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### **Crook** County Journal

### BY GUY LAFOLLETTE

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# ALTERITORIA RESEA

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CITY OF PRINEVILLE RAILWAY Time Table No. 4 Effective 12:01 a. m. Nov. 9, 1919. West Bound Motor Motor Stations A.M. 5:15 P.M. Leave Prineville 5:30 Leave Wilton 5:45 5:30 Leave O'Neil 6:15Arrive Prineville Jct. 6:30 6:20 East Bound Stations Motor Motor No. 1 A.M. 9:45 No. 3 P.M. Arrive Prineville Arrive Wilton 7:50 7:25 9:30 Arrive O'Neil 9:00 :05 Leave Prineville Jct. 6:50 8:45

**GTRADE IN OUR TOWN** 

REAL COOPERATION

shipment of alfalfa seed, aggregating 100 sacks, of 171 pounds each, being received through the farmers' own organization, the O hoco Irrigation District, all received and deliver. ed to the owners on Tuesday, and hauled to their respective farms in wagons, trucks, automob les and all manner of conveyances, one of the prominent members of the district board delivering the seed in person, without pay, the ready and able as sistance of the office force of the district, is an illustration of cooperation that the community should heed and the farmers themselves not forget 8001

After exhaustive correspondence on the subject, tests and price guarantees, the seed was secured, from the best in the northwest regardless of the heavy shortlige, and la d down at a cost to the farmers of less than 42 cents per pound, while the retail price is much above that figure with no supplies on the market at this time worthy of consideration. Cooperation is the secret of suc-

cess in all lines, and this is particu-larly true of the farmer.

LEAT BAL BAL BAL BAL BAL VAL BAL BAL BAL WAL WAL

The demonstration of Tuesday is favorable sign and forecasts many such movements on the part of the

Ochocc farmers. THE AMERICAN RAILROADS

On March 1, but little mo e than a month from this date, the railroads of America will again pass into pri-vate control, and one of the biggest eras in American histo y is des ined to follow.

There is no doubting the fact that government control and own rehip, even since the close of the war has been one of the most collosal fullures of the age.

A storm of protest at anything fke government control or operation of railroads has has grown so general and so loud that it is doubtful if the experiment will over be trid again.

From the large number of railroad men that have visited Prineville in the past two weeks, their activities and attitude, it is easily so n that the private organizations are preparing to take hold with a vim, and that competition will be strongr than ever before, which will make co ditions good for the shipper, far beiter for the general public than they have been since we entered the war.

GEN. PERSHING'S

#### (Continued from last week)

erential transportation of American infantry and machipe gun units in the present emergency is approved. Such units, when transported, will be under the direction of the commander in chief of the American expeditionary forces, and will be assigned for training and use by him in his discretion. He will use these and all other military forces of the United States under his command in such manner as to render the greatest milltary assistance, keeping in mind always the determination of this government to have its varied military forces collected as speedily as their training and the military situation permits, into an independent American army, acting in concert with the armies of Great Britain and France, and all arrangements made by him for their temporary training and service will be made with that end in

### British Losses Heavy.

view?

The battle line in the vicinity of Amiens had hardly stabilized when, m April 9, the German's made anothsuccessful attack against the Britsh lines on a front of some 40 kiloactors in the vicinity of Armentieres and along the Lys river. As a result of its being included in a sullent formed by the German advance. Passchendashe ridge, the capture of which had cost so dearly in 1917, was evacuated by the British on April 17.

The losses had been heavy and the British were unable to replace them intirely. They were therefore, making extraordinary efforts to increase he shipping available for our troops, On April 21, I went to London to lear up certain questions concerning he rate of shipment and to reach the further agreement provided for in the Ancil 7 conference. The result of this agreement was called to Eastivity

Washington April 24, as follows: "That only the infantry, muchine advantage in morale, in experience, in guns, engineers and signal troops of training for mobile warfare, and in American divisions and brigades be unity of command. Ever since the col-

ROOK COUNTY JOURNAL

France up to six divisions and that my shipping in excess of that rejuired for these troops he utilized to ransport troops necessary to make these divisions complete.

