

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1917.

J. F. HOSCH, M. D.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON

Office: Opp. Postoffice,
Redmond, - Oregon**DR. J. BARR**
DENTISTMohler & Doty Building
Redmond, - Oregon**Auctioneer**
"Pinkie" RennoldsHOTEL REDMOND
Redmond, Oregon**THE GIST HOTEL**

C. L. GIST, Prop.

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SISTERS, OREGON

Eyes TestedEyeglasses, Spectacles and
Lenses in Stock.**Dr. J. F. Hosch****Redmond Feed & Mill Co.**Is again open for business. Mer-
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Makers of "Snow Flake" Flour
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Satisfaction guaranteed.

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CENTRAL OREGON
AT TERREBONNE, ORE**A full line of Groceries and
Dry Goods, Farm Imple-
ments and Garden and
Field Seeds.

H. B. WINFIELD, Propr.

Do your
Jewelry Shopping
at**Larson & Co
JEWELERS**Bend, Ore
143 Oregon St.,
At the sign of the Big Clock.**NEGRO SOLDIERS EXECUTED**

Thirteen of the negroes of the 24th infantry, United States army, found guilty of complicity in the riot and mutiny at Houston on August 23, were hanged on the military reservation at Fort Sam Houston at 7:15 a. m., Tuesday. Announcement of the carrying out of the sentence was made at headquarters of the Southern department at 9 a. m.

Thirty-nine others received life sentences and others shorter terms.

Correspondence**TETHEROW BUTTE**

Born to Mr. and Mrs. J. O. Hansen, Wednesday, December 12th, a 10 pound girl.

Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Sturdivan and Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Sturdivan motored to Howard Monday.

R. L. Stevens is working for M. A. King on his residence.

W. E. Mackey is hauling lumber for his new residence.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Butcher spent Sunday with their daughter Mrs. Ralph Sturdivan.

Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Van Allen entertained Miss Donley, Miss Foster, C. McCauley and W. E. Van Allen from Deschutes Sunday.

Quite a number from here attended the Carnival Friday night.

R. L. Davidson is pulling trees for E. M. Eby.

ALFALFA

Mr. and Mrs. Will Pyatt, Mrs. Geo. Ogle and Mrs. Chas. Pyatt motored to Redmond Saturday evening.

W. M. Ferry and Orville Shultz came out from Redmond Saturday evening, returning Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Smock of Bend visited Mr. and Mrs. Leslie Clarke Saturday afternoon.

Walter Burright, L. V. Clarke, Charley Pyatt and Elder Pyatt transacted business in Prineville Thursday.

Curt Holloway and family motored to Redmond Sunday.

C. H. Erickson of Bear Creek remained over night at C. H. Hardy's Monday, en route home from Redmond with supplies for his ranch.

The Alfalfa Development club held its meeting Monday evening at the school house. The next meeting will be the second Monday evening in January.

The young people who attended the dance Saturday evening at the new hall near Bend report a delightful time.

C. H. Hardy of Alfalfa has been placed in the field as candidate for director of the Irrigation district.

Farmers are busy hauling wood in readiness for the wood saw.

Willie Hardy entered school again Monday, after an absence of several weeks on account of sickness.

Jessie Fisher and sister Mildred have been wrestling with lagrippe.

A Christmas program is being prepared by the school children and will be given next Friday afternoon as school will close then until after the holidays.

Albert Shultz, who has been sawing wood at Powell Butte, met with a serious accident Monday. Dr. Hosch attended him, and on Tuesday Mr. Holloway and Mrs. Shultz took him to Redmond for further attention.

POWELL BUTTE

Thursday evening, December 6th, the Powell Butte Cooperative association held its regular monthly meeting with an unusually large attendance.

After discussion as to the possibility of having a library sent out by the State Library, it was decided to ask for the use of the books. Mrs. C. M. Charlton was elected librarian, and the library is to be kept at her home, where the members can get and use the books according to the rules of the State Library. They also made plans for a community Christmas at the hall. Mrs. G. C. Truesdale was appointed chairman of the committee, and the work plans are progressing rapidly. The Club will give a big dance at the hall on Friday evening, December 28th, to which all are cordially invited.

