

**Crook County Journal**

BY GUY LAFOLLETTE

Entered at the postoffice at Prineville, Oregon, as second-class matter.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY

Price \$2.00 per year, payable strictly in advance. In case of change of address please notify us at once, giving both old and new address.

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**CITY OF PRINEVILLE RAILWAY**

Time Table No. 4  
Effective 12:01 a. m. Nov. 9, 1919.

West Bound			
Stations	Motor	Motor	
	P.M.	A.M.	
Leave Prineville	5:30	5:15	
Leave Wilton	5:45	5:30	
Leave O'Neil	6:15	6:05	
Arrive Prineville Jct.	6:30	6:20	
East Bound			
Stations	Motor	Motor	
	No. 3	No. 1	
	P.M.	A.M.	
Arrive Prineville	7:50	9:45	
Arrive Wilton	7:35	9:30	
Arrive O'Neil	7:05	9:00	
Leave Prineville Jct.	6:50	8:45	

**TRADE IN OUR TOWN**

**PLAN NOW ON PLANTING TREES**

It is human nature to want to plant trees and garden when the warm days of spring arrive.

That is not the proper time to plant trees and shrubs, however, and for the home orchard and berry patch plans should be made now, and the plants placed in the ground in their new location before the warm days arrive.

While the planting of a commercial orchard is perhaps not advisable in this country, every farm home should have a small orchard and now is the time to plan for its planting.

Trees and shrubbery will cost more this year than ever before, but these prices are not out of reason with other values.

**FRED WALLACE, PRESIDENT**

The selection of Fred N. Wallace of Tumalo as president of the Oregon Irrigation Congress is an honor to this part of the state, and following, as he does, another Central Oregon man, Jay H. Upton of this city, the leadership of irrigation matters in Oregon is established in this part of the State.

Mr. Wallace is equal to the posi-

tion and the immense irrigation needs of this part of the State will be properly cared for under his management.

Oregon ratified the equal suffrage amendment by a unanimous vote of both the houses of the legislature this week.

The people can get what they want of they make their wants known.

From the present mood of the legislature, which is merely a reflection of the minds of the people, the criminal should be careful in the future. It will be unlucky for the man who gets in Oregon's pen—if the minimum sentence is repealed.

**GEN. PERSHING'S OWN STORY**

Continued from page 1

special service units.

The arrival of the first division and the morale of certain of its elements in Paris on July 4 caused great enthusiasm, and for the time being French morale was stimulated. Still, allied apprehension was deep-seated and material assistance was imperative.

**Outlook Dark for 1918.**

A review of the situation showed that with Russia out of the war the central powers would be able to release a large number of divisions for service elsewhere, and that during the spring and summer of 1918, without interfering with the status quo at Saloniki, they could concentrate on the western front a force much stronger than that of the allies. In view of this it was represented to the war department in December as of the utmost importance that the allied preparations be expedited.

My conclusion was that, although the morale of the German people and of the armies was better than it had been for two years, only an untoward combination of circumstances could give the enemy a decisive victory before American support as recommended could be made effective, provided the allies secured unity of action. However, a situation might arise which would necessitate the temporary use of all American troops in the units of our allies for the defensive, but nothing in the situation justified the relinquishment of our firm purpose to form our own army under our own flag.

While the Germans were practicing for open warfare and concentrating their most aggressive personnel in shock divisions, the training of the allies was still limited to trench warfare. As our troops were being trained for open warfare, there was every reason why we could not allow them to be scattered among our allies, even by divisions, much less as replacements, except by pressure of sheer necessity. Any sort of permanent amalgamation would irrevocably commit America's fortunes to the hands of the allies. Moreover, it was obvious that the lack of homogeneity would render these mixed divisions difficult to maneuver and almost certain to break up under stress of defeat, with the consequent mutual recrimination.

Again, there was no doubt that the realization by the German people that independent American divisions, corps,

or armies were in the field with determined purpose would be a severe blow to German morale and prestige. It was also certain that an early appearance of the larger American units on the front would be most beneficial to the morale of the allies themselves.

