

## FINE CORN CROP

**Tomatoes Also Good, but Hay Crop be Shortest in Years. Says be \$60.**

W. F. Albright, who resides on the Potlatch creek five miles below town, reports that the tomato and corn crops down the creek are looking fine and are not hurting for rain yet. Mr. Albright is a gardener and raises vegetables for the market. His sweet corn is now tasseling and the prospects are fine—he says for an excellent crop. J. J. Groseclose who lives near him has an exceptionally fine field of corn and will get a splendid yield. The tomatoes are much earlier than usual and he thinks he will have ripe tomatoes in July this year. There is a fine crop and he says there are tomatoes on the vines now large enough for table use if they were ripe. Melons, however, will be scarce. The cut worms damaged the crop badly and the stand of melons is very poor. But what there will be of them will be of good quality.

Mr. Albright is out over the country every week on his vegetable routes and has a chance to see the grain crops and observe their condition. The hay crop he says, will be the shortest in years. The timothy around Bovill and Deary where good crops are usually harvested will not yield a half ton to the acre and like conditions prevail in other sections. He predicts hay will be worth \$60 per ton before winter is over. Spring grain is also badly damaged by the continued dry weather. In the Lapwai section some fields are so dry that they will not be benefitted even if rain should come now. He made a trip through the Moscow section about a week ago and finds the spring grain there looking bad for the lack of moisture. In many places the grain is backward and has not yet covered the ground. Field peas, he says, look good, and the farmers are growing quite a few of them near Moscow. The best grain he has seen in the whole country, Mr. Albright says, is on Fix ridge where the crops are looking good and with a rain in the near future will fill in fine shape and the Fix ridgers will get a good yield. In his opinion, the best yield of grain in this part of the country this year will come from Fix ridge.

### THE SIGN ON THE DOOR.

Heydon, the six-year-old son of Heydon W. Buchanan, 1701 West Morris street, accompanied his mother to the office of Dr. (Capt.) S. O. Leak, recently discharged from military service.

Observing the doctor re-enter his private office after giving counsel, the boy inquired: "Mother, why do you call him captain? Don't you see it says private on the door?"—Indianapolis News.

### DESIRABLE HUSBAND.

"What's that private all swelled up about? He hasn't any medals on him."

"Well, you see he was an army cook and all the girls in town want to marry him."—Judge.

### SKIPPED SPORTING PAGE.

"Would you call Jones a well-informed man?"

"Jones? Why, I venture to say that Jones couldn't name six men on his home team."

### FLATTERED.

"I wouldn't marry the best man living."

"The sorry you feel that way about me, but I appreciate the compliment."

## Horses Poisoned.

Last Thursday two horses belonging to R. W. Bingham and two owned by Robert Harris were accidentally poisoned at the farm which is operated by Mr. Bingham and Mr. Harris on Bear ridge. They died shortly after eating the poison.

A bucket containing three gallons of grain which had been treated with a preparation of squirrel poison had been left standing in the back of a wagon on the farm. The owners of the horses went to town and in their absence the horses ate the poison. On their return, they found three of the horses dead and the other in convulsions which soon resulted in death. The total estimated value of the four horses was about \$600.

The grain which the horses ate contained a large dose of strychnine alkaloid. Its deadly effect was indicated by the fact that one horse dropped dead within a few feet of the spot where it had eaten the poison.—Kendrick Gazette.

## DESERTED PEACE PALACE.

"The citizens of Geneva are jubilant because their city has been chosen capital of the league of nations."

"I wish them well," said the gloomy man. "I hope no one will be unkind enough to remind them that The Hague once cherished the same hopes and ambitions."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

## WHERE SHE IS SHORT.

First War Economist—What extravagance! You have two hats to match that one dress!

Second War Economist—Oh, no, I haven't! I've only one dress to match the two hats.—Sydney Bulletin.

## ANOTHER OF THOSE PROBLEMS.

"What is worrying you now?"

"Oh, nothing much," replied the man who is perpetually pensive. "I am merely trying to figure out what has become of all the daylight I saved since we set the clocks forward."

## CREEK ROAD IS NEXT

**Good Roads Committee of Lewiston Commercial Club Sees Need of it.**

The Lewiston Morning Tribune of last Thursday says: The good roads committee of the commercial club has been advised that the construction of a new highway on a standard grade between Kendrick and Juliaetta is receiving attention and the committee is interested in a movement that would result in extending this water grade highway from the county line near Juliaetta on down the Potlatch creek to Arrow Junction where connection would be made with the Lewis and Clark highway leading into Lewiston. The Kendrick and Juliaetta localities are located within Latah county and so the enterprising citizens there cannot build further than the county line. This puts the responsibility for further construction up to the people of Nez Perce county. The highway all the way from Kendrick and Juliaetta would serve a large number of Nez Perce county citizens residing in what is known as the Potlatch district and who would find the road a great convenience in reaching the county seat. It would be a logical all winter route into Lewiston for a large territory and the commercial club is impressed with the importance of early action toward cooperation with the Juliaetta and Kendrick localities in the first step they have taken.

## GREAT WORLD WAR IS ENDED

**Germany Signs the Peace Treaty Thus Officially Ending the Greatest War in the History of the World.**

Versailles, June 28., by Associated Press:—World peace was signed and sealed in the historic Hall of Mirrors at Versailles this afternoon, but under circumstances which somewhat dimmed the expectations of those who had worked and fought during long years of war and months of negotiations for its achievement.

The absence of the Chinese delegates, who, at the last moment, were unable to reconcile themselves to the Shantung settlement, and left the eastern empire outside the formal purview of peace struck the first discordant note in the assembly.

A written protest which Gen. Jan Christian Smuts, representing the Union of South Africa, lodged with his signature, was another disappointment to the makers of the treaty.

General Smuts objected to certain territorial settlements, making a lengthy statement.

General Smuts said that the indemnities stipulated could not be accepted without grave injuries to the industrial revival of Europe. He declared that it would be to the interests of the allied powers to render the stipulations more tolerable and moderate.

