

Winter Goods at Reduced Prices

The year just closed has been one the like of which this nation never before experienced. The war brought on unusual conditions in every line of business. Just as the war clouds were beginning to break and everybody was looking forward to a Merry and Prosperous Yuletide, the epidemic of influenza swept over the country and checked business from one end of the land to the other.

The result is that merchants generally now find their shelves overstocked with winter merchandise, much of which will be out of date next season. There is yet two months of winter and people are actually in need of Heavy Wearing apparel.

In order to reduce our unusually heavy stock at this season of the year, we are offering Men's Suits, Overcoats, Underwear, Ladies' Coats and Dresses, in fact everything in winter merchandise at prices much lower than you would expect to buy them. Don't hesitate, but come and purchase the goods you need at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

MOSE LEWIS

DEPARTMENT STORE

The home of Hart Schaffner & Marx clothes

ARE WAR EMERGENCY METHODS TO CONTINUE?

Washington, D. C., Dec. 30.—The unity of purpose that inspired labor and capital in war time constituted one of the finest exhibitions of loyalty that has ever been born of Democracy. Now that the war is all over but the shouting complicated questions are arising out of the insistence by various interests that conditions be recognized as permanent which were clearly adopted to meet war emergencies. The people of the country expect that prices will fall, but it is hardly a tribute to human nature to observe that most producers want the reductions to descend on some other than themselves. In these columns we have considered that affairs of the munition manufacturers, the steel interests, public utilities, shipping, etc., and so we will turn a leaf in the story and take into account the problem of labor considered in connection with the policies adopted by the Government.

Under date of January 18, 1918, the Director General of Railroads appointed a Railway Wage Commission, and acting upon their recommendation the recognition of the basic eight hour day followed, and a general advance of wages was approved, amounting in some cases to 43 per cent, and this increase was made retroactive to January 1, 1918. By further orders the wages of all persons employed in the service under the Railroad Administration were advanced. Mr. McAdoo, in promulgating his order, declared that further steps would be employed in order to do "practical justice to the 2,000,000 railroad employees of the country." To this he added the "earnest hope that railroad officials and railroad employes will realize that their relations under Federal control are not based upon the old conditions of private management."

The Federal Trade Commission estimates that 20,000,000 people became engaged in war work. Practically all of them, outside railroad, express and wire employment are now shifting for themselves; readjusting their own affairs. They have returned to what Mr. McAdoo condemns as "the old conditions of private management." But it will be readily recognized that the brotherhoods engaged in railroad employment have fastened their war emergency methods very firmly upon the railroads in peace times, and that wholly through the intervention of the government in their behalf.

Even with the dissolving war clouds there is no let-up on the pressure being brought upon Washington to recognize labor in organized groups wherever the interests of enterprises or industries can be made to appear as being connected with the conduct of public business. Thus it appears that railway employes, telegraph, telephone and express em-

ployes have already acquired the habit of making a bee-line for Uncle Sam to settle all of their wage controversies. This same condition existed with reference to all of the different line of employment connected with war work up to the time of the cessation of hostilities. Apparently the institutions that have coupled up with the Government expect the federal machinery to keep their salaries at the top notch no matter what happens to the rest of that grand class of citizens who call themselves "workers."

WILLIE ANSELL IS IN THE MAIL SERVICE IN FRANCE

Two letters were received in Montpelier this week written by Willie Ansell, one on Nov. 27 and the other on Dec. 1. "This is Thanksgiving Day," he writes in the first letter, "and by means of a ten franc note I am spending the day in Bordeaux instead of on the road, as I told you I would do in my last letter. I have just finished a swell chicken dinner and am going to have turkey for supper, so you see I am not starving. We have lots to be thankful for this year over here. Had any one told me six months ago that I would be alive today I would not have believed them."

"Well, I have some good news for you. There is an order out to send all B class men to Blois for debarkation to the states as soon as they can be relieved from duty, so I ought to be home soon. I received a letter from Aunt Emma in London, which I am enclosing. She will sure be disappointed if I sail for home without seeing her, but in the army one cannot do as they always would like."

