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GERMANY'S ATTITUDE IS GIVING CONCERN

Huns are Not Demobilizing Army on Western Front—Now Has Concentrated More Than 18 Divisions Under Hindenburg.

London, Feb. 10.—British newspapers of all opinions are devoting serious attention to the attitude adopted by the German government toward armistice conditions.

The Daily News' Paris correspondent sends a dispatch from "authoritative sources" in which he says his informant told him he had reason to believe Germany is not continuing to demobilize.

"She has now concentrated more than eighteen divisions under Von Hindenburg on the western front," the correspondent says. "We also have the best reasons to believe Germany is keeping her troops under arms on the pretext of economic necessity. Some military authorities think Germany has sought more material to give necessary armament to 3,000,000 men. German demobilization is a condition to our demobilization, and, therefore, disbandment is impossible so long as Germany does not continue to demobilize.

"Allied military authorities consider the time has arrived for Germany to give up her military strength—that she be brought to such a condition that she cannot resist the conditions of peace now being prepared. The allied theory always has been that we shall frame conditions which Germany will have to accept, and that there is nothing to discuss, except as regards details.

Foch Is Quoted.
"For this reason, Germany is trying to keep up her military strength so that she can send a delegate to the peace congress for a thoroughly military discussion on the peace conditions imposed. On this point the French National Socialist party and its extreme left wing are strongly opposed to anything being done to save Germany from the consequences of defeat. In this matter the French government will be supported by the entire nation."

The correspondent says he has been informed by a competent British authority that Marshal Foch "made a declaration of a somewhat serious character at a meeting of the supreme war council."

"He feels," this authority is quoted as saying, "that the Germans are beginning to forget they are beaten."

FORTY-FOURTH COUNTY CREATED IN THIS STATE

Idaho's forty-fourth county has come into existence. It was born late Tuesday afternoon when Governor Davis attached his signature to it. This county is formed out of old Bannock with Soda Springs as the county seat. It carries an enabling act which will permit the residents in three and one-half townships to settle the dispute as to whether they will be included in the new county or will remain in Bannock. This is to be done at the general election in 1920.

In the meantime Caribou county is to come into existence. Within 10 days after signing the bill Governor Davis will appoint the new officers and within five days after they qualify the county commissioners are to meet the commissioners of Bannock and arrange for the transfer of the records, etc., see to the settlement of debts and otherwise arrange affairs between the old and new counties.

Representative Whitman of Bannock county, elected on a county division platform, succeeded in getting the bill through with the assistance of Senator Witt. Old Bannock did not contest the separation.

O. S. L. WAR SERVICE CLUB DOING A GREAT WORK.

Mrs. Bertha MacRae of Pocatello, traveling nurse for the O. S. L. family service club, was in the city yesterday, calling on the families of the railroad men who have been or still are in the military service. Mrs. MacRae has devoted her entire time during the past six months to this work and in many instances she has rendered valuable aid to the families

of the men who were called to the service. In some cases she has seen that the families received financial aid from the service, which otherwise would not have been given, simply because the wife's pride prevented her from making her wants known to the club.

They are apt to forget we are in a state of war. They have been slow in handing over transports and other things. They are causing a great deal of difficulty.

"We are demobilizing fast; they are not continuing to demobilize. There is danger of Germany saying, 'we do not care anything about your league of nations, and we have got our troops.' Unless a change takes place we might be faced with a situation in which Germany, as regards the number of men in the field, will have three men against the allies two."

Question Taken Up.
"The question of demobilization has been taken up by the supreme war council. All the technical advisers have certainly been in favor of taking what additional measures may be necessary to prevent any danger to the allies or their positions or any danger of their not being able to dictate what peace terms they please."

The correspondent in Paris of the Daily Mail credits Marshal Foch as having said to the supreme war council that there were many instances of Germany's failure to comply with the armistice terms, notably in the handling over of artillery, submarines and agricultural machinery.

"As evidence of the German spirit," the correspondent continued, Marshal Foch mentioned an occasion when he summoned a German commission to meet him and they failed to appear at the time and place indicated. It was only after strong pressure on his part that the meeting eventually took place.

Foch's Estimate.
"According to Marshal Foch's estimate, the Germans are now capable of placing an army of 3,000,000 in the field in two months' time."

The correspondent adds: "It is desired to make a renewal of the war impossible under the conditions to be laid down February 17. The terms suggested include the handing over of the whole of the German artillery; compulsory reduction of the German army to twenty-five divisions with machine guns for the internal policing of the empire; and occupation by the allies of the Ruhr district, which includes Essen."

