

# American Falls Press

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## HOW WILL IDAHO HONOR HER FALLEN HEROES?

Beautiful Auditorium and Avenue of Trees Among the Suggestions Made in Boise Statesman—Additional Suggestions Invited.

The suggestion for a memorial for the Idaho soldiers who made the supreme sacrifice in the cause of freedom has taken firm hold on the people of the state, says the Boise Statesman. From all sides come hearty endorsements and it goes without saying that something really worth while will be done.

There are varying opinions as to the character of the memorial to be erected, the Statesman continues, and as to the most fitting way of paying for it. This is indicated in the statement from Governor-elect Davis. This and other details might be nicely worked out through a commission. It is also possible that Boise may determine to erect a memorial for the men of this community, the Statesman says, in addition to the one suggested for the state. H. J. McGirr suggests a beautiful auditorium and a "stay-at-home" avenue of trees. In reply to an inquiry from the Statesman, D. W. Davis said:

"It's only a question of what form the memorial shall take and as to how the money shall be raised, for of course the state of Idaho will remember her soldiers in a fitting and permanent manner. Personally, I believe the memorial should be financed by voluntary contributions. A tax measure would be entirely too formal for a task that lies so close to the hearts of the people, while a spontaneous gift from the citizens would bear an analogy to the unselfish manner in which our boys offered themselves to the nation."

WSS

## HUNS MUST PAY FOR WAR TO LIMIT OF CAPACITY

Lloyd George Also Declares the Submarine Pirates and Devastators Must be Punished.

Germany must pay the cost of the war to the limit of her capacity, Premier Lloyd George declared in a speech Friday.

The submarine pirates must be punished, the premier added, and whoever devastated the lands of another country ought to be responsible for it.

Referring to the culpability of the authors of the war, Mr. Lloyd George said the government intends that the investigation to be conducted should be a perfectly fair, but a stern one, and that it should go on to its final reckoning.

"I mean to see that the men who did not treat our prisoners humanely be made responsible," the premier declared. He added that he did not wish to pursue a policy of vengeance, but declared:

"We have got so to act that men in the future who feel tempted to follow the example of the rulers who plunged the world into war will know what is waiting for them at the end."

Lloyd George, dealing with the question of the responsibility for the invasion of Belgium, said the British government has consulted some of the greatest jurists of the kingdom and that they unanimously and definitely had arrived at the conclusion that in their judgment the former German emperor was guilty of an indictable offense, for which he ought to be held responsible.

## How a Farmer Made \$1,000

A farmer who kept accounts under the direction of the University of Missouri College of Agriculture the last two years made a thousand dollars thru better hog feeding. Like many others, he knew better than to do as he was doing, but he was Missourian enough that he had not only to be shown, but must do the showing himself. This is where the farm accounts system came in. He adopted hog feeding methods that animal husbandry experiments have shown beyond question to be practical. His accounts convinced him that such methods were practicable for him.

The first year this farmer's hogs made a return, after all other expenses including labor had been paid, of \$1.03 a bushel for the corn fed. Corn sold locally for about \$9 cents, this left a profit of 14 cents a bushel from feeding the corn. That was not so bad, but the next year he determined to do better. The next year his hogs netted a return of \$3 a bushel for the corn fed. Corn sold locally for \$1.40 a bushel. This left a profit of \$1.60 a bushel from feeding the corn. The price received for hogs the second year, however, was 66 per cent higher. This would account for an increased receipt per bushel of 66 per cent of \$1.03, or 68 cents. Other things being the same as the year before, \$1.71 a bushel for corn could have been expected due to the increase in price received for hogs. The actual returns amounted to \$3 a bushel. This leaves the difference between \$3 a bushel and \$1.71 a bushel, or \$1.29 a bushel, increased profits due to improved methods. To be conservative and clearly within the limits of truth, the difference due to better methods was counted as an even \$1 a bushel. Eleven hundred and thirty bushels of corn were fed. The saving was safely put at one thousand dollars.—Western Farm Life

WSS

The price of eggs in Brussels has dropped from \$12 a dozen to \$7 within the past week. The price seems high enough yet.

## COUNTY CHAIRMEN URGED TO PUSH WAR STAMPS

All county chairmen of war savings in Idaho have been urged by James K. Lynch, governor of the federal reserve bank at San Francisco, to put their counties over the top with their quotas of war savings. To accomplish this every county in the state is making a strenuous endeavor this week. The government expects the fulfillment of the war savings obligation just as it expected the state to come across in Liberty Loans. It will take earnest work to put Idaho across before the limit expires. Mr. Lynch says:

"The secretary of the treasury is depending upon Idaho reaching her quota in war savings and it is up to you we must look to put your county over. It is of great importance that Idaho should not make a failure of this campaign. I know she can succeed and am confident she will."

