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BIG LAND SALE CANCELLED ON ACCOUNT OF THE FLU

Board of Health Intervenes at Last Minute—Some Disappointed, Others Pleased, Because Sale Was Not Allowed to Be Held.

The sale of approximately eleven thousand acres of state land within Power county, which was advertised for yesterday, was cancelled by order of the city board of health, on account of the danger of spreading the flu. Action was not taken until Wednesday evening, when the city council met and passed ordinances closing everything as tight as possible without shutting up places of business. This action was taken because of the new strangle hold which the flu had gained during the past few days.

W. C. Whiffen, of the state land department, was here ready to hold the sale, and was much disappointed at the action taken. Postponement of the sale will run it over into the next administration, probably until next spring or summer.

There is both joy and dissatisfaction locally, because of the postponement. Some who had come to the sale prepared to bid, are disappointed. Others who were interested, who were unable to attend because of sickness, are very glad of the postponement, and of the latter there were not a few. This is especially true of the upper Rockland Valley, where there are from forty to sixty cases of the flu.

The lands advertised are scattered throughout the county, with the largest acreage in the Rockland Valley. Some of the tracts advertised are well improved wheat farms, and among the best in the county. Some of them have good buildings, wells and other expensive improvements, and comparatively little of the land is unimproved.

WSS

DENIES GIVING UP RIGHTS TO HUN THRONE

Frederick William Hohenzollern Still Claims to Be Crown Prince; Says War Lost at First Battle of Marne.

"I have not renounced anything and I have not signed any documents whatever," Frederick William Hohenzollern, who still claims the title of crown prince of Germany, thus answered the question of the Associated Press in the course of a lengthy conversation Tuesday, which took place in the small cottage of the village pastor on the island of Wieringen, where he is interned.

"However," he continued, "should the German government decide to form a republic similar to the United States or France I shall be perfectly content to return to Germany as a simple citizen ready to do anything to assist my country. I should even be happy to work as a laborer in a factory."

"At present everything appears chaos in Germany, but I hope things will right themselves."

Asked what in his opinion was the turning point of the war, he said: "I was convinced early in October, 1914, that we had lost the war."

"I considered our position hopeless after the battle of the Marne which we should not have lost if the chiefs of our general staff had not suffered a case of nerves."

"I tried to persuade the general staff to seek peace then, even at a great sacrifice, going so far as to give up Alsace-Lorraine. But I was told to mind my own business and confine my activities to commanding my armies. I have proof of this."

What finally brought about the downfall of the German military power, he declared, was revolution induced by four years of hunger among the civilians and the troops in the rear, together with the overwhelming superiority in numbers attained by the entente powers since America's entry into the war which had undermined the confidence of the German fighting forces.

WSS

Armistice Nipped Berlin Raid Plans.

Berlin was to have been bombed by a squadron of eight to 12 super-Handley-Page and De Havilland-10 airplanes on the night of November 11, the date of the signing of the armistice, according to a number of American aviators who returned Wednesday on the transport Lapland.

Forty fliers of the new and powerful aircraft had been preparing for weeks at Ford Junction, Sussex, on the English channel, to attack the German capital. Eighteen of the aviators came home Wednesday and the remainder are still in England. All of them had been trained in this country for the particular purpose of attacking interior German cities. Each man had received, it was said, 100 hours' experience as night fliers at Ellington field in Texas.

According to their story, all plans had been made for dropping tons of trinitrotoluol on Berlin. The distance from Ford Junction to the German capital is about 500 miles.

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, County Superintendent.

Guaranteed 1919 Wheat Price \$2.26, Will Stand.

The guaranteed price for the 1919 wheat crop fixed at \$2.26 a bushel, Chicago basis, will stand even though the Lever act under which the price was fixed should become inoperative through conclusion of peace, in the opinion of the food administration.

