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Manufactured by the  
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A Real Crook.  
"He was always crooked," remarked  
the Old Scout, speaking of one of his  
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that he used to put telephone slugs in  
his own savings bank."

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They say that dollars take care of themselves if you watch the pennies.

Doesn't that little rule apply in a pretty strong fashion to farming?

A sheep lost here and there, a mower going to rust, cattle shivering with the cold, hens eating all the feed, but no eggs—not big losses in any case, but in the aggregate the difference between success and failure—avoided in most instances by providing the right sort of shelter.

Better make it a point to come around and look over our large assortment of plans for farm "money-savers" of all sorts.

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## GEM STATE LUMBER CO.

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## The Examiner

Makes Clubbing Arrangement With  
**The Idaho Farmer**  
Offers Unusual Opportunity to Its Readers

AMONG our large circle of readers there are a great many who are interested directly or indirectly in fruit growing, dairying and other branches of farming. All of these naturally wish to keep in close touch with agricultural activities throughout the state; and to know about any fight which is being waged for the measures Idaho farmers want and against all sorts of schemes that are detrimental to the people and agricultural interests of this state.

We have, therefore, made a special clubbing arrangement with THE IDAHO FARMER whereby any farmer or fruitgrower, who is one of our regular subscribers and who is not now a subscriber to THE IDAHO FARMER, will be entitled to receive THE IDAHO FARMER in combination with this paper at the same rate as for this paper alone.

This offer applies to all those who renew or extend their subscriptions as well as to all new subscribers. If you are interested directly or indirectly in Idaho agriculture, do not miss this unusual opportunity, but send your order in now.

THE IDAHO FARMER is the one farm paper which is devoting itself exclusively to the farming activities and interests of Idaho. It has a big organization gathering the news of importance to farmers, dairymen, fruitgrowers, stockraisers and poultrymen; and it has the backbone to attack wrongful methods and combinations and bad legislation, and support honest leaders and beneficial measures. We are confident that our readers will congratulate us on our being able to make this splendid and attractive clubbing offer.

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BEFORE THE INVENTION OF OUR PATENT AIR-PROOF POUCH GRAVELY PLUG TOBACCO WOULD NOT KEEP FRESH IN THIS SECTION. NOW THE PATENT POUCH KEEPS IT FRESH AND CLEAN AND GOOD. A LITTLE CHEW OF GRAVELY IS ENOUGH AND LASTS LONGER THAN A BIG CHEW OF ORDINARY PLUG.  
P.B. Gravelly Tobacco Co. Denver, Colo.



YES, SIR, BILLY POSTER KNEW THERE'D BE BIG NEWS ON THAT BOARD SOME DAY

## FUTURE OF AMERICA'S SUPPLY OF POTASH.

Washington, Nov. 20—According to Hugh Gibson, special newspaper correspondent in Europe, one of the reasons why Germany hangs so tenaciously to the territory comprised by Alsace and Lorraine is because of vast deposits of potash therein, larger than any heretofore worked in the Prussian Empire, and on which Germany relies to continue her monopolization of the world potash trade after the war.

One of the insistent demands of France is that the end of the war will see the restoration of the two provinces which were wrested from her by Bismarck in 1870, a program to which the United States is in no way committed. But the treatment which Germany has accorded in the past to American purchasers of her potash would make the restoration of these provinces to France a matter much to be desired if our main reliance for the source of potash supply should be in Europe. However, much has been done since the outbreak of the European war and the consequent cutting off of the German source, to make it possible to secure potash at home. For instance, a new enterprise on the Pacific Coast is the extraction of potash from the furnace flue dust of cement kilns, which now runs as high as 90 per cent. Another process is the treatment of cement dust with fluor spar and water, whereby one firm recently produced 390 tons of K2O in six months, realizing on its sale a net profit of about \$110,000. The American Trona Company has discovered a practical way of separating potash from soda salts and expects soon to be able to put 40,000 tons annually on the market from the large deposits of chloride of potassium to be found in the vicinity of Searles Lake, California, and in that state also experiments have for some time been conducted to recover potash from the giant kelp, a seaweed found along the coast. It is reported that deposits in Connecticut will shortly be yielding a high grade of potash.

Ellwood Hendrick, of the American Chemical Society, names several possible sources of potash as a by-product of sugar factories, cement plants, and blast furnaces, and after looking over the entire field of possibilities in the United States Walter Kutzleb assures us that by a proper coordination of effort we can produce two million tons of potash annually which could be sold to American farmers at \$15 per ton. Since the war began the price of this article has advanced from \$39 to as high as \$600 per ton, and as a fertilizer it has become well-nigh prohibitive on account of the price. It has been estimated that prior to the war we imported annually about 1,000,000 tons of potash in its various forms to be used in the manufacture of explosives, matches, to preserve meats, as fertilizer, etc.