All chairmen of Liberty Loan drives in Idaho have issued statements urging a clean-up on war savings to save Idaho from the stigma of slacker. Governor-elect Davis, chairman of the second and third loans said: "The state must not now be allowed to fall on war savings. Such a blot on the splendid record we have made on every other war drive would be unbearable, as I view it. The eight million dollars Idaho has been asked to raise by sale of war savings stamps is as much a duty as would be an apportionment for this state of an equal amount of Liberty bonds. The time has now come for Idaho to dig in and clean up our balance on war savings."

Chairman Johnson of the first Liberty loan said: "I have no fear but Idaho citizens will put their shoulders to the wheel in the war savings drive. The coming week Idaho must fulfill her obligations."

Chairman Monte B. Gwinn of the Fourth Liberty loan said: "Idaho has made a magnificent record in other war drives. It would be a shame for the state to fail to clean up its quota of war savings certificates. Nothing less than full performance of all our war obligations should satisfy us. It is unquestionably the duty of every loyal citizen to feel deeply his individual responsibility in the drive to clean up on war savings and to do his or her utmost to put it across. It is a duty we owe to the state and the nation, ourselves and our soldiers, who sacrificed infinitely more than we who have been forced to stay at home can possibly sacrifice. Idaho can not afford to let her obligations on any war demand go by default."

WSS

**BIG BRUNEAU PROJECT IS CONSIDERED POSSIBILITY**  
Conference Held at Twin Falls Takes Lively Interest in the Matter—Will Aid in Solving Employment Problem if Undertaken.

The Twin Falls Chronicle, in its account of the meeting held there recently at the commercial club rooms, said: "Prospects never were so favorable for early completion of the great Bruneau reclamation project as they are at the present time with the federal government turning its attention toward the problem of providing employment for the men returning from the battlefields of Europe. I think we can be confident that the new state administration and the legislature will do whatever is necessary in cooperation with the federal government to bring about the early development of this, and other, of Idaho's great natural resources." This is the statement made by Governor-elect D. W. Davis while in conference with representative Twin Falls people Thursday, says the Chronicle. Mr. Davis stated that because of the possibility of his being able to advance the claims of the Bruneau project on that occasion, he had determined to attend the conference of governors and governors-elect throughout the United States, to be held in December at Washington or Annapolis, on which occasion it is likely that plans for the development of natural resources and reclamation projects will be given a generous measure of consideration.

WSS

## FORTY CASES OF FLU REPORTED AT ROY

Call For Nurses Could Not Be Met Because We Have None to Send.

Mrs. J. T. Fisher of Rockland, yesterday, telephoned to the Red Cross stating that there were forty cases of flu at Roy, and asked for nurses to assist in caring for the sick. She was regretfully informed that we had no nurses to send. The situation is better here, on the whole, than it has been for some weeks, but those who have been going out nursing, for the most part, have flu cases in their own families and can not go.

No mention was made as to the seriousness of the cases at Roy, but lack of proper care can readily make mild cases into serious ones.

WSS

## TEACHERS' EXAMINATION.

The regular teachers' examination for all classes of certificates, which was postponed from November on account of influenza, will be held in the court room in the court house, on December 19, 20 and 21, 1918.

The teachers' institute which was also postponed, will not be held this year. HARRIET M. WILSON, 12-3, 13 County Superintendent.

## TO THE END THAT WE MAY NOT FORGET THAT WE STILL HAVE A GRAVE OBLIGATION UPON US TO FEED THE WORLD, I DESIRE TO CALL ATTENTION TO A MESSAGE FROM MR. HOOVER, WHICH AMONG OTHER THINGS, SAYS:

"The change in the foreign situation necessarily alters our food program, because the freeing of the seas from submarine menace render accessible the wheat supplies of India, Australia and the Argentine. The total food demand upon the United States is not diminished, however. On the contrary, it is increased. In addition to supplying those to whom we are already pledged we now have the splendid opportunity and obligation of meeting the needs of those millions of people in the hitherto occupied territories who are facing actual starvation. The people of Belgium, Northern France, Serbia, Rumania, Montenegro, Poland, Russia and Armenia, rely upon America for immediate aid. We must also participate in the preservation of the newly liberated nations in Austria; nor can we ignore the effect on future world developments of a famine condition among those other people whom we have recently released from our enemies. All these considerations mean that upward of two hundred million people, in addition to those whom we are already pledged to serve, are now looking to us in their misery and famine. Our appeal today is therefore larger than the former appeal to the 'war conscience' of our people. The new appeal is to the 'world conscience' which must be the guiding inspiration of our future program. The American people in this most critical period of their history have the opportunity to demonstrate not only their ability to assist in establishing peace on earth, but also their consecration by self-denial to the cause of suffering humanity."

