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Americans not interested

I WILL smash the German line in France if you will smash that Damnable Hun propaganda at home.—General Pershing

WHAT THEY THINK OVER THERE.

The letters from our soldier boys as published in the various papers received at the Journal office always demand our most intense interest, since they indicate the trend of thought of our boys over there. We read every section and corner of the United States and the uniform spirit and trend of thought in those letters is one of the most remarkable results of the war. High school boys of a year ago have developed mentally under the stress of war until they reflect the wisdom of the sages. From every quarter is sounded the same sentiments and resolutions. Not one of them ever mentions the price of cow skins or the government ownership of all outdoors and everything therein. They all want to whip the Hun. Not only the Hun in Europe, but the Huns at home. Here are extracts from two typical letters.

The first is from Lieutenant C. T. Hoverson, of Sentinel Butte, North Dakota. Sentinel Butte is in Golden Valley County which is the home of one A. C. Townley. Lieutenant Hoverson says to his father:

I was glad to hear that things at home had been going well, that crops were looking well and that everything in general, even politics, bears promise of being to the best advantage of everyone concerned. I sincerely hope that they get Townley, and get him good, for some of the utterances he has made. Those which I read in the papers are absolute falsehoods so far as conditions in the army are concerned, and I would like to see him get into the hands of some of the men who have been fighting the dirty Hun, lately. The men hate war, of course; everyone does, but they hate men like the Kaiser and Townley a d-d sight worse, and that is why they bear up under the hardships in the remarkable way that they do. There is nothing that undermines the spirit of the men at the front more than to have men like Townley at home criticizing the government and its stand on everything. Let Townley himself come over here and stand the Hun shell fire for about three days and I think he would change his mind about calling this a rich man's war. The Germans know whose war it is going to be if they could ever hope to win and we need have no worry that much mercy would be shown to any of us, rich or poor. They would probably have us all in the latter class, unless men like Townley who have tried to help their cause would receive an Iron Cross and a good swift kick for being a fool. Well, I hope that the many good, loyal people of the grand old state of North Dakota will break his spell before the boys come back and though he prevails until all of us come, it will certainly be his end when we do arrive, for all we need to be told is what he has said about the war and I know that we will take it as a personal insult. The men take pride in

the work they are doing over here and most assuredly a great deal of praise is due them for the way in which they "carry on," as the British say. Their endurance may be taxed at times, but it is a great deal of satisfaction for a man to overcome such things. It is the "knifing in the back" by such men as Townley which riles them and they will take their toll, never worry.

Well, let things come and go as they will now. I am concerned altogether with my little part in winning this war and until that is over I cannot worry much over what takes place with politics.

And here is an extract from a letter written direct to the Journal by Donald Drummond, one of our Lincoln county boys:

"Just a few lines to let you know how much we all appreciate the good work you are doing at home against the Hun. Keep it up. We will lick him here to a frazzle and upon our return will assist you to land the Huns at home their just deserts."

A VERY PARTISAN LEAGUE.

The Non-Partisan league is growing in strength in the northwest and is reaching down to Kansas. Its leaders look forward to winning three or four states in the next congressional elections. Our quarrel with the Non-Partisan league is not so much that it has been accused of pacifism and specific pro-Germanism or that its chief organizer, Mr. Townley, has made speeches which sounded seditious, but that it openly arranges one class against another class, lining up the farmer against the mill owner and the banker and the manufacturer. A cooperative effort among the farmers is a splendid thing. But the policy of the Non-Partisan league savors too much of the class war which in itself is war against democracy. If the league is to benefit the farmers it must clear itself of this suspicion.—McClure's Magazine.

BULLETIN ON SPANISH INFLUENZA.

The surgeon general of the U. S. Public Health Service has just issued a publication dealing with Spanish influenza, which contains all known available information regarding this disease. Simple methods relative to its prevention, manner of spread, and care of patients, are also given. Readers may obtain copies of this pamphlet free of charge by writing to the "Surgeon General, U. S. Public Health Service, Washington, D. C."