But, bulking larger, was the attitude of Germany and the German plenipotentiaries, which left them, as evident from the original program of the day and from the expression of M. Clemenceau, still outside any formal reconciliation and made actual restoration to regular relations and intercourse with the allied nations dependent, not upon the signature of the "preliminaries of peace" today, but on ratification by the national assembly.

To M. Clemenceau's stern warning in his opening remarks that they would be expected and held to observe the treaty provisions legally and completely, the German delegates through Dr. Haniel von Haimhausen, replied after reaching the hotel that had they known that they would be treated on a different status after signing than the allied representatives, as shown by their separate exit before the general body of the conference, they never would have signed.

Under the circumstance the general tone of sentiment in the historic sitting was one rather of relief at the incontrovertible end of hostilities than of complete and unalloyed satisfaction.

**WHAT GERMANY AGREES TO.**

Germany, by accepting unconditionally the terms of the treaty drawn by the allied associated powers, has agreed:

To the reduction of her territory in Europe from 208,825 square miles to 172,000 square miles.

To the reduction of the population under her jurisdiction from 68,000,000 to 54,000,000.

To the surrender of 2,950,000 square miles of colonial possessions.

To the restoration of Alsace-Lorraine to France; parts of upper Silesia to Czechoslovakia and to Poland; most of Posen and parts of West Prussia to Poland; Malmédy and adjoining territory to Belgium.

To plebiscites in the Saar mining district, in unceded parts of Upper Silesia, in parts of East Prussia, in Schleswig.

To the internationalization of Danzig.

To the independence of Austria.

To the renunciation of all political and territorial rights outside Europe.

To the reduction of her army from a peace basis of 2,000,000 men to 200,000, and by March, 1920, 100,000 and to abolish conscription.

To the reduction of her navy from the 41 battleships, 59 cruisers of 1914 to 6 battleships and 6 cruisers.

To dismantle all forts 50 kilometers east of the Rhine.

To stop trade in and nearly all productions of war material.

To allied occupation of parts of Germany for 15 years, or until reparation is made.

To demolish the fortifications of Helgoland and to open the Kiel canal to all vessels.

To possess no military or naval air forces.

To accept full responsibility for all damages caused the allied governments and nationals.

To reimburse all civilian damages, beginning with \$5,000,000,000, the final total to be determined by the allied reparation commission before May 1, 1921.

To the trial of the kaiser and the surrender of those responsible for the war.

## DATES TO BE REMEMBERED.

August 2, 1914—War declared.

April 6, 1917—America enters the war.

November 11, 1918—Armistice is signed.

December 13, 1918—President Wilson arrives in France.

January 18, 1919—Peace conference opens at Versailles.

February 14, 1919—League of nations covenant completed.

May 1, 1919—German delegates reach Versailles.

May 7, 1919—(Lusitania day)—terms presented to Germans.

May 28, 1919—Germans reply to terms.

June 2, 1919—Terms presented to Austrians.

June 16, 1919—Revised treaty presented to Germans.

June 23, 1919—Germans agree to sign treaty.

June 28, 1919—Peace treaty is signed by Germany and the allies.

## STATE HIGHWAY IS LOCATED IN LATAH COUNTY

The State highway says the Star-Mirror, has been located through Moscow. It enters the town at the south end of Main street, following that street through the entire length of the town and leaving at the north end of town, following the paved street beyond the Idaho National Harvester factory. The highway has been located through Latah county as far as Potlatch. It enters the county near Genesee, runs through that town, thence on Cow Creek to the Deutliff Smith place, thence back to Thorn Creek and strikes Moscow at the South end of Main street. The highway passes north from Moscow to Potlatch, via Viola, following in a general way the present Viola road, but leaving that when a better grade can be secured. Thus the road is established through Genesee town and Genesee highway district, through Thorn Creek district, through Moscow highway district and through Potlatch highway district following good grades and traversing a rich and thickly settled district all the way.

## Uncle Sam to Invoice.

Uncle Sam is rapidly getting ready to "take stock." To put it more clearly, preparations are well along for the fourteenth decennial census, to be taken in 1920.

The last congress granted an appropriation for the work, and a force of several hundred clerks is busy in the Census Bureau making the necessary preparations for the huge task, which must be accomplished in a few weeks time.

For this immense job, the bureau regular force of about four hundred will be expanded to 85,000 or more. The appropriation for the work is \$20,500,000.

Chief interest in the census, of course, will be held in the population, but a great many interests require much more detailed information, such as the ratio of males and females, distribution, degree of illiteracy, proportion of white and blacks, proportion of foreign born to native population and many other facts that can be learned only thru Uncle Sam's decennial "stock taking." The 1920 census is certain to bring out many changes, for the past decade has been one of wonderful growth and development.

Next to population, the greatest interest will be in the census of agriculture. This will show the number and acreage of farms in the country and in each state and each county; the number of acres of improved land; value of farms and the stock of machinery; number and kind of livestock; and practically ever detail of information relating to agriculture.

The census of manufactures is taken every five years, unlike the other inquiries. This will be of unusual interest this time because the last census was taken in 1914, when the world was at peace. Since then the greatest war in history has been fought and America has accomplished an industrial expansion that is unparalleled. This census, therefore, covering the calendar year of 1919, will present a statistical portrayal of the transition of American industries from peace to war and from war back to peace basis.

## EVERY SALOON OUT

**Refusal of President to Act Every Saloon in U. S Closed Monday Night.**

Washington, June 28.—President Wilson has decided he cannot legally lift the war-time prohibition ban before the country goes dry at midnight Monday, but he expects to do so as soon thereafter as his power has been made clear by the demobilization.

In a cablegram made public tonight at the White House the president said he was convinced after consultation with his legal advisers that he had no authority to act at this time.

"When demobilization is terminated," he continued, "my power to act without congressional action will be exercised."

The message expressed no opinion as to the authority of the president, when he raises the ban to make his action applicable only to beer and wine.