"During an important debate on these proposals the further suggestion was made that in view of Germany's attitude the allies should also revert to the initial demand for the handing over of transport, which was modified on account of Germany's plea of impossibility."

IDAHO YANKEES ARE ON THE WAY HOME.

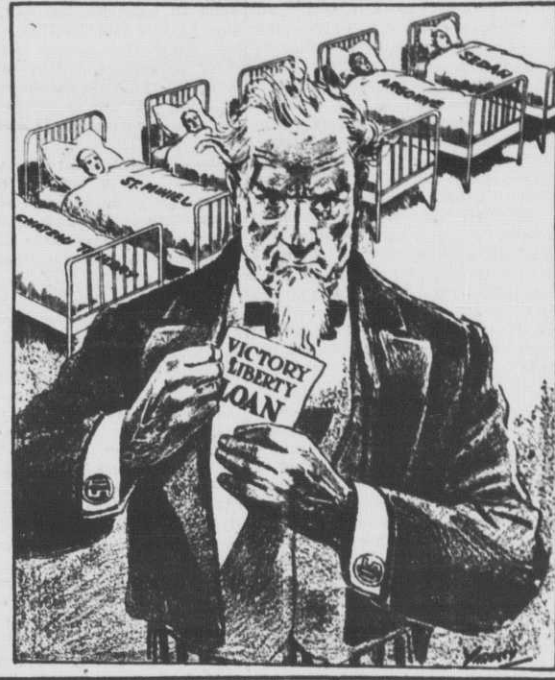
Washington, Feb. 8.—The One Hundred and Sixteenth engineers' regiment, comprising forty officers and 1342 men, sailed from Brent February 5, on the battleship Kansas, and is due at Newport News February 16. One component of this regiment is the old Second battalion of the Second Idaho regiment, formerly infantry and converted into engineers after entering the federal service. This regiment is reported to have suffered less by depletion than infantry units.

Word received by the war department today is to the effect that the One Hundred and Forty-sixth field artillery regiment, which contains the First battalion of the old Second Idaho, and is commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Paul Weyrach of Walla Walla, Wash., is now a part of the army of occupation. The regiment is reported to have made a brilliant record in the operations against the St. Mihiel salient. The date of its return is indefinite.

of the men who were called to the service. In some cases she has seen that the families received financial aid from the service, which otherwise would not have been given, simply because the wife's pride prevented her from making her wants known to the club.

It is the intention of the club to compile a complete service record of every Short Line employee who was in the army or navy. Photos of each man is desired and Mrs. MacRae says the officers of the club will consider it a great favor if returning soldiers will forward their photos to the war service club at Pocatello.

SEND ME THE BILL



COUNCIL MAY CREATE SEWER DISTRICT NO. 2.

The city council met in special session Wednesday night with the mayor and all councilmen present. Bills against the city were allowed and several matters were talked over informally. One of these was to sell or trade for other land the city's tract of ground adjoining the Washington school grounds. This tract has been held by the city for years with the view of making a park out of it, but owing to its location it is undesirable for that purpose. If the tract could be sold at a fair price the idea of the council is to purchase a plot of ground for a park in a more central location. To do this will require a vote of the people of the city, and it is possible the question will be put up to them at the coming city election in April.

The question of creating sewer district No. 2 was also discussed and the street committee was instructed to have the city engineer furnish the necessary data for the council's consideration at its next meeting.

CUTTING AFFRAY AT O. S. L. SHOPS SATURDAY NIGHT

A cutting affray took place at the Short Line shops last Saturday night, which resulted in Archie Wilson receiving two ugly gashes—one over the left nipple and the other on the left side. The latter was the most severe, the knife penetrating Wilson's lung. The cutting was done by M. J. Jones, and was the result of an altercation between the two men, in which Jones accused Wilson of falling to do his work properly.

Wilson was taken to the Montpelier hospital, where his wounds were dressed. He is reported as getting along nicely.

Jones was arrested on the charge of assault with a deadly weapon. Not being able to give bond, he is being held at the Hotel Athay in Paris, pending his preliminary hearing, which will probably be held tomorrow before Judge French.

ADMINISTRATION BILL PASSED BY LEGISLATURE

Boise, Feb. 12.—The new primary bill was rushed through the senate this morning. The primaries will be held on the fourth Tuesday in August and county candidates will be selected by popular vote. Delegates to a state convention will be selected by the county conventions, and state candidates by state conventions. Gilchrist of Jefferson, was the only republican senator against the measure.