CONSERVE OF CHRISTMAS GIFTS.

The Woman's Committee of the National Defense announces that it is their belief that Christmas giving which involves the purchase of gifts, should be discouraged as relieving to that extent the present heavy burden placed upon labor, transportation and other resources of the nation. Don't burden local delivery service.

The call is urgent for more student nurses.

MENTAL EFFICIENCY TESTS IN OUR SCHOOLS.

We are this week beginning, in all the grades and part of the high school, the tests in mental efficiency. Now that does not necessarily mean that we are comparing the mentality of one child with that of another. It does mean, however, that we are trying to determine the amount of knowledge one child will get as compared with another child in the same grade. To do this we are giving the children tests of efficiency in arithmetic, spelling, grammar, and reading. These are tests that have been taken by children of the same grades, over the entire United States. All schools use much the same tests and material in order that our results may be uniform for comparison.

There is a three-fold value in the use of the efficiency tests in the schools of our city and those of other cities. In the first place, it enables us to compare the work that is being done in the different grades of our schools, with that being done in corresponding grades in other school systems. We have the results and averages of efficiency which has been maintained in the schools of the east, middle west and west. At a glance we can tell whether or not our school is producing the results it should by comparing our rating with that of the other sections. We can all see the advantage of this form of measurement. In other words it makes for the schools a healthy, open competition—to maintain their standards—similar to that which we find in the business world. Efficiency in a school system is just as essential to the progress of that school, as it is to the progress of a business corporation.

In the second place, these tests of efficiency enable us to pick out, for individual attention and instruction, those children that are behind in any of their subjects. If we find a child that is far below average in arithmetic, and above the average in language, spelling, etc., it is evident that the child should have more attention given to his work in arithmetic, and less to the other subjects. The results of these tests, which are tabulated in graphic form, enables the teacher to tell at a glance the weakness of each individual child. In technical terms, we diagnose the knowledge of each child and treat with greater care its weakest points. By this method of instruction there is no necessity for a child to finish the year, well qualified in points of grammar, spelling, etc., and weak in reading and arithmetic. These tests tend to assimilate and coordinate the knowledge of the child.

The third advantage to be derived from these tests is the increased efficiency of the teachers. If a teacher knows the weak points in the student's work, then it is a very easy matter to lay more stress upon that subject during her period of instruction. Then, too, it creates a desire on the part of the teacher to have her grade as good as the best, not in one subject, but in all the subjects which she teaches.

The efficiency of a school cannot be judged by the number of children that pass from one grade to another, but by the increased amount of knowledge obtained by those that do pass. On the same principle a teacher cannot be judged by the number of children he or she passes, but by the amount of knowledge she imparts to those in her charge; and knowledge does not mean book learning, but the practical, usable information of the individual.

Therefore, by these tests given twice

THAT PEACE MOVE.

Last Sunday morning all America was awakened by the news that the Kaiser had quit the job of kaiserling and offered to act as chauffeur for President Wilson or valet for Pershing. A slight investigation of the offer, however, showed the usual marks of the cunning of the Hun. It was only equivalent to saying to the allies: "Stop a minute and give me time to run into my dug-out, bar the door and re-load my gun and then I will give you hell again." The allies refused to take the bait. The Kaiser began his so-called peace offer by stating he was willing to accept the 14 articles of President Wilson, and also the speech of the president of Sept. 27, as a basis of peace parley. He then proceeded to indicate what terms he would demand.

For a few hours every American felt that there was a possibility of a German made peace, which would be no peace at all, but a mere cessation of hostilities for a few years until the Hun got his second wind. But there arose a mighty voice from the press and the statesmen of all the allies and as soon as possible to word it, from President Wilson himself which set the world again facing in the right direction.

Here are excerpts from the president's speech of Sept. 27:

"Peace cannot rest upon the word of outlaws. * * * (the enemy) is without honor and does not intend justice. * * *

The voice of war has become clear and gripped our hearts. Our brothers from many lands as well as our murdered dead under the sea are calling to us and we respond. * * * It is necessary that all who sit at the peace table shall come ready and willing to pay the price. * * * This is a people's war, not a statesman's. Statesmen must follow the clarified common thought or be broken. * * * Germany is constantly intimidating the 'terms' she will accept, and always finds the world does not want terms. It wishes the final triumph of justice and fair dealing."

