

E. & W. Chandler The Different Store

--New Arrivals, Priced Right--

Princeton Zephyrs, Blue Bird Zephyrs

Bates Seersucker, Devonshire Cloth

Hamilton Draperies, Walclorf Draperies

Ciclic Percales, Truville Chalties

Blue Bird Cheviots, Harmony Art Etamines

New Silks and Ribbons

New Play Suits for Children

New White Waists.

1919 Bargains:

For the benefit of those who wish to renew or subscribe for the Eagle Valley News we make the combination rates quoted below. Should you wish any other magazine or paper published in the United States we will make you a reduced price if clubbed with the News.

Idaho Statesman (daily) and E. V. News, regular price \$8; our offer to you now \$7.00
Daily Oregonian and E. V. News, regular price \$8, for \$8.00
Portland Journal, daily and E. V. News, regular price for both \$7, yours for \$5.90
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Weekly Red Rock Democrat and E. V. News, regular price \$3.50, get 'em for \$3.10
Let us send for your periodicals; we'll save you money.

E. V. News and The Youth's Companion, total regular price \$4, you get 'em for \$3.50
McClure's and E. V. News, regular price \$4, now \$3.00
Scribner's and E. V. News, regular price \$6, our special 1919 bargain price \$4.75
Outing and E. V. News, the total price \$5, to you now \$4.00
New West Magazine and E. V. News, price \$4, now \$3.00
Other periodicals at club rates.

Save a Life

Contribute your share to the rescue of the Millions of Starving Women and Children and Babies in the Bible lands as a result of German and Turkish fiendishness.

Save a Life

RED CROSS GIFTS \$400,000,000

War Council on Retirement Announces Cash and Supplies Contributed.

WORKERS WILL "CARRY ON."

Five Big Societies in World Wide Plan. H. P. Davison Heads International American Red Cross Commission. Dr. Livingston Farrand Permanent Leader of Peace Organization.

Washington.—(Special.)—Henry P. Davison as chairman issues the following statement on behalf of the War Council of the American Red Cross:

"To the American People:
"The War Council of the American Red Cross appointed by President Wilson on May 10, 1917, to carry on the work of the American Red Cross during the war, at their request and by vote of the Central Committee, ceased at midnight, February 28.

"Immediately the armistice was signed the War Council instituted studies to determine when the strictly war work of the organization would have been sufficiently matured to enable the direction of affairs to be resumed by the permanent staff. Henry P. Davison, being in Paris when the armistice was signed, summoned a conference there of the heads of all the Red Cross Commissions in Europe to canvass the situation. After considering all the factors it was concluded to make the transition on March 1. The very fortunate choice of Dr. Livingston Farrand as the new chairman of the Central Committee, and thereby the permanent chief executive of the Red Cross, makes possible the consummation of this plan under the most favorable conditions.

Accounts Audited by War Department.

"Detailed reports to Congress and a complete audit of its accounts by the War Department will constitute the final record of Red Cross activity during the war. Although it has been the rule to make public all expenditures when authorized and to give detailed information relative to all work undertaken, the War Council in turning over its responsibilities to Dr. Farrand and his associates desire to give a brief resume of Red Cross war time activities to the American people, to whom the Red Cross belong, and whose generous contributions have made possible all that has been accomplished.

"During the past nearly twenty-one months the American people have given in cash and supplies to the American Red Cross more than \$400,000,000. No value can be placed upon the contributions of service which have been given without stint and oftentimes at great sacrifice by millions of our people.

"The effort of the American Red Cross in this war has constituted by far the largest voluntary gifts of money, of hand and heart, ever contributed purely for the relief of human suffering. Through the Red Cross the heart and spirit of the whole American people have been mobilized to take care of our own, to relieve the misery incident to the war, and also to reveal to the world the supreme ideals of our national life.

"Everyone who has had any part in this war effort of the Red Cross is entitled to congratulate himself. No thanks from anyone could be equal in value to the self satisfaction everyone should feel for the part taken. Fully 8,000,000 American women have exerted themselves in Red Cross service.

Has Over 17,000,000 Adult Members.

"When we entered the war the American Red Cross had about 500,000 members. Today, as the result of the recent Christmas membership Roll Call, there are upwards of 17,000,000 full paid members outside of the members of the Junior Red Cross, numbering perhaps 9,000,000 school children additional.

"The chief effort of the Red Cross during the war has been to care for our men in service and to aid our army and navy wherever the Red Cross may be called on to assist. As to this phase of the work Surgeon General Ireland of the U. S. Army recently said: 'The Red Cross has been an enterprise as vast as the war itself. From the beginning it has done those things which the Army Medical Corps

wanted done, but could not do itself.'

"The Red Cross endeavor in France has naturally been upon an exceptionally large scale where service has been rendered to the American Army and to the French Army and the French people as well, the latter particularly during the trying period when the Allied World was waiting for the American Army to arise in force and power. Hospital emergency service for our army in France has greatly diminished, but the Red Cross is still being called upon for service upon a large scale in the great base hospitals, where thousands of American sick and wounded are still receiving attention. At these hospitals the Red Cross supplies huts and facilities for the amusement and recreation of the men as they become convalescent. Our Army of Occupation in Germany was followed, with Medical units prepared to render the same emergency aid and supply service which was the primary business of the Red Cross during hostilities. The Army Canteen service along the lines of travel has actually increased since the armistice.