Accordingly, the first division, on Jan. 19, 1918, took over a sector north of Toul; the twenty-sixth division went to the Soissons front early in February; the forty-second division entered the line near Luneville, Feb. 21, and the second division near Verdun, March 18. Meanwhile, the first army corps headquarters, Major Gen. Hunter Loggett commanding, was organized at Neufchateau on Jan. 20, and the plan to create an independent American sector on the Lorraine front was taking shape.

This was the situation when the great German offensive was launched on March 21, 1918.

**Figured on 21 Divisions.**

The war department planned as early as July, 1917, to send to France by June 15, 1918, twenty-one divisions of the then strength of 20,000 men each, together with auxiliary and replacement troops, making a total of some 650,000 men. While the numbers fell short of my recommendation of July 6, 1917, which contemplated at least 1,000,000 men by May, 1918, it should be borne in mind that the main factor in the problem was the amount of shipping to become available for military purposes, in which must be included tonnage required to supply the allies with steel, coal and food.

On Dec. 2, 1917, an estimate of the situation was cabled to the war department with the following recommendation:

"In view of these conditions, it is of the utmost importance to the allied cause that we move swiftly. The minimum number of troops we should plan to have in France by the end of June is four army corps of twenty-four divisions, in addition to troops for service of the rear. This figure is given as the lowest we should think of, and is placed no higher because the limit of available transportation would not seem to warrant it.

"A study of transportation facilities shows sufficient American tonnage to bring over this number of troops, but to do so there must be a reduction in the tonnage allotted to other than army needs. The use of shipping for commercial purposes must be curtailed as much as possible. The allies are very weak and we must come to their relief this year, 1918. The year after may be too late. It is very doubtful if they can hold on until 1919 unless we give them a lot of support this year. It is therefore strongly recommended that a complete readjustment of transportation be made and that the needs of the war department as set forth above be regarded as immediate."

In the latter part of January joint note No. 12, presented by the military representatives with the supreme war council, was approved by the council. This note concluded that France would be safe during 1918 only under certain conditions, namely:

"That the strength of the British and French troops in France are continuously kept up to their present total strength and that they receive the expected reinforcements of not less than two American divisions per month."

The first German offensive of 1918, beginning March 31, overran all resistance during the initial period of the attack. The offensive made such inroads upon French and British reserves that defeat stared them in the face unless the new American troops should prove more immediately available than even the most optimistic had dared to hope. On March 27 the military representatives with the supreme war council prepared their joint note No. 18. This note repeated the previously quoted statement from joint note No. 12, and continued:

"The battle which is developing at the present moment in France, and which can extend to the other theaters of operations, may very quickly place the allied armies in a serious situation from the point of view of effectiveness.

"The military representatives are of the opinion that it is highly desirable that the American government should assist the allied armies as soon as possible by permitting in principle the temporary service of American units in allied army corps and divisions. Such reinforcements must, however, be obtained from other units than those American divisions which are now operating with the French, and the units so temporarily employed must eventually be returned to the American army.

"The military representatives are of the opinion that from the present time, in execution of the foregoing, and until otherwise directed by the supreme war council, only American infantry and machine gun units, organized as that government may decide, be brought to France, and that all agreements or conventions hitherto made in conflict with this decision be modified accordingly."

**Planned an American Army.**

The secretary of war, who was in France at the time; General Bliss, the American military representative with the supreme war council, and I at once conferred on the terms of this note, with the result that the secretary recommended to the president that joint note No. 18 be approved in the following sense:

"The purpose of the American government is to render the fullest cooperation and aid, and therefore the recommendation of the military representatives with respect to the need-

(To be continued.)

**WILSON WILL NOT BUY CUBAN SUGAR**

Power Conferred By Law Not to Be Used, As Supply is Held Sufficient.

Washington.—President Wilson has decided not to exercise powers conferred in the McNary sugar control bill authorizing purchase and distribution of the Cuban sugar crop, according to a statement issued at the White house.

