

The Redmond Spokesman

VOL. 8, No. 24.

REDMOND, DESCHUTES COUNTY, ORE., THURSDAY FEBRUARY 21, 1918.

PER YEAR, \$2.00

GERMANS ARE LOSING ALL HOPE OF VICTORY

MAIN HOPE IS TO EXHAUST ALLIES BEFORE HAVING TO SUE FOR PEACE

As indicating Germany's thoroughness, she will no longer permit corpses to be buried with their clothes.

They must be placed in pasteboard coffins. They must be clothed in paper shrouds, or bound in paper sheets.

No woolen, cotton, linen or similar material must be wasted in graves, while wooden, zinc, copper and other metal caskets are generally forbidden.

An American woman just leaving Germany, declares all ordinary articles are so scarce that a sale of her worn out kitchen utensils brought undreamed-of prices.

A German woman packing in her home sought an opportunity to buy things families usually throw away in moving. They fetched fancy sums.

Coal Shortage is Acute

The woman says the coal shortage is far more acute than outsiders imagine. This is not due to lack of coal but to the labor shortage plus transportation difficulties. The scarcity of cars caused the military officials to reduce trains to little more than sufficient for the armies' needs. The rolling stock is in frightful disrepair.

Silver and nickel have been demoted. All gold, including jewelry, formerly requested "in the name of patriotism," is now demanded by the government in order to keep up gold coins and prevent too rapid decline in the value of paper money.

The people no longer expect victory, the woman declared. The best they hope for is the exhaustion of the allies before Germany is compelled to sue for peace. The masses have been told so often that an offensive would bring immediate peace they are beginning to feel duped and angry.

I understand that President Wilson's speech made a deep impression in Germany and probably will bear future fruit.

On the most reliable authority I learn that the kaiser himself openly declared Wilson's terms were reasonable enough to form the basis for negotiations.

Wilhelm, however, is without influence. I am told that while openly opposed to the extremes to which the war party is leading the empire, he does not murmur, as Hindenburg and Ludendorff are his absolute masters.

An American girl recently arrived from Germany says many children, and even grown-ups, are now going bare-footed. They are unable to buy shoes. A proud professor of the University of Leipzig asked as a favor to be allowed to buy the discarded shoes of the girl's brother.

Crime Wave Sweeps Land

A crime wave is sweeping the country from end to end. Thugs often rob the people of their clothes. The children of one of the girl's friends were robbed of their shoes while on their way home from school. The weather was bitterly cold and the children arrived with their feet almost frozen and bleeding.

The girl says the newspapers are most active in sneering at America. Every effort is made to diminish before the masses the United States' participation. They are constantly repeating that the American effort is all bluff and noise, worthy of the country which produced Barnum.

The girl had the utmost difficulty in leaving Germany. She was on the verge of receiving a degree at the University of Leipzig when America entered the war. The degree was withheld because Americans were refused permission to leave the country. After a time she was told she could leave if she would do certain work for Germany—and would receive the degree and "big pay."

War Enthusiasm is Lost

She indignantly refused to become a traitor and spy. Whereupon the police dogged her night and day until she finally succeeded in getting out.

Travelers agree that 90 per cent of the German people have lost their enthusiasm for war. The sole topic of conversation is food and peace.

Intelligent people are asking "what is the good of launching another offensive?" Many of them know America because they lived and

(Continued on Page Five)

DEFICIENCY BILL IS A VERY LARGE ONE

BILL ASKS \$100,000,000 FOR THE PRODUCTION OF NEW SHIPS—ARMY IS HAMPERED

Carrying appropriations of \$1,107,220,082.26, of which \$585,654,388.49 is recommended for the war department, the giant urgent deficiency bill was reported to the house. Showing the ever soaring cost of warring, the bill asks \$100,000,000 for ship production alone.

Tonnage lack, shipment of faulty materials and congestion in supply receiving stations in France have greatly delayed the work of General Pershing, according to secret testimony made public with the report of the urgent deficiency measure.

The bill is the largest of its kind in the history of the nation.

An appropriation of \$140,000,000 to extend the depot and rail system by which American supplies are distributed to the American bases in France, heads the items on the bill.

Faulty Materials Sent

Instances of faulty materials being sent Pershing were revealed in the testimony of Major General William Black, chief of engineers.

A large shipment of pilings for receiving docks, Black said, was found upon receipt to be "so far out of line" as to be useless.

