

## OLD PROPHECY ENDS WAR IN SEPTEMBER

PREDICTIONS HAVE COME TRUE  
TO DATE—WILL IT AGAIN  
"CALL THE TURN?"

Don Santi Monti, a learned priest of Como, Italy, has a 17th century book containing a collection of letters and verses in Latin and Italian by uncertain authors and other documents.

Among other things it contains a curious prophecy about a present war attributed to St. Malachy. It is well known that several works attributed to St. Malachy, Archbishop of Armagh, who died in 1148, are probably spurious.

The war prophecy in the Como book is written in Latin, in the same handwriting as other documents, and in all probability it was copied from earlier manuscript in the 17th century. There is no doubt, however, that the prophecy was written 3000 years ago, and its interest is therefore undiminished despite the fact that it is wrongly ascribed to St. Malachy.

The following is a translation of the prophecy:

"When the first number will find the ninth and will join the first and sixth number (1916, in the sixth month, (August) when twice four and twice ten days are passed (the 28th) then the head of that terrible beast which for two years and a month has already filled the world with blood and slaughter, devastation and death, shall be crushed. From the book of prophecies of the Blessed Malachy in the year 1469.

"When the first number finds the ninth and both are joined with the sixth month, when twice four and twice ten days are passed the new people called from Roumians (the Roumanians) will rise and conclude an alliance with the powerful people. Then the ferocious beast that since a year and a month had filled the world with blood and slaughter, with devastation and death, surrounded on all sides and wounded, vainly roaring, will seek whom to devour and find none. There will be great devastations during all the time, when the new moons will rise and set three times, then on the fifth day, when the sun comes out of the sign of the lion he will die of the worst death, and a virgin, whose name is composed of two iotas (i), two alphas (a), with a tau (t) and a tambda (t), will crush his head with his spoils and will be divided among the Latin people."

The prediction of Roumania's intervention for August 28, 1916, has come true, as this date corresponds to Germany's declaration of war against Roumania and the period during which the war has been in progress, namely, two years and one month, is also substantially accurate since from the outbreak of the war in the beginning of August 1914, to the end of August, 1916, the date of Roumanian intervention, two years and one month had passed.

The virgin referred to in the prophecy is evidently meant to typify Italy, since the Greek letters comprising her name corresponds to two i's, two a's, a t and an l, which forms the name Italia. According to the prophecy Italy is destined to play a decisive role in the war and bring about the end.

The end of the war is clearly predicted, and as there was a new moon on August 28, 1916, counting thirteen lunar months from then and taking into account the fact that the sun crosses the sign of the Lion in summer, it is comparatively easy to

calculate that according to the prophecy, the war will end toward the middle of next September.

It is a fact that with Roumania's intervention Germany, or the "ferocious beast" of prophecy, is surrounded on all sides, and is likewise a fact that a great deal of vain roaring is going on so that the prophecy, being curious, deserves to be remembered.

## Indemnity Exacted In Former Wars

Discussion of the terms that the victors in the present war may force upon the losers, calls to mind that the spoils of the winner often have been small in previous conflicts. The record indemnity of all times was paid by France as a result of the tragedy in 1870-71, when the Prussians exacted a toll of 5,000,000,000 francs from the vanquished. It is a well known fact that Bismarck believed France never would be able to raise so huge a sum in the time allowed, and expected that Prussia could then claim forfeit. But the usually astute chancellor reckoned not with the spirit of the people, and confessed himself nonplussed when the 5,000,000,000 francs were paid by France.

When Russia bested Turkey about 40 years ago she asked and received a compensation of only \$160,000,000, although the war had cost her something like \$725,000,000. The Chinese paid to Japan \$175,000,000 when the island empire defeated its larger neighbor. The Austrians turned over but a scant \$20,000,000 to Prussia after losing the conflict in 1866. The sum of \$20,000,000 was paid by Greece to Turkey in 1897, at a time when the Ottoman government had the Greeks in a hopeless position. But it is probable that their mercy was tempered by wholesome respect for the attitude of the very nations that are now fighting Turkey and her Teutonic allies.

China paid Great Britain \$22,500,000 after the war of 1840-41, which arose over a controversy about the sale of opium. She also paid \$6,250,000 for destroyed opium.

