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SECRETARY GLASS ISSUES APPEAL TO THE PEOPLE

Recounts the Tremendous Cost of the War and Asks the People to Continue to Give the Government Needed Financial Support.

San Francisco, Dec. 23.—Carter Glass, the new Secretary of the Treasury, in a telegram to Governor James K. Lynch of the Twelfth 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. The complete telegram to Governor Lynch follows:

"In assuming the office of Secretary of the Treasury, I desire to say a few words to the American people, and particularly to the splendid organization of men and women, whose unselfish labors under the leadership of my great predecessor, have made the story of our war finance one of the most glorious chapters in the history of America's part in the war.

"Millions of Americans have contributed in the most vital, tangible and necessary way to the winning of the war. They have loaned their dollars to their country with no small sacrifice of personal comfort and enjoyment, and have given largely of personal effort and service. For all time we have disproved the slander that Americans are a money-loving people, incapable of rising above materialistic things. In the eighteen short months of the war American people subscribed for eighteen billion dollars of Liberty Bonds and War Savings Certificates.

"The banking institutions and the people of the country financed the requirements of the war in anticipation of the Liberty Loans and of the taxes the fiscal year ended June 30, 1918, by the purchase of a total of \$12,500,000,000 of Treasury Certificates of Indebtedness, all of which has been retired or provided for out of taxes or bond issues at the time the armistice was signed.

"The expenditures of the government, excluding transactions in the principal of the public debt, during the current fiscal year beginning July 1, 1918, to and including December 16, 1918, exceeded \$9,600,000,000. Expenditures in the month of November nearly equaled \$2,000,000,000 and in the current month of December, to and including December 16, exceeded one billion dollars.

"The proceeds of the Fourth Liberty Loan so far received have all been spent, and the remaining installments payable on subscriptions to that loan will be needed to meet maturing Treasury Certificates of Indebtedness issued in anticipation of that loan, and as yet unpaid. Since the armistice was signed, Secretary McAdoo has estimated that the cash outgo from the Treasury during the current fiscal year ending June 30, 1919, will amount to \$13,000,000,000 and much more than half of that amount has already been expended in the five and one-half months which have elapsed. The treaty of peace has not yet been signed, nor any part of our army demobilized. Production of war materials and supplies

had reached the peak at the time the armistice was signed and the bills incurred during that period of maximum production must be paid.

"The Treasury must issue another large loan before the end of the fiscal year and I am entirely in accord with the policy outlined that this loan should take the form of bonds of short maturities.

"It is vitally important that the Treasury should continue in a most energetic way the sale of War Savings Stamps and Certificates. Among the valuable and much needed lessons we have partly learned from the war is that of thrift and intelligent expenditure.

"Thrift helped to win the war and will help us to take full advantage of a victorious peace. It is therefore imperative that we do not relax into the old habits of wasteful expenditure and imperative that the habits of reasonable living (on the part of those of both large and small means) so easily acquired during the war period be continued.

"Millions of our people have become holders of bonds of their government, but some of them seem to feel that they are under no further obligation to retain these bonds and they are selling them and using the money for unnecessary purposes or exchanging them for other securities of very doubtful value. So long as the United States needs to sell bonds, those who hold the present issues should not dispose of them except under the spur of urgent necessity. They have invested in the best security in the world and it is both to their own interest and to that of their government that these securities be retained.

"Organizations of patriotic men and women numbering probably well over two millions have been created and have given their time and service to the sale of Liberty Bonds and War Savings Certificates. These great bodies of earnest and patriotic people, called together almost at the outset of the war and augmented continually by new recruits, have accomplished a task which seems almost superhuman. My admiration is great not only for the work accomplished, but for the spirit in which it was accomplished. It is my earnest wish to retain and continue these great organizations until the work has been completed. We face this work at a time when we are handicapped in many ways.

"There is no doubt that there is throughout the country a feeling of relaxation—a feeling of self-satisfaction at the work already performed and a strong and not unreasonable call to take up once more individual and business interest and activities. The organizations were prepared for the task which would have confronted them had the war continued throughout the year 1919, or longer, and I am confident that despite these handicaps they will not now relax their efforts and leave the task unfinished.

"Victory has come to us earlier than we might reasonably expect, but victory will not cause us to neglect the completion of that work which made victory possible.