We may be inclined to think, now that flour substitute regulations and sugar regulations have been entirely removed, that the need of food conservation has ceased, and that we may with clear consciences return to our old wasteful ways of using a little and misusing a lot.

As a matter of fact we have promised to feed the hungry millions of Europe, the allies and the liberated nations, sending them two-thirds more foodstuffs than last year from stocks no larger. Power county, so far, has not repudiated a single one of her obligations; and if we can continue to realize the necessity, we will not fall down in doing our share toward this.

The plan should be to get along with as few purchases of foodstuffs as possible of any sort until the first of next July at the earliest. Using the smallest quantities, and the fewest items of food that must be purchased, and using up whatever we may have on hands of our own.

If we use our foodstuffs with the utmost economy in the meantime, and our pantries and cellars are empty on the first of next July, then we can say that we have done our part.

To emphasize the importance of continued conservation until the menace of starvation to millions of people of the liberated nations of Europe is removed, an intensive campaign has been outlined by Mr. Hoover for the week of December 2nd to 7th, to be known as food conservation week for world relief.

Food has been the major munition of war. It now becomes the only panacea for anarchy and further murder. We must save that we may give. It is America's mission—our further opportunity to serve. FOOD WILL WIN THE WORLD.

MAURICE M. MYERS, Power County Food Administrator.

## STORIES FROM THE BATTLE FRONT.

How two American Engineers, cut off and lost from a night patrol, spent five days within the German lines nursing a wounded comrade, and finally, after they had been 48 hours without food or water, rushed a Boche machine gun emplacement and killed the crew, ran a gauntlet of fire from a dozen other machine guns, swam a river and got back to their lines with their patient and valuable information is one of the stories produced by the restless fighting during the period when the Germans, pausing in their retreat, made a stand on the Vesle.

Privates Frank C. Schultz and Edward Morrissey and the Engineers who managed the episode, and Private Frank DeBlase, an Infantryman, is the wounded man they saved.

The three were members of a party which, with noses for fighting and information, crossed the Vesle one night and penetrated into a battered little town on its northern bank. The patrol investigated the town, clashed with the Boche garrison, took a couple of prisoners and returned.

The Patient Arrives. But Schultz and Morrissey, partly because they had tarried to bandage the wounds of two slightly wounded soldiers, lost the bunch and, what was worse, the direction. They wandered cautiously around for an hour until, running almost into the arms of a German patrol, they sought hasty refuge in a hole dug in an embankment at the side of the street.

The hole was a small one, hardly large enough to be dignified with the name of dugout, and its limited dimensions were taxed still more half an hour later when DeBlase, blinded, and temporarily at least, by a bullet wound in the forehead, came groping down the street and was taken in.

Dawn that morning disclosed the plight of the trio. They were near the southern edge of the town, separated from the river and their own lines by a quarter of a mile of flat, open ground. Looking across the river, they could see the hillside where they knew American sentinels and artillery observers were stationed and, looking to the north, they could see another hillside where they knew German sentinels and observers were on the alert.

They were in No Man's Land—that part of No Man's Land claimed at night time by the Germans and held by isolated machine gun crews who, with the passing of darkness withdrew to the high ground behind.

Too Risky to Try. If they made a dash for the American lines, they had the strip of open ground to cross and then the river, with a score of Boche machine guns firing from the rear. It was too risky, they decided. A run for it at night through the flanking fire of the machine guns near the river was just as unfeasible.

The two Engineers went into executive conference and decided to stick it out indefinitely, waiting for the German withdrawal from the Vesle,

which they knew was momentarily expected. It began to look as if they were going to get a close-up on it. They took their first aid packets and bound up the wounds of DeBlase and held an inventory of their store of provisions. They had, they found, six cans of salmon, two cans of beans and two canteens of water. In behalf of the beans it may be said that when, in the third day of hiding, they opened the last can, they ate them with relish and actually liked them.

The consumption of the last can of beans on that third day marked the total depletion of the larder. The last drop of water had gone some hours before. The difficulties brought on by hunger, thirst and, last, of room to move in were complicated the fourth day by the condition of the wounded man, who became feverish and at times hysterical.

Just Before Daylight. During the night it was necessary for one of the Engineers to hold his hand constantly over De Blase's mouth to suppress hysterical mutterings which would have been heard by three Germans who at nightfall, always appeared and manned a machine gun pit 15 yards away on the other side of the road.

