AMERICA LOST FIRST PRISONER IN EVERY WAR

PRESENT INSTANCE SIMILAR TO OPENING OF EVERY CONFLICT IN THE PAST

Were Cut Off From a Retreat

List of Names of the Men Who Were Killed With the Wounded and Captured Is Made Public by Department.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5—In losing first prisoners to the Germans the United States ran true to form, declared army officers today. At the same time they pointed out that it is a good omen.

In the war of 1812 the first American expedition against the British was a failure, ending in the loss of prisoners. In the Mexican war the enemy took American soldiers prisoners along the Rio Grande before our troops really got into action. In the civil war the Confederates took first prisoners and in '98 several American sentries fell into the hands of the Spaniards before the real fighting began. The result of all these conflicts is easily recalled.

The delay in the official report is believed to have been due to the fact that only a small number of men were engaged.

Not more than thirty were entirely cut off from all means of communication with rear and that it was impossible to send reinforcements to their rescue, but that finally one or more of the beseiged men made his way to his comrades.

It is presumed that it is such a salient to which the war department referred in its announcement.

The names of Germany's first victims in land warfare against American forces were announced by the war department Monday. They were:

KILLED:

Private Thomas F. Enright, next of kin Mrs. Mary Irwin, sister, 6641 Promo street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Private James B. Gresham, next of kin Mrs. Alice Dodd, mother, 1001 West Ohio street, Evansville, Ind.

Private Aerle B. Hay, next of kin Hardry D. Hay, father, Gridden, Iowa.

WOUNDED:

Private John J. Smith, next of kin F. D. Smith, brother, box 82, Ludington, Mich.

Private Charles J. Hopkins, next of kin H. W. Hopkins, brother, Stanton, Texas.

Private George L. Box, next of kin James L. Box, father, 700 North Grady street, Altus, Okla.

Private Homer Givens, next of kin, William Givens, father, Cloverdale, Ala.

Private Charles L. Orr, next of kin Mrs. Sarah Regnell, mother, R. F. D. 5, Lyons, Kans.

CAPTURED OR MISSING:

Sergeant Edw. M. Halyburton, next of kin George D. Halyburton, father, Stony Point, N. C.

Corporal Nicholas L. Mulhall, next of kin, Mrs. Bridget Mulhall, mother, 189 Ninth street, Jersey City, N. C.

Corporal Edwin H. Haines, next of kin Mrs. Elizabeth Haines, mother, Route No. 4, Woodward, Okla.

Private Herschel Godfrey, next of kin Wm. C. Oberst, step father, 709 North Ridgeway avenue, Chicago.

Private Vernon M. Kendall, next of kin Sam Kendall, father, R. F. D., No. 2, Rollo, Okla.

Private William U. Grigsby, next of kin Mrs. Lizzie Grigsby, mother, 1278 Willow evenue, Louisville, Ky.

Private Frank E. McDougal, next of kin R. L. McDougal, father 822 East First street, Marysville, Mo.

Private Danial B. Galliger, next of kin, Neil Galliger, father, Blacton, Ala.

Private John P. Lester, next of kin, William Lester, father, Tutwater, Miss.

Private Harry Langman, next of kin Ada R. Langman, 461 Oakwood boulevard, Chicago.

Private Dewey D. Kern, next of kin Mrs. Eva Tilton, mother, Collins, Ia.

Private ——— Keckon, cannot be identified.

The first battle in which American soldiers took part was staged in the region of the Rhine-Marne canal. The Americans holding the trench salient were cut off from reinforcements or the possibility of retreat by a murderous barrage fire from the German batteries. The losses to German forces were not known to the war department.

The Twin Falls Times has all the latest news up to the time of going to press—fresh from the leased wire which is employed in our office.

POSTMASTER IS ANXIOUS TO STOP LOOSE MAILING

SAYS LACK OF CO-OPERATION DELAYS TRANSMISSION OF MANY LETTERS

Should Have Street Number on Letters

Too Many Get Letters for the Clerks to Become Familiar With Them All—New Rules Regarding Parcel Post.

"Patrons of the Twin Falls postoffice are very careless about having their mail addressed to their street and residence number, post office box, or business address," said Postmaster M. A. Stronk yesterday. "Owing to the effect that there are several employes in the local postoffice who have not been in the service a great while and are not acquainted with the city it is necessary to give a great many of these letters directory service This means a lot of extra work in the office and a delay for the patron receiving the mail.