The statement said the president had decided on the basis of facts presented for his consideration and the recommendation of the sugar equalization board that this power should not be exercised.

In a long statement announcing the president's decision, the declaration is made that apparently the available sugar supply is sufficient for American needs, "even on the present unnecessarily large basis of consumption," and notice is given that the power of price control through the licensing system, authorized by the bill, will be invoked if necessary in co-operation with the department of justice. Figures attached show that the estimated 1919 consumption in the United States was slightly more than 4,500,000 tons, of which normally only 1,000,000 tons was domestic production.

As the Cuban crop is unusually large, 4,800,000 tons, of which the allies, however, because of limited purchasing power, will take only about 1,250,000 tons, and as the estimated Louisiana, western beet, Hawaiian and Porto Rican production will reach 2,000,000 tons, the statement foresees a sufficient supply for American needs.

**CURB FOR PARLOR BOLSHEVISTS ASKED**

Washington.—Unable to prosecute the so-called parlor bolshevists, long-haired men and short-haired women, who encourage agitators and promote sedition as a pastime, Attorney-General Palmer issued an appeal to congress for prompt action on the bill submitted by him several months ago which would strengthen the hands of the department of justice in dealing with American citizens considered dangerous to the nation.

Coming on the heels of the most successful nationwide raid on radicals ever made in this country, Mr. Palmer's statement was regarded with unusual interest by members of congress.

At least one of the men taken in the raid is a city official, and numerous others are natives or have taken out citizenship papers. It is these that Mr. Palmer desires to handle through the federal courts rather than to leave their punishment to state tribunals, and in the absence of a federal law he is unable to do so.

**BODIES MAY BE MOVED**

France Grants Permission for Transfer of 20,000 U. S. Dead.

Paris.—The French government has granted permission for the removal to the United States of the bodies of 20,000 American soldiers buried in France. The bodies to be removed are those buried in cemeteries outside the zone of the armies and do not include those gathered into big American cemeteries in the army zones.

It is understood that the policy of the American government will be to remove to the United States only those bodies requested by relatives.

These 20,000 bodies are scattered in 600 cemeteries, the largest two of which are at Brest, where there are about 5500 graves of men who died of influenza at Brest and on transports.

**Congress Back on the Job.**

Washington.—Returning to work Monday after two weeks' holiday, congress faces one of the busiest sessions in history. In addition to innumerable domestic matters there are international questions of far-reaching import that must be settled, including the treaty of peace with Germany and Austria. Adjournment was not expected before fall, and the only break in the long session that members can look forward to is the brief recess that will be taken coincident with the holding of the national party conventions in the summer.

**Coal Output Picks Up.**

Washington.—Coal production is again sufficient to meet current requirements, according to the weekly report made public by Walker D. Hines, director general of railroads.

**Five Millions Loaned China.**

Washington.—The Pacific Development company of New York, including some of the principal banking institutions of that city, has advanced a \$5,000,000 loan to China.



Removes every vestage of those unsightly lint balls, threads and embedded dirt that most other cleaners leave.

**Des Chutes Power Co.**  
PRINEVILLE, OREGON

**Farmers Attention!**

Why not break the force of winter's cold, penetrating winds from your house and barns by planting a few rows of Carolina Poplars, Lombardy Poplars, Black Locusts, Box or Elders On the windward side of your buildings? These are hardy, fast-growing trees and will in a very few years prove great protectors from winds during both winter and summer. The small expense involved will be many times repaid in the shelter they will give you. Plant your trees about eight feet apart in a double row. Figure out how many you want and let us quote you on your requirements. "A hustling salesman wanted in this section."

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ORENCO, OREGON

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Condition your cows for calving by feeding Dr. Hess Stock Tonic before freshening. Then feed it regularly to increase the flow of milk. It lengthens the milking period.

Buy Stock Tonic according to the size of your herd. Get from your dealer two pounds for each average hog, five pounds for each horse, cow or steer, to start with, feed as directed and then watch results.

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