"That the American personnel of the artillery of these divisions and such corps troops as may be required. to build up American corps organizaions follow immediately thereatter. and that American artiflery personnel be trained with French material and oin its proper divisions as soon as horoughly trained.

"That it is contemplated Amorican livisions and corps when trained and ranized shall be utilized under the umerican commander in chief in an an emergency, dustican group.

"That the American commander in thef shall allot Amorican troops to he French or British for training or rain them with American units at his liscretion, with the understanding but troops already transported by ficitish shipping or included in the six invisions mentioned are to be trained with the British army."

At a meeting of the supreme war council held at Abbeville May I and 2, an urgent appeal came from both French and Italian representatives for American replacements or units to serve with their armies. The following agreement was reached, committing the council to an independent American army and providing for the immediate shipment of certain troops:

### Under American Flag.

"It is the opinion of the supreme var council that, in order to carry the war to a successful conclusion, an American army should be formed as early as possible under its own flag. In order to meet the present emercency it is agreed that Amorican troops should be brought to France is rapidly as allied transportation faoffities will permit, and that, as far as onsistent with the necessity of building up an American army, preference will be given to infanity and muchinegun units for training and service with French and British armies."

The next offensive of the enemy was nade between the Oise and Berry au-Bac against the French instead of against the British, as was generally spected, and it came as a complete surprise. The initial Aisne attack, covering a front of thirty-five kiloneters, met with cemarkable success, as the German armies advanced no less than fifty kilometers in four days. On reaching the Marne that river was used as a defensive flank and the German advance was directly towards Paris. During the first days of June something akin to a panic seized the city, and it was estimated that 1,000,000 people left during the spring of 1918.

Such extensive priority had already been given to the transport of Amerian infantry and machine gunners that fore the completion of the operation the troops of those categories which and received even partial training in fensive launched May 27 to Chateau the United States were practically ex- Thierry. The enemy reaction against causted. Moreover, the strain on our services of supply made it essential dust early relief to afforded by increasng its personnel. The final agreement vas called to the war department on success had produced. For three days fune 5, as follows:

"The following recommendations are ande on the assumption that at least attack succeeded counter attack. The 250,000 men can be transported in each | desperate efforts of the Germans gave of the months of June and July by rise the fighting at Cantigny a securing imployment of occubined British and tactical importance entirely out of

this was of less importance than the ent over in British and American hap-e of the Russian armies and the shipping during May for training and crisis on the Italian front in the fall service with the British , army in of 1917, German armies were being as-

sembled and trained for the great campaign which was to end the war before America's effort could be brought to bear. Germany's best troops, her most successful generals and all the exportence gained in three years of war were mobilized for the supreme effort.

The first blow fell on the right of the British armies, including the junction of the British and French forces. Only the prompt co-operation of the French and British general headquarters stemmed the tide. The reason for this objective was obvious, and strikingly illustrated the necessity for having some one with sufficient authority over all the allied armies to meet such

### Reserves Were Lacking.

The lack of complete co-operation among the allies on the western front had been appreciated and the question of preparation to meet a crisis had already received attention by the supreme war council. A plan had been adopted by which each of the allies would furnish a certain number of divisions for a general reserve to be under the direction of the military representatives of the supreme war council, of which Gen. Foch was then the senior member. But when the time came to meet the German offensive in March these reserves were not found available and the plan failed,

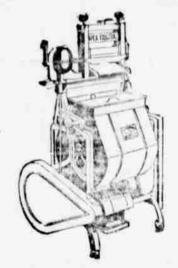
The situation resulted in a conference for the immediate consideration of the question of having an al-tied commander in chief. After much discussion, during which my view favoring such action was clearly stated. an agreement was reached and General Foch was selected. His appoint ment as such was made April 3 and was approved for the United States by the president on April 16.

The grave crisis precipitated by the first German offensive caused me to make a hurried visit to General Foch's headquarters at Rombon, during which all our combatant forces were placed at his disposal. The acceptance of this offer meant the dispersion of our troops along the allied front and a consequent delay in bailding up a distinctive American force in Lorraine. but the serious situation of the allies demanded this divergence from out plans.