Secretary Tumulty gave out the following statement:

"The secretary to the president at the White House tonight made public the following cable from the president which refers to war time prohibition:

Refusal of President Wilson to act at this time means that the long arm of the war time law will reach out quietly at midnight Monday and close the door of every liquor establishment on American soil.

## ABOUT FRANCE

**Elmer Biddison Tells What He Saw There. Interesting but Don't Like it.**

Elmer Biddison returned, last week after an absence of almost two years in the service of his country, about eleven months of which time was spent overseas in France. Mr. Biddison enlisted Nov. 6, 1917, and was sent to Camp Lewis where he remained for about 8 months, or until July 12, 1918, when he sailed with Company E, 316th ammunition train 2nd battalion, of the 91st division, on the steamship Olympic, for France. There were about 7,600 officers and men aboard the big transport besides three or four hundred nurses. The trip across the water was made in seven days, Mr. Biddison says. The seas was smooth and the voyage was made without noteworthy incident arriving at South Hampton, England, on the seventh day, from which point they embarked the same evening for the trip across the English Channel for Cherbourg, France. This is the first place Mr. Biddison says, that any uneasiness was felt among the men. This fear was due to the fact that many transports had been sunk in the channel by the German submarines which were known to be working in considerable force in the channel waters. However they reached their destination safely in about seven or eight hours run. They remained at Cherbourg till three o'clock in the morning when they boarded a train for Clermont, which is only a short distance from Cherbourg. The men remained here until about the first of October, 1918, when orders came for their immediate transfer to the front. They boarded a train and after traveling all night and part of next day they found themselves back at the Clermont camp, thus apparently ending their first and only chance to see service in the front lines. While it was not definitely known why they were returned to camp, Mr. Biddison says, it was the general impression that it was due to some difference between the commanding officers. The company was originally known as the horse section, but later was motorized, all having been given thorough instructions in the motor department, and the company was then known as the motorized section instead of the horse section. This change, it seems, had been made by some of the under officers, and when it was found out by the higher-ups, upon their arrival near the front lines that there was no longer any horse section under which the order to the front was made they were hiked back to camp. However whether this is true or not they were sent back before reaching the front lines. They did not move again till the 7th of Nov., 1918 when they were taken to Neufschateau, about 25 miles from Toul where they remained till the 11th of December. They were then taken to Gues, Department Loir et Cher, which is quite a large place and a big railroad center in France. On Christmas day Mr. Biddison with 21 other men a major, a colonel and four captains was transferred to headquarters troupe, 9th corps and sent to St. Mihiel, a place which the Germans had been driven from after having occupied it for nearly 4 years. The buildings here were all pretty well wrecked, Mr. Biddison states, as the result of the hard fought battles between the

(Continued on back page)



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JULIAETTA LODGE I. O. O. F. No. 51  
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the lodge hall.  
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People's meeting at 7 p. m. Preaching  
at 8 p. m. Prayer meeting Thursday  
evening.

#### What About It?

It is understood that there is now only one party remaining to sign up to complete the right-of-way for the Juliaetta-Fix ridge road and it is hoped that satisfactory arrangements will soon be made with this property owner which will open the way for actual construction work to begin. As the situation now looks it will be only a short time until the county commissioners will be in a position to put a force of men to work on the much needed road. Owing to the harvest season being so close at hand it may be difficult to get much of the work done till after the crops are taken care of, but we understand it is the intention of the commissioners to start the work as soon as the last link in the right-of-way has been secured and get as much of the grading done as possible during the summer months. The prospects are now good that the people of Nez Perce county will, before many months elapse, have a good road built from the Lewis and Clark highway at Arrow to the Latah county line on the creek below Juliaetta. The good roads committee of the Lewiston commercial club has taken up the matter and is giving it favorable consideration. This will leave the people of this section only two miles of road to build to connect

with the proposed road at the intersection of the county line which will provide an all winter road from Juliaetta to the main state highway at Arrow. The citizens at the top of the hill above Juliaetta are now arranging to extend the Juliaetta-Fix ridge road from the top of the hill a distance of about three miles to the Little Potlatch bridge where it will connect with the Genesee road which has already been surveyed and probably work being done on it now. The completion of these three links of highway will be of great importance to Juliaetta. It will put the town on a good roads route from Lewiston to Spokane, which will be the logical route for all travel between these two important cities, especially during the winter months when the canyon and river roads will be found much warmer with far less snow to contend with than any of the other roads crossing the country. It will bring hundreds of people through Juliaetta that would never otherwise see the place. Not only this, but it makes Juliaetta accessible as a trading point to much new territory hitherto diverted to other places for lack of good roads. Past conditions will be materially changed in many ways by the building of these links of permanent highway. There is the lower Potlatch ridge road, the road from Kendrick, the road leading up the creek from Arrow, and the Juliaetta-Fix ridge road all converging at Juliaetta, which places the town in a position to be much more than it is today if the citizens will but wake up to the opportunity which is now theirs. As sure as we have the good roads just so sure will the people come here to trade and make their homes, provided, however, that the town and community possess the necessary things required to make an attractive place to trade and reside. Nature has supplied us with everything essential in the way of a mild, healthful climate and rich productive soil, and with good roads an accomplished fact, the only things left to make an ideal community are those which depend solely upon the enterprise, and industrial character of the people of the town and community. What are we going to do about it? Are we going to wake up and take advantage of these fa-

vorable circumstances or are we going to sit with our hands folded and let Juliaetta be known to our neighboring communities as the place of neglected opportunities? Think it over.

The way the peace conference sliced up territory and changed boundaries in Europe it looks like they were shaving the world for democracy, all right.

Burleson has one desirable possession—a rhinoceros hide. Most men would have long ago thrown up the job and got out of sight. He's a Texan, all right.

After all that has been said and done during the peace conference it now looks as though Uncle Sam will be about as popular in Europe as a man with the smallpox.

A farm journal wants to know if it isn't likely that a bell on a cow's neck isn't annoying to the animal. Certainly not. The cow needs the bell. She uses it to ring when she wants to tell the calf dinner is ready.