We are having some cold weather here, but aside from that everything is just fine. I have met two more Montpelier boys, Roy Comstock and Hugh Hall. Earl Jonley is in Bordeaux, but I have not yet seen him. Do you remember Roy? He and I went to school together. Roy Robison is going on a furlough next week. He wants me to go along, but I have seen all of France I care to, and if I cannot go to England I will stay where I am until they send me home. Roy and I took in a show last night and it was certainly good. I wish you could have seen it. I am enclosing a synopsis of it.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of Thomas L. Glenn, deceased: Notice is hereby given by the undersigned, executor of the estate of Thomas L. Glenn, deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against, the said deceased, to exhibit them, with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said executor at William J. Ryan's office, First National Bank Building, Montpelier, Idaho, in the County of Bear Lake.

Dated at Montpelier, December 30, 1918.
ORION T. GLENN,
Executor of the estate of Thomas L. Glenn, deceased.

IDAHO MINE OUTPUT IN 1918 LESS THAN 1917

The value of the gold, silver, copper, lead, and zinc mined in Idaho in 1918, according to the estimate of C. N. Gerry, of the United States Geological Survey, Department of the Interior, was about \$33,140,000 a decided decrease of \$16,700,000 from the value in 1917. The decrease was marked in all the metals but gold, as well as in the total value of the output. Even the value of the silver, which increased in price during the year, was less by more than \$600,000. Many of the mines, particularly the smaller ones, were handicapped on account of the scarcity of labor, and even the larger mines were at a great expense on account of the increase in cost of freight, treatment, and supplies.

The mine production of gold in Idaho increased from \$804,809 in 1917 to about \$867,000 in 1918. The most important gold production came from the Sherman and Corporal property, in Idaho county. Close to this was the output of the Gold Hill and Iowa mines, in Boise county. A considerable output of gold has its source in the copper ore from Mackay, in Custer county. Although the Boston and Idaho dredge at Idaho City was operated for a time during the year, the total gold from dredging operations was considerably decreased. The plant of the Kirtley Creek Co., in Lemhi county, made only a small production previous to being dismantled, and the dredge at Pierce had only a slight output.

The mine output of silver decreased from 12,029,338 ounces in 1917 to about 9,595,000 ounces in 1918, an unusual decline of nearly 20 per cent, and the value decreased from \$9,912,175 to about \$9,236,000.

The mine output of copper decreased from 7,827,574 pounds in 1917 to about 1,286,000. The Empire Copper Co., at Mackay, was the largest producer but did not uphold its record of the last few years. The National Copper mine, near Mullan, produced considerable copper from concentrate, and the Richmond mine, farther east, made shipments of crude ore. There were also smaller shipments from mines near Salmon, in Lemhi county.

The mine output of lead, which is the most abundant metal in Idaho, decreased from \$33,559,521 pounds in 1917 to about \$30,274,000 in 1918. The average price was somewhat lower, and the value of the output decreased from \$33,846,119 to \$22,760,000.

You often hear it said that a girl is "throwing herself away" on some man, but never that a man is throwing himself away on a girl by marrying her; yet the chances are about fifty-fifty.

The Examiner is only \$2 a year.

They Lie in France Where Lilies Bloom

By PERCIVAL ALLEN
In the New York Times

They lie in France
Where lilies bloom;
Those flowers pale
That guard each tomb
Are saintly souls
That smiling stand
Close by them in
That martyred land.

And mutely there the long night shadows creep
From quiet hills to mourn for them who sleep
While o'er them through the dusk go silently
The grieving clouds that slowly drift to sea,
And lately round them moaned the Winter wind
Whose voice, lamenting, sounds so coldly kind,
Yet in their faith those waiting hearts abide
The time when turns forever that false tide.

In France they lie
Where lilies bloom,
Those flowers fair
For them made room,
Not vainly placed
The crosses stand
Within that brave
And stricken land;
Their honor lives,
Their love endures,
Their noble death
The right assures

For they shall have their hearts' desire
They who, unflinching, braved the fire,
Across the fields their eyes at last now see
Through clouds and mist the hosts of victory.

IDAHO STANDS HIGH HEALTH STATISTICS

According to statistics recently published by the United States public health service, compiled from army records, of the traces of venereal disease found in drafted men from each state in the Union, Idaho men showed remarkable freedom—Oregon standing first and the Gem state second—Oregon's percentage being 0.59 and Idaho's 0.76. This constitutes an excellent record for both western states, as compared with New York, 1.82 per cent; Missouri, 3.52 per cent, and Florida 8.90 per cent.

The figures were taken from examinations of 10,000 men from each state. The percentage may be easily arrived at by taking the percentage of Maine, 2.02, which means that out of every 10,000 draftees from that state, 202 were affected with venereal disease.

