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JAPANESE INVASION CONCERNS RUSSIANS

BOLSHEVIKI REPORTED SEEKING AGREEMENT WITH U. S. TO PREVENT INVASION

Rumors persist that the Bolsheviki are seeking an agreement with the United States to prevent a Japanese invasion of Asiatic Russia.

The Russian press critically discusses President Wilson's message to the pan-soviet congress with the statement of M. Pinchon, French foreign minister and others, regarding the allied necessity of saving Russia.

The sum total of the criticism is that Germany has sized up Russia better than the allies. Both sought to utilize the Russian revolution for their ends, the press charges. The Germans first discovered the Bolsheviki's strength, the allies refusing to admit realities.

The allies blundered continually thereby fanning the flame of Bolshevism which spread until Russia was ripe for the German blow, which shattered alike the allied and Bolsheviki illusions.

Russian officials, including former Bolsheviki and Social Revolutionary commissaries who opposed ratification of the Brest-Litovsk peace terms, are organizing resistance against the Germans in the south.

"In the south" is accepted as meaning in the Odessa and Nikolief region where the Germans have seized, or are about to seize, vast stores of grain reported to be there.)

Minority Report Anti-Ally

Fifty dissenting Bolsheviki have adopted a minority report to the pan-soviet peace ratification. It reads:

"International capitalism is advancing with the Germans from the west, with the Japanese from the east and with the Anglo-French from the north.

"With unified interests, the pan-soviet congress should order mobilization of Russia's defenders, arming the peasants and workmen."

Russian officials denied they had agreed to German cooperation in control of the country. They said the cooperation applies only to Petrograd where a small commission of Germans is expected to be gradually expanded.

A dozen Romanoffs (of which family the former czar is a member) have been exiled to the remote interior, following a hearing on charges of suspected "anti-revolutionism." All were disinterested regarding their fate and "broke," including the Grand Duke Nicholas Michaelovitch, the historian.

Twenty-six Billions Expended

Foreign Minister Chicherin officially notified the central executive committee of the ratification of the peace treaty. He said the war had cost Russia 51 billion rubles (\$26,255,000,000).

German forces have occupied Bachmatsch, Komotop and Voroschba. Saxons troops are reported continuing toward Kursk and Charkoff. The German movement is regarded as a "covering" campaign for Ukraine.

The Russian retirement from Odessa was orderly. The Black sea fleet refrained from bombarding the city after German occupation because it was loath to destroy it.

The fleet is awaiting the arrival of the Social revolutionary officials who refuse to ratify the peace treaty and who are now en route southward from Moscow.

HOLLAND IN MIDDLE OF THE MILLSTONES

Holland has maintained its neutrality at a considerable cost and desires still to hold steadily on her course, especially as she is under German duress. The taking over of her shipping in this country has raised a storm of protest, but it does no good, as the ships are going to be used and Holland will be well treated by the allies in the way of food supplies. It is Germany she fears and much of the protest is probably camouflage.

Among the Eskimos there are no questions about property rights to settle, because aside from the igloo and personal belongings there is no property.

There has been completed in Vernal, Utah, a bank building made of brick, all of which, together with the hardware, were delivered by the government's mail service.

NON-PARTISAN LEAGUE IS IT A MENACE?

MANY ARE ASKING ABOUT THE LEAGUE AND IT IS NOW IN THE SPOTLIGHT

Since the recent arrest of President Townley and Secretary-Manager Gilbert following their indictment for distributing seditious literature and being in alliance with the I. W. W., the order which they represent is undergoing a close scrutiny at the hands of the loyal people of every state where the order is seeking to gain recognition. The effort to give the league a standing in Oregon brings these questions into prominence. Oregon people are intensely loyal and if the league is tainted with disloyalty, it will promptly receive the stamp of condemnation.

With I. W. W., Socialists, pacifists, and pro-Huns identified with the Non-Partisan league, Oregon farmers and workmen solicited to join by the "red card" organizers should beware of having their loyalty contaminated. Organizers, who keep \$4 of the \$16 which every member must pay, are now gum-shoeing in Oregon. There are now 29 organizers in Washington and more would be employed there if they could get the "right kind of men," to quote one of the organizers.

It looks peculiar that while the organizers are Socialists, carrying the red card, from their automobiles as they speed along from farm to farm is dropped I. W. W. literature.

There is something startling about the way the leaders of the league are being arrested for disloyal utterances and that the war resolutions of the league show the league is opposing the policies of the government.

There is room for suspicion when the league managers make a contract with the I. W. W. to furnish labor at \$4 a day for a short day's work, with time and a half for overtime and double time for Sunday.