As the Germans would have overheard any conversation, it was a rule of the abri that no word would be spoken during the darkness. Through all the five nights in the hole the two Engineers crouched side by side, with never a word passing between them, relieving each other in clamping a tender but firm hand over the wounded man's mouth.

On the fifth day the two decided they could hold out no longer. If they had remained 24 hours longer, they would have been liberated by the Americans, for on the day after they actually did get away, the Germans began their retreat northward. But of these plans they did not know, and when they talked it over they decided it was better to die making a fight than starve to death in a hole.

They decided upon a break just before daylight, when there was enough light to guide them to the river and enough darkness to make the German's aim uncertain. Anyhow, they figured, they wouldn't get killed without result, for they certainly could put the nearest machine gun crew out of commission.

The rush went off according to plan. With approaching dawn barely disclosing the river and the outlines of the hill beyond, the three emerged from their hole. Schultz supported De Blase, while Morrissey pulled the pins on two grenades, counted three, and tossed them at the German gun crew nearby.

The grenades exploded, there was a shriek in German, and the two Engineers, the wounded man stumbling between them, were off toward the American lines. A dozen machine guns rattled behind them and on either side, but they were unhurt. They plunged into the Vesle, struggled across, and were safe.

In their five days of seclusion, Morrissey and Schultz had learned the habits and night-time whereabouts of several machine gun crews, some of whom didn't go north with their com-

panies when the Germans decided they didn't like the climate of the Vesle, not to speak of the two whose bodies were found beside the machine gun at which Morrissey had tossed the grenades.—Stars and Stripes.

WSS

## LAUNCH STAMP DRIVE FOR \$20 PER CAPITA.

The apportionment of war savings stamps to the nation is \$20 per capita. That is the amount that Chairman Anderson has set out to raise in this county. No apportionment by districts has been made other than to inform the leaders of the per capita quota of the nation. R. B. Greenwood, J. T. Fisher and Ernest Ogden are looking after Rockland; M. M. Myers and H. R. Wallis are assisting in Roy, and H. C. Wones is working west of town. In American Falls the school teachers are the most active solicitors, and at noon today their reports to Chairman Anderson were very encouraging. An effort will be made to get as many limit men as possible—\$1,000 each—to help out in the quota. The amount to be raised in Power county is approximately \$100,000.

WSS

## FLU SITUATION WORSE IN AMERICAN FALLS

Flu is on the increase in American Falls. A dozen or more cases have developed since Saturday morning. So far none are reported to be serious, but the number of new cases is discouraging. Among the new cases are the following: Ben Adolf; Miss Smith, a clerk in the postoffice; four children of Joe Wagner; two children of Mayor Hanson; daughter of Mrs. Arthur Hughes; Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Kaufman; Fred Zimmerman; Ernest Holman. All but two of the employees of the laundry are reported to be ill with the flu.

Mrs. J. P. Voight, who has been in a serious condition, is improving, and so is J. S. Abercrombie, but they are both quite sick yet. There are no other serious cases so far as known.

WSS

## MAY PUT HOOVER IN FULL CHARGE

Appointment of Food Director for All Allied Nations is Proposed.

The appointment of Herbert C. Hoover as director of relief, having charge of the entire food and relief administration for the European allies and the United States, is under consideration.

It is understood the offer of the position has been made in behalf of the allies and it rather favorably regarded by Mr. Hoover, although no announcement has been made.

The general idea of the plan is to centralize the organization under one head so that both the food and tonnage made available by the various allies would be under one plan to the best advantage of each of the allied nations. The director general would be the supreme executive head and would work in conjunction with the existing interallied maritime, food and financial commissions which have headquarters in London. The present American representatives on these commissions are Messrs. Stevens, Rublee, Crosby and Sheldon.

Part of the plan is that relief ships forming an extensive interallied relief fleet shall fly an interallied flag so that the countries receiving relief will feel that it comes from all alike, rather than from any one country.

Mr. Hoover, after going to Brussels probably will go to London, where the plan will be considered further. His party includes Robert Taft, son of the former president, and Dr. Alonzo Taylor.

WSS

## SUBSTITUTE FOR GASOLINE HAS BEEN INVENTED.

"Liberty Fuel" is Developed by War Department—Is Said to Be Cheaper and Better Than the Highest Refined Gasoline for Use in Motors.

After more than five months of experiments, officers of the war department have invented a new fuel which they call "Liberty fuel." The base of the new fuel is kerosene and the other ingredients are cheap and easily obtained. Many advantages are claimed for the new fuel over gasoline. It is now being produced in large quantities and it is predicted will soon be in general use.

