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METZ GIVES WARM WELCOME TO LIBERATING ARMY.

Entry of French Army Under Marshal Petain a Historic Event Concerning the Victory of the Allies—People Wild With Joy.

The historic event accomplished at 2 o'clock Tuesday afternoon, when Marshal Petain, commander of the French armies, made his entry into Metz, the great stronghold of Lorraine and the pivot of Germany's effort to crush France, more than any other happening, helped consecrate the victory of the allies in this war. The occasion, in which the French commander figured for the first time as a marshal of France, also gave rise to one of the most picturesque demonstrations ever carried out by the people of Lorraine.

From early in the morning all the roads leading to Metz were crowded with Lorrainers on their way to the city to raise their voices there for Marshal Petain and for France. People unaccustomed to any other tongue than the German for years began many days ago brushing up their knowledge of French, in preparation for this occasion, and although the majority of the population undoubtedly has a perfect acquaintance with no other tongue than German, little of that language was heard in the streets during the day.

Statues Pulled Down.
Other things German had disappeared overnight, including the statues of German rulers, which had been hauled down by the citizens. William I had toppled from his equestrian monument, while Frederick III, who for many long years had pointed a menacing finger at France from the pedestal upon which he stood, had come down with a rope around his neck. Former Emperor William II was still left to figure grotesquely as a statue on the facade of the cathedral. The hands had been chained during the night and into them had been put a band with the inscription: "Sic transit gloria mundi."

Signaling the approach of the marshal and his cavalcade, airplanes began flying over the town about 1 o'clock and the air was soon full of miniature tri-color flags which the airmen dropped.

A little later the cannon of the forts around about the city began firing a salute of 300 rounds. The famous cathedral bell, the motto on which reads, "I announce justice," gave the signal for the other bells of the city to peal forth a welcome to "our liberators," as the people of Metz call the French and the allied armies.

Cheer Petain and Staff.
When Marshal Petain appeared mounted on a fine white charger, and followed by the entire general staff, with American and British officers attached, a shout went up that drowned the whir of airplanes flying overhead, and the crowd surged forward, breaking the line of guards in places, to get a glimpse of the victorious commander of the French armies.

Still mounted, Marshal Petain took up his position in front of the statue of Marshal Ney, to review the troops comprising the 39th division of infantry, with its artillery under General Pougny, a detachment of the 1st corps of cavalry under General Feraud, other mounted troops under General De Boissieu, two escorting squadrons from the 1st Moroccan division and a detachment of tanks.

The staff of the tenth army, which General Mangin was prevented from heading because of the accident he had met with, was lined up directly in front of the marshal, and General Fayolle, commanding the central group of armies stood near the commander in chief just in front of the Ney statue, which the various superior officers saluted in passing.

People Wild With Joy.
Enthusiastic cheers of "Long live France!" greeted every flag as it appeared. The dignity of the reviewing ceremony, however, prevented the people from giving free play to their joy. The case was different in their contact with the troops in the streets after the column had left the Esplanade. Then there were three columns two of which were of citizens, marching on either side, hand in hand, with the soldiers in the center.

Italy Appropriates Big Sum for Reconstruction.

Italy has embarked on a definite reconstruction program and nearly three and a half billion lire has been appropriated to carry it out. Measures have been adopted to permit all war factories to resume peace production immediately.

One billion, eight hundred million lire has been designated for railway reconstruction; one billion for public works and drainage of harbors; five hundred millions for other works of public utility, and one hundred million to cope with the situation created by the large number of unemployed.

The dispatch also quotes Food Commissioner Crispi as saying that because of the addition of nearly five million people to Italy's population by reason of the Austrian evacuation further restrictions on food rations will be necessary. The large stock of food supplies accumulated will be insufficient, Commissioner Crispi believes, in view of this addition to the population along with the feeding of about 900,000 Austrian prisoners in Italy and the numbers of Austrians that are surrendering daily as the armies of occupation complete their task.