The administration Tuesday night issued a statement interpreting the Lever act and pointing out that the law provides that "all rights or liabilities under this act arising before its termination shall continue and may be enforced in the same manner as if the act had not terminated."

Wheat growers in many parts of the country, it was said, have become apprehensive that the guaranteed price for the 1919 crop might be rescinded through conclusion of peace.

SCHWAB PLEADS FOR BIG FLEET OF CARGO SHIPS

Steel Maker Declares Great Merchant Marine is Essential for Ultimate Success of United States; Closes Ties With Labor.

Four thousand men, representing virtually every branch of business and industry in the country, assembled at Atlantic City, N. J., Wednesday in a reconstruction congress, listened to messages on readjustment problems delivered by Secretary of Commerce William C. Redfield, Charles M. Schwab, head of the Bethlehem Steel corporation and director general of the emergency fleet corporation, and Harry A. Wheeler, president of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States.

Mr. Schwab's appeal for a merchant marine struck a responsive chord. A great merchant marine is essential for the ultimate success of the United States, he said, and its successful operation is not for the benefit of any one man or class or men, or any one branch of business, but for the good of every citizen of the country.

"I do not care," he added, "what plan may be best for the operation of these ships, so long as they are operated economically and so long as the expense of operation is borne by the whole people. No American shipping can be successful or enlist private capital today, as shipping is now operated." Speaking of private ownership of industries, Mr. Schwab said: "The real development of any great enterprise depends on the individual initiative of the American business man. I do not believe we will ever get the full economical development of any great branch of American industry that is not developed under private enterprise and by private capital."

WSS

Elmer Hartley Arrives from France.

W. M. Hartley was in from Landing yesterday, bringing the information that his brother, Elmer Hartley, had arrived in New York from France a few days ago, and would be sent to Fort Douglas to recuperate. Elmer was wounded twice, the last time on October 4. He suffered a flesh wound a little earlier, but soon recovered and was back in the line. The first wound was in the right arm, and the latter one in the left arm. He did not say how serious his wound is, as he is left handed and wrote the letter with his right hand, under difficulties. It is serious enough to disable him for some time or he would not have been sent home among the first of the wounded to arrive.

WSS

MICKIE SAYS

"YOU KNOW, READERS, SOMETIMES I HOLLER 'BOUT THINGS THAT DON'T SUIT ME, BUT JEST THE SAME I LIKE YOU ALL FINE 'N I WOULDN'T WORK NOWHERES ELSE BUT HERE, 'N WHEN I GROW UP I'M GOING TO HAVE A NEWSPAPER OF MY OWN, I BETCHER!"



HOW THEY TREAT FLU IN THE ARMY.

Something of the experiences of the sanitary detachment of the 145th field artillery (First Utah) in dealing with the influenza is contained in a letter received by Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Wilkinson, 1374 South Tenth East Street, from their son, Mark C. Wilkinson, a member of that organization. A record for the handling of the disease was made by the regiment, there having been only fourteen deaths out of a total of 1600 cases. The methods used by the sanitary detachment in the care of the boys and the prescriptions of the army doctors are contained in the letter. In part the letter reads:

"If you only knew what a time we have had with it (influenza) you will all be on the lookout for it. Take lots of laxative and keep the nose and throat washed out with hot salt water. Do it five or six times a day.

"If any of you get the symptoms of it start taking calomel in one-half grain doses every half hour for five doses and then two hours after the last dose take epsom salts. Later begin taking five grains of asperin and five grains of quinine as one dose. Take this every three hours until five doses have been taken and in the meantime keep in the open as much as possible and away from a hot room. Go to bed outside if possible, the main thing being to keep dry and warm, with lots of fresh air.

"Look out for the setback. That is what gets 'em. They feel fine for two or three days and then the fever jumps to 102 or 103 degrees.

"To build up after an attack take some tonic after each meal in water. Nine cases out of ten suffer from cough and of lame back after having had an attack. Take asperin for three or four days and it usually relieves it.

