

# The Redmond Spokesman

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## FEED ALLIES OR FIGHT GREAT WAR ALONE

### FOOD CONTROL LEGISLATION MUST BE MADE TO PROTECT OUR OWN COUNTRY

It is up to America either to feed the allies or to fight the great war alone.

It is up to America to demand passage of the Lever food control bill if the Teuton hosts are to be kept from American shores.

These were the two outstanding features of Herbert Hoover's warning to senators when he appeared before them to explain the food control bill.

Under a fire of cross-examination Hoover cleared away much misunderstanding about the bill.

Here are some of the potent factors he told calmly, but with an intensity that made an obviously deep impression even on some of those senators who have opposed the drastic measure:

#### Bread Ticket Not Wanted.

"The administration food control is to depend largely on volunteer, patriotic support of the people—from producer to consumer.

"There is no desire to enforce by law rules and regulations on the people's diet. Such might be suggested, but they would be voluntary on the part of the people.

"Control is needed only for food conservation and distribution.

"The bread ticket is a symbol of food control in desperation. There is no intention of issuing it in this country.

"Speculation must be stopped. The American people lost \$250,000,000 in five months through speculation in flour. Someone is taking \$5 per barrel which belongs to the people.

#### Labor Lacks Nourishment.

"We must save our supplies even from our allies, lest the pull of the European vacuum leaves us short in the spring.

"All of us should purchase through an agency, neutrals as well as belligerents.

"The present high cost of living is such that labor cannot be properly nourished at the present wage level.

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## FLOOD THE AIR WITH FIGHTING AEROPLANES

### TURN THEM LOOSE OVER GERMAN MANY LIKE MOSQUITOS AND END THE WAR

"The way to beat Germany is to flood the air with airplanes. Take the war out of the trenches and off the ground. Put it in the air."

General George Owen Squier, chief signal officer of the United States army made this statement.

"Americans are not trench fighters," he said. "They crave something more sensational than that. They are the logical people to carry the war into the clouds. Germany has gone in for sensationalism in her submarine and Zeppelin raids. Let us go one step further.

We should immediately appropriate the needed \$600,000,000 for air equipment. It is the way to win the war. And victory is cheap at that price.

Put the Yankee punch into the war. Inundate Germany with aeroplanes. Let them flock like mosquitos over her territory. When we do that, victory is not far off."

#### RED CROSS MARKET DAY

Saturday, June 23, the Woman's Club will give a food sale in the interest of Red Cross work.

Every one should be interested in the movement, contribute liberally and freely. We, as a club are alive to the situation and have already given our check for \$50 toward the fund.

Butter Wrappers, \$1.00 for first 100, and 40 cents for each additional 100. The Spokesman.

## MOUNT M'KINLEY NOW U. S. NATIONAL PARK

### HIGHEST MOUNTAIN ON AMERICAN CONTINENT OUR NEWEST NATIONAL PARK

The national park in Alaska which congress created last spring is one of the monster spectacles of the world. To say that it rises 29,300 feet above sea level and that it is the loftiest peak in America is to convey no idea whatever of its grandeur. There are several mountains in the Himalayas which materially exceed its height, one which rises more than 25,000 feet above sea level; and yet Mount McKinley, to the observer, is loftier than any of these.

The reasons are that the greatest Himalayas are seen from valleys seven to ten thousand feet in altitude, while Mount McKinley rises abruptly from valleys three thousand feet and even less in altitude. The visitor to the Mount McKinley National park will look up more than seventeen thousand feet to the double peak, the upper fourteen thousand feet of which are covered with perpetual snow.

This enormous mass is the climax of the great Alaskan range which extends roughly east and west across southeast central Alaska, separating the vast northern island from the more populated country whose shores are the Gulf of Alaska. The range parallels the mighty Yukon many miles to its south.

#### Titanic Alpine Scenery

The reservation contains 2,200 square miles. Its northern slopes, which overlook the Tanana watershed with its gold mining industry, are broad valleys inhabited by enormous herds of caribou. Its southern plateau is a perpetual winter wilderness through which glaciers of great length and enormous bulk flow into the valleys of the south. In this national park, which the railroad is now building for the government into the Alaskan interior will open presently to the public. America possesses Alpine scenery upon a titanic scale.

From the stormy south, Mount McKinley is wholly inaccessible. But from the plains of the north, valleys of easy grade lead from one another to its foot.