"Our men on the other side still have their work before them and so have we. They will not leave until the task is fully accomplished, nor shall we. I am sure then that the Treasury Department can, with confidence, offer another liberty loan and continue the sale of War Savings Certificates knowing that the organizations will respond once more to the call for service and will at once prepare the ground and sow the seed so that the harvest may be abundantly fruitful."

DEATH OF WOMAN REVEALS MUCH WEALTH

Denver, Colo.—When Aline Mathilda Julia Cardoner of Barcelona, Spain, died a few days ago in Albuquerque, N. M., her friends believed she was comparatively poor. But when her attorney, Joseph R. Wilson of Albuquerque, came to Denver Tuesday and opened her safety deposit boxes in local banks he found \$220,000 worth of Liberty bonds and thousands of dollars worth of other securities.

Mrs. Cardoner was the widow of a wealthy Spaniard, who owned a large block of stocks in a chain of stores in mining camps in Idaho. He spent considerable time in America.

Harry Orchard, now serving sentence in the Idaho penitentiary for murder in connection with mine troubles some years ago, once owned one-sixteenth interest in the famous Hercules mine at Burke, Idaho, and induced Cardoner to accept this inter-

est as collateral for a loan. Orchard's interest, after it had been transferred to the Spaniard, became worth hundreds of thousands of dollars.

When Cardoner died his widow inherited his estate. After she came to America she sold the one-sixteenth interest in the Hercules mine for \$370,000 cash and placed the securities purchased with this money in Denver safety deposit vaults. Later Mrs. Cardoner removed to Albuquerque, lived modestly and told her attorney of her wealth. A daughter, the only heir, lives in Spain.

\$10,000,000 IN BONUSES FOR CHICAGO LABORERS

Chicago, Dec. 25.—Chicago wage earners will have an extra \$10,000,000 to spend after Christmas. Business Manager Robert Beach of the Chicago Association of Commerce today estimated the total of Christmas bonuses by Chicago firms will exceed that figure.



CHRIS BUHLER, SR. OF BERN, DIES CHRISTMAS MORNING.

Christian Buhler, Sr. died at his home in Bern at one o'clock a. m. on Dec. 25th. Death was caused from hemorrhage resulting from asthma, with which he had suffered for several years. Mr. Buhler was born in Switzerland on Oct. 3, 1844. He came to this country about 40 years ago and located in Montpelier, where he resided for several years, and then removed to Bern, where he had ever since made his home.

Besides his wife, he is survived by three daughters and six sons. One son, Parley, saw service in France and was wounded in action on the 5th of October and it is believed he is now en route home.

Funeral services will be held at the Bern meeting house this afternoon at one o'clock.

BANKS ESTABLISH NEW CLOSING HOUR

On and after January 1st the Bank of Montpelier and First National bank of this city and the Bear Lake State bank of Paris will close for business at 3 o'clock p. m. each day, instead of at 4 o'clock, as has been the custom. In establishing the 3 o'clock closing hour the banks of this county are simply adopting the custom of other banks generally throughout the United States.

BROWN BROS. OF LIBERTY BUY A RECORD SIRE.

That the Brown Brothers of Liberty, are wide awake to the possibilities of dairying and to the importance of the herd sire is shown by the fact of their recently purchasing one of the best bred bulls of the Holstein breed. This sire comes from Wisconsin, where his brother is Junior Herd Sire at the famous Walcove farms, where some of the best blood of the Holstein breed prevails.

This young sire has world's records back of him, and close up too. His three nearest dams average over 28 lbs. in this same length of time.

His mother is but a three-year-old, and has to her credit 803 lbs. of butter in one year. She in turn comes from a sister to the first and only cow in the world with a record of 50 lbs. of butter in seven days.

The other grand-dam is the famous old cow which held the 30-day world's record for several years, having produced over 145 lbs. of butter in 30 days, this being practically as much as the average cow produces in one year.

All through the pedigree of this young bull are high records and all the sires have tested A. R. O. daughters which are leaders.

The immediate sire of the Brown bull is a full brother to the famous record cow, Miss Korndyke Maid Ormsby with a record of 1255 lbs. of butter in one year.

The Liberty men are to be congratulated on this good move in the right direction. They can now boast of the best bred Holstein bull in the Rocky Mountains.