Credit for the production of the new fuel is given by Major Zimmerman to his colleague, Captain Welsberger, gas and oil engineer of wide experience and established reputation. There will be no more gasless Sundays, Major Zimmerman declares.

The new fuel has been tried out under the most trying and exacting conditions, and is declared to have proven to be far better than gasoline and to develop more power for much less expense. Had the war lasted a few months longer the new fuel would have been the general use in airplanes and motor cars in France.

Notice is hereby given that I will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, at the Court House, on Saturday, December 28, the following described stray animal: One bay and white spotted cow, two years old, branded G T on left shoulder; star in forehead. D. B. JEFFRIES, Sheriff.

## CASUALTY LIST GROWING LAST REPORT 265,819

Amended Report Adds 28,000 Names to Previous Statement—Totals Now Show Dead, 58,478; Missing, 14,290 and Wounded, 189,955.

General March Saturday gave out amended casualty reports from General Pershing, giving the official total to November 26 as 262,723, exclusive of prisoners. The figures on prisoners were unintelligible in the cablegram. General March said the total under this head probably would be practically the same as announced previously.

General Pershing reported the following official casualties to November 26: Killed in action, 28,363; died of wounds, 12,101; died of disease, 16,034; died from other causes, 1,980; missing in action, 14,290; Wounded, 189,955, divided as follows: Severely wounded, 54,751; undetermined, 43,163; slightly, 92,036.

The new casualty report adds more than 28,000 names to the American total for the war. The summary announced last week totalled 233,117, including 2163 prisoners. General March said he did not think the number of prisoners would be increased materially by the new figures, indicating that the probable total to November 26 will be 265,829.

Saturday's summary adds 4310 to the number killed in action or dead of wounds; 1823 to the number dead of disease; 10,330 to the number wounded, and the number missing in action is increased from 1160 to 14,290. The large increase in the latter classification is attributed to belated reports from all commands on the checking up of missing men.

## JACKSON'S LAKE SAVED IDAHO'S GRAIN CROPS

Engineer's Report Shows that the Great Reservoir Was a Factor in Food Production.

Storage of water in Jackson lake during the season of 1918 had much to do with the saving of crops and increasing food production in southeastern Idaho, the report of D. G. Martin, special deputy, filed with the state engineer, shows.

The report tells the story of the irrigation of nearly a million and a half acres of land. It keeps track of all the water running in the river during the irrigation season, and its distribution among the many canals. It shows just how much stored water was turned into the river at Jackson lake and just how much water the river picked up between the lake and where it entered the valley about 90 miles north of Idaho Falls, and from the main river, and keeps track of each acre foot throughout the entire distance of the river to the Milner dam, and it even records the amount that went over the dam and out of its jurisdiction.

There is no guess work about it. Gauges are located at comparatively short intervals along the 200 mile course of the river, and the readings of these gauges are sent in to the engineer each day, and they are placed on the record. Along with these readings comes the information of the amount of water each canal is drawing and the engineer any day can tell the exact amount of water in the river at any point. He also knows how much of the water spread over the land by the canals is returned to the river. This is called the return flow, and it is a big item, especially in the country between Blackfoot and American Falls.

The report shows that the season was started with 738,450 acre feet stored at Jackson lake, and that 642,182 acre feet of this amount was drawn out, leaving 96,268 acre feet of storage water in the lake. Of the amount used, canals in the Idaho Falls district received 36,102; the North Fork country paid rental for 8000 acre feet, and 547,270 acre feet passed the Blackfoot station for use of the Minidoka and Twin Falls countries.

Natural water is recorded in the counties in which the canals have their heads. There are but six canals having their heads in Bonneville county. These are the Riley, Anderson, Porter, Woodville, Snake River Valley and Lyle. The big bulk of Bonneville canals have their heads in Jefferson county. Following is the aggregate, accredited, capacity of head-gates by counties: Bingham, county, 525,634 acre feet. Bonneville, 310,160 acre feet. Jefferson, 1,235,184 acre feet. Madison, 285,029 acre feet. Fremont, 804,832 acre feet.

This does not take into account the natural water below Blackfoot. The total amount of natural water in the river above American Falls is 1,124,494 acre feet.

There is nearly a million acres under irrigation above American Falls and nearly 600,000 acres under irrigation below American Falls, within the jurisdiction of the engineer's office at Idaho Falls.—Capital News.

## SALE OF ESTRAY.

Notice is hereby given that I will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, at the Court House, on Saturday, December 28, the following described stray animal: One bay and white spotted cow, two years old, branded G T on left shoulder; star in forehead. D. B. JEFFRIES, Sheriff.

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