As investigating committees are quite popular these days we suggest that a committee be appointed to investigate the reported shortage of crops this season. It may be a deliberate attempt to starve the grasshoppers and other insects to death.

The announcement by President Wilson that he will not lift the ban on war time prohibition until after the army is demobilized is said to have raised a storm of protest in congressional circles. This is not surprising, when it is known that some of our national lawmakers are so dry now that their voices are beginning to crack.

The reason you have to pay more for jazz music is because they kick a hole in the bass viol at every performance.

The white ribboners of Duluth have started a movement to abolish tobacco. Go to it, ladies, knock out cigars, snoose, face powder, Easter hats, smoking tobacco, silk stockings, pool halls, cigarettes, pop, ladies aid, Sunday baseball, moving pictures and make the world safe for democracy; but for goodness sake ladies, don't be standing up when the pendulum swings back. The higher up you are the harder you'll fall.—Ex.

#### Mystery of Bud Shaw's Silver Ring

By MICK C. FOREST.  
The following story was written by a 14-year-old resident of Juliaetta.

It is now the year of 1870 and only last year that Bud and I had that awful adventure. I was only eleven years old at the time and Bud was twelve. Bud was my pal, and we made a vow that we would stick together through thick and thin. I, with mother, father, and sister, lived in a little village at the base of a range of mountains in California. Like most boys I was fond of adventure and generally got my share of it. As I was the only boy in the family and my sister being much the oldest, I had my way a great deal. They called me Donald, and when pa came home angry about something and I happened to do something that displeased him, he would say: "Donald Jack Stewart, get on that chair and don't you move till supper time!" And you bet I didn't move, because I had found out how dad's hand felt one time when I went swimming without asking mother. I sure hated the name Donald because it sounded like a girl's name. I didn't have much use for girls and stayed pretty clear of them, so the boys called me "Stickey." Bud Shaw was very tall for his age, freckled face and red headed. He liked to fight better than anything and many of the boys didn't like him, but I took up with him at first sight. But for some reason mother took a disliking to Bud. I guess it was because he coaxed me to go fishing one afternoon without asking her.

Bud told me he wasn't afraid of anything but I knew better, for when I told him a pretty creepy ghost story he said, "O, 'Stickey,' shut up. I never did like ghost yarns." But for all Bud's faults, he was my best and only pal.

#### CHAPTER II.

Saturday was clean-up day at our house, especially when sis was expecting her beaux. I didn't like him very well because he was too-headed and Bud said a guy with white hair was dangerous. But Bud always seemed to be thinking of such things.

Daisy was my sister's name. She was tall and slender, and everybody said she was sure pretty, so it was no wonder that Chester Dunlapper fell in love with her. He was sis' beaux, or at least he claimed her. I didn't have any love for the fellow, as I have already said, but I rather liked to have him come 'cause ma then would usually say, "Donald, you can invite one of your friends to tea this evening." I usually had Bud and ma couldn't say a thing. We always had all kinds of good things to eat and plenty of cake and pie. Chester, or "Chet," we called him for short, liked to come too, because it was the only place, it seemed, where he could get enough to eat. He was a tall lanky guy with small, beedy blue eyes. I told ma he had a mean look. When I said that I hit the nail on the head as you will later see.

Bud just gave him a passing glance, but I knew that far back in his head an idea was slowly working its way to the front.

One day when Bud and I went out to get wood to build bird houses, he found a silver ring which had funny little marks and figures on it. Bud told me afterward that when he was going home he met Chet and that he offered him as much as 45 cents for the ring, which was considered very generous for Chet. But Bud said he wouldn't take \$500 for it and I am glad he didn't.

Bud had a brother who was in the navy. His name was Bill. Every month Bud said he sent his mother and himself some money. I saw his picture once at Bud's house. He was a big handsome fellow and didn't look a bit like Bud. I told Bud that if he was here it wouldn't take him long to beat Chet's time and little did I know what was soon to happen.

(To be continued.)

#### Perryman's

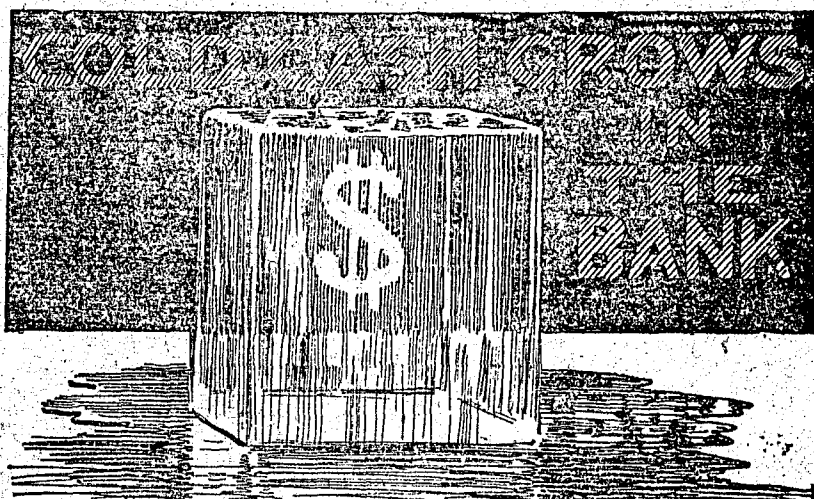
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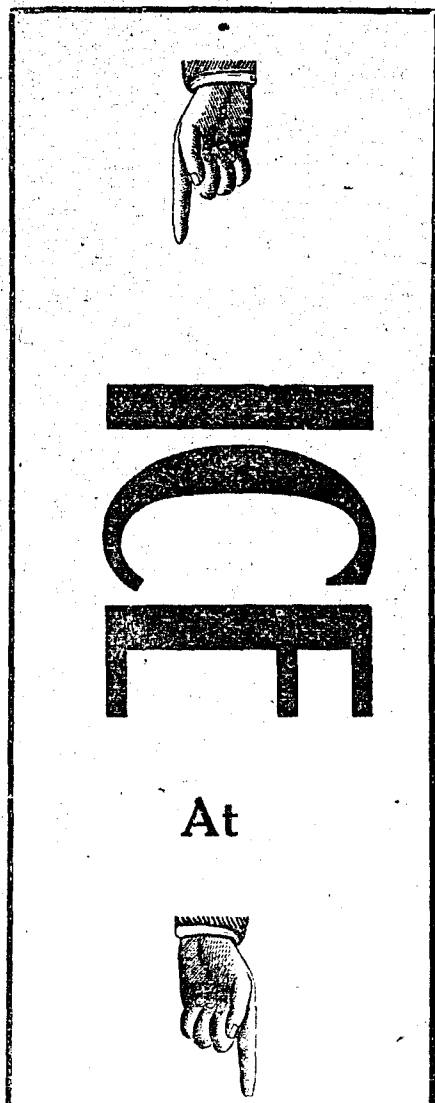
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## LOCAL AND PERSONAL