IDAHO MARINE ONE OF FEW SURVIVORS.

Archie Howell of Rogerson, one of the marines who helped turn back the German tide at Chateau Thierry, is home on a leave of absence. He wears on his left shoulder a red and green cord, indicative of the six official citations of his regiment for distinguished service. Up to the time he left the Twin Falls country, in December, 1917, Mr. Howell had for some time been a truck driver between Rogerson and Jarbidge, Nevada. Twelve hours after landing at Brest, France, on June 6, he was sent forward with other marines among the members of the fourth replacement of the Fifth and Sixth regiments of marines, employed in holding the line on the western front.

When the marines, with French reinforcements, had turned the tide of battle against the Germans and were driving them back, Mr. Howell says, the enemy fought with the desperation of cornered beasts. "When their ammunition was exhausted they would call 'kamerad,' but for eighteen days there were no 'kamerads' for the marines and the French. A blow with the butt of the rifle or a thrust with the bayonet was the answer," he says.

The severity of the fighting in this period is indicated in Mr. Howell's statement of his belief that out of the 1200 men in his battalion, he is one of the twenty-eight men who came out alive.

The Americans had, on their own account, sufficient scores to settle with the Germans," Mr. Howell said, "but what made us want to fight most was the sight of French women and children, their fathers and brothers killed in the war, returning ragged and ill cared for from the regions occupied by the enemy."

DID IDAHO START SOMETHING?

At the beginning of the great war there was a call for volunteers. Idaho stepped forward with her full share or more. When the draft was instituted Idaho of course furnished her full part. The need of funds to equip, and feed, and transport, and supply with munitions millions of men was very great. Money had to be raised. There were four successive Liberty Bond drives. Idaho did more than her allotted share in each of them. In addition two billion dollars were to be raised by the purchase of War Savings Stamps. Idaho was allotted a quota of between eight and nine millions. The government is needing and counting on the money from this source.

Did Idaho start something which she could not finish? And is she going to be backed up into a corner and have to acknowledge it? This query is forced upon us by consideration of the fact that she has accounted for only three millions of her War Savings quota, while she has much more than that to take up before the end of the year. Of course, it is preposterous to suppose for a minute that Idaho can not do her full share in this respect. It is simply a question of whether she is determined to do so or whether she is willing to have her perfect record spoiled by falling down on her War Savings quota. What an anti-climax it would be, especially at one of the greatest moments in world history, when the world war has been brought to its knees. As citizens of Idaho, it seems almost too ridiculous for words to suppose for a moment that with the end in sight she will be too lazy to finish her job in workman-like manner.

Bolsheviki Get Licking.

Heavy fighting in the Divna river region between Bolsheviki and allied forces is reported to have taken place Monday and Tuesday. The Bolsheviki attacked the allies on the front and flank Monday, penetrating several villages and forcing their way to the Canadian battery positions, where they were held. American and British infantry then counter attacked, throwing the enemy back with heavy losses. The fighting was resumed Tuesday, the Bolsheviki being beaten with heavy losses.

Memorial Trees for Hero Dead Will Be Planted Throughout World.

"Memorial trees" for the soldier dead in the world war will be planted throughout the United States next spring, and probably throughout all the allied countries. Endorsement of the idea is coming from all parts of the country. It is planned to plant "victory oaks," "victory walnuts" and "victory elms" along the Lincoln highway and other great roads.

