

# THE TWIN FALLS TIMES

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## STATE HIGHWAY FIRST

There seems no end to the minor matters connected with the proposed improvement of the county highways through a bond issue which people want to know, don't you know—and which they have a perfect right to know, by the same token.

And one of them is with regard to primacy in construction: i. e., where and on what roadway will work be commenced?

As the state highway is the backbone of the proposed system, the work would naturally begin there; and the TIMES has the satisfaction of assuring all interested that the county commissioners, individually and collectively, stand pledged to let the contracts for the state highway first and to see that its construction is forwarded, not alone in the vicinity of Twin Falls, but all along the line, from one side of the county to the other.

## Famous Diplomat Is Dead in Washington

John W. Foster, Former Secretary of State, Ambassador, Author and Father-in-Law of R. Lansing Passes

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—John W. Foster, Secretary of State Lansing's father-in-law, and himself secretary of state under President Harrison, June 29, 1892 to February 23, 1893, died here today. He had been ill for some time.

John Watson Foster was born in Pike county, Indiana, March 2, 1826. He graduated from the University of Indiana, studied law and was admitted to the bar. He served with distinction in the Civil war, after which he was for a time editor of the Evansville Daily Journal in his native state. Appointed minister to Mexico by President Grant in 1873, he began his long diplomatic career. He represented this country in Mexico until 1880 when he was made minister to Russia, and two years later to Spain. In 1891 President Harrison appointed him special commissioner to negotiate reciprocity treaties with Spain, Germany, Brazil and the West Indies, and the following year, selected him to succeed James G. Blaine as secretary of state. He was an agent for this country before the Behring Sea arbitration tribunal in Paris, and participated in negotiations with Japan. In 1898-9 he was a member of the Anglo-American joint high commission. He was author of a number of books and pamphlets on diplomacy and diplomatic matters.

## OJINAGA'S FALL STIRS

(Continued From Page 1)

of them. At the Mexican embassy here it was stated today that government troops already have been started against Villa and that every effort will be made to crush him at once.

There have been a number of cases reported to the war department of the Mexican bandits firing across the border at Americans. In nearly every case the fire was returned by American troops. The renewed Villista activity at this time is said to be due to German propaganda.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—Pancho Villa is not leading the marauding bandits in northern Mexico, says officials of the Mexican embassy. They declared today that they had positive information that Villa is now in Durango, hiding in the hills and recuperating from a serious wound.

Advices from Mexico as given out by the Mexican embassy attach little importance to the attack upon Ojinaga. Officials declare that Ojinaga far from a city, is only a hamlet and reached only through hours of travel over a vast desert.

Mexican officials here believe that the attack upon Ojinaga is the work of a small band of bandits who have no connection with the Villistas whatsoever, pointing out that the term "Villista" is now used in Mexico to designate any sort of a bandit. They declare that the occupation of Ojinaga is no military feat at all, for it was unprotected.

Nevertheless General Murguía of the constitutionalist forces, is hastening northward with a large force. He has been operating in southern Chihuahua and has been ordered to the border to protect Mexican citizens from the bandits who have taken Ojinaga.

A dispatch from the collector of the port at Presidio to the state department today said fighting was still in progress at Ojinaga. There was 1,000 bandits in the attacking forces, this message stated, and numbers of wounded Carranzistas has crossed the border.

Reports received here say that Presidio is in a quiver of excitement and terror in apprehension of a bandit raid. Villa bandits rode to the ford this morning and shouted across that now they had captured Ojinaga and routed the government forces they would sweep the Big Bend border and then capture Juarez.

Scores of prisoners captured by the bandits at Ojinaga last night, it

is declared, were executed this morning.

Francisco Villa has not been seen but his men say he is at San Antonio, a few miles south of Ojinaga with his brother Hipolyto Villa.

After the capture of Ojinaga by the Villistas, civilians as well as the federal troops fled in terror across the border. Both troops and civilians have been herded into the stockade here and are being guarded by United States soldiers.