"We have been in quarantine ever since we hit the camp, but it will not be long now before we are out. Only three cases in the regiment today (October 30).

"Tell all the mothers not to worry, as the little old sanitary detachment is taking the best of care of their boys and that they will be all right from now on. We still hold the wonderful record of fourteen cases lost out of 1600.

"Am writing this with my gas mask on, as we have just had a gas alarm. The damn things are sure a nuisance, but they are our best friends."—Salt Lake Tribune.

EX-KAISER WILLIAM MUST BE GIVEN UP

British Government Will Press Allies to Demand Surrender—Defer Action Until President Wilson Arrives in Europe.

Any action looking toward demand on Holland for the extradition of William Hohenzollern will be held in abeyance until President Wilson reaches Europe, according to information at the state department. The British and French governments already have been examining into the legal questions which might be involved in any efforts to bring the former kaiser to trial.

President Wilson, so far as officials now in Washington are aware, never has expressed himself on the subject.

Andrew Bonar Law, the chancellor of the exchequer Tuesday, made the statement that the British government had decided to press the allies as strongly as possible that the surrender of former Emperor William should be demanded and that he should stand trial.

The chancellor also announced that the government had appointed a commissioner to examine scientifically into the question of how much the enemy would be able to pay.

As Colonel E. M. House, the American representative, was unable to attend the allied conference in London Monday and Tuesday, Mr. Bonar Law added, it was impossible that a decision could be reached on any point. He was, therefore, now only expressing the views of the British government.

The correspondent at Amsterdam of the Daily Express calls attention to the fact that former Emperor William's act of renunciation was dated at Amersfoort, November 28, and was published in Berlin November 29 and adds:

"It is obvious that telegraphic communication between Amerongen and Berlin is neither out—as might be expected in the case of communication between an exiled monarch and revolutionists—nor is it subject to the delay that all messages sent by ordinary mortals meet with. Many persons consider that both the document and the manner of its publication more than ever justify the allies in keeping a watchful eye on William."

William Hohenzollern wears a dejected appearance, according to the Holland correspondent at Amerongen. Holland, who says that he has talked with "some one who has come much in contact with the exile." This person is quoted as follows:

"The former emperor wore an air of relief when he arrived at Amerongen, but that soon vanished. Even his cheerily wife cannot now rouse

him from moodiness. The distinguished fugitive has terror in his heart."

Herr Hohenzollern keeps more and more to himself and is constantly less inclined to go about. The correspondent says that his information took him to an unfrequented place from which an unshaded window in the castle was visible. Pointing to the window, the gentleman said: "The former emperor sits at that window writing as if against time, hour after hour."

WSS

WIPE 'EM OUT!

Never again will Kaiser Bill reign and boss his bum Boches around; he's made his last play, he's gone far away, he's hunting a hole in the ground. He was only a fake, his birth a mistake, he was born with the soul of a brute; his army's disbanded, he's friendless and stranded, he's a hopeless, disgruntled, ex-plate! In Holland he's hiding, in Dutchland abiding, while the Allies are weaving a rope; he's licked and he knows it, he's yellow and shows it, he's sorry he sprang his "Me und Gott" dope. His nerve is expended, he'll soon be suspended and swing by his neck in the breeze; he's whining and cringing before long he'll be singing—be scorching where pretzels won't freeze. The people are waking, they're tired of this faking, of "kings" that are camouflaged deuces; the race has been drowsing, at last it's arousing—arousing and dumping these "royal" excuses. Nick's salted away, Bill's the next we will slay, soon we will wipe out the whole worthless breed; in sin they're begotten, they're inbred and rotten—a bunch of degenerates the world doesn't need. We've spent lots of boodle, to make them skadoodle, to tear them away from their jobs; the earth, it's all bloody, all trampled and muddy, where damp-fools have battled defending these snobs. The Yankee boys fought 'em, with guns that we bought 'em, and they'll round up the rest of the scamps, but we've got to get busy if we'd help make 'em dizzy—we've got to get busy and buy some War Stamps!