Democrats were solid against it. Senate bill 19, the consolidation measure, passed the senate with house amendments. There is no vital change and now goes to the governor. The republicans voting against were Lee, McMurphy, Orme and Owens. Democrats were against it solidly.

WOMEN SEEK ANOTHER VOTE ON SUFFRAGE

Washington, Feb. 12.—Suffrage leaders have announced that they will try to have the suffrage resolution re-introduced in this session, in hope of getting another vote.

COL. CLEVELAND GEE SPENDS A DAY AT HOME

Col. Cleveland C. Gee came in last Monday afternoon from Camp Kearney and had the pleasure of spending twenty-four hours with his parents and old friends. He had been stationed at Camp Kearney for the past four months as instructor of a combat division of engineers, which was ready for overseas duty, when the armistice was signed.

Prior to going to Camp Kearney, Col. Gee was instructor in the Military Staff College at Washington, having been called there from West Point, where he was serving as instructor in mathematics.

Col. Gee left Tuesday afternoon for Camp Humphreys, Va., where he expects to be stationed for two years or more as instructor in some branch of the school for engineers.

This was Col. Gee's first visit home in three years. He was not on a leave of absence, but simply "took a day off" while en route from Camp Kearney to the east to visit with his parents. He was especially anxious to see his mother, who has been in poor health for the past month or more.

Cleve, as he is familiarly known by his old Montpelier friends, was appointed as a cadet in West Point military academy in 1905 by the late Senator Heyburn. He graduated in June, 1909, standing third in a class of 103. In less than nine years he has gradually advanced in the ranks from lieutenant to colonel, his promotions having all been made on merit and not through any "pull." He is today probably the youngest man in the United States military service who bears the title of colonel, he being but 33 years of age.

IRRIGATION PROJECT IS WIDELY INDORSED

Pocatello, Feb. 11.—An active campaign is now being arranged by the business men, farmers and prominent men in general of the upper Snake river valley to interest the government reclamation service in the proposed Dubois-Blackfoot project.

An organization has been formed to promote this project that is working on a sound business basis and nothing will be left undone to present to the secretary of the interior, in detail, the plans upon which two millions of acres of tillable land in southern and southeastern Idaho can be placed under irrigation through the aid of the government in building the Dubois-Blackfoot project. The promoters of the scheme have a publicity department directed by Byrd Trego of Blackfoot, and two local irrigation experts are now in Washington, D. C., and two others are en route to Washington with complete information regarding this project. The committee, when it completes its data, will meet the secretary of the interior.

The reclamation department is already familiar with some of the possibilities of this immense project, and when the Idaho boosters get thru in Washington the department will be able to act and give the matter thorough consideration.

EXPERIENCED MANY OF THE HORRORS OF WAR

Wm. Short Home After Long Service with Canadian Troops--Was Twice Wounded--Teeth Knocked Out and Jaw Shattered.

William Short, son of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Short, arrived home last Tuesday morning from Toronto, Canada, where he was mustered out of service on the 4th of this month. Mr. Short is one of the many who have returned from France who can testify to the fact that war is all that Gen. Sherman said it was, and then some. That he is alive and here today to relate his experiences over there, is little short of a miracle.

At Chicago on Jan. 19, 1917, Mr. Short enlisted in the Canadian infantry. From there he went to Toronto, where he remained for four weeks, when his regiment sailed for England. After four weeks' training in England the regiment was sent to France, where it soon saw active service on the front. As is generally known, the Canadian forces were in the thickest of some of the most severe fighting during 1917 and most of last year up to the time the armistice was signed. As an illustration of some of the hardships experienced by Mr. Short, at one time for a period of two weeks he stood in the trenches in water above his knees, and all that he had to eat during that time was "bully" beef and hard tack.

Mr. Short was first wounded on Aug. 26, 1918, when a piece of shrapnel struck him on the neck. The wound was not a serious one and after six weeks in a hospital he was sent back to his regiment. He was in the fight but a short time when, in the drive at Cambria, he received a wound which came nearly proving to be a fatal one. An explosive machine gun bullet struck him on the right cheek and coursing downward went

LONGED FOR WORD FROM HOME THAT NEVER CAME

Impressive funeral services were held at the Liberty meeting house last Friday afternoon for Roy I. Austin, who died at a detention hospital on Ellis Island from the result of wounds received on the battle field in France Oct. 12. The body was accompanied here by Comrade Guy Steele, who gave the parents and relatives the first detailed information they had received regarding the nature of Roy's wounds. While the American troops were making a drive against the Huns at the village of Geaunes, France, on the morning of Oct. 12, Roy was struck with an explosive machine gun bullet in the lower part of the back. The bullet injured his vertebra in such a manner as to cause paralysis of both legs. The surgeons from the first pronounced his wound as mortal, but everything possible was done for him in the hope that his life might be spared. Comrade Steele said that Roy was a most patient sufferer as he laid in the hospital in France for nearly three months before being sent to this country. He persistently refused to let the nurse inform his relatives here of his condition. A sad and most-deplorable feature in connection with his case was, that during those months of suffering he never received a word from home.

