

Crook County Journal

BY GUY LAFOLLETTE

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BRANCHES IN ALL THE PRINCIPAL CITIES



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

ABOUT HOUSE CLEANING

Spring is the season of the year when the birds build new nests, the housewives do their spring house-cleaning and the range cattle and horses shed their long winter coats and display a glossy one of a much lighter weight.

It is also the season when the thrifty community and individual puts into effect new plans of development and improvement that has been worked out throughout the long winter evenings.

For Prineville there are any things that need attention during this spring season.

The opening up of direct highways through the city from north to south, and from east to west, which is now being accomplished, and the splendid improvement of the county highway system which involves the linking up of the local highways with the state system will make traffic through the city more easily accomplished and has already in a large measure placed the city in a position of having a large number of strangers visiting every day.

As the season develops, their num-

bers will increase to a greater volume than ever before, and the heavy traffic of last year will be eclipsed during 1920.

More garages than ever before in operation make Prineville ready for the development from that quarter. The city camp grounds which are being improved will answer a great need, and other facilities are capable of handling their part of the business.

The next most important step is the cleaning up and painting of many of the buildings and the elimination of those not fit for occupancy.

The ladies of the city are taking this matter in charge and are well able to care for it. They should be and no doubt will be given every support of the people of the community.

The council did well in condemning some of the most unsightly buildings, and no doubt will go after more of them from time to time, which has an excellent effect on the looks of the community.

The Newell Garage, the Masonic Block and improvements on the First National Bank have all been steps in the right direction, and with the working out of plans for a modern three story hotel, and other buildings which are contemplated, the city will be starting in the course it should pursue.

This is the season of house-cleaning, and Prineville should look herself over and go after the job right.

A. LINCOLN

On this day, the anniversary of the birth of one of America's most wonderful men, the need for the simple yet forceful teachings of Lincoln were never more strongly needed.

The people of the world have been on an intellectual spree, have been violating the principles of mankind by indulging in a war that, like all the things of today, was a record breaker in every respect, and they need to apply the simple homely teachings of the great Lincoln which are but a modernization of the doctrines of the man of Gallilee.

"Equal representation, regardless of race color, or previous condition of servitude," the liberation of the down-trodden, equality of all men, and other principles were good in the days of Lincoln and are good today.

Give us more hard labor, less talk, more honesty, less profiteering, more practice and less theory, and the world will be a much better place in which to live.

The world moves, improves from day to day, but the principles of nature, the teachings of the Lincolns and men of like type, the coming and going of the seasons were always right, therefore never can be improved upon.

ALL SHOULD VACCINATE

The Oregonian of February 2 treats in an editorial a column long of the smallpox epidemic that swept the United States during the years 1903, the year preceding and the year following.

The first bulletin ever issued by the Oregon State Board of Health dealt with the smallpox situation in Prineville, the villages of Bend and Shaniko.

It recounts at length the starting of the disease here, and the fact that all persons who had been vaccinated escaped death, while almost everyone who had not been vaccinated died of the disease. The lesson is one the community should not this soon forget, and every school child should be vaccinated unless he has already been and all older people as well.

THE DOG PEST

Within the last few months Prineville has become overrun with worthless cur dogs and it is about time that the authorities take the matter in hand. It is nothing unusual to count as high as a dozen dogs within the radius of two blocks on our main business street, and their carryings-on are disgusting to say the least of it.

There is a statute on our books to cover this nuisance and it should be enforced.

An ordinary cur dog is about as worthless a piece of property as we can think of, and the authorities should rid the town of them.

GEN. PERSHING'S OWN STORY

(Continued from last week)

Munitions.

Our entry into the war found us with few of the auxiliaries necessary for its conduct in the modern sense. The task of the ordnance department in supplying artillery was especially difficult. In order to meet our requirements as rapidly as possible we accepted the offer of the French government to supply us with the artillery equipment of 75's, 155 mm. howitzers and 155 G. R. F. guns from their own factories for 30 divisions. The wisdom of this course was fully demonstrated by the fact that although we soon began the manufacture of these classes of guns at home there were no guns of American manufacture of the calibers mentioned on our front at the date of the armistice.

The only guns of these types produced at home which reached France before the cessation of hostilities were 109 75 mm. guns.

In addition 24 8-inch howitzers from the United States reached our front and were in use when the armistice was signed. Eight 14-inch naval guns of American manufacture were set up on railroad mounts, and most of these were successfully employed on the Meuse-Argonne front under the efficient direction of Admiral Plunkett of the navy.

Aviation.

In aviation we were entirely dependent upon our allies, and here again the French government came to our aid until our own program could be set under way. Without going into a complete discussion of aviation material it will be sufficient to state that it was with great difficulty that we obtained equipment even for training. As for up-to-date combat planes, the development at home was slow and we had to rely upon the French, who provided us with a total of 2,676 pursuit, observation and bombing machines.