People in the dairy business can well afford to keep their eyes on the Brown herd, for in it they will no doubt be able to find some record heifers when this bull's offspring come in milk.

The man who sows seeds of courtesy and kindness will reap an abundant harvest.

The secret of true wisdom is to know your ignorance.

INFLUENZA CAUSES DEATH OF HENRY BARRETT.

The deepest sorrow that ever enshrouded any home in Montpelier came to the home of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Barrett on Christmas Eve, when their son Henry died from the influenza with which he had been ill less than a week. His death, coming just a month and three days after the death of his brother Richard, coupled with the fact that Mr. Barrett and the youngest daughter, Lorena, were ill with the dreadful disease, made the grief for the mother and other members of the family almost unbearable. From every home and from every person in Montpelier on Christmas Eve there were offered silent prayers for the recovery of the afflicted members, and could they have heard the words of sympathy that came from every tongue, it would, in slight measure, have relieved their sorrow.

We are glad to state that the father and daughter are doing as well as could be expected under the trying conditions.

Henry was 34 years of age. He was born at Farmington, Utah, but his parents came to Montpelier when he was a lad, and he grew to manhood here. He was a young man who was liked by all who knew him, and his friends deeply feel his sudden and unexpected taking off.

Besides his venerable parents he is survived by one brother and four sisters.

Short open air funeral services were held at the Barrett home yesterday at noon and the body was consigned to its final resting place in the city cemetery, by the side of those of his two brothers who preceded him to the Great Beyond.

WEALTH OF COUNTRY SHOWN BY BANK REPORT

Washington.—Resources of the national banks of the country on November 1, the date of the last call, aggregated \$19,821,404,000, Comptroller of the Currency Williams announced Sunday. This not only was a new high record, but was an increase of \$1,777,799,000 over the total shown by the call last August 31.

The resources of the national banks of the United States, Mr. Williams said, exceed the combined aggregate resources of the national banks of issue of England, the Dominion of Canada, France, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Japan and Germany, as shown by their latest available reports.

Mr. Williams also said that the national banks' resources were only \$1,000,000,000 less than the combined resources of all state and other banks and trust companies in the country, as shown by their reports of June, 1917, and that in the last five years the growth of the resources of the national institutions had been greater than the increase which took place in the preceding 25 years.

During the present year, the comptroller's report said, only one national bank in the entire country had failed, a small institution in California. This was declared the best record since 1870.

CHAMP CLARK MAY BE PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE

Washington.—Friends of Speaker Clark in congress said Tuesday that the speaker would be a candidate for the democratic presidential nomination in 1920, although no formal announcement of the subject could be expected for some time.

MANY IDAHO BOYS IN THICK OF THE FIGHTING

War Department Officially Notifies Governor Where They Were Located—Rushed Into Advanced Lines.

The war department has officially notified Governor Alexander of the assignment of some of the Idaho troops after they reached France, showing that they were in the thick of the fighting in the sectors in which they were located, being in the front lines in both Belgium and France.

The communication is from William H. Johnston, major general, U. S. A., commanding, and accompanying it are letters from French commanders complimentary to the troops. It is in part as follows:

"As citizens of the state of Idaho were assigned to the 91st division when it was organized at Camp Lewis Wash., August, 1917, and received their military training at that place prior to departure overseas in June, 1918, it gives me pleasure to furnish you the following information concerning the service of the 91st division since its arrival in France, July, 1918.

"Proceeding by rail and marching to the vicinity of Pagny-sur-Meuse and Void, Meuse department, this division was a part of the reserve of the First American army, General J. J. Pershing, during the action at St. Mihiel salient, September 12-13, 1918, but was not employed to support or reinforce divisions then in the first line.

Rushed to Front by Bus.

"Proceeding by bus and marching for several nights, the division, reinforced by the 68th field artillery brigade, and certain units of French field artillery, participated in the initial offensive between the Meuse river and the Argonne forest as a portion of the Fifth army corps, Major General George H. Cameron. The advance was made from Foret de Hesse, just north of the Clermont-Verdun highway, and east of the celebrated hill of Vauquois, at 5:30 o'clock September 26. The division (less 68th field artillery brigade) was relieved from the front line October 4, and placed in reserve of the Fifth army corps. On October 6, the 181st

infantry brigade was returned to the line and fought under the First division until relieved to rejoin the division, October 12.