Many Had Disease.

According to the records and statistics, 3 per cent of the first million draftees had a venereal disease when they reported at camp. This means that five-sixths of the venereal disease in the army is brought in at time of mobilization. The large proportion of cases originating in civil life is partly due to the long period during which exposure to disease is possible. The protection against possible infection given to soldiers is far better than that given most men and boys in civil life.

Veneral disease constituted the greatest cause of disability in the army, an average of six soldiers, both married and single, having traces of disease out of every 100 men.

Urges Fight Be Made.

The surgeon general and other authorities say civilian communities are largely responsible for such a condition, because they had been afraid to attack the problem of venereal disease. The surgeon general now urges that all communities institute a vigorous fight against such diseases, by installing free infirmaries, and establishing laws that would make the acquisition of such diseases punishable. It is a matter of record that out of 4000 men examined at one time, only 28 were free from disease, a condition that if allowed to exist will work havoc with the health of the nation and its children.

PLAIN QUESTIONS TO MONTPELIER PEOPLE

Every Montpelier Reader Will Admit the Soundness of the Logic.

Would Montpelier people recommend Doan's Kidney Pills as they do if the medicine were not reliable? would they confirm their statements after years have elapsed if their experiences did not show the remedy to be deserving of it? Statements like the following must carry conviction to the mind of the reader:

Mrs. A. Tubbs, Front St., Montpelier, gave the following statement June 16, 1910: "I had kidney trouble for many years and at times was hardly able to get around. I had such severe pains across my back. About two years ago I was particularly bad off, but I was fortunate enough to hear about Doan's Kidney Pills and tried them. Doan's gave fine relief from the start and have never failed to help me since when I have felt any need of them. Doan's were the means of restoring me to good health and I am glad to recommend them."

Over ten years later, or on October 1, 1917, Mrs. Tubbs said: "It's seldom I need a kidney remedy now, but when I do, I use Doan's Kidney Pills. Doan's always quickly cure any attack of kidney complaint I have."

Price 60c, at all dealers. Don't simply ask for a kidney remedy—get Doan's Kidney Pills—the same that Mrs. Tubbs had. Foster-Milburn Co., Mfrs., Buffalo, N. Y.

Help is most plentiful when you don't need it.

KNITTERS ORDERED TO STACK NEEDLES

Washington, Dec. 28.—America's army of women knitters, who did not cease work with the signing of the armistice, today were ordered by the Red Cross to "stack needles," their task accomplished. An inventory of articles in reserve shows sufficient on hand to meet the needs of fighting men in this country and abroad and of Red Cross relief commissions. Knitted articles now in the making will be finished and turned into the 854 Red Cross chapters, which will issue no more yarn.

More than 10,000,000 sweaters, socks, mufflers, helmets and wristlets were turned out in the seventeen months preceding the overthrow of the central powers. Virtually every man in the army was given woolen accessories fashioned by the tireless fingers of thousands of women who chose that method of aiding to win the war.

HOW ONE GIRL WON AN HONOR MEDAL

Ethel Lyngberg, 15, who lives in Salt Lake county, Utah, will have pinned on her the four-leaf clover medal which is awarded members of boys' and girls' clubs who for four consecutive years have done successful work in their clubs. In the past season, beside attending high school, Ethel plowed 60 acres, and harrowed and leveled it for wheat, alfalfa, and beets, and in season helped her father cut hay. She also assisted with irrigation, in her father's absence, turning the water on and off alone. She canned 660 quarts of fruits and vegetables and dried many pounds. Meanwhile, she was baking the bread for the family. One hundred chickens grew to maturity during the summer, under her care. In her spare moments, she has knitted socks for soldiers. When she finishes high school, Ethel plans to attend a college where she may study agriculture and home economics.

MEDICAL SOCIETY ADOPTS RESOLUTIONS

At a meeting of the Bear Lake County Medical Society, held at Paris, on December 15, 1918, the following resolutions were adopted:

"Resolved, That all obstetrical cases shall be attended for a minimum fee of \$25, which fee shall be payable before or upon discharge or completion of the case.

"Resolved, That on and after January 1, 1919, all parties indebted to the physicians of Bear Lake county, and who have refused and neglected to make proper settlement of said indebtedness, will be refused medical assistance by the physicians of this county, until such unpaid accounts shall be satisfactorily arranged by the parties concerned. A list of such delinquent persons will be kept on file in each physician's office for reference.