Villistas, under command of General Martino Lopez are in complete control of Ojinaga and the Mexican side of the Big Bend country.

Lopez sent word to General Cardova, commanding the federal troops that he would ask for and give no quarter but would execute all federal officers captured. This threat struck terror to the Mexican commander who led his troops across the Rio Grande and surrendered to Captain Theodore Barnes, Jr., commanding the United States forces here.

EL PASO, Texas, Nov. 15.—A bandit border patrol fired on the American guard at Yelita during last night, according to reports received here today.

The Americans returned the fire and are believed to have killed two Mexicans. American patrols have orders to shoot to kill if fired on.

With Villistas reported in control of the Mexican border from Ojinaga to Guadalupe, a distance of 200 miles, Colonel Horatio Eickel, commanding United States troops in the El Paso district, has thrown strong patrols along the border to guard against bandit raids.

Army officials believe the Mexican government forces under command of General Francisco Murguía are powerless to wrest control from the Villistas. Villistas now are said to dominate more than half of Chihuahua and Durango. The bandits are reported to have harvested the corn crop in the district under their control. The strength of Villa's force is estimated at from 3,500 to 5,000.

Juarez was thrown into a panic this morning when the Mexican patrol became excited and fired, thinking they had been attacked by bandits. Men, women and children ran to the international bridge to seek refuge in the United States.

Mexicans are permitted to come to the United States with Mexican passports not countersigned by the American consul. No Americans are permitted to enter Mexico.

## Japanese Army Not for Europe

Neither Money Nor Transports Available To Bring 400,000 Men To The Western Front

(I. N. S. Leased Wire)  
TOKIO, Nov. 14.—"The sending of Japanese troops to Europe is an absolute impossibility."

This declaration was made today by General Oshima, Japanese minister of war.

The interview, which was printed in the newspaper Jiji Osaka Asahi, was given by the war minister while he was en route to the Omi prefecture to inspect the grand army.

General Oshima was further quoted as saying:

"The allies, for the past three years, have earnestly desired participation by the Japanese army in Europe. Japan, in view of her relations, recognizes the necessity for doing everything within her power to assist, but if the attending problems are considered it becomes clear at once that the undertaking is impossible, no matter how much we might desire to carry out such an undertaking."

"Granting that Japan should have consented to send troops to Europe it would be necessary to send a minimum of 20 divisions (400,000 men) in order to make any impression. How could we defray the tremendous expense? How could we obtain 2,000,000 tons of shipping necessary for the transportation of the men?"

The foregoing is the first official utterance upon the question of using Japanese troops in Europe and it clears up the situation making it clear that Japan will not intervene actively on the European battle field.

## Classified Advertisements

Received Too Late For Classification.

FOR SALE—Dodge roadster at a bargain.—Lind Automobile Co.

FOR SALE—1916 Little Six Buick touring car in fine shape, a good buy. Lind Automobile Co.

FOR SALE—Dodge touring car at a bargain. Lind Automobile Co.

FOR SALE—Brand new Maxwell touring car at a big discount. Lind Automobile Co.

WANTED—Position wanted by bookkeeper. Address A. care of the Times.

FOR RENT—114 acres well improved, 4 miles from Twin Falls. Crop or cash rent. 110 Main avenue north. Phone 223. H. C. Gettert.

FOR SALE—80 acres, 4 miles out, good home, good terms. \$80 per acre. Immediate possession. 150 Monroe street.

FOR SALE—84 acres for sale by owner, 2 miles from Eden on railroad, Phone line, power line, 3-4 mile to Hillsdale school, all fenced, 5 wire; 45 acres alfalfa, 10 acres clover, family orchard and berries, good 3 room house, 20x28, good cellar, barn for 4 horses, granary, shack for hired man and 2 good cisterns. \$150 per acre. \$6000 cash, terms on balance. Come and see it. Fred Lintz, Eden, Route 1.

FOR SALE—Highly developed farm of 160 acres. Well situated for sheep. Fine house, well, woven wire fence, all in alfalfa or has been in alfalfa. \$155 an acre; \$5000 to handle. Barnett Stillwell, Jerome, Idaho.