"Proceeding by rail and marching to Belgium, October 16-20, the division, reinforced by the 53rd field artillery brigade, 28th division (Pennsylvania N. G.), was assigned to duty in the 'Group of Armies of Flanders,' commanded by the king of Belgium, Major General Degoutte, chief of staff. In that group it was assigned to the French army of Belgium, under Major General De Bo'soudy and to the 7th army corps (French), under Major General Massenet, advancing in line with French, British and Belgian troops as the enemy was driven eastward through Belgium.

"Its most active service in Belgium was had during the advance from the Lys river to the Scheldt river, October 30-November 4, capturing the city of Audenarde, November 1. Later, it was attached to the 30th army corps (French, under Major General Penet. With such corps it advanced east of the Scheldt river toward Brussels, until the advance was interrupted by the armistice, November 11.

"It has since been honored by selection as one of 30 combat divisions designated to remain in France for further training and possible service. It is marching cheerfully toward its new field of duty.

"It gives me pleasure to assure you, and through you, the people of the state of Idaho, that representatives of that state have contributed toward the creditable record established by the 91st division since it was called to participate in the recent advance of the armies of the United States and the allies. Your citizen soldiers, after one year's training, did not hesitate to attack veteran divisions of the Prussian Guard in the Meuse-Argonne offensive, before the general retreat of the enemy began. They continued to attack until withdrawn by the corps commander to rest and replace casualties."

MCADOO READY FOR THE 1920 CAMPAIGN

Judson C. Welliver, Washington correspondent of the New York Globe:

Secretary McAdoo's resignation is not to be taken as eliminating him from the list of presidential possibilities for 1920. Quite the contrary.

A close personal and political friend of the Secretary, who beyond question is in a position to know how Mr. McAdoo would wish his resignation to be construed, declares that the retirement does not at all affect the possibility of a presidential consideration.

"Mr. McAdoo," he said, "has nothing to do with that. It is a matter for the party. If the party wants him, it can nominate him, and he will be free to accept."

Explaining the resignation further, he opined that the president is determined not to run in 1920, and that if there ever was a chance of his doing so, it has been ended by the recent election and the outburst of criticism called forth by the peace negotiations, the appeal for votes and the trip to Europe.

Two Bad Years Ahead.

"The administration," continued the speaker, "has ahead of it two years of uncomfortable times, with a republican congress to make all the troubles possible. Certainly there is no reason why the president, with the wonderful record he has made, should take the chances involved in a third-term candidacy. He will retire in 1921 with a record of achievement in both domestic and international affairs that insures his place in history. The two years of bitterness, bickerings, and party strife ahead will be most disagreeable, but they will pass and be forgotten, while the enduring fame of the president's great work will tower as his monument. Look at Cleveland's last term, and at the place he

MONTPELIER IS BEHIND IN RED CROSS ROLL CALL

We are advised by the chairman of the Christmas Roll Call Drive, for the American Red Cross, that Montpelier is far behind its record of last year, as well as other parts of the county. For that reason the Drive will be continued until Saturday night, this week, and enrollments will be taken at the office of the Utah Power & Light Company, and it is urged that all those who were members for 1918 should continue their memberships for 1919.

occupies now in the list of presidents!

"For Mr. McAdoo to remain in the cabinet meant that he must carry the heaviest part of the burden in this trying time, with no chance to benefit by it. He would be part of an administration that is certain to go out under fire. Already his resignation has called forth tributes to his ability, energy, and importance in the administration. These have strongly emphasized the realization that if the president is not to run again, McAdoo is the strong man of the party. His geography is right, as a New Yorker, and if the party wants him it can draft him. He will look better and better, too, as the months pass."

The speaker was one of the many democrats who have been amazed at the recent turn of the political tide against their party. Without trying to explain it, he seemed to assume that the president has lost his grip on both party and country. Convinced that it all represented a fearful injustice to the president, he accepted it, seemingly, as irreparable. He is rather too dazed, even yet, to attempt an analysis of factors that produced the sudden reverse.

Emory Mulica went to Postville Tuesday to join Mrs. Mulica, who has been there for a week, in celebrating Christmas with relatives.