On March 21 approximately 300,000 American troops had reached France Four combat divisions, equivalent in strength to eight French or British divisions were available

Took Cantigny Heights. On April 25 the First division refleved two French divisions on the front near Montdidier and on May 28 captured the important observation stations on the heights of Cantigny with spiendid dash. French artillery, aviation, tanks and flame throwers added in the attack; but most of this French assistance was withdrawn bein order to meet the enemy's new of our troops at Cantigny was extremely violent, and apparently he was deter mined at all costs to counteract the most excellent effect the American his guns of all collibers were concentrated on our position and counter

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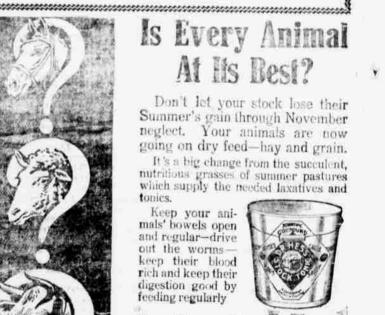
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### JANUARY 22, 1920



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## FANCY GROCERIES

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American tonmine We recommend: "For the month of June: Absolute priority shall be given to the transortation of 170,000 combatant troops, 25,400 men for the service of the railways, the balance to be troops of ategories to be determined by the ommander-in-chief, American expeditionary, forces,

"For the month of July: Absolute priority for the shipment of 140,000 combatant troops, the balance to consist of troops to be designated by the commander in-chief, American expeditionary forces.

"We recognize that the combotant troops to be dispatched in July may have to include troops which have find insufficient training, but we consider the present emergency is such as to justify a temporary and exceptional departure by the United States from ound principles of training, especially as a similar course is being followed by France and Great Britain

"Signed FOCH. "MILNER "PERSHING."

### Raised Delicate Questions,

のようの言いであります。小された

The various proposals during these conferences regarding priority of shipment, often very insistent, raised questions that were not only most difficult but most delicate. On the one hand, there was a critical situation which must be met by immediate action, while, on the other hand, any priority accorded a particular arm necessarily postponed the formation of a distinctive American fighting force and the means to supply it. Such a force was, n my opinion, absolutely necessary to win the war. A few of the allied rep-esentatives became convinced that the imerican services of supply should not e neglected but should be developed. the common interest. The success if our divisions during May and June emonstrated fully that it was notcessary to draft. Americans under assign flags in order to utilize Amerin manhood most effectively.

When, on March 21, 1918, the Gornn army on the western front began series of offensives, it was by far e most formidable force the world d some some. In fighting men and as it had a serial sugar only, but I

proportion to the numbers involved.

The third German offensive, on May 27, against the French on the Asne soon developed a desperate situation for the allies. The Second division was hastily diverted to the vicinity of Means on May 31, and early on the morning of June 1 was deployed across the Chatcau-Thierry-Paris road near Montrenil-sux-Lions in a gap in the French line, where it stopped the German advance on Paris. At the same time the partially trained Third division was placed at French disposal to hold the crossings of the Marne and its motorized machine-gun battation succeeded in reaching Chateau Thierry in time to assist in suc constully defending that river cross ing.

The enemy having been halted, the Second division commenced a series of vigorous attacks on June 4 which resulted in the capture of Belleau woods after very severe fighting. The village of Bouresches was taken soon after and on July I Vaux was cap tured. In these operations the Sec-ond division met with most desperate resistance by Germany's best troops. Our Second corps, under Maj. Gen. George W. Rend, had been organized for the command of the ten divisions with the British, which were held back in training areas or assigned to second-line defenses. After consultation with Field Marshal Haig on June 3 five American divisions were re-Heved from the British area to support the French.

The Marne sallent was inherently weak and offered an opportunity for a counter-offensive that was obvious. If successful such an operation would afford immediate relief to the allied defense, would remove the threat against Paris and free the Paris-Nancy railroad. But, more important than all else, it would restore the morale of the allies and remove the profound depression and fear then existing.

Up to this time our units had been put in here and there at critical points as emergency troops to stop the terrific German advance. In every trial whether on the defensive or offensive. they had proved themselves equal to In Eury any trents entià as

(To be continued)

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