When the Hun throws down his arms, disbands his armies and the allied armies occupy all German cities and territory will be the time when peace will come. At the peace table the Hun will have no place. He is no more entitled to a place at the peace table than is a fiendish murderer entitled to a seat in the jury box at his own trial. Kaiser bill will accept whatever peace the allies offer him and until he is in the mental attitude to accept such a peace there will be no peace. Selah.

THE WILLFUL TWENTY-TWO.

Henry Ford, it may be inferred, accepts at full value the statement that "politics is adjourned." He has given the Democratic party leaders of Michigan the disheartening information that he will not expend a cent in the campaign. Also he makes the guarded pledge that he will "support President Wilson's war measures while he continues his present and past wise course in the conduct of the war." Mr. Ford will not bind himself to vote for any measure "because it is labeled Democratic or Republican."

But the president appears to be confident that he can continue to please Mr. Ford, for he personally requested Mr. Ford to become a candidate for United States senator.

One may now be interested more keenly than ever in what constitutes support of the president in war legislation. In some of the eastern states the Democratic campaign committee is urging the voters to uphold the president by electing Democrats to congress. Over in the Southeastern Washington district a Democratic candidate for representative uses the slogan: "Uphold the administration by voting for McCroskey for congress."

In our own community the Democratic candidate for governor seeks to convey the impression that only through his election can support of the president be assured.

Yet a war measure, so labeled by the president, and earnestly commended to the favorable action of the senate by him, was defeated Monday by two votes. On this war measure—the woman suffrage amendment—twenty-two Democrats either voted "no" or were paired against it. The Republican opponents numbered twelve.

The need of a Democratic congress in order to support the president is befuddling. One may suspect that the policy adopted by some Democrats is to support the president enthusiastically and energetically only so long as they agree with him on what ought to be done. The number of Democrats on the Ford platform seems to have been increased by twenty-two. Why a Democratic congress?—Portland Oregonian.

A CORRECTION.

Last week the typo in the Journal office mixed up the lines in the Library report, and gave the number of persons using the Rest Room during the past year as 25. The number should be 1,379.

A year, we can easily keep a check upon the progress and advancement of each individual child. They will assist us in finding those students that are backward in one or two of their subjects, as well as those that are backward in all of them. If this appeals to you as a sensible method of instruction take an interest in the progress of your child, encourage him in his work, ask him how he ranks with his class, and how his class ranks with the remainder of the school. The child may not openly show the fact that he appreciates your interest and encouragement, but this is one of the greatest factors assisting in the progress and advancement of every child.

J. E. WESSON,
Superintendent.

Rockford—Work to begin on first unit Rockford Canal company.

ENTHUSIASTIC MEETING.

Last Friday evening, October 4th, about one hundred and thirty-five members of the Red Cross gathered at the K. P. hall, where a condensed report of the work done during the past year, was read by the secretary, Mrs. C. R. Wheeler. This report included the work done by the Dietrich and Kimama auxiliaries. The Richfield branch was represented by Mrs. Denicke, who handed in a report of the work done in that section. Miss Florence Butler read the report for North Shoshone, and Mrs. H. G. Avery gave a brief history of the work done by the Junior auxiliary. Hearty applause was called out by the splendid showing made by the Lincoln County Chapter. The chairman, Mrs. E. G. Gooding, stated that the excellence of the work done throughout, had been such as to bring words of special commendation from headquarters.