Germany has never lost an opportunity to strangle the potash industry in this country in its infancy, by price-wrecking. The Diamond Soda Works at Milwaukee suffered this fate in 1907, and the Niagara Alkali Co. was badly hurt in 1913. As the general manager of the Niagara Company wisely said: "When an American industry is threatened with extinction by the competition of manufacturers working under the wing of a Government which has passed laws forcing that American industry to pay nearly double for its raw material, it is manifestly proper that the article manufactured from this raw material should be made to pay its just revenue to the United States Government and at the same time afford incidental protection to the American industry." Whether the Alsatian deposits remain in the hands of Germany, or revert to France, the fact remains that the war has made it possible and imperative that we develop our own sources of supply, we are doing so, and

through the medium of a protective tariff this industry, so important to art, science, and agriculture should be assured a solid foundation in the United States.

## NEED FOR EFFICIENT RURAL ORGANIZATION.

The present great national emergency emphasizes more than ever the need for efficient rural organization, writes L. W. Fleeharty, director of the University of Idaho extension division. Conditions are abnormal and the problems brought to us because of labor shortage, changing markets, transportation difficulties, high prices of supplies and the necessity for increasing production and conserving food, in war time needs in general, make constant readjustments necessary.

Many farmers are completely changing their systems of farming to meet existing demands. Patriotic duty will necessitate many more to change and it will be the patriotic duty of every farmer to learn to meet all these demands most efficiently. Organized effort is to count as never before in all matters of national concern. Since the business of farming today occupies a role of greatest importance to all the world, this business must needs be organized that the wants of the nation and the world's demands may be met most effectively. Moreover, it may no longer be a matter of choice for the emergency conditions will not only hasten but may actually force rural organization.

## ALL RESOURCES WILL BE NEEDED TO WIN THE WAR.

The great war in which our nation is engaged will be won not alone by food and men, but by mechanical power as well, writes Gifford Pihlhot. Without mechanical power we could not make or move the weapons with which we fight—guns, ammunition, ships, and supplies. Our national resources of power, whether from coal, oil, or waterpower, are national war necessities. We need them to win the war.

In this gigantic struggle our security requires us to use all these great resources, and to use them wisely and well. The people of the United States own some fifty million undeveloped water horsepower, or about enough to run every train, trolley, factory, mill, mine, and electric power plant we have.

For ten years the friends of conservation have urged the development of waterpowers in the public interest. But development has been held back by a little group of waterpower magnates and their friends in Congress who have blocked all legislation which would not give them these valuable properties forever and for nothing.

Today, when the nation needs all its resources, the same men who have been blocking reasonable waterpower legislation own and are holding millions of water horsepower undeveloped and out of use while clamoring for more.

The time has come when such obstruction threatens the nation's safety and success. We need the development of these powers in war even more than in peace. At the coming session of Congress sound waterpower legislation should be enacted as a war measure, based upon principles fair to all sides. These principles I believe to be briefly as follows:

The thing to do with waterpower is to develop it. Whatever retards or restricts the development of public waterpowers on terms fair to the public is against public policy and hostile to the general welfare.

Waterpower belongs to the people. The sites where it is produced should always be held in public hands, for only so can effective control in the general interest be secured.

Where public development is not desired, the right to use waterpower sites should be leased for periods long enough to permit sound, attractive, and profitable investment, but never

longer than fifty years. At the end of each lease all rights should return to the people who gave them.

In order to protect the consumer against extortion, rates and service should be regulated by federal authority when state or local authorities fail to do so.

Reasonably prompt and complete development and continuous operation, subject to market conditions, should be required. Already millions of water horsepower are held out of use to further monopoly by private corporations.

Corporations or individuals who make money out of rights granted by the people should share their profits with the people.

The public has a right to complete information about every business based on the use of public property.

These are the principles for which the friends of conservation have been contending. Many waterpower men believe them to be fair and sound.

This is no time to give away public assets necessary for the welfare of our people both in the war and after the war; and we should no longer tolerate the selfishness of private interests which take the dog-in-the-manger position that they must have these waterpowers on their own terms, or no one shall use them at all.

As the president has said: "The supreme test of the nation has come. We must all speak, act, and serve together."

The man who doesn't know right from wrong almost invariably does wrong.

Cured Her Son of a Cold.  
"When my son Ellis was sick with a cold last winter I gave him Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It helped at once and quickly, broke up his cold," writes Mrs. P. O. Stuchell, Homer, City, Pa. This remedy has been in use for many years. Its good qualities have been fully proven by many thousands of people. It is pleasant and safe to take.

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**CALUMET BAKING POWDER**  
the safest, purest, most economical kind. Try it—drive away bake-day failures.  
You save when you buy it. You save when you use it. Calumet contains only such ingredients as have been approved officially by the U. S. Food Authorities.  
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