MICKIE SAYS

BRING IN THE LETTERS YOU GET FROM OUR SOLDIER BOYS. WE'RE GLAD TO PRINT 'EM. JUST SO WE DON'T GET TOO MANY FROM ANY ONE PERSON. EVERYBODY IS SURE PROUD OF OUR BOYS AND GLAD TO HEAR FROM THEM. ALL

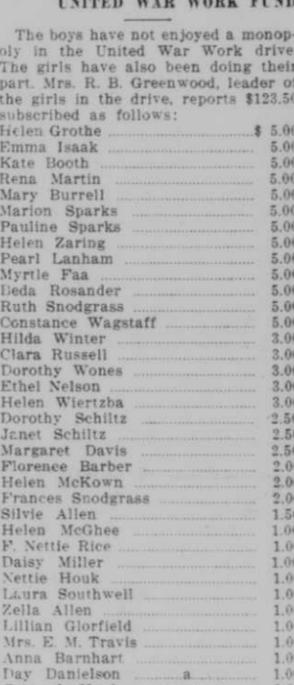


VICTORY GIRLS HELP SWELL UNITED WAR WORK FUND

The boys have not enjoyed a monopoly in the United War Work drive. The girls have been doing their part. Mrs. R. B. Greenwood, leader of the girls in the drive, reports \$123.50 subscribed as follows:

Helen Grothe	\$ 5.00
Emma Isaak	5.00
Kate Booth	5.00
Rena Martin	5.00
Mary Burrell	5.00
Marion Sparks	5.00
Pauline Sparks	5.00
Helen Zaring	5.00
Pearl Lanham	5.00
Myrtle Faa	5.00
Beda Rosander	5.00
Ruth Snodgrass	5.00
Constance Wagstaff	5.00
Hilda Winter	3.00
Clara Russell	3.00
Dorothy Wones	3.00
Ethel Nelson	3.00
Helen Wiertzba	3.00
Dorothy Schiltz	2.50
Janet Schiltz	2.50
Margaret Davis	2.50
Florence Barber	2.00
Helen McKown	2.00
Frances Snodgrass	2.00
Silvie Allen	1.50
Helen McGhee	1.00
F. Nettie Rice	1.00
Daisy Miller	1.00
Nettie Houk	1.00
Laura Southwell	1.00
Zella Allen	1.00
Lillian Gloorfield	1.00
Mrs. E. M. Travis	1.00
Anna Barnhart	1.00
Day Danielson	1.00
Gertrude Hughes	1.00
Mrs. J. Sherman	1.00
Ethel R. Myers	1.00
Virginia Furrer	1.00
Grace Reed	1.00
Grace Herr	1.00
Esther M. Dawson	1.00
Freda Howard	1.00
Alys Howard	1.00
Jennie Davie	1.00
Catherine Davie	1.00
Lillie Butters	1.00
Hedwig Bartel	1.00
Phyllis Collings	1.00
Chloris Collings	1.00
Inez Schwarz	1.00
Gladys Rynnion	1.00
Myra Angelly	1.00
Lulu Schwarz	.50
Total	\$123.50

GEN. FERDINAND FOCH



Marshal Foch and Premier Clemenceau were unanimously elected by acclamation to the French academy yesterday. They were invited instead of being obliged to solicit membership.

Demobilization at Camp Lewis Begun.

Demobilization of troops at Camp Lewis was begun Tuesday with the transfer of men from the depot brigade into four training battalions and one development battalion and the filing of permanent camp organizations to full strength. Actual discharge of the first men is expected to start this week. Men who voluntarily enlisted for the war emergency will be the first to go home if they are not members of some organization to be retained in service.

Camp officials say they can not tell when demobilization will be completed. Some men, it is known, will be kept for months, but for the most part they will be those who intend to remain in the army.

U. S. Grain Supplies to Meet All Demands.

Supplies of grain held in elevators, which will be available to meet the demands of this country as well as to aid Europe, are far greater than they were a year ago. November 9 there was on hand in primary elevators 114,041,000 bushels of grain as compared with 17,356,000 bushels on the same day of 1917. Wheat and corn supplies especially showed an increase over a year ago. There were 3,767,000 bushels of corn in the elevators on November 9 as compared to 157,000 bushels a year ago; 94,433,000 bushels of wheat as compared with five million bushels in 1917.

King Albert Cheered as He Entered Antwerp.