Mr. and Mrs. E. N. Hall and Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Stewart attended the show in Redmond Saturday evening.

John Houston was a business visitor in Redmond Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Allen Wilcoxen, Mr. and Mrs. Robt. Bussett, Mrs. Reeves Wilcoxen, Miss Fay Bussett, and Messrs. Lloyd Bussett, Fred Brown and Ned Angland attended the Carnival in Redmond Friday evening.

Joe Townsend bought 40 acres under the Ochoco project the last of the week.

Mr. and Mrs. L. W. Van Doren were business visitors in Redmond Tuesday.

On Wednesday Max Strixner went to his place near Prineville with his outfit to commence clearing and plowing.

Yesterday W. T. Smith bought 80 acres under the Ochoco project from George Russell.

George Hobbs transacted business in Redmond Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Wilson attended Eastern Star in Redmond Wednesday evening.

Rev. Hazelton, the new minister, preached at the hall Sunday afternoon.

LOWER BRIDGE

Clarence Barren went to Bend on Saturday, where he enlisted in the

navy. John Calvery expects to enlist soon.

A. J. Fuller is feeding some cattle for market this winter.

The Lower Bridge Auxiliary met with Mrs. Hoskins last Wednesday. It was decided to meet there each Wednesday, as that is the most centrally located place. Anyone who wishes to do "their bit" is expected to come to these meetings.

A. J. Fuller is adding a new kitchen to his house.

Arthur Jaeger went to Powell Butte Sunday where he is going to do some carpenter work for Mr. Brown.

Mr. and Mrs. Dobson of Redmond called at the Stadig home Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Jaeger were in Bend Saturday, preparatory to proving up on their homestead.

TERREBONNE

What caused the noise west of town Wednesday evening? Sounded like the first line trenches were being taken.

John M. Perry and family spent Sunday with the J. E. Nelson family.

At the last meeting of the Farmers Union, the following officers were elected for the coming year: C. A. Douglas, president; R. Dyksterhuis, vice president; Geo. H. McGregor, secretary and treasurer.

The secretary reported that about one thousand dollars had been spent in co-operative buying, at a saving to the members of about two hundred and fifty dollars.

A pleasant surprise party was given on Mr. and Mrs. Geo. H. McGregor at their home Wednesday evening, Dec. 5th. About 50 were in attendance.

On Friday evening, Dec. 14th, the High school students will render a program at the L. P. C. hall, at which time Jay H. Upton of Prineville will give an address.

Frank Pellott and wife visited at the W. O. Ralston ranch Sunday.

Margaret Rodeside, who is attending High school in Redmond, spent the week end at home.

A carload of fancy potatoes were shipped from the warehouse Saturday for California points.

The school voted to dispense with the usual Xmas treats and donate the amount to Red Cross work.

Christmas Eve there will be a program given by the Sunday school at the L. P. C. hall.

J. C. Cunningham moved his family to the Scott ranch near Lower Bridge during the week. As he has purchased the place he expects to make his future home there.

Public school will close Dec. 14th and open again January 2. There are 95 enrolled at present and on account of the fine fall weather the attendance has been exceptionally good.

ALASKA WAS GOOD PURCHASE

In October, 1867, the United States government purchased the territory of Alaska from the Russian government for \$7,200,000. The December number of the Railway and Marine News calls attention to the export trade from Alaska for the month of October, 1917, 50 years after the purchase.

"The report of Alaska's exports for October, giving a grand total of more than \$22,000,000, or more than three times the amount given for the territory in October, 1867, is in itself a semi-centennial celebration as unique as it is gratifying.

King Salmon joins the Hoover class and leads all the rest, with copper for the first time in months being greatly outdistanced and gold and furs, formerly regarded as the only possible products of the country, are merely mentioned in the long list.

It is indeed encouraging to see some Alaska vegetables shipped to Seattle. It is but a small amount but at least a good demonstration of the possibilities of the country. It is rather pointed that the list does not contain reference to either coal or timber, the two articles over which the late Gifford Pinchot conducted his eight year campaign of misrepresentation. It is estimated that the value of salmon and other fish for the year will exceed \$40,000,000 and that the grand total valuation of all commerce, including north and southbound shipments for the year will reach a total of \$130,000,000.

