that portion of the American army which is now stationed at Coblenz, Germany.

The length of their stay there is uncertain—it may be four months and it may be a year—the time depends entirely upon future conditions in Russia as well as in Germany.

ROY JONES SENDS HUN HELMET TO HIS FATHER

Last Monday morning Frank Jones received as a souvenir from the French battle fields a steel helmet, which once "adorned" the head of a German soldier. It was sent by his son, Roy, who is a member of the 146th field artillery. This piece of head gear weighs 3½ pounds and it can hardly be called a thing of beauty. The Hun who wore this "lid" evidently fell in battle as it appears to have blood stains on it. The helmet is on exhibition in the window at Mr. Jones' meat market and is viewed with interest by all who pass by.

It might be well to remember that fast men are usually slow to pay.

COUNTY OFFICERS-ELECT ASSUME DUTIES JAN. 13.

The county officers-elect will assume their duties on Monday, Jan. 13. Standley H. Rich will turn over the keys of the county's strong box, which he has carefully guarded during the past four years, to Miss Lulle Hall of this city. Miss Hall has resigned her position in the First National bank to take effect at the close of business on Tuesday, Dec. 24. Immediately after Christmas she will go to Paris and devote the following ten days in acquainting herself with the duties of the county treasurer.

After installing Miss Hall as treasurer, Standley Rich will take up the duties of auditor and recorder, succeeding H. H. Broomhead, who has served two terms in that office. The duties of that office will not be altogether new to Standley, as his four years in the treasurer's office has given him a pretty fair insight of what the auditor's duties are.

E. J. Haddock will hand over to J. H. Grimmer the ermine of probate judge, which he has worn for four years. The duties of this office will not be new to Mr. Grimmer, as he has previously served four years as judge.

Jim Dunn, Asa Athay and S. H. Spencer will continue to discharge their respective duties of assessor, sheriff and school superintendent.

Frank M. Williams will assume the duties of coroner, succeeding I. W. Lynn. The only thing that is troubling Frank about this office is, how he is going to spend his salary. However, in these days of high prices we surmise that he will be able to judiciously expend the \$12.50 a quarter which he will receive.

Bob Birch will continue to draw the munificent sum of \$100 a year for discharging the duties of county surveyor.

The only other change in the official family will be on the board of commissioners. Silas L. Wright will succeed Fred C. Evans as the member from the Third district, while Ezra Howell and John T. Peterson will continue as servants of the "dear people for two more years.

There are not many plums to hand out in this county, the commissioners having three road supervisors and a county physician to name.

For the latter office it is likely that Dr. Guyon, the old democratic war horse, will be named. We believe that he is the only physician in the county of democratic faith and is justly entitled to the appointment.

BERN NOW HAS DIRECT MAIL SERVICE WITH MONTPELIER.

Since the first of this month the people of Bern have had direct mail service with Montpelier. On that date the postoffice department awarded the contract to Wm. Bischoff for carrying the mail between Montpelier and Bern, the service to be daily except Sunday. Under the schedule, Bischoff leaves the postoffice at Bern at 11 a. m. and returning leaves Montpelier at 2 p. m. The readers of the Examiner in Bern, and the paper goes into practically every home in the settlement, now receive the paper on Friday afternoon. Under the old schedule the papers did not reach Bern until Saturday afternoon and sometimes not until Monday.

Said a man with the gout, "This pain is something awful, but I can't kick."

Two heads may be better than one—but not in the same family.

PLANS EXTERMINATION OF PESTS IN IDAHO

Idaho is One of the States in Which the United States Will Assist in War of Extermination Against Predatory Animals.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 18.—Predatory animals destroy \$20,000,000 worth of livestock in the United States every year, "mainly on the western ranges," according to the annual report of the biological survey. Noxious rodents destroy not less than \$150,000,000 worth of food crops while house rats are credited with destruction totaling the sum of \$200,000,000.

Last year the survey expended a fund of \$145,000 in resisting the encroachments of the pests. This was taken from congress appropriation and emergency funds. The sum of \$400,000 was spent in co-operative work.

One of the principal expenditures was \$304,000 available for the destruction of "wolves, coyotes, mountain lions and other predatory stock-killing animals." Part of this was used to suppress rabies in wild animals.

Wolves Worst Pests. Last year the bureau campaign yielded the following: 849 wolves, 26,241 coyotes, 85 mountain lions, 3432 bobcats, 30 lynx and 41 bears. The capacity for destruction by wolves is almost incredible, one wolf in Wyoming having killed \$500 worth of cattle before he was killed.

