

NATIONS TO FACE WORSE FOE YET

How Will Armies Bear the Rigors of Winter?

FACTOR IN FORMER WARS.

Has Science Reached the Point Where Cold Weather Can Be Disregarded in the Fortunes of Battle?—Few Exceptions to the Rule of Abatement of Activities in the Past.

When a new factor enters the European war—the cold of winter—the field armies will find a more persistent, a more formidable enemy than the troops of opposing nations. The first advance of winter has been felt already by the soldiers entrenched along the river Alsace. Chilly winds, following a wet week, sent a shiver through the lines of both forces.

More than anything else, says the Kansas City Star, cold weather will hamper the mobility of the armies. Their already heavily taxed transport trains will have the added burden of winter supplies. Troops will not be able to cut loose from their advanced bases even for brief periods. Shelter and warmth will have to be provided at each stop of a marching force, no easy task when millions are on the battle lines.

Undoubtedly the general staffs of both sides have elaborate preparations made to keep the suffering necessarily caused by winter at a minimum, but the greatest human endeavors cannot eliminate all hardship, even if an army is given a permanent station and no movement made until spring.

Winter Dull Time in Former Wars.

Whether the science of war has progressed to the point where winter can be disregarded in a measure is yet an undetermined factor. In almost all the wars since history began the coming of frost has heralded a period of decreasing activity by field armies, while winter has forced generals to establish permanent camps and wait for warmer weather before any extensive operations are started.

Washington had one brilliant success in the Revolutionary war by disregarding the extreme hardships of winter and attacking the Hessians at Trenton. His army remained active several weeks after Christmas that year, but ultimately was forced into inactivity. The sufferings at Valley Forge show the formidable enemy winter can be.

In the Crimean war fighting practically stopped with the battle of Inkerman, Nov. 5, 1854. The Russians retired into Sebastopol, and the allies built a permanent camp of investment around it.

In our civil war considerable fighting was done in the winter months, but all the more important campaigns began in the spring and were suspended when cold weather came.

Sherman's march was made in the winter months, and even in that southern climate the suffering from cold among his troops was intense. Grant campaigned against Fort Henry and Fort Donelson in February, 1862, and the following winter was active in Mississippi.

The Japanese advance on Mukden in 1904 was halted about the 1st of September by severe cold. Neither army was prepared to withstand winter, so for a month the fighting forces lay inactive almost within striking distance. A few engagements were fought in October; then operations practically halted until Feb. 19, when the Japanese army, swathed in overcoats and padded leggings, began to advance.

The investment of cities has been less affected by cold weather than the operations of field armies. The reason is obvious. Investing armies can build permanent earth huts, where a small fire and the bodily warmth of a squad of men will keep them nearly as comfortable as in their own homes. The Japanese assault on 203 Meter hill was made on Nov. 30. Port Arthur capitulated, after a series of assaults, Jan. 2, 1905.

Wars Begun in Spring and Summer.

The war between the Balkan allies and Turkey, contrary to usual custom, began in the fall. Most all wars have been inaugurated in the spring or summer. The troops of Bulgaria, Serbia, Greece and Montenegro started to war with complete winter kits, heavy overcoats, thick blankets and shelter tents.

The fighting in northern Thrace during October was a trying period on the Bulgarian invaders. Their descent on Turkey carried the troops into new camps each night. They rapidly became expert in constructing wind shelters and huts in which bodily warmth took the place of furnaces. The soldiers besieging Adrianople and also the field armies when they reached the Tchatalja lines near Constantinople constructed lean-to huts, thatched with reeds and straw. Rolls of thick blanketing were wrapped around the legs of men on duty. Caps were pulled down over the ears.

None of the armies now in the field, except the Russians and Belgians, probably, have head-dresses that will afford adequate protection for the winter. All probably will be able to withstand cold fairly well until the first of the year, when winter will begin to make inroads unless protection is given.

TAXPAYERS KIND TO CHAMBERLAIN

His Salary As Office Holder Exceeds \$100,000—Asked "How Was It Spent?"