Twenty thousand gas masks, after reaching France, were so inferior to British masks that they were discarded and other masks borrowed. Major Bradley Dewey, medical department testified.

Black said Pershing was pleading for more cars, locomotives, steel and depot railway material. He wants more engineer regiments to man the roads.

Several hospital cars, Black said, not forthcoming from this country were purchased in England.

"Before we went into the extensive purchase of materials for France," Black said, "we made an agreement with the French government to turn it all over to France at the end of the war for her own railroad system. The lines will be appraised and become a French obligation to this country."

Gas masks, Dewey testified, are now being shipped to Pershing at the rate of 5500 a day, and in four weeks will be sent over at the rate of 20,000 a day.

"We have made a total of 201,000 masks so far," he said.

Other testimony showed:

Industries in this country owned by German subjects are being very profitably operated by the alien property custodian. The profits, under the present law, are being saved for them until after the war, according to Custodian A. Mitchell Palmer, who urged amendments that would take the profits away from the kaiser's friends.

The war department's building work since war was declared has provided camp room for 1,368,865 men. This does not include the regular army posts.

The American dollar is worth only 75 cents in many parts of South America and several countries of Europe, Secretary of State Lansing said.

Rich Save Better than Poor

If food production is to be increased this year \$6,000,000 is needed to buy seed to sell to farmers at a "reasonable cost," Secretary of Agriculture Houston said.

In urging a deficiency appropriation of \$2,000,000 for food administration work, Hoover pointed out that the administration is directing the buying of \$160,000,000 in food stuffs every month for the allies.

"We have not been able to supply the allies with all of any particular commodity they asked for," Hoover said. Our army and navy come first. The increased wage scale due to the war has been responsible for the great increases in consumption. If we can avoid food tickets, it will be a great moral accomplishment. Conservation has taken place more largely in the class that is better-to-do than in the industrial class. New York, with its rich, has done more than Pittsburg, with its workers. Export of any food at all has been possible only because of conservation.

Strongest Reason Shown

"While in the military service of his country and on that account compelled to be absent from the place of trial of a case in which he is a party and at which his presence is neces-

sary for a proper conduct thereof, the defendant has one of the strongest reasons for the continuance of the action. It is shown that the presence of the defendant at the trial was absolutely necessary.

(Continued on Page Five)

WELCOME--IRRIGATION STUDENTS

Redmond is glad to act as your host during your first visit to our city as a student of the first Central Oregon Irrigation School. In the years to come it will be our pleasure to entertain you annually at an Extension School of this kind. We earnestly hope that you will find the week spent here a pleasant and profitable one.

In order to express our appreciation in a more substantial form we are pleased to invite every registered student of the Irrigation School to be the guest of the Redmond Commercial Club and the ladies of Redmond at the "Irrigation Feed," at Ehret's hall on Friday evening, February 22nd.

In closing we hope you will find an opportunity to look us over, visit our stores and our business men, and learn why Redmond is the hub of the agricultural district of Central Oregon.

Cordially yours,

CITY OF REDMOND,
REDMOND COMMERCIAL CLUB,
REDMOND WOMEN'S CLUB,
THE REDMOND SPOKESMAN.

ATTENDANCE GOOD AT THE IRRIGATION SCHOOL

Valuable Instructions Given Each Day and Lectures and Stereoptican Views Each Evening Best Thing for Irrigation Farmers

Monday morning the Central Oregon Irrigation School convened at the gymnasium with 45 in attendance. The unexpected arrival of old man Winter undoubtedly prevented the attendance of many who would have liked to have come. The localities best represented in the first few days' sessions were Bend Grange hall, Bend Farmers' Union and the Tumalo community. Redmond has had the poorest representation throughout the week.

The opening address was given by J. H. Lewis, state engineer, and this was followed by the regular teachers, Profs. Powers and Teeters, and then by Fred N. Wallace of the Tumalo project.

County Agent Ward, director of the course, acted as chairman, and attended to the registrations and general details.