IT IS SAFE TO TRAVEL
ON RAILWAY TRAINS

An analysis of the last accident report of the Interstate Commerce Commission indicates that, next to the seclusion of one's own home the safest place a person can be on a railroad train.

Some interesting observations and conclusions based upon the 1916 accident report are made public by Julius Kruttschnitt, chairman, Special Committee on Accident statistics, American railway association.

In 1916, 302 companies, operating 139,000 miles of railroad equal to the combined mileage of Germany, France, Austro-Hungary and Russia, transported 60 per cent of its entire freight business and 67 per cent of its entire freight business without a

single passenger being killed in a train accident. The Southern Pacific system of over 11,000 miles, employing 80,000 men and carrying 45,000,000 passengers in 1916 conducted its operations without the loss of one passenger and but five employees in accidents to trains.

In striking contrast to this record are the fatalities and accidents to those who ignore Safety First principles as practiced by roads.

Forty-nine per cent or almost half of the total fatalities for the year 1916 were due to trespassing on trains or on tracks, a thing that is forbidden by law in Europe under heavy penalties.

One and seven-tenths of the total number of fatalities were due to negligence of passengers, and 21.4 per cent to negligence of employees in falling from or getting on or off trains and in walking on track; only 5.6 per cent were due to collisions and derailments of trains. Finally, 5.3 per cent of the fatalities occurred in shops, at stations, etc., and were in no wise due to the operation of trains.

Collisions and derailments caused but 3.9 per cent of the total injuries. Negligence of passengers and employees, trespassers and others caused 30.1 per cent, while 66 per cent of the total was in no wise connected with the operation of trains, but covered accidents, mostly trivial, in shops, around stations, etc.

SILVER LAKE HAS DRIED UP

For the second time in the white man's history Silver Lake has "dried up." The first time in which the bed of the lake contained no water was in 1889, but it afterwards filled up and not until this year did it again become dry. The old settlers prophesy that it will remain dry henceforth, owing to the fact that practically all of the waters naturally flowing into it are now appropriated for irrigating. The waters of the several creeks have been diverted to the dry lands only for comparatively a few years, and to this fact is due the refilling of the lake after the dry spell of 1889. But ever since irrigation has been practiced in that vicinity the waters of the lake have been gradually receding.

Recently E. D. Lutz and associates attempted to purchase the lake bed, consisting of approximately 100,000 acres from the state, but with what success has not been made public. A few years ago a similar effort was made by other parties, the intention at that time being to construct a drainage canal around the lake bed and take the water out on to the desert. That plan was not carried out, and now it would appear that no drainage is necessary in order to reclaim the lake bed and put it into cultivation. In 1889 a portion of the bed was ceded, and most excellent crops produced.

RAILROADS CLAIM SHORT
END OF STICK

The following interesting comparison of "peace prices" and "war prices" as established by the Government is being advanced as one of the reasons why the railroads are in such financial straits though their gross income is admittedly the largest in history.

The following table will show the difference between peace prices of principal commodities and war prices fixed by the government:

Wheat, \$1.00, war price, \$2.20; Corn, 60 cents, war price, \$1.10; Cotton, \$62 per bale, war price, \$125; pig iron, \$16.15 per ton, war price \$33 per ton; copper, 14 cents per pound, war price, 23 1/2 cents per pound.

Excess war value of wheat fixed by the government, \$858,000,000; of corn, \$1,600,000,000; of cotton, \$787,000,000; of pig iron, \$674,000,000; of copper, \$213,000,000.

The increased value of these commodities arose from the increased cost of production due to raises in the cost of labor and materials.

The railroads point out that the same increased cost of labor and materials applies to the production of transportation, and the very fact that the government has established a higher price of materials they consume, is self evident reason for a higher price on their product.

The government "war price" on coal alone means an added expense to the railroads of \$150,000,000. War prices for pig iron means an increased cost of steel for cars, locomotives, bridges and structural work of another \$150,000,000.