Following the reports, Mrs. E. G. Gooding was unanimously and enthusiastically re-elected chairman of Lincoln County chapter. The other officers were elected as follows: First vice chairman, Mrs. Joe Wheeler; second vice chairman, Mrs. Archie Bowler; secretary, Mrs. C. R. Wheeler; treasurer, Miss Leonora Noble. Miss Laura Shoup, of Seattle, one of the Divisional Directors, was present, and gave an instructive talk on the work of the Northwestern Division, which was much appreciated. After this Mrs. T. H. Gooding, Jr., favored the assembly with a vocal solo, and graciously responded to the hearty encore called out by the first number. The reading of the poem, "Somewhere in France," by Edw. T. Barber, completed the evening's program. Following this number coffee and sandwiches were served, cafeteria style, to all assembled.

A DAY'S PAY.

Wednesday, the 16th day of October, 1918. But wait, I want to tell a story:

In a shell hole at the edge of the German trenches, on the Cambrai front, an American soldier lay dead—

Gashed with bayonets, riddled with bullets, battered, bloody foam oozing from his lips, panting, straining, fighting, unconquered, like a stag at bay, he had fallen.

The stretcher bearers found him there, dead, in the shell hole.

He was just a lad, such a lad as those lads you saw, those I saw, the other day, marching, marching, down the street to the station, to the train, answering the great call.

Not over twenty, but what a boy—

Clear-eyed, lithe-limbed, clean muscled. Lord, he was a son to be proud of!

The stretcher bearers found him—

Dried blood, black and clotted, was tangled in his hair; the uniform was torn and slashed; the helmet had dropped there in the muck at his side; a great gash disfigured the temple; his hands were mashed and broken, the flesh ripped from the knuckles—

At the last he had fought with bare fists!

His was dead, dead, in the shell hole.

His white face was turned toward the heavens.

The lips cut, bruised—ah, those lips a mother, a sweetheart, had kissed—would kiss no more—

Were parted in a smile!

The stretcher bearers found him—

Around him ten dead Germans lay. He had killed them all.

Now you know why he smiled, even in death!

Imagine that fight!

The lone American lad taking them on as they came—one—two—three—four—five—aye, ten of them. And he laughed while he fought them!

Think of it! The exultation of that lad's soul; the pride of that young heart, bursting with eagerness—hard as stone with determination—fighting—fighting—for America! For America!

See the gleam in the eyes, the laugh—hear it—as he sees them fall, the contempt with which he looks on them, the sneer on his lips—

Then he fell, there in the shell hole, before Cambrai—

He fell and died!

What a day for him—what a glorious day—

—Earl Wayman Bowman.

MRS. GOODING AT PAYETTE.

Mrs. Fred W. Gooding returned Saturday from Payette, where she attended the convention of the Idaho Federation of Women's clubs. Mrs. Gooding was one of 75 accredited delegates in attendance at the convention. Mrs. Gooding is state chairman of the Scholarship Loan Fund committee, and reports that during her two years of service in that capacity the fund has increased from \$2,900 to \$8,000. The fund has been added to by the giving of memorials by schools and high schools, at \$100 each. Many of these are for soldiers, and the fund is available for assisting boys through the students' army training camps.

Judging from the reports of the different committees, it would be a bold person who would dare to accuse Idaho women of being slackers.

Mrs. Gooding was elected a delegate to the National Convention of Women's clubs, but the place of holding the convention has not yet been decided on.

Moscow—Farmers handling wheat in bulk as measure of economy in grain sacks.

WOOD RIVER CENTER GRANGE.

The North Shoshone auxiliary met last week, but due to lack of material they only had four sheets to hem and three dozen handkerchiefs to sew the compliments on. Those present to do the work were Mesdames Ivie, Ryan, Viera, Brotzman, Furniss, and Misses Hattie Peck and Florence Butler.

Mr. and Mrs. Butler, Mrs. Brotzman and Clarence Butler motored down to Gooding Saturday morning and returned Sunday evening.

The boys of School District 29 think it is rather tough that they must sit quietly in their seats and not whisper.

Mr. and Mrs. Will Ivie were in Gooding Saturday.

Mrs. Brotzman, Charles and Florence Butler motored up to Dietrich and back Friday.

Hattie and Jack Peck took their father back up to Camas Prairie Tuesday, where he is still threshing.