Since R. A. Booth, Republican candidate for United States Senator, answered the question, "Where did you get it?" Republican papers have raised the question for George E. Chamberlain, the Democratic nominee to answer, "How did you spend it?" Some industrious digger has compiled the list of public offices Chamberlain has held since coming to Oregon from Mississippi and calculates that Chamberlain has drawn down more than \$100,000 in money contributed by taxpayers. It is how Chamberlain spent this money that Republicans are curious.

One newspaper editor recounts that Chamberlain has been Attorney-General, District Attorney, Governor and United States Senator, holding some of these offices more than one term, and that Chamberlain since entering public life has scarcely ever been off the payroll, as he entered upon a new job before the old one was worn out.

In his explanation of "where he got it," Booth told the story of his life. Democrats say that Booth is an aristocrat and does not belong to the plain people. Booth's own narrative recounts how he was one of a family of 12 children; that he lived in a log cabin, worked on a farm and took his pay in chickens; punched cattle, herded sheep and otherwise helped support the family until he was 21 years old and paid for his first "store clothes" by gathering wool from bushes and taking the hides from sheep which died on the range. He struggled hard for an education and acquired it. He was a day laborer, and day laborers are supposed to be plain people. By industry he met with success and associated with others he built up a sawmill industry which developed the timber resources of interior Oregon.



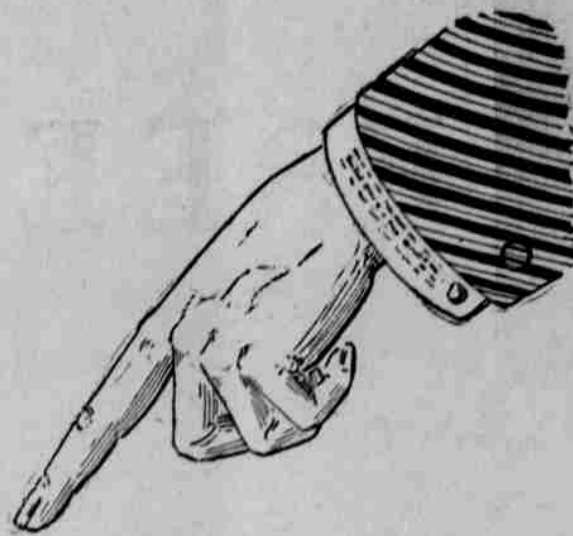
R. A. BOOTH

Booth's statement included the declaration that at times the sawmill he managed employed 1300 men and the payroll exceeded \$80,000 a month. The concern brought into Oregon more than \$10,000,000 of outside money and farmers, merchants, laborers and entire communities received the major part of this sum, directly or indirectly. The Republicans point out that Booth's rise from a farm hand and day laborer is to his credit and that hundreds of other Oregon boys are developing the same way. They also point out that the industry which Booth's efforts built up brought into the state more money than the Government has appropriated for river and harbor improvements in Oregon since the state was admitted to the Union.

During the period that Booth was turning timber into a stream of gold which was flowing through interior Oregon, spreading prosperity to workers and merchants, the Republicans declare that Chamberlain was drawing a salary from tax funds as an office-holder. Having been born in Oregon and lived here all his life, Booth's supporters contend that he knows its people and the needs of the state as well as any man can and, having made good, whether as a farmer, cowboy, shepherd, bookkeeper or sawmill man, he can make good in the Senate.

The impression that Booth is a millionaire has been gained because of the great commercial enterprise which he caused to grow from almost nothing and because of the large contributions he has given to educational and other betterment works. Booth confesses that he never was a millionaire and that his holdings in the business he managed was very small; in fact, it is about 3 per cent, or \$65,000.

Insistently, some of the Republican papers declare that it is as important in judging the fitness of a man for office to know how he spends his money as it is to know where he gets it. They point to the large donations made by Booth to show where he has been spending his money for the benefit of the commonwealth, and they keep asking Chamberlain, "Where did you spend it?"



BARIGAIN DAY!