This was not because his parents in Salt Lake and his brothers and friends at Liberty were not writing to him, for letters were going to him almost daily. One of his brothers stated to us that at a very low estimate, 100 letters were written to him, not one of which he received, nor have any of them been returned. After a telegram was received announcing his arrival at Ellis Island, a letter addressed to him, in care of the hospital, failed to reach him.

What thoughts must have passed through Roy's mind as he saw the shadows of death creeping upon him and not one word could he receive from loved ones at home. His experience had been the experience of many others who spent many months in the hospitals "over there" without a letter from home.

Who is responsible for this deplorable mail service, it will probably

out under his jaw. Every tooth was knocked out and his lower jaw completely shattered. In this condition he laid in a shell hole for 23 hours, part of the time unconscious, and the rest of the time praying that another shell would drop and put him out of his misery.

When found by stretcher-bearers he was given first aid attention as quickly as possible and sent to a hospital at Boulogne, France. After a few weeks' treatment there he was sent to a hospital in England, where he remained until Dec. 22, when he was sent overseas to a hospital in Toronto.

Surgeons have done all that human skill can do for him, but they have not been able to replace the lower jaw, which was shot to pieces. For the balance of his life he will be compelled to wear what is known as a false splint, a heavy silver wire contrivance which holds his jaw in shape. He will never again be able to eat solid food, such as steaks, roast meats or anything that requires to be masticated. His diet must consist of soups and foods that can be swallowed without chewing. Aside from still being quite nervous, Mr. Short is now feeling fine.

For the next six months Mr. Short will receive \$70 a month, and from then on he will receive a life pension; but does not know the amount. However, he thinks it will be about \$65 a month.

When mustered out, Mr. Short was given his soldier uniform and \$70 with which to buy a civilian suit and overcoat.

FOUGHT IN THE BIG BATTLES THAT DEFEATED THE HUNS.

Walter Phelps is in receipt of the following interesting letter from Arnold Zumbrennen, who is a member of Co. A, 362d Infantry, written at Cosme de Vair, France, on Jan. 23:

Dear Friend Walt.—You will no doubt be surprised to hear from me but I think I told you I would write although I am late I am still going to make my promise good and hope you will overlook this delay.

I am well and hope you and your family are also in good health. Was very sorry when I heard of Year's death. A few months certainly bring big changes. I have now been overseas nearly seven months. We left Hoboken July 5th on the Empress of Russia. It would be difficult for me to explain the smallest of my experiences over here but will talk it over with you some day while I am waiting my turn for a shave.

I have been on three fronts, in fact I have been with the old 91st ever since we left Camp Lewis. We were first in reserve near Nancy and later we went into action in the Argonne Forest. We went over the top Sept. 26th and fought the big battle of Geaunes Sept. 29th. The Germans put over a steady barrage for two weeks. They had thousands of machine guns in action and the shrapnel and other big shells bursting all around us. In spite of the losses we advanced every day. Some of us went without eats for three days at a time, I was wet for two weeks. Fritz had every cross road and trail under the exact range of his big guns. The woods were just netted with barb wire thru and thru. I'll never forget when I was tangled in wire, and a sniper had me located. And also the first day when the colonel ordered us to affix bayonets and clean out some woods that was full of machine gun nests. The wild west division (91st) went thru and got the bacon. We have been all along the line thru Rheims, Chateau Thierry, Verdun and went into action in Flanders near Audunarde, Belgium. We went thru Ypres, Roulers and hundreds of important places. At Ypres there is hardly a building left standing.

We are expecting to go home next month and hope the order will not be changed. Friday, Jan. 25th, we are going to march in review before General Pershing and about Saturday another "cootie" inspection. We are getting something new every day, never be known, but if the responsibility could be placed, the guilty ones should, in some way, be made to suffer for the heartaches their neglect or failure of duty have brought to many of our boys.