Of all nations the United States has been the most generous to a foe. When we took a large share of territory from Mexico following the struggle with that nation 60 years ago, we paid liberally, and in 1898, Spain got no less than \$20,000,000 from us for the Philippines. We had won the war, but it was the defeated who received the indemnity.

This question of indemnity as applied to the future is a perplexing one. Leading economists of Germany agree that she must have an indemnity to replenish her treasure chest. It is incomprehensible that such a thing should come about, and if the allies were to impose an indemnity upon Germany for anything like the value of property destroyed by her, it would reach such a staggering total as to place the country in a state of practical bankruptcy for 50 years to come.

On a basis of a three-year war only—and the prospect now is for a longer conflict—the total cost to the allies has been computed at \$50,000,000,000. This figure comprehends losses of all kinds. It is apparent that no group of nations could pay such an amount for several generations, following so closely upon a conflict that is draining every one of the combatants.

Despite these facts it is to be believed that the victors in the struggle certainly will claim spoils. No one doubts that considerable territory must change hands as a result of the conflict, and it is not forgotten that the entente long since committed itself to the rehabilitation of Belgium. That work alone would entail an expense upon the Germans mounting into many millions of dollars. If extended to include the ravaged portions of France, the total becomes even more impressive. So it is not improbable that the world's greatest war also may result in the world's greatest indemnity being paid by the loser.

**New England's Name.**  
The pilgrims had nothing to do with the naming of New England. That name was coined by Captain John Smith of Pocahontas fame and one of the founders of the Virginia colony. In 1614 he explored and mapped the northern coast, then called North Virginia, and renamed it New England. The Mayflower pilgrims did not arrive until 1620, and the charter granted the new colony adopted the name used in Smith's map several years before.

Strawberries are plentiful and quoted at one to two dollars per crate.

Today is the long day in the year, known as the summer solstice, when the sun reaches nearest the north pole than on any other date. The day is slightly more than 15 hours long.

The Spokesman for good printing

## NO MORE DELAYS FOR HOMESTEADERS

COURT RULES SETTLERS MUST  
BE GIVEN PATENT TWO YEARS  
AFTER FINAL PROOF

Thousands of homestead titles in Oregon and other western states will be fixed by a decision rendered by the supreme court of the United States in the case of Secretary Lane, plaintiff in error, against Svan Hoglund.

The case is important because it upsets the practice of withholding patents or cancelling entries for indefinite periods after final proof is made by the settler, due in most cases to reports by special agents concerning suspected or alleged failure to fully comply with the law.

The court's opinion in the Hoglund case establishes the principle that the settler must receive a patent at the end of two years from the date of final proof, unless within that time a formal contest or protest has been entered.

In numerous cases patents have been withheld for much longer time than this and the proof finally rejected, the homestead being then taken by a new applicant. In such cases, it would appear, the entryman whose final proof was made and not contested within two years will now have the right to recover the land, suing the present occupant as the legal trustee for his rights.

**Provisions of Federal Law**  
The provision of federal law construed by the new decision, which was delivered by Justice Van Devanter, is as follows:

"That after the lapse of two years from the date of the issuance of the receiver's receipt upon the final entry of any tract of land under the homestead, timber culture, desert land or preemption laws, or under this act, and when there shall be no pending contest or protest against the validity of such entry, the entryman shall be entitled to a patent conveying the land to him entered, and the same shall be issued to him." (Sec. 7, March 3, 1891.)

The question arising is, what is a "pending contest or protest?" In the Hoglund case, final proof was submitted by the settler on August 6, 1907. On May 29, 1909, a deputy forest supervisor submitted a report to the general land office recommending cancellation of the entry, on the ground that residence requirements had not been fully complied with.

Action was not taken until April 19, 1910, when a proceeding was ordered to be begun in the local land office to determine the settlers' rights. This was the first notice Hoglund received that his title was disputed. The local officials and the land office, found in his favor, but the secretary of the interior ruled the other way and ordered the entry cancelled.

**Measure is Construed**  
"What is 'the pending contest or protest' which is to exclude a subsisting entry from this statute of limitation and repose?" the supreme court asks, in its opinion. "It is some proceeding which is begun, ordered or set in motion in the interest of another claimant or of the public to test or determine the validity of the entry? Or it may be a mere report, letter or communication confidential or otherwise, which has not been and never may be acted upon, which may be neither known nor accessible to the entryman, or which may be so vague, general or intemperate to merit attention?"