Good Only Until December 31, 1914

Portland's Great Afternoon Daily

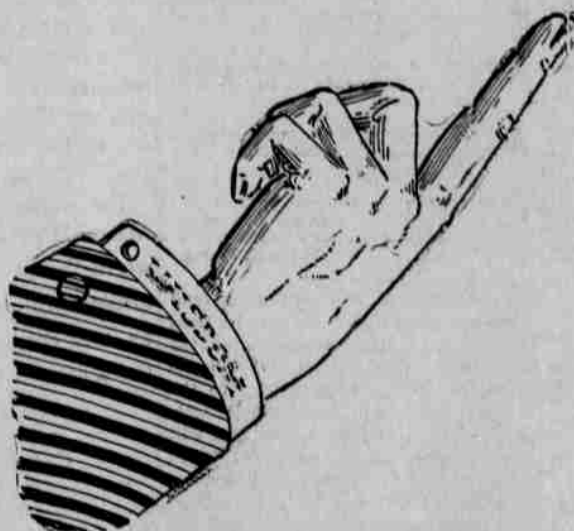
The Evening Telegram

AND

Crook County Journal

COMBINATION

Evening Telegram, one year	- - -	\$ 5.00
Crook County Journal, one year	- - -	1.50
Total	- - -	\$6.50
Both for	- - -	\$4.50



Professional Cards.

Lake M. Bechtell
LAWYER
Crook County Bank Building
Prineville, Oregon

HOWARD GOVE
DENTIST
Crook County Bank Building

Bennett, Sinnott & Galloway
Attorneys-at-Law
General Practice
THE DALLES, ORE.

N. G. WALLACE
Attorney-at-Law
Rooms 3-4-5 Kamstra Bld'g
Prineville, Ore.

J. B. Bell A. W. Sims
Crook County Abstract Co.
(Incorporated)
Prineville, Oregon

Abstracts Insurance
Prof. A. W. Grater,
Divine Healer
Office in Morris Building three doors
south of Journal office.
Prineville, Oregon

J. Tregelles Fox
M. B. C. S. Eng; and L. S. A. London;
Licentiate Oregon State Medical Board.
Specialist in Surgery; Hygiene; All-
imentary Canal, women and children's
diseases, etc.
Office and residence Third street near Court
House. Tel: Pioneer. Calls answered
promptly, night or day. Charges moderate

J. K. Rosenberg
Physician and Surgeon
Calls answered promptly day or night
Office two doors south of Chamberlain's
Drug Store. Residence corner
1st and Main Streets.
Prineville, Oregon.

Chas. S. Edwards H. P. Belknap
OCULISTS
Belknap & Edwards
Physicians and Surgeons.
(County Physician.)
Prineville, Oregon.

T. E. J. DUFFY
Attorney-at-Law
(Successor to W. A. Bell)
PRINEVILLE - - - OREGON

C. C. Briz
Attorney-at-Law
Real Estate
Cornett Building, Room 6
Prineville, - - - Oregon

D. H. PEOPLES
Civil and Irrigation Engineer
Room 11 Adamson Bld'g
Prineville, Ore.

E. O. Hyde
Physician and Surgeon
CALLS ANSWERED PROMPTLY DAY OR NIGHT
OFFICE ONE DOOR SOUTH OF ADAMSON'S
DRUG STORE. Both office and resi-
dence telephones.
Prineville, - - - Oregon

W. A. BELL
Lawyer
The Dalles - - - Oregon

M. R. Elliott,
Attorney-at-Law
Prineville, Oregon.

M. E. Brink
Lawyer
A street, Prineville, Oregon.

Willard H. Wirtz
District Attorney
Office in Crook County Bank Bldg
PRINEVILLE OREGON

"RECEPTION"

Champ Smith, Propr
Imported and Domestic
Cigars
Famous Whiskies
Old Crow; Hermitage; Red
Top Rye; Yellow Stone;
Canadian Club; Cream
Rye; James E. Pepper;
Moore's Malt.

Porter, Ale and Olympia
Draft Beer on Tap.
Imported Wines and
Liquors.