

ALLIES GIVE THE WORLD A LESSON

Secrecy and Completeness of the Mobilization Unprecedented.

IEWS OF GEN. ALLISON, U. S. A.

Bigger Force Than Turkey's—Bulgaria's Fighting Machine Built Up in Eight Years—Artillery a Strong Factor in the Triumph of the Allies.

In the Journal of the Military Service Institution of the United States, published on Governors Island by officers of the army, a leading article deals with the military organizations of Bulgaria, Serbia, Greece, Montenegro and Turkey. The author is Brigadier General John N. Allison.

"Once again," writes General Allison, "the eyes of the civilized world are turned anxiously toward the sick man of southeastern Europe, who is surely and sorely in need of the services of a physician."

General Allison takes up in order the armies of the contending nations, beginning with Turkey. The Turks, according to General Allison's figures, assume to have an infantry total of 37,000 officers and 1,222,000 enlisted men, a cavalry strength of 1,580 officers and 20,800 enlisted men, an artillery strength of 1,632 officers and 29,389 men and 245 officers and 10,470 enlisted men in the engineer corps, besides a medical corps and a transportation department.

"How much of this vast paper force actually exists," General Allison writes, "what proportion of that actually existing can be made available for work in the Balkans, is a matter of pure conjecture. Colonel Bross, late of the information department of the German general staff, estimates such number as 600,000 men of all arms, and this estimate is liberal."

War Strength of Allies.
The war strength of the allies General Allison places at 680,000 men, of whom Bulgaria furnishes 350,000, Serbia 180,000, Greece 100,000 and Montenegro 50,000.

Writing of the Bulgarian army, General Allison points out that the present great fighting machine was organized less than eight years ago. The organization is divided into four parts—the field or active army, the active army reserve, the reserve army and the militia. Prior to the present war the Bulgarian army was distributed in nine divisional areas, each with a headquarters, and these areas knew exactly how many men of all arms could be called upon in the event of war. The divisions were subdivided into districts, and from each district the organization was such as to produce at the earliest possible moment one fully equipped regiment of four battalions.

The Serbian army is singled out for praise by the army officer, as are also the fighting forces of Greece and Montenegro. General Allison calls the Montenegrins an intrepid race of sharpshooters, with an organization so perfect that it can be concentrated within a few days, the army being accompanied, when it is in the field, by the wives and daughters of the soldiers, who carry the ammunition and cook all of the food.

The Greek army, General Allison points out, has learned the lesson of its defeat by Turkey in 1897, and since that time far-reaching administrative changes and disciplinary reforms have been adopted, and the present Greek force is the outgrowth of that transition.

Artillery's Part.

Reports from the seat of war agree on the important part that the artillery has played in the present war. General Allison gives much space to this arm of the service and shows what each of the allied states, as well as Turkey, has in the way of big guns. The Turkish artillery comprises field, horse, mountain artillery and howitzer batteries, fortress artillery and artillery depots. All of the organizations are part of the Turkish regular army, and there is no second line of artillery. On a war footing each field battery has 4 officers and 100 to 120 enlisted men.

The latest available reports give the total Turkish artillery strength as 198 field batteries (1,188 guns), eighteen horse batteries (108 guns), forty mountain batteries (240 guns) and twelve howitzer batteries (72 guns). These guns are all of the various Krupp types. The artillery ammunition train consists of 1,254 wagons.

The Bulgarian artillery numbers about 13,000 officers and men. The artillery consists mainly of 8.7 and 7.5 centimeter Krupp guns, 6.5 centimeter Krupp mountain pieces, Krupp 12 centimeter and Schneider howitzers, Creusot siege guns and 7.5 centimeter Creusot quick fireers. The number of guns is 1,154.

The Serbian artillery comprises only Schneider-Creusot quick firing guns while the Montenegrin artillery consists of eighteen siege, twenty-five field and thirty-eight mountain guns, four howitzers, fifteen mortars and eighteen Gatling and Maxim-Nordenfeld machine guns.

The Greek artillery consists of thirty-six batteries of 7.5 centimeter Schneider-Creusot, three heavy and six mountain batteries of six guns each 7.5 centimeter special barrel. The heavy guns are of 17, 15 and 10.5 centimeters, with two batteries of howitzers.

WE MUST FORGET

The Titanic:
You have not forgotten how the great liner on the 15th day of April crashed into the iceberg that fared forth from the frozen north and of how it slid, like a great coffin, holding its 1,700 dead, down to the beasts and the ooze of the sea, two miles below.

Nor of how the captain of millions and the peasant stood together at the rail as the cruel sea carried off their loves and hopes.

But already it is a dim memory. Just as that vast iceberg in the middle of the north Atlantic, towering up 500 feet like a great monument to the dead below, had drifted into warmer waters and melted, so after the first shock of the shuddering plunge of the Titanic was over—so swift does one who tread upon another's heels—are we beginning to forget.