Born Tuesday, July 1, 1919, to  
Mr. and Mrs. George Calvert, a  
son.

Miles Pierce is the next on the  
list of automobile purchasers.  
He has an overland.

Many of the Juliaetta people  
are arranging to spend the 4th  
at Moscow and elsewhere.

Gould Pickens returned Satur-  
day from Lewiston where he has  
been working in the cherry or-  
chards.

Mrs. Louie Heimgartner and  
Robert Heimgartner Sr., came up  
from Lewiston Saturday to visit  
relatives on Fix ridge.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Vincent  
who have been visiting a brother  
of Mr. Vincent at Grants Pass,  
Oregon, are expected home this  
week.

Harold Jones, son of Mr. and  
Mrs. Geo. H. Jones, arrived Sat-  
urday from over seas where he  
saw service in the front lines in  
France.

Thos. Fox and family, his sis-  
ter, father of Mrs. Fox and her  
sister and brother-in-law, left  
Monday for a few days outing on  
the lakes near Spokane.

Mrs. J. D. Hampton and child-  
ren returned Saturday from a  
visit to Nezperce. They and  
Mr. Hampton will spend the 4th  
at Moscow.

The mother of Mrs. Andrew  
Vincent is here from Gifford this  
week visiting her daughter. Mrs.  
Vincent has been quite ill but is  
reported better the past few  
days.

A son was born to Mr. and  
Mrs. Fred Johnson of the Pot-  
latch ridge June 20. The father  
was so excited he forgot to re-  
port the affair to the Record of-  
fice.

Commodore Perry came home  
Saturday from the Longfellow  
saw mill on Cedar creek where  
he has been working. He ex-  
pects to return to work after the  
4th.

The C. E. Society of the  
Union Sunday-School has been  
increasing its membership lately.  
Miss Leland reports that nine  
new names were added to the  
list of members last Sunday.

G. W. Bowker has been mak-  
ing some improvements the past  
few days at the dam at the head  
of the mill ditch. He made a  
good job of the work and is now  
getting a larger flow of water in  
the mill race.

N. M. Talbot returned Tues-  
day from a trip to Lewiston.

Miss Nellie Roberts of Gen-  
esee, was visiting friends in town  
Sunday.

Miss Virginia Barry left last  
week for Portland Oregon, where  
she will spend her vaca-  
tion.

Miss Louise Wright, of the  
Cedar creek section, is a guest  
at the W. F. Taylor home this  
week.

Manford Harris, second son of  
Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Harris, who  
has been quite ill with typhoid  
fever, is reported getting along  
nicely.

Herman Taylor, son of Mr. and  
Mrs. W. F. Taylor, who was re-  
cently mustered out of the ser-  
vice at Camp Lewis, is here on a  
visit with his parents.

We handle Standard, Deering twine,  
the best there is. Ask those who have  
used it.—Farmers' Union Warehouse  
Co.

Mr. and Mrs. M. Mitchell cele-  
brated their 56th wedding anni-  
versary last Sunday. There  
are probably few people in this  
section who can boast of 56  
years of wedded life.

Roy Bohn, R. Gainer and An-  
tone Kirchknopf were in town  
Tuesday from the Longfellow  
saw mill on Cedar creek where  
they have been working. The  
mill has shut down till after the  
4th to let the employees celebrate.

Mr. and Mrs. O. E. Torgerson,  
who returned to their home at  
Park Sunday after buying some  
Juliaetta property, had a pleas-  
ant visit with old friends, being  
guests of the S. T. Dunlap, Geo.  
Daugherty and Joe Perry homes  
while.

James Whalen, a resident of  
the Little Potlatch creek section,  
purchased a new wagon last Sat-  
urday. He considered his old  
wagon too heavy for a two-horse  
team and bought a lighter one  
which will enable him to get  
around over the ranch more  
easily.

C. Hoff has gone to the Bo-  
man place on the Potlatch ridge  
where he is assisting Ben Pen-  
land in building a residence for  
Mr. Loman. Mr. Loman built a  
house about a year ago and had  
the misfortune to have it destroyed  
by fire about the time it was  
completed.

Mr. and Mrs. Manford Nutt  
have just received a letter from  
Mr. Lentsch, whose wife is in a  
hospital at Missoula, Mont.,  
stating that Mrs. Lentsch had  
underwent a second operation a  
week ago last Monday and is  
very low from the effects of the  
operation.

Mrs. Perry Mitchell, wife of  
Ex-State Senator Perry Mitchell,  
of Nezperce, who has been  
spending a few days here visit-  
ing her parents, Mr. and Mrs.  
M. Mitchell, returned to her  
home the first of the week ac-  
companied by her mother who  
will make an extended visit with  
her.

Charles Talbot has proved  
himself the best fisherman in  
this locality this season. Last  
Sunday he caught a big rainbow  
trout 24 inches in length and  
weighing nearly four pounds.  
This is the second big fish he has  
caught, having caught one the  
first week of the opening season  
that tipped the scales at three  
and one-half pounds.

Now is the time to get your coal.  
We have a large stock of Bear Creek.  
Farmers' Union Warehouse Co.