"Resolved, That all town visits to contagious diseases of any kind or all kinds will be \$3.00.

"Resolved, That all town visits for non-contagious diseases from 8 a. m. to 8 p. m. will be \$2.00.

"Resolved, That all town visits for non-contagious diseases from 8 p. m. to 8 a. m. will be \$3.00.

Signed:
E. F. Guyon, President.
Geo. F. Ashley, Vice President
R. J. Sutton.
H. H. King.
L. T. A. Hotten.
E. E. Hinckley.

Chamberlain's Tablets.

When you are troubled with indigestion or constipation, take Chamberlain's Tablets. They strengthen the stomach and enable it to perform its functions naturally. Indigestion is usually accompanied by constipation and is aggravated by it. Chamberlain's Tablets cause a gentle movement of the bowels, relieve the constipated condition.

The Examiner is only \$2 a year.

ADVICE TO "FLU" CONVALESCENTS

SPAIN AND ENGLAND REPORT INCREASE IN TUBERCULOSIS AFTER INFLUENZA EPIDEMIC.

U. S. Public Health Service Warns Public Against Tuberculosis. One Million Cases Tuberculosis in United States—Each a Source of Danger.

Influenza Convalescents Should Have Lungs Examined—Colds Which Hang On Often Beginning of Tuberculosis. No Cause for Alarm if Tuberculosis is Recognized Early—Patent Medicines Not to Be Trusted.

- *****
- * Beware tuberculosis after influenza. No need to worry if you take precautions in time.
- * Don't diagnose your own condition. Have your doctor examine your lungs several times at monthly intervals. Build up your strength with right living, good food and plenty of fresh air.
- * Don't waste money on patent medicines advertised to cure tuberculosis.
- * Become a fresh-air crank and enjoy life.
- *****

Washington, D. C. (Special).—According to a report made to the United States Public Health Service, the epidemic of influenza in Spain has already caused an increase in the prevalence and deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis. A similar association between influenza and tuberculosis was recently made by Sir Arthur Newsholme, the chief medical officer of the English public health service, in his analysis of the tuberculosis death rate in England.

In order that the people of the United States may profit by the experience of other countries Surgeon General Rupert Blue of the United States Public Health Service has just issued a warning emphasizing the need of special precautions at the present time. "Experience seems to indicate," says the Surgeon General, "that persons whose resistance has been weakened by an attack of influenza are peculiarly susceptible to tuberculosis. With millions of its people recently affected with influenza this country now offers conditions favoring the spread of tuberculosis."

One Million Consumptives in the United States.

"Then you consider this a serious menace?" was asked. "In my opinion it is, though I hasten to add it is distinctly one against which the people can guard. So far as one can estimate there are at present about one million cases of tuberculosis in the United States. There is unfortunately no complete census available to show exactly the number of tuberculous persons in each state despite the fact that most of the states have made the disease reportable. In New York city, where reporting has been in force for many years, over 35,000 cases of tuberculosis are registered with the Department of Health. Those familiar with the situation believe that the addition of unrecognized and unreported cases would make the number nearer 50,000. The very careful health survey conducted during the past two years in Framingham, Mass., revealed 200 cases of tuberculosis in a population of approximately 15,000. If these proportions hold true for the United States as a whole they would indicate that about one in every hundred persons is tuberculous. Each of these constitutes a source of danger to be guarded against."

What to Do.
In his statement to the public Surgeon General Blue points out how those who have had influenza should protect themselves against tuberculosis. "All who have recovered from influenza," says the Surgeon General, "should have their lungs carefully examined by a competent physician. In fact, it is desirable to have several examinations made a month apart. Such examinations cannot be made through the clothing nor can they be carried out in two or three minutes. If the lungs are found to be free from tuberculosis every effort should be made to keep them so. This can be done by right living, good food and plenty of fresh air."

Danger Signs.

The Surgeon General warned especially against certain danger signs, such as "decline" and "colds which hang on."

These, he explained, were often the beginning of tuberculosis. "If you do not get well promptly, if your cold seems to hang on or your health and strength decline, remember that these are often the early signs of tuberculosis. Place yourself at once under the care of a competent physician. Tuberculosis is curable in the early stages.

"Above all do not trust in the misleading statements of unscrupulous patent medicine fakers. There is no specific medicine for the cure of tuberculosis. The money spent on such medicines is thrown away; it should be spent instead for good food and decent living."