Violent emotion, great sympathy, quick forgetfulness—these are the features of our modern life.

Some there are who never will forget.

The memory of the ship's tragedy has burned into their consciousness a scar that will not disappear, but in the general consciousness the thought is as unmindful as the waves above the dead.

We are like children. Scarcely have the tears dried from our eyes than the smiles appear. As when the Titanic went down and the waves closed together above it, making smooth waters, so do we forget.

Last we forget! Go to the steamship ticket offices. Will you not find the same surging crowds? And even today over the treacherous waters tourists lounge on the decks and the owners of dancing feet find pleasures.

It is only the surface of our recollections that gets printed by the day's events, and tomorrow's new impression wipes it out.

Some things ought not to be forgotten—the criminal carelessness of the ship's owners, the gambling with death, the taking of chances to save money, the speed mania. All these should be remembered, and there should be exemplary punishment, but—Humanity must forget!

We cannot always go mourning with regret. Merely are our memories made like children's slates from which may be wiped the horror of cataclysm and cruel visitation.

And so the peasant builds his cottage on the verge while the crater's lip is warm. And so the smooth sea smiles, and—

We forget.
We must forget!

The Flourishing Birch.

One valuable forest tree at least is withstanding the assaults of ax and fire. This is the white birch, sometimes called the paper birch or canoe birch, since it furnished the Indians the material for their famous canoes. The opinion has been ventured by the forest service that more white birch is now growing in the United States than was the case 200 years ago. It spreads rapidly over spaces left bare by forest fires, but it is a short lived tree and does not prosper where it has to compete with other trees for light and soil. No other wood as hard as birch can be worked with so little dulling of the tools, and this quality, with its handsome color and its failure to warp after seasoning, makes it much used in the manufacture of various novelties. Practically all spoons are made of birch, and in Maine alone, which is the chief seat of this industry, some 800,000,000 spoons are turned out each year.—Harper's.

Oil From Shale.

The Scotch oil field is unique. The petroleum of that field is not in the fluid state as our product is. It is a shale formation. This shale is almost as black as coal. It lies at a depth of about 400 feet below the surface. The shale producing territory is between Edinburgh and Glasgow. It is known as the oil field of West Calder. The deposits are extensive and believed to be inexhaustible. This oil shale is mined as coal is mined. In various parts of the field there are shale crushing works similar to the coal breakers in our anthracite coal fields. To these works the shale is run as it is mined and broken up into small pieces, the crude oil being extracted at the crushers. The crude oil of the Scottish petroleum shales we would call tar over here, it is so thick and black, but from it the refiners obtain illuminating oil, lubricating oil, ammonia and paraffin.—New York Press.

Historical Mixup.

Having learned the important date when the United States mint was established and the cotton gin invented, a grammar school pupil in Kentucky, answering the question "What were two important institutions established in Washington's administration?" wrote, "Mint and gin!"—National Monthly.

Advertising Pays.

"I tell you, advertising pays." "Well, what is on your mind?" "Some time ago I advertised for a lost five dollar bill, and a stranger who had picked one up on the street restored it to me. This morning while looking through an old suit I found the \$5 I thought I had lost."—Boston Transcript.

Poultry as a Second Crop.

The possibilities of the poultry business as a second crop on ground primarily devoted to the production of other crops are not at all appreciated as they should be. Poultry not only can be produced in connection with other crops without any damage to the crops, but decidedly to their advantage.—National Stockman and Farmer.

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Your Pick from 20 Different Makes.....

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Statement of Resources and Liabilities of

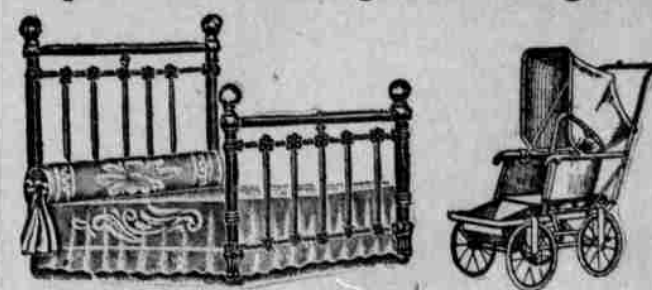
The First National Bank Of Prineville, Oregon

RESOURCES	LIABILITIES
Loans and Discounts..... \$24,835 00	Capital Stock paid in..... \$ 50,000 00
United States Bonds..... 12,500 00	Surplus fund, earned..... 50,000 00
Bank premises, etc..... 12,500 12	Undivided profits, earned..... 27,724 56
Cash & Due from banks 210,924 04	Circulation..... 5,000 00
	Deposits..... 885,000 62
\$331,424 19	\$331,424 19

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