"As for work among the French people, now that hostilities have ceased the French themselves naturally prefer as far as possible to provide for their own. It has accordingly been determined that the guiding principle of Red Cross policy in France henceforth shall be to have punctilious regard to its every responsibility, but to direct its efforts primarily to assisting French relief societies. The liberated and devastated regions of France have been divided by the government into small districts, each officially assigned to a designated French relief organization.

"The American Red Cross work in France was initiated by a commission of eighteen men who landed on French shores June 13, 1917. Since then some 9,000 persons have been upon the rolls in France, of whom 7,000 were actively engaged when the armistice was signed. An indication of the present scale of the work will be obtained from the fact that the services of 4,000 persons are still required.

"Our American Expeditionary Force having largely evacuated England, the activities of the Red Cross Commission there are naturally upon a diminishing scale period. Active operations are still in progress in Archangel and Siberia.

"The work in Italy has been almost entirely on behalf of the civilian population of that country. In the critical hours of Italy's struggle the American people, through their Red Cross, sent a practical message of sympathy and relief, for which the government and people of Italy have never ceased to express their gratitude.

Supplies and Personnel to Near East.

"The occasion for such concentration of effort in Italy, England, Belgium and even in France having naturally and normally diminished, it has been possible to divert supplies and personnel in large measure to the aid of those people in the Near East who have hitherto been inaccessible to outside assistance, but whose sufferings have been upon an appalling scale. The needs of these peoples are so vast that government alone can meet them, but the American Red Cross is making an effort to relieve immediately the more acute distress.

"An extensive group of American workers has been dispatched to carry vitally needed supplies, and to work this winter in the various Balkan countries. In order to co-ordinate their activities, a Balkan commission has been established, with headquarters at Rome, Italy, from which point almost all the Balkan centers can be reached promptly.

"A commission has just reached Poland with doctors and nurses, medical supplies, and food for sick children and invalids. An American Red Cross Commission has also been appointed to aid in relieving the suffering of Russian prisoners still confined in German prison camps.

"An important commission is still working in Palestine. Through the war special co-operation has been given to the Armenian and Syrian Relief Commission, which was the only agency able to carry relief in the interior of Turkish dominions.

Red Cross Will Continue.

"Red Cross effort is thus far flung. It will continue to be so. But the movement represented by this work has likewise assumed an intimate place in the daily life of our people at home. The army of workers which has been recruited and trained during the war must not be demobilized. All our experience in the war shows clearly that there is an unlimited field for service of the kind which can be performed with peculiar effectiveness by the Red Cross. What its future tasks may be it is yet impossible to forecast. We

know that so long as there is an American army in the field the Red Cross will have a special function to perform.

"Nothing could be of greater importance to the American Red Cross than the plans just set in motion by the five great Red Cross societies of the world to develop a program of extended activities in the interest of humanity. The conception involves not alone efforts to relieve human suffering, but to prevent it; not alone a movement by the people of an individual nation, but an attempt to arouse all people to a sense of their responsibility for the welfare of their fellow beings throughout the world. It is a program both ideal and practical. Ideal in that its supreme aim is nothing less than veritable 'Peace on earth good will to men,' and practical in that it seeks to take means and measures which are actually available and make them effective in meeting without delay the crisis which is daily recurrent in the lives of all peoples.

"For accomplishing its mission in the years of peace which must lie ahead of us the Red Cross will require the ablest possible leadership, and must enjoy the continued support, sympathy, and participation in its work of the whole American people. It is particularly fortunate that such a man as Dr. Livingston Farrand should have been selected as the permanent head of the organization. The unstinted fashion in which all our people gave of themselves throughout the war is the best assurance that our Red Cross will continue to receive that co-operation which will make its work a source of pride and inspiration to every American.

Mr. Davison, as chairman of the International Commission of the American Red Cross, has undertaken to represent the American Red Cross in the preparation of the program for extended Red Cross activities, and will spend the next several months in Europe in consultation with other Red Cross societies for that purpose.

THE WAR COUNCIL OF THE AMERICAN RED CROSS.

Henry P. Davison, Chairman.

YANKEE ARMY SECOND

Only Exceeded on Western Front by French.

We Had 1,950,000, France 2,550,000 and Great Britain 1,715,000 Men.

Washington.—America had the second largest allied army on the western front when the armistice was signed, according to announcement made by Gen. Peyton C. March, chief of staff. France stood first with 2,550,000 men, the United States second with 1,950,000 men, and England third with 1,715,000 men, including Portuguese. This is an official statement of the situation, and is quite different from predictions made a year ago by German military critics that in any event the United States would not be able to place more than 600,000 men in Europe.

"We now have fairly complete reports of the strength of the allied forces on the western front at the time of the armistice," said General March, "and we find from these reports that the United States force had passed the force of Great Britain in strength, and was the second force in strength on November 11. These figures, which I have given to you are the 'ration strength,' meaning they include every man who had to be fed—combatant, noncombatant, medical men, services of supply men, etc."

The Long Arm.

The war has furnished many strange coincidences. Here is another. A young officer came home on leave and brought his fiancée a piece of a shell fired by the Germans, but which had evidently been among ammunition captured from us. He thought it would interest her, and it did, for she was able to identify it as having come from the munition works in which she worked. It interested her still more when she found her own mark on it.

Their Revenge.

"The Yanks in Russia must be having great fun."
"In what way?"
"In hearing the Russian correspondents worry over the English and American names."

Save a life by contributing to the Armenian-Syrian relief fund.