"It is an awe-inspiring region of massive mountains and ice capped peaks," Belmore Browne of the Camp Fire Club testified before the senate committee on territories. "The Piedmont Plateau that follows the range affords a beautiful roadway direct to Mount McKinley, and when you reach the plateau all difficulties vanish and you see a view that is unique in this earth. You see the huge mountain line of perpetual snow, rising like a great wall on the southeast. You can ride a pony to where Mount McKinley rises seventeen thousand above you in a glittering wall of snow and ice. It is flanked by stupendous mountains which make a wonderful setting for the monster."

#### Enormous Herds of Caribou.

North of the vast mountain, however, is a rolling country dotted with beautiful lakes and forests and inhabited by enormous herds of caribou. In fact the special reason why congress set apart the region at this time was to conserve the wild animal life in advance of the invasion of hunters which the new government railroad will bring into Alaska the road as projected running within twenty miles of this greatest of nature's spectacles.

Charles Sheldon, of the Boone and Crockett Club, told the senate committee that several times he had counted as many as five hundred mountain sheep in a single day of ordinary travel, and that herds of caribou numbering from twelve to fifteen hundred are frequently seen.

As a game refuge and breeding ground, the new Alaskan National park conserves game which elsewhere is rapidly disappearing. As in the case of the Yellowstone national park; the reservation serves as a perpetual centre of game supply for large neighboring areas.

These animals do not greatly fear man, because they have never been hunted. One can approach the great herds of caribou. There are also many Alaskan bears of great size.

The Spokesman for good printing.

## AMERICA'S OPPORTUNITY TO REPAY HER BIG DEBT

### FRANCE PLEDGED OWN CREDIT IN HOLLAND TO FINANCE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

The great reception tendered Gen. Pershing, who represents the United States in the great and, may it be hoped, the final war for independence and the liberation of all peoples, serves as a reminder of the fact that, to France, the United States owes a debt of gratitude that calls for our most herculean efforts in her behalf. Now, as well as more than a century ago France and the United States are bound by the closest ties. In the long ago it was the recipient of honors that are today being showered upon the American.

In the war of the revolution it was the United States that needed help—urgently and financially and it was the French nation which nobly responded to the appeal.

The patriot armies then were without supplies and almost without hope. Disaffection was rampant. The colonies were in poverty and exhaustion. The Continental Congress had no financial resources except the voluntary contributions of the colonies. These contributions had almost ceased.

Paper money was worthless. Foreign loans seemed no longer possible. It was in this crisis that Franklin said to the French government:

"Our present situation makes one of two things essential to us—a peace, or the most vigorous aid of our allies, particularly in the article of money.

The patriot cause was almost in despair. The stoutest hearts were weak with discouragement. La Fayette hastened to France and joined his appeals with those of the indomitable Franklin.

The French government was moved. An outright gift of 6,000,000 livres, about \$1,200,000 was made to the Continental Congress. It was a large sum in those days for both donor and recipient.

Before that, France had been loaning money to the colonists, first secretly at the rate of 2,000,000 livres a year and afterwards at the rate of 3,000,000. The sum was now increased to 4,000,000, to secure which the French government pledged its own credit in Holland.

Nor was this all. An army of 6000 men and a fleet was at once dispatched to Washington's assistance. Both were made subject to Washington's orders. It was this money and credit which fed, clothed and rehabilitated the Continental army. It was French money and the French credit that lifted the American army out of the low extremity to which it descended during the eight years of war, and prepared it for Yorktown.

La Fayette returned to America and was sent by Washington with 1200 New England and New Jersey troops to aid in the defense of Virginia. Reinforced, he pursued Cornwallis from Charlottesville to Yorktown. This was the beginning of the decisive military operation by which the war was concluded.

A French fleet in the York river, a French army of 7000 under Rochambeau and 9000 Colonials under Washington forced the surrender. The cause of liberty in America was cherished in French hearts and American hearts and the final victory for American liberty was a blend of French arms and American arms.

This is a mighty meaning in the French ovation to Pershing. It is a renewal of the relations that made the American republic possible. It is the beginning of a greater Yorktown.

#### AN OREGON TEAMSTER BECOMES ENGLISH LORD

A week ago the hero of this story was Paxton Redgeway, a teamster.

Today he is Sir Redgeway Paxton and with his wife, ex-waitress in a local hotel, now Lady Paxton, he is on his way to Sioux City, Iowa, to claim an annual income of \$48,000 and an estate in England.