A bunch of head lettuce weigh-  
ing three and a half pounds and  
fills a big dish pan is going some  
for lettuce. But it grows that  
large in Juliaetta. At least C.  
Combs has some bunches in his  
garden that large. The let-  
tuce was weighed by the writer  
who with six other members of  
the family with hearty appetites  
couldn't eat it all at one meal.

At the M. E. church, Sunday  
July 6th: Sunday School at 10 a.  
m., sermon at 11 a. m., morning  
subject, "Where is Your Savior?"  
At 8 p. m. Rev. Nelson will give  
a stereopticon of the life of  
Christ with colored slides and  
sermon along with colored slides.  
It will be free except for a free  
will offering to pay the expenses.  
All are welcome.—Harry P.  
Nelson, Pastor.

When you want binder twine, come  
and get our price. We sell as low  
as other dealers.—Farmers' Union Ware-  
house Co.

The board of trustees of the  
M. E. church met at the church,  
Tuesday evening with the con-  
tractor to talk over the building  
of the new church, it was decid-  
ed to begin the work as soon as  
the church extension board had  
deposited the money in the local  
bank and the members would be-  
gin to solicit for \$800 they are to  
raise in Juliaetta community.

John Stewart departed Tues-  
day for an extended visit with a  
son in southern Idaho.

Calvin Goss is home this week  
from the orchards on lower Snake  
river where he has been for the  
past few weeks.

See us before you buy your binder  
twine elsewhere.—Farmers' Union  
Warehouse Co.

The Juliaetta cannery opened  
Tuesday with a force of workers  
which will be increased as the  
demand requires.

Roy Douglas returned to Boise  
this week after a visit with  
his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Robert  
Douglas on the creek below town.

Arthur Kitchen, of Kamiah,  
this week bought from Platt  
Bros. this side of Genesee eleven  
head of thoroughbred three-year-  
old Herford cows for which he  
paid \$800 each. He brought the  
cattle here Wednesday for ship-  
ment to his ranch at Kamiah.

The Endeavor chorus of the C.  
E. Society has arranged to con-  
duct a song service at the U. B.  
church Tuesday night of each  
week at 8 o'clock, commencing  
next Tuesday night. The meet-  
ings are for the purpose of prac-  
ticing singing and promoting so-  
ciability among the young people.  
All those who love to sing, whether  
they are members of the C. E.  
Society or not, are invited to at-  
tend and take part.

Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Anderson  
have been entertaining at their  
home during the past week, Mrs.  
Addie Phipps of Whitefish,  
Montana, Mrs. Fannie Rumans,  
of Spokane and Mrs. Amelia De-  
Gowin of Palouse, the latter a  
sister of Mr. Anderson. Mrs.  
Phipps was a childhood friend of  
Mrs. DeGowin and Mr. Ander-  
son in New York, and Mrs. Ru-  
mans, formerly from Mass., was  
an old acquaintance in Palouse  
many years ago. The party re-  
mained to Clarkston Monday and  
spent the day with Mr. and Mrs.  
G. W. Anderson.

For Sale—One good work team weight  
about 1,200 lbs. each. Enquire at Rec-  
ord office.

Mrs. Walter Cochran enter-  
tained about 20 little girls last  
Friday at a picnic party on the  
creek about a half mile above the  
Anderson place. The little folks  
took their dinner and spent the  
day most pleasantly under the  
care of Mrs. Cochran, Mr. Odem  
and Mrs. Ed Porter took the  
girls out in their automobiles  
and brought them back in the  
evening. The children enjoyed  
the outing immensely and greatly  
appreciated the kindness of Mrs.  
Cochran, Mrs. Porter and Mr.  
Odem in providing the means  
whereby they were able to have  
a day's splendid recreation.

Why buy your binder twine at out-  
side points? Come and get our price.  
—Farmers' Union Warehouse Co.

## Nothing Left in Montana.

Byron Riffe spent a few days  
here this week visiting his father  
and sister, Mrs. A. C. Rock-  
wood. Mr. Riffe came here from  
Montana where he has been since  
his discharge recently from the  
army. He states that there will  
be practically nothing this year  
in the way of crops in that state.  
Even the grass on the range is  
all dried up and the stockmen are  
shipping their cattle out to Min-  
nesota and other places to secure  
feed for them. Hay is scarce  
and is commanding a price of  
\$42 per ton. For the lack of  
rain many spring crops never  
even sprouted and those that did  
come up literally dried up in the  
fields. A great many people who  
obtained land there the past few  
years, Mr. Riffe says, are leaving  
their places and seeking locations  
elsewhere. They have had no  
crops to speak of for the past  
three years. These are the con-  
ditions prevailing in the section  
north of Great Falls and all other  
parts of the state with the ex-  
ception of Judith Basin country  
where, he says, fair crops will be  
harvested. The Western parts of  
the two Dakotas and Wyoming  
have suffered from the drouth  
equally as bad as Montana.

Mr. Riffe spent some time over  
seas in France on the Argonne  
front and in the Toul sector. While  
he was not in the heaviest of the  
fighting he was near enough to  
the front lines to get shelled and  
enveloped in the clouds of poison-  
ous gas occasionally. The gas  
mask, Mr. Riffe says, is absolute  
protection against the poisonous  
gas if not removed in time of  
explosion. The general method

## Lowest Known.

The water in Waba Lake is  
lower than ever known, accord-  
ing to Fred Albright, who was  
at the lake a week ago last Sun-  
day. The water is 18 feet below  
the usual low water mark and  
the irrigation company which  
gets its water supply from there  
for the orchard tracts near Lew-  
iston are now having to pump  
the water up to the outlet into  
the ditch in order to supply the  
residents of the orchard tracts  
with water for domestic use. No  
water is now allowed for irri-  
gation purposes the supply being  
reserved for stock and house use.  
The low stage of water in the  
lake is attributed to the extreme-  
ly light snow fall last winter.  
The snow fall was less than for  
many years, besides there has  
been an absence of the usual  
rain fall this spring.