Idaho has been one of the states selected by the survey for a war of extermination against ground squir-

rels. Poisoned grain is the insidious weapon employed. In the states of Idaho, Montana and North Dakota alone more than 50,000 farmers have co-operated in the fight against the pests. The farmers have also paid more than \$100,000 for poison to be applied. Many millions of acres have been thus rid of the pests and grain production increased.

Against Jack Rabbit. The campaign against jack rabbits was also intense, according to the survey. These marauders attack the grain, beans and alfalfa. The most effective method of ridding a community of these apparently was to find an accessible market for the carcasses for meat and the hides for furs. Twenty thousand were shipped to one community in California and the food bureau of the agricultural department are to be used henceforward to educate the people up to an appreciative knowledge of the meat value of the jack rabbit.

The war against the rodent family included the war upon pocket gophers, native mice and wood rats, house rats and mice, mountain beavers, moles, domestic rabbits, etc.

It may be surprising to the average American to know there are 74 big game and bird reservations in the United States. On the game reservations at the last report were 301 buffalo, 213 elk, 51 antelope and 16 deer.

BEAR LAKE STILL LAGS ON WAR SAVINGS STAMPS

According to the record of Postmaster Robison of this city, War Savings Stamps to the amount of \$91,796.50 were purchased in Bear Lake county up to Dec. 16. This is just \$11,796.50 more than half the county's quota. Bern has not only purchased its quota but has gone "over the top" to the amount of \$62.50. No report has been received from Eight Mile. Its quota was fixed at \$2,500. Following are the sales as credited to the various localities:

Bern	\$ 2,062.50
Montpelier and Wardboro	52,856.50
Paris	15,141.50
Bennington	1,164.00
Bloomington	2,455.00
Dingle	1,839.25
Fish Haven	990.75
Geneva	1,636.25
Georgetown	2,618.00
Liberty	2,150.75
Ovid	2,442.25
Nounan	3,290.00
St. Charles	1,827.50
Raymond	35.00
Pegram	592.25
Total	\$91,796.50

STOCKMEN'S MEETING INDEFINITELY 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 as soon as conditions will warrant. Announcement of the date will be made in all of the papers and the members will be notified personally by mail.

SCHOOLS WILL PROBABLY REOPEN ON JANUARY 6.

At a meeting of the Montpelier school board, held last Wednesday night, the question of re-opening schools was discussed, pro and con, at some length. We understand that one or two members of the board thought best not to re-open the schools again during the current school year, but this idea was not approved by a majority of the board members. However, no date was set for opening of the schools, but if health conditions continue to improve it is likely that they will open on Monday, Jan. 6.

RESTRICTIONS AGAINST MONTPELIER ARE RAISED.

For nine long, weary weeks Montpelier has endured the quarantine imposed by the City Board of Health uncomplainingly and with the uppermost thought that it was to the best interests of the city that such promulgation was made. Patience has not been without its reward, for on Monday of this week a meeting of the Board of Health was held at which it was decided to raise the ban on pool halls and card rooms, and it is a matter of only short duration when all public assemblies will be permitted, including shows and dancing and other places of amusements.

It is also with considerable relief and even pleasure to know that the ban against Montpelier has been declared lifted by the County Board of Health, as well as against all other settlements of the county, Paris being the only exception, which flag station still persists in maintaining its quarantine, for reasons best known to the inhabitants thereof—but wholly inconceivable to the rest of the people of the county.

Conditions in Montpelier are rapidly improving and the ban against public gatherings will soon be a matter of the past. For a week or more people have been coming to Montpelier with the same regularity as before the outbreak of the influenza epidemic with not a single instance of danger. In fact, the danger from contracting the scourge has entirely been removed and only a few minor cases remain in the city.

BODY OF ELMER HADDOCK BURIED AT BLOOMINGTON

The remains of Elmer Haddock, who died at Camp Lee, Va., from pneumonia, following the influenza, arrived last Saturday morning. The remains were accompanied by W. J. Lloyd of Nampa, who had not only been a comrade but of a companion of the deceased during the time they had been at the different camps.

Sunday morning short funeral services were held in the yard at the Haddock home and the remains were then conveyed to Bloomington for interment.

MONTANA DRY LAW EFFECTIVE DECEMBER 30

Helena, Mont., Dec. 17.—Attorney General S. C. Ford sent instructions to all Montana county attorneys today that the prohibition statute takes effect at midnight of December 30, instead of midnight of December 31, and that the law must be enforced.