How the poison spread by the disloyal officers of the league affects the whole community is shown in cold figures in the report of the provost marshal general. The league is strong in North Dakota and Minnesota. The enlistments in those states dominated by Townley were only 31 per cent. Compare this with Oregon's record of 90 per cent. In the league states of North Dakota and Minnesota only one man enlisted to every three who enlisted in Oregon. Montana, also dominated by the league, contributed only 24 per cent.

The ultimate object of the Non-Partisan league is to control the nation. At present it is concerning itself with lining up the Western states. Whenever it is strong enough it puts up its candidates and tries to gain political control of the legislature, proceeds to put through its own program, and rides rough-shod over opposition. The "old-gang" methods of playing politics are revived by the league leaders whenever they secure control.

Oregon road building under the \$6,000,000 act of the last legislature is going to prove more costly than originally contemplated. The issue of \$500,000 of the bonds recently approved by the government was offered on bids add the best offer was \$455,850 for the issue, or almost a ten per cent discount.

TEN BILLIONS IN BONDS WILL BE ASKED IN BILL

The \$10,000,000,000 bond bill is on the American ways ready to be launched upon congress within the next few days, according to word reaching the capital.

This is intended to provide money to pay America's war expenses and to be used in further loans to the allies. The exact amount of the bill will depend upon the needs of the allies, who have been asked to state what loans they will require this year.

The question of interest rates on the new bonds promises to enliven the consideration of the bill in congress. Whether to maintain the rate of the last Liberty bonds (4 per cent) or whether to increase the rate to 4½ per cent will probably be fought out in debate.

The treasury department is anxious to have the bill passed before the next Liberty Loan. It has authority to issue \$3,646,000,000 worth of bonds under existing law, but it wants the limit considerably raised, according to senators and representatives who are in charge of financial legislation.

IRRIGATION MATTERS NEARING SETTLEMENT

STATE ENGINEER LEWIS MAKES LENGTHY REPORT AND DISCUSSES WHOLE MATTER

A statement of conditions surrounding the Central Oregon Irrigation district and matters for consideration in the settlement between the old company and the new district have been carefully considered and outlined by State Engineer Lewis in communications sent to all parties in interest, and including statements from what is known as the Archibald report, not heretofore available.

The Desert Land Board at a recent meeting approved the district plan, but did so with the understanding that a compromise should be reached between the settlers and the company on the question of unsold lands and their maintenance and it is to furnish a basis for such an adjustment that State Engineer Lewis is furnishing his data.

Mr. Lewis' report is as follows: Pursuant to your verbal request, we have examined the Archibald report and our records, and beg to submit the following:

According to Archibald's report the Central Oregon canal will serve 29,419 irrigable acres and according to his report there are now 29,656 irrigable acres of sold or unsold patented lands having a call on this canal, or after deducting the high and undesirable tracts, 29,335. These areas include excess acreage. They also include certain of the North Canal lands which have a claim on the Central Oregon canal.

According to the records of the Desert Land Board there are 26,691 irrigable acres sold under the Central Oregon canal and 2,674 acres of unsold patented lands, making a total of 29,365 acres. These areas also include the excess acreage.

According to Archibald's report the Pilot Butte canal system will serve 20,239 acres and according to this report there are now 20,965 acres of sold or patented unsold land depending upon it, or deducting the high and undesirable tracts, 20,756 acres or 526 acres more than the canal system can serve. These areas include the excess acreage.

According to the records of this office there are remaining unadjusted 2944 irrigable excess acres of which 1357 are under the Central Oregon canal and 1587 under the Pilot Butte canal. Summing up therefore, and assuming that the figures taken from the records of the Desert Land Board are more nearly accurate at the present time than those in the Archibald report, it would seem that the company has unsold patented lands, subject to sale, under the Central Oregon canal, 2674 acres and under the Pilot Butte canal, 1919 acres, making a total of 4593. In addition thereto there are 2944 excess acres to which it would seem the company can sell water under the agreement recently approved by the Desert Land Board.

Difficulty in Delivery of Water
Attention is called to the fact that there are certain North canal lands which are so located that water cannot be readily delivered to them from either of the present constructed canals. These lands have been included in the above areas, most of them being listed under the Central Oregon canal. However, it would seem that in an adjustment of this matter some provision should be made for giving the settlers on these lands an opportunity to trade for lands which may be served by one or the other of the constructed canals, or make other adjustments with the settlers. It is probable that the Desert Land Board would not sanction the sale of water to the so-called excess acreage on any other terms than those under which it has recently approved, namely, \$20 per acre for lands under contracts Form 1 and 2.

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THE BIG DAY IS IN THE MAKING

COMMITTEE REPORTS SPLENDID PROGRESS FOR A SUCCESSFUL ENTERTAINMENT

The committee having in charge the program for April 6th, is working strenuously to make the event all that it should be, and report splendid progress. They have assurances of prominent speakers from abroad and in addition are arranging a fine musical program, in which our Cornet band will take a prominent part.