King Albert made his entry into Antwerp Wednesday. His progress into and about the city was enthusiastically cheered everywhere. A Te Deum at the cathedral was attended by the king, who afterward rode in an automobile to the various sections of the town. He left at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. The citizens of Antwerp gave up the day to rejoicing over their liberation and the return of their monarch.

Arrest Bolsheviki Agents in Vienna.

Several hundred persons have been arrested in Vienna on charges of conspiring with the Red Guards to proclaim a Bolsheviki government, according to advices reaching Copenhagen. The alleged conspirators, included Paul Friedlander, leader of the Communist party, also planned to occupy the government buildings and to arrest the cabinet.

GERMAN FLEET SURRENDERED YESTERDAY TO THE ALLIED GRAND FLEET.

The German fleet surrendered yesterday to the allied grand fleet. The American squadron and French cruisers participated in the ceremony. Four hundred allied vessels—the biggest fleet ever assembled, are reported to have met the Germans. The fleet included five American dreadnaughts. The surrender is understood to have taken place at a point about sixty miles east of May Isle, just off the entrance to the Firth of Forth, on the Scottish coast.

The terms of the armistice provided for the surrender of twenty-four dreadnaughts, battle cruisers and cruisers, fifty destroyers and all submarines.

Compared with the allied fleet the German vessels are said to have shown a marked inferiority in every way, and naval men expressed the conviction that had the fleet come out to do battle it would have been overwhelmed.

Appropriate Name.

As he polished his customer's boots the bootblack puffed at the end of a cigar. Thinking to have a little fun at the youth's expense, the customer asked him if he always smoked cigars. "Oh, yes, pretty often," declared the youth.

"What brand do you generally smoke?" was the next question. "Robinson Crusoe, sir," came the reply.

The customer pondered awhile. "I never heard of that brand," he said.

"It's a name I've given 'em myself," said the youth. "You see, gov'nor, old Crusoe was a castaway!"

Mud Specialist.

Several officers from the front speak of a famous bootblack in Paris who is known as the "mud specialist." The individual can tell every soldier client what section of the trenches he haunts from merely by examining the mud on his feet. It is said that he rarely makes a mistake, and can spot a man's battle station anywhere between Ypres and Verdun with marvellous accuracy, apparently each section of the long line having its characteristic brand of mud.

Cure for Tuberculosis Claimed.

An Italian physician, Prof. Domenico Lo Monaco, announces that he has evolved a remedy for consumption. The base of his discovery lies in his finding that sugar applied to the bronchial secretions caused the disappearance not only of the secretions but of tubercle bacilli as well. The importance of this lies in that the bronchial secretion is held to be a necessary vehicle for the existence and growth of consumption germs.

Joined the Army.

A private in the quartermaster's corps at Camp Pike decided that he would sooner be in a more active branch of the service, so asked for and received a transfer to the artillery. After bidding him good-by, his bunkmate hung a service flag with one star in front of their barracks. On being asked what it all meant he said: "Our Joe has joined the army."

Cured.

The author of "Trivia" writes: "What a bore it is waking up in the morning always the same person." We had often fretted over this, until the shudder-giving thought struck us that we might wake up some morning and find ourself the kaiser. And it would be just our luck to be Bill on the day of retribution.—Boston Transcript.

Urges Draft Boards to Preserve Records.

Provost Marshal General Crowder has urged all draft boards to preserve all data compiled on draft registrants, both classified and physically examined, before the order was issued for cessation of this work. He explained that such data is vitally necessary for administration of the war insurance act and future pension laws.

Senator Borah Has Demanded that there be no censorship of the news of the peace treaty convention at Valenciennes. It is said that President Wilson has the same sentiments.

The U. S. army yesterday rested on the soil of four nations—France, Belgium, Luxembourg and German Lorraine. Yesterday's advances resulted in the occupation of a score of villages.

King Albert and Queen Elizabeth will make their formal entry into Brussels today. The Belgian government was moved from Brugges to Brussels yesterday.