In the afternoon of the first day the entire class made a field trip and tested soils under the direction of Prof. Powers. On the second day the cold weather made the gymnasium uninhabitable, so the entire school, now grown to 55 members, migrated to the Hotel Redmond, where an enthusiastic session was held in the old barber shop. This session was a demonstration concerning water measurements, and in order that this might be practically done the professors constructed a weir in the class room which was later set up in one of the town ditches and water supplied from a town hydrant. The evening session Tuesday at the High school was well attended by about 120 persons, who enjoyed the splendid lecture by Prof. Powers, illustrated by hand painted slides of various government reclamation projects

SOLDIER HAS LEGAL RIGHT TO BE HEARD

The supreme court of the state has reversed Judge Duffy in the case of M. R. Elliott vs. Douglas Lawson, wherein the defendant was served with notice half an hour before he was leaving to rejoin his regiment in accordance with his furlough. When the case was called, the defendant through attorney asked for a continuance, but this was denied and judgment entered against him. In reversing the lower court the supreme court said:

"It is the policy of the law to give a party to an action his day in court, or a sufficient opportunity to make any defense claimed by him," says Justice Bean, who wrote the opinion. "Under the circumstances of this case as detailed by affidavit on behalf of the defendant and in regard to which there is practically no controversy, we think the trial court in the exercise of its discretion should have granted a postponement of the trial. Such judicial discretion should be exercised according to fixed legal principles in order to promote substantial justice.

Strongest Reason Shown

"While in the military service of his country and on that account compelled to be absent from the place of trial of a case in which he is a party and at which his presence is neces-

Wednesday the School moved to Muma's hall, where the sessions will be held from now on. J. H. Upton, president of the Oregon Irrigation Congress, made the opening address, which was enthusiastically received. The enrollment has now grown to better than 60, with many out of town people in attendance. Among those from other counties are F. W. Hedden, manager of the Wapinitia project, Geo. T. Cochran, superintendent water division No. 2, of La Grande, A. D. Anderson and S. E. Binder of Madras, J. W. Chenoweth of the Suttle Lake project, and many others equally prominent.

Mrs. P. C. Burt of near Bend, has the distinction of being the only lady in attendance at all the sessions, and measures water and runs ditch lines like a professional. Wednesday afternoon the class ran ditch lines and made contour maps of one of the fields north of the High school.

Prof. Geo. R. Hyslop of O. A. C. made a short visit to the city Wednesday night and will return to lecture at the High school this evening. This lecture will be in two parts—Prof. Powers opening with a lecture on "Trenches that Defend," followed by Prof. Hyslop, who will speak on the seed situation and varieties for Central Oregon. The townspeople are invited to attend this lecture.

The County Agricultural Council will convene at 3:30 tomorrow (Friday) after the last class, at the request of directors of the Central Oregon Irrigation district to hear State Engineer Lewis present a plan which means much to the future development of Central Oregon. Much interest is being evinced in this meeting.

SUSPECT SPY IS IN PERSHING'S FIRST LINE

Places where the Germans have been tapping the American telephone lines at the front have been discovered and steps have been taken to prevent these occurrences happening again. Insulation has been found scraped off wires at a certain number of places where the enemy has been listening in. One enemy wire actually was found attached to an American wire and running out across No Man's Land. Just how this was accomplished it is not permitted to disclose, although among the men there is talk of "spy hunts."

4 BILLIONS DEMANDED RUSSIA BY GERMANY

WIRELESS MESSAGE SAYS RUSSIANS WERE FORCED TO AGREE TO THOSE TERMS

A wireless message from Petrograd states that the commissaries have been forced to declare their willingness to sign a peace on the terms of the central powers.

Foreign Minister Trotsky, addressing the Bolshevik executive committee, has outlined publicly for the first time the startling peace terms presented by Germany, which Russia refused. They include retention of Poland, Lithuania, Riga and Moon Island and payment of four billion dollars indemnity.

Germany has returned to the attack on the Russian front and the Bolshevik government must face its greatest test—the power of German militarism. Invading forces have crossed the Dvina and Dvinsk and are advancing eastward from Kovel, Volhynia, to aid the hard pressed Ukrainians and protect the food supplies in the new country. This is the first military activity on these fronts since last November. What opposition the Bolsheviks can or will offer is problematical. The food shortage in Great Russia is becoming desperate.

Russia will fight. The Bolshevik foreign office so informed the United Press.

If the Germans advance against Russia, they will be declared counter-revolutionists and will be fought like Alexieff and Kaledines, it was asserted.

SPRING WHEAT CROP IS UNDER AVERAGE

Wheatless weeks, instead of wheatless days are ahead for the nation unless something is done to increase the production, C. H. Hyde, Oklahoma farmer and member of the Oklahoma defense council told the senate agriculture committee.

Hyde also said that a misconception of the food administration's anti-hoarding order might prevent a large percentage of city gardeners all over the country raising their own product.