Ridgeway, or Sir Paxton, inherited the title, estates and big income from Sioux City Saturday. The new Sir Paxton is 25 years old and lived on a homestead near Sutherlin, Ore., for five years.

## GERMAN SOCIALISTS GIVE PEACE TERMS

### PROGRAM TO INSURE PERMANENT PEACE GIVEN TO LONDON BY KAISER'S CENSOR

The peace terms proposed by the German majority Socialists in the interchange of views now in progress in Stockholm reached London, deriving special interest from the fact that a telegram setting forth these terms was passed by the German censor.

In outlining their proposals the German delegates point out that the principle of peace without annexation does not exclude friendly adjustments of frontiers of one character and another.

The delegation suggests various measures of assuring a permanent peace including the following:

Establishment of an obligatory international arbitration court and a superior international judicial organization.

#### Restriction of Armaments

Restriction of armaments, provided for in the peace agreement. It is proposed each country should have a national army for protection against attack but that the period of training should be fixed internationally as well as the means and measures of war which may be employed.

The capture of merchantmen at sea and the arming of merchantmen to be forbidden.

Important channels and inter-oceanic canals to be placed under international control.

Contraband to be determined internationally, excluding food and clothing stuffs from the contraband list.

Postal communications between combatants and neutrals not to be interrupted.

War not to be followed by commercial war.

Abolition of protective duties. The open-door policy for colonies. Arrangement of international labor questions in accordance with the international trades union program.

Secret diplomacy to be replaced by parliamentary control.

## Air Battles Are In Fleet Formation

News from the front on Monday said, that, having been virtually driven from the air during the battle of Messines, the German air forces have been attempting to reassert themselves during the past week by adopting the familiar old Teutonic tactics of mass formation. The British pilots report that they seldom meet the Germans now in squadrons of less than 15 machines, while occasionally they encounter an enemy aerial "army" consisting of from 40 to 60 airplanes.

None of these great formations has yet been able to cross the British lines, for the new tactics have found the royal flying corps prepared and numbers have met with numbers. Some of the battles of the last few days have found as many as from 70 to 80 machines involved. All of these engagements have occurred well inside German territory and have been barely visible from the British lines.

The pilots engaged found the fighting so heavy that they had no time to reckon the losses inflicted upon the retreating Germans. Later, however, British machines flew low over the ground, counting the machines which had been burned or wrecked. After one of these general melees 10 enemy airplanes were seen smashed, while two British fliers had been compelled to quit the fight, one of these being able to land within his own lines.

One young British pilot a few days ago deliberately "sat" over a German airdrome and smashed one by one four machines which came up to attack him.

After this exploit, the pilot returned safely but with his machine considerably shot up by machine gun fire from the ground.

Representative James R. Mann says: "I don't recall a commission in congress in my twenty-one years of service in this body that has done anything really valuable."

## RUSSIA IS IN LINE FOR QUICK ACTION

### KERENSKY SHOWS IRON HAND—DEERTERS LOSE VOTE AND SHARE IN LAND

Minister of War Kerensky has discarded the pleasant phrases of oratorical persuasion for iron hand disciplinary measures to force Russia's troops to fight.

He issued orders depriving all deserters from the army from the right to vote and from participation in the distribution of Russian land.

He overruled a subsidiary branch of the workman's and soldiers' committee in granting permission to nine companies of soldiers to leave the front.

#### Kerensky Gains Strength

He refused leave to a whole division of Ukrainian troops who wanted to journey back home and attend a conference urging autonomy for Ukraine. He sponsored a government order making all anti-war agitators in the army liable to ten years' imprisonment.

"I hope I never hear of such an incident again," was Kerensky's short dismissal of a request from a committee of soldiers approved by the workmen's and soldiers' committee of the county of Buigulma for leave for nine companies of soldiers. Moreover, he ordered immediate arrest of the soldiers' committee.

That Kerensky is gaining strength in his efforts to make Russia fight is evidenced by several incidents of the past few days.

The private soldier Stepano, made famous throughout Russia because Kerensky called him a coward and dismissed him from the army because of his pacifist views, today requested permission from the minister to reenlist, to go to the front and die for Russia. He explained his former views were "because he did not understand Russia's duty."

Women of Moscow and Odessa have formed a "legion of death" and applied formally for permission to go to the front and die for Russia, if need be.