F. I. Weisenfuh, the man who  
has been investigating the propo-  
sition of establishing a cream-  
ery at Orofino, has decided to en-  
gage in the venture, having re-  
ceived sufficient encouragement,  
he believes, to warrant the un-  
dertaking. He will manufacture  
butter, ice cream and ice for  
local consumption. The plant  
Mr. Weisenfuh says, will be in-  
stalled in the near future.

Miss Florence Payne, of Clarks-  
ton, so far holds the record for  
fastest cherry picker. Recently  
she packed sixty-one thou-  
sand pounds of cherries at White Bros.  
& Crum's packing house, which is  
over half a ton of cherries. The  
previous high record this season  
was 46 lugs.

Burlson is the man to run for  
president. He can make the race  
on the slogan, he kept us out of  
wire.

## Dr. John W. Stevenson

Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat.  
Glasses Fitted.

Office in New Creighton Building,  
Third and Main.  
Moscow Idaho

## Mr. Farmer

I can save you one-  
third of the premium of  
your insurance on grain;  
30 per cent. of the pre-  
mium on your auto or  
truck insurance; 45 per  
cent. on your farm build-  
ings. Write or phone me.

John E. Nickerson

Lewiston Idaho

## Hear Yel Hear Yel

J. M. HOTTLE  
Licensed Auctioneer

Is now ready to sell  
anything you have to sell.  
Rates reasonable.

Dates and rates at the  
Record Office.

Juliaetta

Idaho

## JULIAETTA

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HARRY KRAMER, Prop.

## BATHS

Juliaetta,

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## C. S. Biddison

DRAYMAN

Light and Heavy  
Hauling

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## Idaho Best Patent Flour

Best for Bread  
Best for Pastry  
Best for all purposes

Its high quality has won favor all over the Northwest.  
Good grocers sell, recommend and guarantee it.

Kendrick Warehouse & Milling Co.  
Kendrick, Idaho

We pay the Market Price for Beef,  
Poultry and Hogs.



## JULIAETTA MEAT MARKET

PHELPS & FIELDS, Proprietors

## Potlatch Flour

Try it and you will use no other.  
Made of the best hard wheat.

—SOLD BY THE—

JULIAETTA FLOUR MILL

Julietta

Idaho

## PASSTIME POOL HALL

CANDIES and CIGARS

SOFT DRINKS

COURTEOUS TREATMENT TO ALL

J. W. TAYLOR

### Restoring Mesopotamia.

Under British occupation the fertile regions of Mesopotamia are being restored to productivity, for which this region was celebrated in Biblical days. This is disclosed in official dispatches received at Washington from Bagdad. Under Turkish rule in some places nothing was produced.

The British authorities, to save a large part of the population from starvation and to provide work, immediately set about, as soon as the Turks were driven out, to construct canals for irrigation and to encourage the population to plan for the next harvest. An Arabian labor corps was organized locally and three Indian labor corps were employed.

As a result a new irrigation canal has been opened at Minnsarich, seventy miles northeast of Bagdad on the Djalra river, by which 300,000 acres already are being irrigated.

### The King Charles Statue.

King Charles I may now breathe freely once more. Workmen have taken away the sandbags and scaffolding of the statue of King Charles I in Trafalgar square. This is the first time the head of the Stuarts has been permitted to breathe freely for many months. All sorts of speculations have been rife as to the reason for the extensive protection that has been accorded this statue, one of them being that there was a Jacobite at the office of works. The probable reason, however, is the undeniable beauty of the statue.—London Mail.

### Another Star Shell.

By the invention of a new "star" shell the night fighting efficiency of the navy will be increased at least 25 per cent, the war department has said in an official statement. The shell is suitable for guns of from three to five-inch caliber. Its value lies in the fact that its increased illuminating power may be used without betraying the position of the craft using it.—Navy Life Magazine.

The biggest yield of cherries from one tree this season is reported by E. A. Whitesel, of Clarkston. The tree produced 960 pounds of cherries, yielding a gross income of \$96. Picking and other costs deducted the tree netted its owner \$76.80. It is what is known as the Black Eagle cherry and is a 12 years old tree.

### SCIENTIST TELLS OF TRIUMPH

Professor Claims to Have Perfected System for Underground and Submarine Messages.

Speaking recently of his work for the navy, Prof. James R. Rogers, the inventor of a wireless system for underground and submarine transmission, stated: "Six or seven years ago, I began experiments with the transmission of electric impulses by the ground. They were renewed during the war with the audion bulb, which renders the receiving apparatus more sensitive. I first established contact with nearby points and before long received with perfect distinctness impulses sent from Europe. I placed my antennae in trenches radiating from a center and pointing by the compass toward the distant station from which I wished to receive. I demonstrated to the navy department that eight operators may receive at once from eight separate wires. My system was installed at New Orleans, the Great Lakes station, and Belmar, N. Y., and is now used at the principal wireless stations in the United States. I have found the best results with my wires buried six feet below the surface in damp ground. Some of my experiments were conducted in water 25 to 50 feet deep."—Scientific American.

### Monkey as Labor Possibility.

The pig-tailed macaque or brok of the Malays is a highly intelligent animal, and the Malays train them to pick coconuts. The modus operandi is described by R. W. C. Sherriff in "A Naturalist in Borneo." A cord is fastened round the monkey's waist and it is led to the coconut palm, which it rapidly climbs. It then lays hold of a nut, and if the owner judges the fruit to be ripe for plucking he shouts to the monkey, which then twists the nut round and round till the stalk is broken and lets it fall to the ground. If the monkey catches hold of an unripe fruit the owner tugs the cord and the monkey tries another. I have seen a brok act as a very efficient fruitpicker, although the use of the cord was dispensed with altogether, the monkey being guided by the tones and inflections of his master's voice.

It is said that one of the best grades of Italian cheese is seasoned two years before being eaten. We thought so.