"Business firms should invariably have their box number or street address printed on their envelopes and letter heads. Persons writing letters and postal cards should always place their complete return address on each piece of matter mailed.

"It may be possible for postal clerks to familiarize themselves with the address of all patrons of an office having only two or three hundred patrons but it is an impossibility in an office having 18 thousand.

"Business firms and all other patrons are requested to post their mail as early in the day as possible. A great many firms hold all their mail for posting until about 5:30 p. m. That is the busiest time in the local office and quite frequently it is not possible to dispatch all the mail that the senders expect to be dispatched on the evening train. If every patron will assist by posting his mail in the day it will make the work much lighter on the employes and enable us to give better service to the public.

"For the convenience of those sending packages, I wish that you would give as much publicity as possible to the following notice from Postmaster General A. S. Burleson:

"'Section 456, Postal Laws and Regulations is amended by the addition of the following as paragraphs 7 and 8, effective December 1, 1917:

"'7. Upon every parcel or package transported from one point in the United States to another by parcel post on which the postage amounts to 25 cents or more, there shall be paid a tax of one cent for each 25 cents or fractional part thereof charged for such transportation, to be paid by the consignor. No such parcel or package shall be transported until a stamp or stamps representing the tax due shall have been affixed thereto. (Act of October 3, 1917, Section 807, Paragraph 14).

"'8. The tax on fourth-class matter referred to in the preceding paragraph is not applicable to parcels on which the postage amounts to less than 25 cents. On a parcel subject to 25 cents postage the tax is one cent; on parcels on which the postage is from 25 to 50 cents, the tax is two cents, and so on. Parcels shall not be accepted for mailing unless both the required postage and tax are fully prepaid. Special internal revenue stamps shall be used to pay the tax; postage stamps are not valid for this purpose. The failure of any postmaster to observe the foregoing shall be reported to the Third Assistant Postmaster General, Division of Classification.'

"The internal revenue stamps affixed to parcels in payment of the tax must be cancelled by the sender placing, or causing to be placed, thereon his written or stamped initials together with the date upon which the stamps are attached or used. In no case however, should the sender cancel postage stamps affixed to parcels; such stamps must be cancelled only by postage employes.

"Internal revenue stamps for use in paying such tax will be supplied to postmasters in due course for sale to the public."

Last year Postmaster Stronk, in an interview in the TIMES urgently requested the co-operation of the people in expediting the handling of their mail, and renews the admonition as he says many are getting careless again.

HOW YOU CAN SAVE FOOD.

The following general plan as outlined by Mr. Herbert Hoover was adopted October 2, 1917, at the meeting of the State Executive Committee, called by Mr. R. F. Bicknell, food administrator for Idaho:

Our problem is to feed our allies this winter by sending them as much food as we can of the most concentrated nutritive value in the least shipping space. These foods are beef, wheat, pork, dairy products and sugar.. Our solution is to to eat less of these and more of other foods of which we have an abundance, and to waste less of all foods.

Bread—Serve bread or rolls made from corn, rye or mixed flours. Use breakfast food and hot cakes of corn, oatmeal, buckwheat, rice or hominy. Under European plan, give individual service of bread and butter of uniform weight, rolls, or slices to weigh not more than one and one-half ounces. Serve absolutely no toast as garniture or under meat., etc. Serve war bread. Do not serve bread and butter before the first course. People eat them without thought. Serve no white bread on Wednesdays. Reduce use of crackers.

Meat—Serve no meats of any kind on Tuesdays.

Use more chicken, fish, hare, rabbit, duck, goose, lobster, oysters, sea foods, clams and egg dishes of all kinds. Use less beef, mutton and pork. Serve smaller portions of all these. Have fewer of these items on the menu. If you must include one of the three, use mutton in preference to beef or pork. Serve "per person portion of these meats, of moderate size, and charge accordingly. War portions at reduced prices may be served. Provide more entrees and made dishes. Beans are more useful as they contain nearly the same nutritive values as meat. Serve bacon only as a dish, not as a garniture. Serve no meat of any kind on Tuesdays, and institute wheatless and meatless or other days as far as possible.

Milk—Use it all. Economize on the milk and cream, except for children. Serve buttermilk. Serve cottage cheese regularly in varying forms; it is especially nutritious. Use skimmed milk in cooking. A great quantity of it goes to waste in the country. Use cheese generally. The children must have whole milk, therefore, reduce use of cream.