—Earl Wayland Bowman.

WSS

SALE OF ESTRAY.

Notice is hereby given that I will sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, at the C. B. Wade ranch on Horse Island, at 2 o'clock p. m. on Saturday, December 28, the following described stray animal:

One bay colt, coming two years old, branded G T on left shoulder; star in forehead. D. B. JEFFRIES, Sheriff.

Flu Causes 300,000 Deaths in Three Months.

Between 300,000 and 350,000 deaths from influenza and pneumonia have occurred among the civilian population of the United States since September 15, according to estimates Wednesday of the public health service. These calculations were based on reports from cities and states—keeping accurate records, and public health officials believe they are conservative.

The epidemic still persists, but deaths are much less numerous, according to reports reaching Washington. Insurance companies have been hard hit by the epidemic, government reports indicate, although there are no figures available to show total losses sustained by the companies.

The government incurred liabilities of more than \$170,000,000 in connection with life insurance carried by soldiers in army camps, not including those in Europe. About 20,000 deaths occurred in the camps in the United States, war department records show.

STORIES FROM THE BATTLE FRONT.

During a great battle the work of the medical staff is enormous and performed under difficulties which are appalling to the lay mind. The doctors stand up to it bravely, however, and are inclined to make light of their services. "I have worked day after day and night after night without rest," writes Dr. Frank H. McGregor to his brother at Chickasha, Okla., "but the stimulus of the battles seems to hold one to it."

This brief sketch of Dr. McGregor's experience during the push on the Marne is taken from the Mangum Star: "We have just come out of the trenches for a much-needed rest, when Old Jerry started the push against the French on the Marne. My division was immediately entrained for that front and in forty-eight hours we were giving the Boches h—l. We met him again in the open where he had broken through and gave him the surprise of his life, as he was sure the Highland Division was up Flanders way. We immediately attacked with the French on either side. We not only stopped him, but we sent his line rolling backward, and, thank God, they are still rolling. However, we had an awful struggle and our casualties were heavy. We fought for ten long weary days before we returned. We were two weeks without having our clothes off. We had not trenches or dugouts, and as the Boche kept up a tremendous amount of shelling to cover his retreat, hell could not have been a hotter place. The medical officers had to place their dressing-stations right up in the lines and attend the wounded under heavy shell and machine-gun fire. I never expected to come through it. The shelling was so intense it seemed that shells were hitting everywhere but where one happened to be standing. One after another of our gallant officers paid the great price and are now sleeping in the valley of the Marne beneath French soil that has become sacred after so much bloody fighting. Time after time our boys charged into the face of a liquid hell and time after time pushed the tenacious Boches back who clung to every foot of ground that had cost them so dearly. I lost a score of dear friends in the Highland Division. One gallant captain who was killed while launching our second great attack was the fifth son to die on French and Belgian soil. Another young lieutenant only nineteen years of age was the fourth and last son to make the great sacrifice. But still they "carry on" without a murmur. Such is the fortitude of the British. A Scottish gentleman is a gentleman par excellence, and God never put braver hearts in any race.

When we were relieved and had the opportunity, we gathered our remaining dead and buried them on the field where they had fought so nobly, and died in the cause of liberty. I shall never forget the sad, touching lament played over the graves of the Highland pipers. "The Flower ha' Withered Awa'." And a sadder and more weird piece of music I never want to hear. We have all grown old in battle and used to seeing our comrades fall.

But in this wonderful natural setting of vales and wooded hills, with a wet sun hanging low in the west, with villages close by laid low by the devastation of war, and the stench of the battle-field permeating the air, the pipe music, with its wild, weird sadness, had its effect on all present, and as the last notes died away we saluted the gallant dead, turned and walked silently away with a pang in our hearts and tears in our eyes for the first time since the battle began.