# LAVERING NOV.

MATINEE THEATRE SATURDAY 16-17

ESCAPED FROM GERMANY

SERGT. "DOC"

# WELLS

THE ONE-ARMED HERO OF THE BATTLE OF YPRES

Will relate in person a thrilling story of life in the trenches and his experiences behind the German lines. How the brave boys in khaki live and die, how it feels to be "under fire," how he escaped from Germany. A big message for American people.

Reserved

Seats

PRICES

55c

MATINEE

30c

CHILDREN

20c

INCLUDING

WAR TAX

Double Show for 55 Cents---

# Heroic France, in 8 Reels

OUR ALLIES IN ACTION

Where Our Boys Are Going

Evenings at 8:30

Matinee 3:00 p. m.

SEATS NOW SELLING AT MAJESTIC PHARMACY.



Sergt. "Doc" Wells

Here He Is!

Yes, There Will be Crowds—Better Come Early

INDORSED

BY THE

COM-

MERCIAL

CLUB

\$155.50 Sent For Christmas

"Smoke Boxes" for Our Boys



"SMOKES"

There's mighty little comfort when you go to lick the Boche, When you fight and fight and fight—and then continue; When you're living in a dirty ditch and wallowing in slosh, It sorta shrivels all the stuff that's in you.

There ain't no time for readin' and you dassen't sing no song, And there ain't no one that feels like crackin' jokes, And when the air is misty and the hours seem so long— The only comfort you can have is smokes.

Oh, it sorta makes you happy, to be puffing on a cig, And a pipe's a kinda poultice, when your troubles get too big, Gosh! Soldierin's no picnic, for us expedition blokes, But we'll stand a lot of hammering—provided we have smokes.

—By Ssan in the Albany Knickerbocker Press.

Here's 65 cents worth of tobacco which is sent for your quarter.

A package of Tuxedo tobacco and four books of cigarette papers.

Three pouches of Bull Durham tobacco and three books of papers.

Two packages of Lucky Strike cigarettes, twenty cigarettes in each package.

A return postal card addressed to the contributor on which the soldier will pen his appreciation and gratitude for the gift.

Through the generosity of Twin

## Hawley State Head on War Certificates

New Method of Saving Handled by Postoffice, Banks and Other Institutions Inaugurated.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—Former Governor James H. Hawley, of Boise, Idaho, has been appointed by Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo as state director for the proposed war saving certificates campaign. Directors for each state have been called here for conference. The following statement regarding the certificates has been made public:

Investment in war saving certificates will be as simple as the purchase of postage stamps under a plan announced yesterday by Secretary McAdoo for the nation-wide certificate sales campaign which he will inaugurate on Monday, December 3rd, with the assistance of the war savings committee which he has created, consisting of Frank A. Vanderlip, of New York, chairman; Mrs. George Bass, of Chicago; Frederic Delane, of Chicago; Henry Ford, of Detroit; Eugene Meyer, Jr., of New York, and Charles L. Baine, of Boston.

Any person may invest amounts as small as twenty-five cents at a time at postoffices, banks or trust companies, at most railroad stations, stores and factories and at many other public places where accredited persons will act as authorized selling agents. After the sales begin the certificates may be purchased at any time. At the average 1918 selling price such investments in certificates will yield 4 per cent interest compounded quarterly. The certificates will be dated January 1, 1918, and will mature January 1, 1923, or five years after date. The entire wealth and security of the United States is behind them.

The tax exemption provisions of these certificates, particularly from the standpoint of the purchaser of smaller amounts, makes the investment attractive. No person may purchase at one time more than \$100.00 worth or hold at one time more than \$1000.00 worth of these certificates.

These obligations of the United States will be evidenced by stamps of two denominations—a war saving stamp costing from \$4.12 to \$4.25 according to the month in which purchased and having a maturity value of \$5.00, and a Thrift Stamp costing twenty-five cents.