President Wilson and party will go to Europe on a big army transport according to present plans. The president will require a passport the same as an ordinary traveler.

The knowing ones pick Elihu Root as the Republican representative at the peace convention.

UKRAINIAN REPUBLIC HAS BEEN OVERTURNED

Kiev Has Been Captured by Anti-Bolsheviki Forces and a New Government Formed.

The Ukrainian government has been overturned and Kiev has been captured by troops from Astrakhan, according to dispatches to Swedish newspapers. The Ukrainian national assembly has fled and a provisional government has been formed by the captors of the city, who are apparently commanded by General Denikine, leader of the anti-Bolsheviki forces.

The Ukraine became a republic after the overthrow of the Kerensky government in November, 1917. There was much fighting there between the Bolsheviki and their opponents resulting in the defeat of the Bolsheviki. The Ukrainian government made peace with Germany at Brest Litovsk, a few days before the Russian Bolsheviki government also agreed to the German terms. Austro-German troops then entered the Ukraine for the purpose of carrying out economic articles of the peace treaty.

The Ukrainian government was overthrown last May and General Shoropadski became dictator under the title of hetman, but he has had difficulty in maintaining order there although assisted by the Austro-Germans.

General Denikine was formerly commander of the Russian armies on the southwestern front. Previously to that he had been chief of staff of the Russian armies.

Hun Narrowly Missed Monster Gun With Over 100 Mile Range.

Had the war continued the United States would have had a monster gun shooting much further than the Teuton one which shelled Paris. The gun the United States proposed to make was to have had a range of probably 100 miles, but whether it will be developed now that the struggle is over is uncertain.

Like the mounting of big 14-inch naval guns for front warfare, this long range product was to be the product of navy brains. Not that ordnance men believed such a weapon to be of military value but they did agree that it might have a psychological effect. The gun is understood to have been planned along lines similar to the German machines. It was to be a gun within a gun, in other words, a sub-calibre gun.

The explosive charge would cover the area of the bigger gun but act on a smaller tube within, thus producing a big power on a comparatively small projectile.

Ordinance men say the German gun and this one are both freaks, with out sufficient ability to destroy the enemy to make them militarily worth while.

The naval ordnance experts not only planned to develop this weapon but they did extraordinary work on depth charges, rocket flares which set light on enemy craft without searchlights and an aeroplane gun firing from both ends.

In aircraft the navy was successful. One of its craft has a span of 125 feet—25 feet greater than the mammoth Handley-Page machine recently exhibited before President Wilson.

GENERAL ORDERS COVER DEMOBILIZATION PLANS

Careful Provision Made for Keeping Permanent Record of Individual Service.

General orders by the war department cover in detail the process that will be followed in the demobilization of troops. Careful provision is made for retaining a permanent record of the service performed not only by every organization of the army, but of each individual officer or man who composed it.

Particular attention is given to the final physical examination of men called up in the draft for limited military service because of physical disability in view of the possibility of future disability claims. To safeguard the soldiers' interest, provision is made for a medical board of review if the findings of the examining surgeon are disputed in this connection.

BOLSHEVIKI IMPRISON U. S. REPRESENTATIVE

Roger Culver Treadwell Held by Soviets After Seizure While on Way to Volga.

Roger Culver Treadwell, until recently a representative of the U. S. government in Petrograd, is a prisoner of the Bolsheviki in Tashkend, Turkestan, according to advices that have been received at the state department. Steps are being taken to obtain his release.

Mr. Treadwell was on his way to Volodga to establish a United States consulate when seized. Several other consuls, representing allied nations, are said to be his fellow prisoners in Tashkend.

Colonel Roosevelt and Wife to Visit Heroic Son's Grave.

Colonel Theodore Roosevelt and Mrs. Roosevelt will sail for France to visit the grave of their son, Quentin, within a few weeks if conditions will permit. Colonel Roosevelt is very anxious to visit France and will leave at the first opportunity.

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