Evidencing an increasing antagonism toward Germany, one Russian newspaper "played up" the recent London air raid as "proof of German inhumanity."

#### Congress to Displace Council

The congress of workmen and soldiers, with delegates from all over Russia, appeared certain to sweep away the national power heretofore assumed by the purely local council of workmen's and soldiers' delegates in Petrograd. Most important in this connection is the fact that at least two of the leading parties composing this all Russian congress are violently opposed to discontinuance of the war and want Russia to fight at once.

The Social Democrat delegates to the new organization balloted secretly Saturday night, 75 to 55, for an offensive by Russia at once.

#### Socialists Favor War

At the same time the Socialist revolutionaries voted, 325 to 25, for war. The remaining delegates to the congress are practically without any party affiliations, but are the so-called "wilds." They are a unit for war.

In an official debate of members at which more than 500 were present, the universal sentiment in several speeches was that Russia must crush Germany and fight to a finish. One speaker was cheered when he declared that Germany should be forced to subscribe to the "no annexation" aim of Russia.

#### "Separate Peace" Taboo

A separate peace with Germany was not even mentioned.

The new congress is representative of the whole of Russia. The Petrograd council has only eight votes out of the 19,000 represented at the meeting.

#### STATE TEACHERS EXAMINATION

Notice is hereby given that a state teachers' examination will be held for Deschutes county by the county superintendent in the high school building at Bend, Oregon, June 27, 28, 29 and 30.

Certificates given for one year, five years and life, and primary five year and special.

J. ALTON THOMPSON,  
County Superintendent.

## PRESIDENT WARNS FOOD BILL'S FOES

### IF THEY DEFEAT THE MEASURE WILL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR HIGH PRICES FOLLOWING

President Wilson in a letter to Representative Borland concerning the administration food bills warned opponents of the measures that they must be prepared to bear the responsibility for their defeat if they succeed in accomplishing it.

"A certain disservice has been done the measure by speaking of it as the food control bill," wrote the president. "The object of the measure is not to control the food of the country, but to release it from the control of speculators and other persons who will seek to make inordinate profits out of it and to protect the people against the extortions which would result.

"It would seem to me that those who oppose the measure ought very seriously to consider whether or not they are playing into the hands of such persons and whether they are not making themselves responsible, should they succeed, for the oppressive price of food in the United States. Foodstuffs will, of course, inevitably be high, but it is possible by perfectly legitimate means to keep them from being unreasonably and oppressively high."

#### Bill is Aimed at Gamblers

"We intend in this bill," said Mr. Lever, "to drive from the established agencies of distribution the market manipulator, the gambler, the man who buys as cheaply as he may and sells as he can—the Shylock of commerce. It is a war measure pure and simple.

"The bill establishes a governmental control of necessities which shall be exercised and administered by the president through voluntary arrangement or agreement and in co-operation with any agency or person. This is the most far-reaching and important provision of the bill, and upon it we confidently rely for that sane and adequate control necessary to the stabilization of prices and for the satisfactory and orderly distribution of necessities."

## THREE BILLIONS OFFERED FOR THE LIBERTY LOAN

### LAST HOUR OF CAMPAIGN BROUGHT LOADS OF MONEY AND APPLICATIONS

In nearly every federal reserve district of the United States tenders for the Liberty Loan exceeded the quota. Oregon exceeded her allotment by nearly 50 per cent, the total standing at about \$12,150,000.

The two billion asked for were totaled in New York, Cleveland, Chicago and Boston alone but these will be cut so that every applicant for the \$50 and \$100 bonds would be accommodated.

Butte, Montana, subscribed her allotment of \$1,080,000 nearly eight times over.

The great success of the loan demonstrates not only the patriotism of the people, but the fact that they are firmly behind the war for the liberty of the world.

#### THE PASTEURIZING STATUTE

The new law goes into effect Sept. 1, but it is understood that milk sold to creameries or in bulk, wholesale, does not have to be pasteurized. The law is aimed at those who retail milk whole, and only those whose cows have not passed the tuberculin test are required to pasteurize their milk.

The state veterinarian makes the tuberculin test, and after application has been made a dairyman is not required to pasteurize till after the conclusion of the test. The act does not call for a fee from the dairyman for testing, and so it is probable that the state will have to stand the expense of the test. If the cows tested do not react, pasteurization is not required.

Butter wrappers at The Spokesman.