During December 1917, and January 1918, war saving stamps will be sold for \$4.12 each. At the beginning of each of the succeeding months of 1918, starting February 1, the cost of a stamp will increase one cent per month. All war saving stamps issued during 1918 will mature on January 1, 1923, when they will be redeemed at \$5.00 each.

The difference between the purchase price paid at any time during 1918, and \$5.00, represents the interest the government will pay the holder.

With the first war saving stamp bought the purchaser will obtain without expense a war saving certificate containing spaces for twenty such stamps. If the twenty spaces are filled during December, 1917, or January, 1918, the cost to the purchaser will have been \$4.12 for each stamp or \$82.40 for the filled certificate and on January 1, 1923 the government will redeem the certificate at \$100.00, giving the holder a net profit of \$17.60 for the use of his money.

Thrift stamps costing twenty-five cents each are from time to time as purchased to be affixed to Thrift cards, which will be supplied without cost. Thrift stamps will not bear interest but a Thrift card when filled at a cost of \$4.00 may be exchanged for a war saving stamp bearing inter-

est at 4 per cent compounded quarterly merely by turning the card in to the postoffice, bank or other sales agency and paying the difference between \$4.00 and the current price of a war saving stamp. The Thrift stamp feature of the plan will afford an unparalleled opportunity for the small investor to save in order to place his or her money at interest with absolute safety.

The privilege of surrendering a certificate to the government and receiving the cost thereof plus interest at the rate of about 3 per cent has been provided for the convenience of those who may have bought certificates and later on find themselves in need of their money. It is hoped, however, that this privilege will be exercised only in cases of necessity. Upon ten days' written notice after January 1 next postmasters will pay off certificates at their cost to purchasers plus an increase of one cent a month on each war savings stamp on the certificate surrendered, as shown by a table of value appearing on the certificate. Under this plan it will be absolutely impossible for a certificate or the stamps thereon to depreciate in value, nor can there ever be any question that it is worth the price shown thereon.

That is the story of the system under which the sale and redemption of war saving certificates will operate. There can be no technicalities to confuse, no change of depreciation in value, nor any operations which any child who can read and count cannot comprehend.

Money derived from war savings investments will be used to meet the expenses of the war. The greater part of these funds will be expended within the borders of the United States.

## COMMUNITY AUXILIARY R. C. HOLDS FINE MEET

Twenty-three Red Cross members, belonging to Community Auxiliary, met at Community church, four miles south of town, Wednesday, November 7 for the purpose of sewing and knitting. Under the able supervision of Mrs. David Hunter, hospital bed shirts, pajamas and bath robes, given from the nimble fingers of the bus workers, while the buzz of sewing machines, could be heard from some distance from the building. A knitting class was organized, with Mrs. R. O. Short as instructor. Mrs. Riderman, Mrs. Max Gamble, Mrs. Jack France and Mrs. R. O. Short were hostesses for the afternoon and served a dainty lunch.

Two sewing machines which had been purchased by Mrs. Sam Gamble for Red Cross workers, were promptly paid for by the members present.

Those who participated in the good cause were: Mrs. Owen, Mrs. Sarah Windle, Mrs. Given, Mrs. Dallas, Mrs. Mart Dean, Mrs. McKibbin, Mrs. R. O. Short, Mrs. Hal Davis, Mrs. Red Hills and daughter, Mrs. Jack France, Mrs. Need, Mrs. Riderman, Mrs. Max Gamble, Mrs. Sam Gamble, Mrs. Goodrich, Mrs. E. R. Logan, Miss Peterson, Miss Griffith, Mrs. John McDowell, Mrs. Gouterman, Mrs. David Hunter and Mrs. Bird Gamble.

## ADVISE NAVIGATION REVISION

(I. N. S. Leased Wire)  
WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—Immediate revision of the navigation laws of the United States is urged upon the United States shipping board today by the national foreign trade council, in its report and recommendations to the shipping board. This revision is absolutely necessary to place American shipping on an equal competitive basis with other merchant fleets, the report declares.