Among the speakers will be Dr. J. E. Anderson of The Dalles, candidate for governor on the republican ticket and recognized as the father of prohibition in Oregon. Mrs. Alexander Thompson, also of The Dalles, who addressed an audience here during the last campaign, and is recognized as one of the best speakers and clearest thinkers of the state. She is a member of the house of representatives, and rumor has it, may be a candidate at the coming election for member of congress from this district; Thomas G. Ryan of Portland, who spoke here last Monday and whose talk on the Liberty Loan alone will be worth going miles to hear, and our own citizen, the Hon. George L. Dobson, former minister to China and one of the best speakers of the state. There will probably be others from whom definite replies and acceptances are awaited.

The day will be given over to patriotic exercises and boosting for the third Liberty Loan and will be an event long to be remembered in Central Oregon.

The auto parade is well in hand and will be one far out of the ordinary. Every owner of a car in Central Oregon is expected to be in line and most of them will be.

The Redmond Cornet band will take care of the musical program and will enliven the occasion with stirring and patriotic music.

Redmond extends an invitation to everybody to be present and help make this the greatest patriotic demonstration ever known in the state.

THE WAR BOARD ORDERS MEN FORWARD

The local war board made its selection of men who must answer the call this month as follows: Geo. F. Rohrer, Klamath Falls; C. W. Nelson Imperial; C. C. Beach, Bend; N. P. Jordan, Portland and Glenn Cox of Sisters.

The following, who have been married since May 18, 1917, were denied exemption claims because of dependent wife and were put in Class I by the district board. They are: S. R. Brown, V. W. Burke, H. W. Downing, F. S. Fisher, M. A. Cuning, O. F. Billups, H. W. McGuire, G. W. Hall, C. A. Hauck, R. W. Murphy, William Phipps, L. D. Redding, Jack L. Ross, Lee A. Royer, William Slocum, Ivor Hendrickson, Charles McAndrews, Charles C. Miller, Mike R. Petty, C. W. Erskine, Nick Zetzer, Clyde Wornstaff, B. M. Stephenson, and W. W. Horner.

L. H. Nickerson and J. H. Mead were granted industrial claims. Agricultural claims not allowed were for F. S. Lane, F. H. Dayton, G. D. Cochran, W. G. Cox, and C. N. Kotzman. G. M. Raymond was denied an industrial claim, but is protected by having a dependent wife and child. Agricultural claims were allowed for C. F. Lillge, L. W. Pellett, H. W. Powers, Denny Murphy and Walter Hoflund.

RUSSIANS SIGN UP

Russia officially retired from the war on Saturday. The pan-soviet congress at Moscow, consisting of 1000 representatives of workmen, soldiers, peasants and Cossacks, overwhelmingly voted ratification of the German peace terms adopted at Brest Litovsk.

The vote, if the announced determination of the Social Revolutionary commissaries, is carried out, automatically disrupted the present Russian cabinet. These ministers, following the example of Justice Commissary Steinburg, temporarily retired from the cabinet pending settlement of the peace question at Moscow. They declared their intention of making the retirements permanent in case the pact were ratified.

In the meantime the Germans are still marching toward Petrograd and taking all towns en route.

MONROE DOCTRINE GETS A BIG BOOST

EMINENT CHILEAN SAYS THAT TWENTY-ONE AMERICAN REPUBLICS WILL ASSIST

Twenty-one republics of the Western hemisphere will subscribe to a new Monroe doctrine, embracing the cardinal principles already established and adding additional tenets, according to a statement by Dr. Alejandro Alvarez, secretary-general of the Institute of International Law, and permanent member of the court of arbitration at The Hague. The new principles, Dr. Alvarez said, will prevent the cession of any territory in the Western hemisphere as a war indemnity to any European power and will prevent the acquisition of such territory by any European power for any purpose or by any method.

Dr. Alvarez said the new doctrine was based on the interpretation of President Wilson's war message of last August as interpreted by the American Institute of International Law. Five representatives of each Western republic form the institute, Elihu Root and Robert Lansing being the leading representatives of the United States.

"The old Monroe doctrine embodies three great principles," said Dr. Alvarez. "They are 'right of independence,' 'non-occupation' and 'non-colonization of the Western hemisphere.'" When the war ends we will hold a great conference and add two points; they will be 'American republics cannot give territorial rights to European powers' and 'no European portion of the Western hemisphere.'"

Dr. Alvarez said all the Latin-Americans were convinced that the war must continue until Prussianism is dead.

Dr. Alvarez, who was formerly counselor to the Chilean legations in Europe spoke at Los Angeles before the students of a local law college on "The Influence of America in the Reconstruction of International Law."

"WE CAN BREAK THE LINE"

Such is the message General Pershing sent to America by Chas. W. Whitehair, a Y. M. C. A. worker just returned from the front. "We can break and we are going to break that Western line," said Pershing. "Go back to the United States and tell the people so, and kill that damn German propaganda."