(Continued from front page)

Germans and the French for its possession. Mr. Biddison remained here till March 28, 1919, when he was sent to Nogent en Bassegney, and on May 14, from there went to Marseilles, from which place he sailed for home May 22 this year, coming via Gibraltar, in the Mediterranean, where they stopped three days for coaling. The time there was given to the soldiers to see the town. This is a very interesting place, Mr. Biddison says, because of the famous rock of Gibraltar. It is a huge mass of rock at the end of a sandy peninsula which juts out into the Mediterranean. It rises to a height of 1408 feet, is three miles in length and 3-4 of a mile wide and on the land side at the foot of the rock is the city of Gibraltar with a population of about 24,000. Almost the entire rock bristles with artillery and the approaches from all sides are guarded by formidable batteries mounted with guns of the heaviest calibre. The eastern side of the rock is so steep that it is considered altogether safe from assault in case of attack. This Mr. Biddison says, is a sight well worth seeing. The coasts of Africa can be seen from the top of the rock. From Gibraltar the vessel proceeded to the home port arriving at New York on the 6th of June and after four days at Camp Mills on Long Island Mr. Biddison was sent to Camp Russell where he was discharged on June 17.

Mr. Biddison was not very favorably impressed with the parts of France he saw. Most of the towns he says, seem to have been built without any system to the plans. The streets are narrow, with no regularity, and in some places it appeared that buildings stood in the middle of the street. The buildings are all made of stone. He did not see a wooden structure anywhere, he says. The farm houses are all built of stone and in many cases the dwelling apartment and the barn are all under the same roof. The cows, horses and pigs sleep in one side and the farmer and his family in the other. Not many of the French people can talk English, but the dough boys, Mr. Biddison says, always found means for sometimes conducting a real but more often a camouflage courtship with the pretty French lasses, who as a rule are well up to the front in the dexterous use of face powder and fine dresses as a means of capturing a husband. While some of the boys fell victims to the lasses winsome smiles Mr. Biddison succeeded in getting out of France without having an apron string tied to him and says he prefers to take his chances on this side of the pond. There are no large ranches in France. From a good sized lot up to one acre is about the size of farming in that country, Mr. Biddison says, and the land is not nearly so productive as in this country. The people he says, seem to be satisfied if they have a little something to eat and wear.

Mr. Biddison's best time on the whole trip was when he got two different furloughs to visit important places in France and Italy. On these occasions he visited the city of Rome, the chief city in Italy which occupies the plains on each side of the Tiber river about 15 miles from the mouth and the slopes of the seven hills, the center of which is the Palatine hill, whose summit is about 160 feet above the sea. These hills gave Rome the name of the City of Seven Hills. While here Mr. Biddison visited the famous ancient Colosseum, now in ruins, which was built for gladiatorial exhibitions and combats of wild beasts. It is an ellipsis, the longer diameter measuring 600 feet and the shorter a little over 500 feet. It covers five acres and rises 160

feet, and is something Mr. Biddison says was most interesting to him, but perhaps no more so than the great St. Peter's Cathedral, one of the largest cathedrals in the world. It covers five acres of ground and costs \$10,000,000. This ancient city is assuming the aspect of a more modern city, broad straight thoroughfares run through many of the quarters which formerly was occupied by narrow streets and mean crowded houses. The seven hills as such have almost ceased to exist. One of the greatest improvements is the bank of the Tiber and the straightening and deepening the channel which has ended the disastrous floods to which the lower part of the city was subject. While in Rome Mr. Biddison also visited the Forum and Big Museum, two other noted places of the ancient city. Guides conducted him through all these places of intense interest.

The next point of interest was at Naples, the next in size, if not larger than Rome. He visited the museum, and saw the ancient statues and works of art taken from the ancient city of Pompeii, which he next visited. Pompeii is about 13 miles southeast of Naples, near the mouth of the Sarnus river. Mr. Biddison here looked upon the destruction wrought by the great eruption of Mt. Vesuvius hundred of years ago, when it was buried beneath a dense bed of cinders and ashes. There are no inhabitants about the site of the buried city, Mr. Biddison says, except about 65 excavators who are busily at work unearthing the buildings in search of ancient art and treasure. The general plan of the town, as disclosed by the excavations, shows that it was quite regular, the streets being straight and crossing each other at right angles. The streets rarely exceed 20 feet in width, the largest so far discovered being 30 feet wide. They are mostly paved with blocks of lava fitted closely together and the marks of horses' hoofs and the ruts of chariot wheels are still plainly visible. It is believed that the city had a population of about 12,000 at the time it was destroyed and the fact that in all the excavation work that has been done, only about 300 skeletons have been found, it is thought that the greater part of the people escaped. The skeletons unearthed have mostly been found in cellars and underground apartments. The tops of the old walls around the city can be seen in places Mr. Biddison says.

The trip to Mt. Vesuvius, was probably attended with as much interest as any point on the trip. This is the most celebrated volcano in the world located on the bay of Naples in Italy. It is about 4000 feet high and has two distinct peaks called Somma and Vesuvius. It is about 30 miles around the base of the mountain and the ascent on the west side for three miles is a gradual slope to the cone, which rises 2000 feet higher. The top of the cone is cut off, or truncated and is 2000 feet across and the crater is 500 feet deep. Under the direction of a guide Mr. Biddison ascended to a depth of 100 feet or more in the mouth of the crater. The rocks at this depth was hot enough to burn your feet if barefooted and Mr. Biddison says he has never had cold feet since. There is a large cone in the center at the bottom from which smoke and lava are now being emitted. Any decent farther than Mr. Biddison went has to be done with a rope and if a person should lose his hold he would drop hundreds of feet to the bottom. It takes 3 hours to make the trip by rope and return. Mr. Biddison also took in the great art galleries at Florence and at Pisa viewed the famous leaning tower 246 feet high. He also crossed the famous Alps mountains, one of the most noted mountain ranges in the world. Mr. Biddison passed through 42 tunnels in crossing the mountains, the longest being 9 miles in length and taking 18 minutes to go through. He also visited Genoa, the birthplace of Christopher Columbus, and altogether has seen and learned much of the old world that hundred of Americans would be glad to see and know but never will have an opportunity come to them such as Mr. Biddison had.

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WE WILL GET IT

R. F. Pepple,

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