In other words the railroads claim they are operating and buying on a war basis and are being paid on a peace basis.

RAN ON WHEAT FOR HENS
—NO MORE SCRATCH FOOD

Poultry raisers appear to be facing a stone wall. The government is urging that more poultry be raised in order to relieve the meat situation and conserve this for shipment to the allies. But at the same time the government has ordered mills to stop making scratch food with wheat in

it. What to substitute for wheat nobody knows. Corn cannot be more extensively used, for it is more expensive than wheat—\$85 a ton. The farmers are up against it, and so are the men who devote themselves exclusively to raising poultry, to say nothing of the man who has a few on his city lot.

We print butter wrappers in any quantity from 100 up. Spokesman

POULTRY THE BEST CHANCE

Poultry must be produced next year in places where it has not been produced before, and everywhere that poultry has been produced that production must be increased. It is necessary that people in the country and in the towns answer alike to this call. Farms and backyards must both do their bit, for the doubling of our poultry production next year is an indispensable item in the nation's food production campaign—a program that must be carried out if we are to win the war.

The meat supplies available for European use are short. Meat must be supplied if the war is won—by the forces who fight for freedom. The war will be won if we fail in food production—but not won by us. We must understand what will happen if we do not provide the enormous quantities of foodstuffs that the allies cannot produce for themselves.

Are we going to feed our army on chickens and eggs? Of course not. But by greatly increasing our production of chickens and eggs, and by eating those chickens and eggs ourselves we will naturally, eat that much less beef and pork. In turn that beef and pork can be sent to Europe.

The department of agriculture calls upon the country to double poultry production next year. That can be done if the farms will keep an average of 100 hens instead of an average of 40 hens, as at present, and if every family in town will keep enough hens in the backyard to produce all the eggs used by that family—or two hens to each person.

HOW TO PICK OUT
THE HEAVY LAYERS

The introduction of the trap nest has completely changed the status of the poultry business in the past few years. Instead of selecting our laying birds at random we now have certain and rather definite external physical characteristics which enable the poultryman to make a rigid se-

lection and to cull out those hens that are not good producers, to eliminate the loafers, and thus increase his profits and at the same time materially decrease his feed bill.

The following named factors can be utilized by the poultry raiser in culling out his flock of hens that have come through one or more laying seasons:

1. Sell for market purposes all hens that started to moult before September 15. Usually early molters are poor producers, and birds that molt late require a shorter space of time in which to regain their vitality than the early molters. Late molters produce eggs during the fall when they are high in price, whereas August and early September molters are loafing at that season of the year. They both start laying at about the same time the following spring.

2. Heavy producers among breeds having yellow shanks have lost their color pigments by the end of the laying season and the shank has become very pale, whereas those birds that are not heavy producers have maintained a strong yellow color throughout the year. This test can best be applied to the Leghorns and to the lighter varieties, although it is true to some extent with the heavier varieties.

3. The greatest expenditure of money is made by the poultry raiser during the spring and summer when he is growing his young stock. It has further been demonstrated that a hen, after reaching maturity, can be maintained at a profit for at least two years and certain breeds can be maintained for an even longer period of time. It is therefore suggested that the owner of the general purpose breeds, such as the Rhode Island Reds and the Plymouth Rocks, should maintain his flocks until they are two years old, and the man who keeps the lighter breeds, such as the Leghorns, will find that they will return him a profit through the third laying year.

4. Birds that are four or five years old should be eliminated from the farm flock. These hens have a tendency to become overfat and very sluggish in disposition. The abdominal wall often breaks down and in many cases the feathers appear ruffled and the birds present a very unsatisfactory appearance. The scales on the shanks of a pullet or a one year old hen are smooth and regular while those on an older bird are larger and more serrated and much rougher in appearance.

**MONEY IS BE-
ING MADE
EVERY DAY
FROM THE IRRI-
GATED LANDS
IN CENTRAL OR-
EGON**

**We have land
and water
ready to file upon
under the Carey
act at reasonable
terms and prices.**

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OREGON**