"Independency of the occasion for the enactment and of the practice of the land department, there hardly could be any difference of opinion about the answer. And when these are understood we think there is no room whatever for a difference; in short, the reference to a proceeding against the entry, and not to some communication which at most is only suggestive of propriety of such a proceeding and may never become the basis of one."

The court indicates its view of the mandatory nature of the law in such instances in the following passage:

"Looking then at the statute in the light of all that bears upon its purpose and meaning, we think it certainly and unmistakably lays upon the secretary of the interior, as the head of the land department, a plain duty to cause a patent to be issued to a homestead entryman whenever it appears, as concededly it did in this instance, that two years have elapsed since the issuance of the receiver's receipt upon the final entry, and that during that period no proceeding has been initiated or order made which calls in question the validity of the entry."

"Thus in a case like this, where, according to the conceded facts, no proceeding was begun within the

prescribed period, there is no room for the exercise of discretion or judgment, but on the contrary a plain duty to see that the entryman receives a patent."

**NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION**  
Department of the Interior, United States Land Office, at The Dalles, Oregon, June 15, 1917.

Notice is hereby given that Jesse D. Hight, of Lower Bridge, Oregon, who, on June 19, 1914, made Homestead Entry No. 612497, for NE 1/4 SW 1/4, N 1/2 SE 1/4, SW 1/4 SE 1/4, Section 28, Township 14 South, Range 12 East, Willamette Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final Three Year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before W. B. Daggett, U. S. Commissioner, at Redmond, Oregon, on the 23rd day of July, 1917.

Claimant names as witnesses: Jerry Grozkruker, Tom A. Vedder, Thomas Sauj and Chester Hight, all of Lower Bridge, Oregon.  
H. FRANK WOODCOCK, Register.  
(First publication June 21-July 19.)

**NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION**  
Department of the Interior, United States Land Office, at The Dalles, Oregon, June 11, 1917.

Notice is hereby given that Eugene C. Park, of Redmond, Oregon, who, on April 19, 1910, made Homestead Entry No. 65527, for SE 1/4 SW 1/4, Section 17, Township 15 South, Range 13 East, Willamette Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final Five Year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before W. B. Daggett, U. S. Commissioner, at Redmond, Oregon, on the 20th day of July, 1917.

Claimant names as witnesses: Charles W. Muma, Evison Atkinson, J. A. Wright and Henry F. Tinsley, all of Redmond, Oregon.  
H. FRANK WOODCOCK, Register.  
(First publication June 14-July 12.)

**NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION**

Department of the Interior, United States Land Office, at The Dalles, Oregon, May 22, 1917.

Notice is hereby given that Rosetta Wells of Cline Falls, Oregon, who, on September 16, 1912, made Homestead Entry No. 610727, for SE 1/4 NW 1/4, NE 1/4 SW 1/4, N 1/2 SE 1/4, Section 28, Township 15 South, Range 12 East, Willamette Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final Three Year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described before W. B. Daggett, U. S. Commissioner, at Redmond, Oregon, on the 10th day of July, 1917.

Claimant names as witnesses: Richard Duggan, W. J. Wood, Lester Hagan, all of Cline Falls, Oregon, and John Anderson, of Tumalo, Oregon.  
H. FRANK WOODCOCK, Register.  
(First publication May 31-June 28.)

**NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION**

Department of the Interior, United States Land Office, at The Dalles, Oregon, May 15, 1917.

Notice is hereby given that Tom A. Vedder, of Lower Bridge, Oregon, who, on October 23, 1911, made Homestead Entry No. 69663, for the NW 1/4 SE 1/4, NE 1/4 SW 1/4, and the S 1/2 SW 1/4, Section 21, Township 14 South, Range 12 East, Willamette Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final Five Year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before W. B. Daggett, U. S. Commissioner, at Redmond, Oregon, on the 28th day of June, 1917.

Claimant names as witnesses: James A. West, Sidney E. West, Isaac D. Vedder and Jesse D. Hight, all of Lower Bridge, Oregon.  
H. FRANK WOODCOCK, Register.  
(First publication May 24-June 21.)

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