THE HIGH SCHOOL SOCIAL

Parents and friends of the High school students were invited to a social at the gym last Friday evening and a good sized crowd assembled to see the stunts, which each class staged.

The first performers were the "Freshies," who appeared as an aggregation of old maids, who were transformed by the "Elixir of Life" and a wonderful machine, into everything from a school girl to a farmer boy.

Next came the Sophomores with a charming "Irish Rose" in a much de-collette costume, who was serenaded by the class in chorus.

The Juniors next put "Spec" Young on trial for "getting the Seniors' goat." It was proved by a number of witnesses, sworn on a Sears, Roebuck catalog, by the goat itself (with a sheepish air) and by a jury composed of twelve good and true citizens, that the culprit was guilty as charged and being given his choice of 30 days or \$30, he chose the latter without hesitation.

The Seniors concluded with the "marriage" of Lord Buckingham and a high born damsel whose name has escaped us. The ceremony was impressive, with wedding march, flower girls, and a master of ceremonies who officiated with dignity and grace, but who didn't get to kiss the bride.

After the stunts the spectators became the performers. By a system of slips the audience was divided into four groups, each representing a sister city, Bend, Prineville, Madras and Sisters. These were to stage a stunt and give a yell. In this Madras and Sisters quite took the honors, with a baseball and a basket ball game, respectively, which were screams.

The students then took possession of the floor and played games until Supt. Gooding requested all of the unengaged girls to come and catch the "bride's" bouquet which was thrown from the balcony. There was a general stampede, and with that the festivities ended.

ALASKA HARD HIT BY THE GREAT WAR

AGRICULTURE, COAL AND OIL OUTPUT BIDS FAIR TO RIVAL GOLD PRODUCTION

Alaska is gradually getting a substantial permanent population. The war, however, is having an adverse effect in the territory by virtue of drawing heavily on her resources and putting nothing back. Good progress is being made, however, in all lines excepting gold mining. The passage of the Walsh bill will serve materially to aid in the development of her coal and oil fields. It is the development of these, her basic resources, that is most needed now.

Such is the opinion of C. Arundel, chief of the Alaska field division United States general land office, who went to Alaska two years ago to take up his present duties.

"Alaska is neither a banana belt or a big iceberg. It lies practically in the same latitude as Norway, Sweden and Finland and will undoubtedly be developed as these countries and have a substantial permanent population. Fully 99 per cent of the territory is public land and the development of Alaska is really the development of her public lands.

"The chief present need of the territory is the development of her basic resources such as coal, oil, and water-power. The coal lands are subject to lease under existing law and several leases have been taken in the Matanuska coal fields. Some development is taking place there at this time. The government is operating the mines at Eskia in this field, which produce about 100 tons per day, and another mine which is being opened up at Chickaloon. The coal is a good grade of bituminous and finds a ready market at Anchorage and other towns along the government railroad.

"Employment is being given to several hundred in the coal fields at the present time.

"The Alaska Anthracite Railroad company is building a railroad into the Behring river coal field, a distance of about 20 miles, to a mine on one of the patented coal claims. This railroad will serve to tap the field and make possible its development.

"It is believed that the navy can use perhaps 150,000 tons of Alaska coal and the local markets of the territory are also a good field. Eventually it is hoped that Alaska coal will help solve the fuel situation on the Pacific coast.

Promising Oil Districts

"Numerous oil seepages are found in various parts of Alaska and particularly in the Katalla oil fields, which have been known for some years. One company is operating in this field now and has a small oil refinery. Last year it refined about 270,000 gallons. The oil is of a high grade paraffine base product. If further prospecting and drilling which is now going on in the field, serves to discover a substantial quantity of it, an early development of the entire field may be expected.

"The oil lands have been withdrawn since November 7, 1910, and the development that is now going on is by those who were in the field at that time or their successors in interest.

Progress of Government Railroad

"Substantial progress has been made on the government railroad now under construction from Seward to Fairbanks, with a branch into the Matanuska coal fields. There are about 20 miles between Seward and Anchorage on "urnagain Arm which is hard rock work and which has not been completed, but which it is hoped will be connected up this summer. With this exception steel has been laid from Seward to Sheep Creek, a distance of about 205 miles, and about 35 miles into the coal field.

"A number of homesteads have been taken up along the line of the new railroad on which the ranchers are successfully growing all kinds of garden truck and root vegetables, and quite a bit of oats and hay, all of which finds a local market. Wheat has been successfully grown experimentally but not on a substantial scale.

Reindeer Multiply Rapidly

"The war has adversely affected mining of gold in Alaska because of the high price of supplies and equipment and the practical impossibility of getting such things as cable and so forth. The high wages outside also have caused numbers to leave and many have enlisted in the army and

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