"They think the government might take a part of it for their neighbor," said Hyde. "Farmers' wives and in fact most women are afraid to can too much stuff for the same reason." Hyde declared that the winter wheat acreage in Oklahoma, Kansas, and Nebraska was 20 per cent short and that the crop was light.

Planting of spring wheat will be much lighter than usual, he predicted.

"The price on everything should be fixed, or price fixing not attempted," he declared.

Increased cost of everything the farmer buys has made it unprofitable for him to raise wheat at the present price.

The wheatless and meatless days, prescribed by the food administration Hyde declared, were discouraging farmers and meat producers.

"They feel that these days tend to reduce consumption of the products they are asked to increase," he said.

Tokio police are even now sharing in the rich spoils of this worse than Amonitish war. Their pay is raised until an everyday, common policeman gets as high as \$7.50 to \$12.50 per month.

CONVENTION OF BANKERS

The 1918 convention of the Oregon State Bankers' association promises to be of considerable importance to the banking business of the state and to agricultural and industrial development as well.

At a meeting of the executive committee of the association, it was decided to hold the next convention at Bend on Friday and Saturday, June 7th and 8th. While the program for the convention has not been definitely arranged, it is certain that the central thought of the meeting will be the agricultural and industrial development of the state.

In keeping with the bankers' interest in this work, the executive committee at its meeting voted \$200 for the use of the agricultural committee of the association in fostering pig, calf and sheep clubs among farmer boys in Oregon. Other important subjects to come before the convention are government financing and the development of export trade.

STACKS BLUE CHIPS LAST GREAT EFFORT

KAISER SAID TO BE READY TO MAKE LAST GREAT EFFORT ON WESTERN FRONT

The great German offensive on the western front may be expected to begin at any moment now and as far as the British front is concerned the main thrust will be made on the sector between Arras and St. Quentin.

Tanks and a "new mysterious gas" will be employed by the enemy in the attempt to break through the allies' line. Other attacks will be delivered further south. These facts have become known through captured German prisoners and from information gleaned in other ways.

The plans of the German high command are complete and after many weeks of intensive training of assaulting troops, they are ready to make the supreme and final effort, which has been advertised so widely in the past weeks.

Plan Surprise Attacks

Field Marshal von Hindenburg and General von Ludendorff appear to have realized that the old methods of attack in which a long bombardment is employed, are too well known to produce the results desired. Accordingly the German troops are being told that surprise attacks, such as were used in Galicia last summer, at Riga and again on the Isonzo, are to be tried against the allies on the western front.

Much stress has been laid on the fact that tanks and new gas are to be used, leaving the infantry little to do but to walk through the gaps and consolidate the positions captured. German troops have been trained to make long approach marches and then to storm enemy positions after a short gas shell bombardment. Those obstacles which the German artillery fire has not obliterated will be rushed by the troops or ignored. The German infantry will rely on weight of numbers, masses of machine guns and mobile batteries to finish the work begun by the tanks and gas.

Expect to Advance Easily

Word has been passed out by the German high command that few of the allied troops will survive the effects of the tanks, the gas and the bombardment and that fresh German infantry will overcome speedily any resistance offered in captured positions.

Despite these assurances and the intensive training to which they have been put, the German troops are frankly skeptical and are undertaking their task with no enthusiasm, according to prisoners. They feel they are going to be thrown into battle to be used as cannon fodder, and do not relish the prospect.

It is said General von Ludendorff recently addressed a body of infantry at Laon and asked how many men were willing to fight to a finish. Only five non-commissioned officers and privates stepped forward. The others declared their desire for an early peace by "arrangement."

German officers, on the other hand, appear to have the conviction they will be able to break through by means of their "secret attacks."

General von Hutier, who is reputed to have laid the plans for the capture of Riga, has gone to the western front to assist in the preparation. The lessons of the capture of Riga have been preached religiously to the German troops. It has been pointed out that there a preliminary bombardment of four or five hours to cut the enemy wire and demolish defenses was sufficient to give the Germans a firm footing in the Russian positions. The enemy troops have not been told, however, that the morale of the Russians at Riga was very low and that the German attack was a complete surprise.

The Germans will find the allied morale at the highest pitch on the Western front, and their attack will be far from the surprise desired. The allies are ready for a big blow and await with assurance the next move of the German high command.

The German attack cannot be delayed much longer. All information points to the fact that both German civilians and soldiers are keyed up to such a pitch of nervous expectancy that the strain cannot endure for long. They are waiting for the attack with feverish hope that the high command can this time make good its promise. The German troops are expected to fight well.

(Continued on Page Five)