Word has been received from Camp Fremont that Joe Sprenger has a very sore arm due to vaccination. He has had it lanced three times. Let us hope Joe will recover quickly and will soon be able to drill again.

A. L. Butler has purchased 53 head of sheep.

Mrs. Brotzman is spending a few days with Hattie Peck.

Charles Butler is helping Mr. Cannon dig spuds on the Mabbett place this week.

Mesdames Ryan, A. Horn, J. Ivie, Butler, Viera, Serna, Brotzman, and Misses Hattie Peck and Florence Butler, and Harrison Ryan, Alvin Butler and Charles Butler attended the Red Cross meeting in town Friday night.

A. L. Butler went in town after a load of coal Wednesday.

Some ladies were out from Shoshone Thursday measuring and weighing babies at the Grange hall.

Mrs. Lester Cannon and sons came down from the mountains Thursday. They will visit with the Butlers until Mr. Cannon brings the cattle down, which will be in two or three weeks.

Mrs. J. Ivie, Mrs. W. Ivie and Mrs. Viera were in town Monday.

BIG WOOD RIVER NEWS.

A. L. Horn and wife were in town Tuesday evening.

Mrs. Lester Cox spent Saturday night in Gooding, a guest of Mr. Cox's brother at the Lincoln Inn.

Mr. and Mrs. Lulloff and children of Gooding spent Sunday at the Lore home. A son was born to Mr. and Mrs. Manuel Perry Oct. 3rd.

Harrison Ryan, Lester Cox and Goldie Ryan have returned from their hunting trip. Harrison was the only lucky one, he bringing back a nice "two point."

Mrs. A. M. Gomes writes she is enjoying her visit with her son, Ernest, at Camp Fremont, Cal.

Quite a number of North Shoshone people attended the Red Cross entertainment at Shoshone Friday night. All report an enjoyable time.

Mrs. Earl Burditt, who underwent an operation in Gooding Saturday for an abscess, is quite ill.

Mrs. L. E. Gieseke and three children spent the day Friday with Mrs. Ryan.

Word has been received from Mr. and Mrs. Hewitt saying they were having a lovely trip but very little car trouble.

Mrs. J. A. Mills was a guest of Mrs. Ryan last Monday.

No Red Cross sewing today on account of a lack of material.

Mrs. C. B. Sparks and children have been sick this week.

Miss Mabel Rand spent Saturday night and Sunday with her parents on Big Wood river.

NORTH SHOSHONE NEWS.

A hunting party consisting of A. L. Butler, Lester Cannon, Lee Gehring, Charlie Jones and Chas. Butler, went up into the Cape Horn country after bear and deer. They were unfortunate and had to come home without their meat. But they were not the only party returning without game. R. Warren and sons had the same luck.

The people of the North Shoshone district are sorry to hear that Joe Sprenger has been nursing a very sore arm due to vaccination. He has been unable to drill for some time. It seems as if the vaccination caused a breaking out on his arm, later it became inflamed. He has had it lanced three times and let us hope that it will improve rapidly and that he will soon be ready for drilling again.

The boys of School District 29 think it is rather tough that they must sit quietly in their seats and not whisper.

The talk given by Lieut. Southin at the Grange hall was very interesting and confirmed our ideas of German cruelty. The meeting was well attended and the liberty loan was considerably strengthened as a result. Some of the farmers may have to dip rather deep in their pockets for the loan but like good Americans they do it cheerfully and willingly. But after all it is only a slight inconvenience now to be a great help later on, for we get it all back and a good interest besides. And they will meet with a smile any other loan that comes.

Mrs. W. J. Peck has gone to Grand Junction, Colorado, where she will visit with her daughter, Mrs. Fred Scott.

A. D. Silva has gone east with his lamb crop.

Mr. Furniss had the misfortune to have a fire start in his wood pile while he was away from home and it completely ruined a new Winona wagon, several loads of wood and badly damaged a cellar near by.

YOUR CHRISTMAS PARCELS.

In another place is found detailed instructions as to how to proceed to send Christmas presents to the boys overseas. If you get your present there you will have to act quick.