Fats—Serve as few filled dishes as possible so as to save both butter and lard and in any event use vegetable oils for frying, that is, olive oil, cotton seed oil, vegetable oil compounds, etc. They are equally good. Serve all butter in standard pats for guests and employes. A butter pat machine promotes economy. Trim all coarse fats from meats before cooking and sell the waste fats to the soap maker, thereby increasing supply of soap and glycerine. We are short of soap fats, as our supplies of tropical oils for soap making are much reduced. Do not waste soap.

Sugar—Use less candy and sweet drinks. Use honey, maple syrup, molasses, and dark syrups with hot cakes and waffles, in order to save butter and sugar. Use also all the classes of fruit preserves, jams, marmalades and jellies. Use brown sugar in cooking and economize by the use of granulated sugar on the table. Do not frost or ice cakes unnecessarily. Use honey for sweetening pastry and cakes when possible.

Vegetables — Use more vegetables and potatoes. Make fruits and vegetables into salads and attractive dishes. Feature vegetable dinners and vegetable salads of all kinds. Encourage the use of cheese with salads. We have a great surplus of vegetables and they can be used by substituting them for staples so the staples most needed will be saved.

Poplar Hill Fair a Popular Affair

Large Crowd and Much Interest at The Gathering Last Thursday—The Proceeds Were Large.

The school fair, program and box social at the Poplar Hill school house Thursday afternoon and night, indicated that a letter "u" might well be inserted in the first part of the name. There was a large crowd present at both day and evening meetings and everyone was pleased and edified. The greatest praise was accorded Mrs. Lula Weatherby and Miss Braybill, the teachers, who were instrumental in getting up the program. Among the prizes offered were $4 by H. J. Weaver; $2 by E. O. Walters, $4 by W. T. Conant, $1.50 by County Agent Donald McLean, and $1 each by the teachers. The most of the judging was done by County Agent R. R. Lancaster who sized up the live stock and exhibits, County Superintendent Brittomart Wolfe, who judged the school exhibits and County Agent McLean, who judged the potatoes. At night a box social netted over $80. E. O. Walters did the auctioneering.

The following is the list of prizes awarded:

First calf, Maurice Cole, $1.00.
Second calf, Ralph Conant, 50c.
First riding horse, Marion Cole $1.
Second, riding horse, Leo Pavey 50c.
First, dairy cow, Maurice Cole, $1.
First, rabbits, Leon Schnell, 25c.
First, potato judging contest, Marion Beachel, 75c.
Second, potato judging contest, by Maurice Cole 50c.
Third, potato judging contest, Leonard Pavey 25c.
First, Netted Gem potatoes, Leonard Pavey 50c.
Second, Netted Gem potatoes, Maurice Cole 25c.
First, sugar beets, Leonard Pavey, 25 cents.
First, pop corn, Ralph Conant 25c.
First, field corn, Maurice Cole 25c.
First, clover seed, Gherald Bren 25c.
First pumpkin, Maurice Cole 25c.
First, beans, Leon Schnell 25c.
First, onions, Gherald Bren 25c.
First, cake, Estella Conant 50c.
First squash, Wilber Hoffman 25c.
First, apples, Edward Miller 25c.
First, wheat, Gherald Bren 25c.
First, vegetables, Leon Pavey 25c.
First, canned fruit, Estella Conant 25 cents.
First, canned vegetables, Estella Conant 25c.
Second Grade Work—Language, Alvena Stevens 25c; arithmetic, William Schlund 25c.
Third Grade Work—Arithmetic, Harold Lancaster 25.
Fourth Grade Work — Language, Everett Beachel 25c; arithmetic, Mildred Klinefelter 25c; spelling, Geneviece Stevens 25c.
Fifth Grade Work—Language, Edward Miller 25c; arithmetic, Golda Stewart 25c; spelling, Golda Stewart 25c; map of Idaho, Edward Miller 25.
Sixth and Seventh Grade Work—Arithmetic, Gherald Bren 25c; spelling, Verna Klinefelter 25c; language, Velma Sikes. 25c.
First, crocheting, Emily Kulik 25c.

DO YOU WANT SOMETHING TO DEVELOP

One hundred twenty acre tract, 19 miles from Pocatello; 55 minutes by auto, consisting of a 12-acre lake of water, 88 degrees warm, a hot spring independent of lake, 140 degrees; balance good tillable land; suitable for a big resort near a growing city. Address, A. E. Haines, Grace, Idaho.