W. C. Gregory was a business visitor from Pocatello yesterday.

All Europe is looking to America for food supplies. Some of the nations are in dire distress.

WSS

LID IS ON TIGHT IN AMERICAN FALLS

Business Houses Placed Under Strict Regulations for Ten Day Period in Effort to Overcome the Spread of Influenza.

The lid is on real tight in American Falls until December 16, in an attempt to stamp out the flu. If a strict observance of the regulations fails to accomplish the purpose, or to show material benefits, the other extreme is likely to be employed and everything thrown open.

This is the opinion reflected at the meeting of the city council Wednesday night when the ordinances were passed to put strict regulations into effect. All business houses are required to close early, and none are to permit more patrons in their establishments at any one time than there are clerks to wait on them.

During the present week there has been a large increase in the number of flu victims. Just how many cases there are is not known, but the situation is believed to be as bad as it has been at any time since the epidemic first made its appearance. Several are sick who show symptoms of the flu, but the cases have not developed far enough to make it certain whether they have the disease or not. The bad cases, as a rule, are being taken to the hospital, and there are four serious cases there now.

It has been decided to postpone the opening of the schools until after the holidays. Churches may be permitted to open earlier, but for the present all indoor and outdoor meetings are under the ban. The city ordinances were ordered published in both papers, circulars and placards were printed and distributed, and the public is asked to conform to the regulations imposed as strictly as possible.

WSS

WILSON BEGINS JOURNEY TO PEACE CONFERENCE

President Sails for Europe Amid Greatest Demonstration Ever Held in Port of New York; Bent on Attaining Just World Peace and Destruction of Militarism.

Bound on a mission, the principal objects of which are the abolition of militarism and the attainment of a just world peace, Woodrow Wilson, first president of the United States to visit Europe while in office, was Wednesday night speeding across the Atlantic toward France to attend the greatest international conference in history. On the transport George Washington, one-time German passenger liner, manned by a navy crew and with deck guns ready for action, and accompanied by a naval convoy, the president left New York harbor amid a demonstration without parallel in the history of the port. The president took his place on the flying bridge as the great ship moved down the bay. River craft and ships of many nations dipped flags and tooted whistles and thousands of persons bade him Godspeed in cheers and gas wavings from skyscrapers and piers. Off quarantine, where Staten Island throngs waved and shouted a second farewell and monitors, gunboats and artillery men at Fort Hamilton joined in saluting gunfire, the George Washington met its ocean convoy—the super dreadnaught Pennsylvania and a quintet of destroyers. With her official consort and 10 other destroyers which joined the fleet for a cruise to the limit of American territorial waters, the George Washington disappeared over the eastern horizon shortly after noon. Mr. Wilson left his native shores, according to persons who conferred with him before the George Washington sailed, determined against militarism in any form.

WSS

NEARLY EVERY ROY HOME HAS ITS FLU CASE

Maurice R. Myers and H. R. Wallis, who visited Roy Wednesday, brought back the report that nearly every home in the vicinity of Roy had one or more flu cases. Some entire families are down. Fortunately, there are very few cases that are considered dangerous. R. Keisson is reported to be quite seriously ill, and Mrs. J. D. Lower and daughter, Hazel, are recovering from serious illness. The situation is as bad, in the opinion of Mr. Myers and Mr. Wallis, so far as the number of cases is concerned, as it was at Rockland when the epidemic was at its height there. But there are fewer who are in a serious condition.

All the Reimans, the families of Mrs. Daniel Reiman, John Reiman and August Reiman, are down, and are being looked after by neighbors. One or two nurses would be very useful there at this time if they can be secured.

WSS

Yankees Played Immortal Role.

In a recent report from General Pershing to the Secretary of War, he pays a high tribute to the boys who manned the trenches for America in the world war. While the troops were untired they proved equal to every demand made upon them.

It takes a Yankee to do it every time. WSS

100 people were victims of a recent quake in Chili.