The first airplane received from home arrived in May, and altogether we received 1,379 planes of the De Havilland type. The first American squadron completely equipped by American production, including airplanes, crossed the German lines on August 7, 1918. As to our aviators, many of whom trained with our allies, it can be said that they had no superiors in daring and in fighting ability. During the battles of St. Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne our aviators excelled all others. They have left a record of courageous deeds that will ever remain a brilliant page in the annals of our army.

Tanks Made Fine Record.

In the matter of tanks we were compelled to rely upon both the French and the English. Here, however, we were less fortunate for the reason that our allies barely had sufficient tanks to meet their requirements. While our tank corps had limited opportunity, its fine personnel responded gallantly on every occasion, and showed courage of the highest order.

The chemical warfare service represented another entirely new departure in this war. Whether or not gas will be employed in future wars is a matter of conjecture, but the effect is so deadly to the unprepared that we can never afford to neglect the question.

The general health of our armies under conditions strange and adverse in many ways to our American experience and mode of life was marvellously good. Of all deaths in the American expeditionary forces (to September 1, 1919), totaling 81,141, there were killed in action 35,558; died of wounds received in battle, 15,138; other wounds and injuries, 5,639; and died of diseases, 24,786.

BRIEF GENERAL NEWS

Indiana is the 26th state to ratify the woman's suffrage amendment.

Reginald De Koven, American operatic composer and conductor, died in Chicago of apoplexy.

A boycott on potatoes until the price falls was declared by the Housewives' league of San Francisco.

Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt has completed a round trip to Brazil which she took for the benefit of her health.

Employees of railways under federal control have been instructed to refuse tender of Canadian coin and currency for fares and dining car and sleeping car charges, or in payment of freight bills, except at the prevailing rates of discount covering exchange rates.

Shipyard frauds on the Pacific coast said to involve many millions of dollars have been under investigation by the government for some time. Shipbuilding plants in Oregon, Washington and California have been involved in the federal probe.

HOLLAND ASKED TO GIVE UP EX-KAISER

Supreme Council Cites List of Crimes in Support of Request.

Paris.—The supreme council's note to the Dutch government asking that the former German emperor be given up to the allies under article 227 of the Versailles treaty for trial, points out that if the former emperor had remained in Germany he would have been delivered up under the same conditions by the German government.

"Among so many crimes," the note recalls the cynical violation of the neutrality of Belgium and Luxembourg, the barbarous system of hostages, massed deportations, systematic devastation without military reasons, the submarine war.

It concludes by expressing the conviction that "Holland, one of the first to claim a place in the League of Nations, will not desire to cover by moral authority violation of the essential principles of the solidarity of nations, and that all are interested to prevent a return of a similar catastrophe."

VESSEL WITH REDS ON BOARD ARRIVES

Hango, Finland.—The United States army transport Buford, having on board 249 radicals deported from America, has arrived here.

American marines and Finnish white guards were drawn up as the radicals proceeded from the ship to their train.

The "undesirables" were placed in boxcars fitted with plank benches, tables and beds. Each car contained seven boxes of army rations.

The train was held here until positive assurance was received from the soviets that they would permit the party to cross the Russian border and that the deportees would not be molested.

Alexander Berkman and Emma Goldman, who have been looked upon as the leaders of the deportees, have declared they will not remain in Russia, but will "return to America to save it."

TEACHER SHORTAGE ACUTE

Thousands Resign and Normal School Attendance Falls.

New York.—The teacher shortage has developed into a national public school crisis. Teachers by the tens of thousands have given up teaching. Their positions are either remaining unfilled or are being taken by an increasing number of poorly-prepared persons. Normal and other training schools cannot meet the demands. The number of students attending is rapidly decreasing.

The reason for the conditions confronting the schools is low salaries.

Reports gathered by the National Educational association from 1700 school superintendents who supervise 238,573 teaching positions show a present shortage of 14,689 teachers, or more than 6 per cent of their teaching positions. This shortage would have been greater had proper standards for teachers been maintained, but the superintendents declare that they are employing 23,096 teachers below standard. This is almost 10 per cent of their entire teaching staffs. During the year more than 22 per cent or 52,798 teachers gave up their positions.

Railroaders Hold Up Demands.

Cleveland, Ohio.—The Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Engineers will not press its demands for a 40 per cent wage increase "for a reasonable time," pending the completion of the analysis by the railroad administration of the report of wages and working conditions. It was announced by Timothy Shea, acting president.

Japan Resents Chinese Boycott.

Pekin.—The Japanese consul-general at Tien Tsin has addressed a note to the Chinese commissioner of foreign affairs declaring Japan will hold Chinese authorities responsible for losses incurred by Japanese merchants through the boycott of the yarn, piece goods and silk guilds and similar Japanese organizations.

Odessa Falls Before Bolshevik Armies.

Washington.—The Bolsheviks have captured the important city of Odessa, on the Black sea, the state department was advised by Polish authorities in Bucharest.

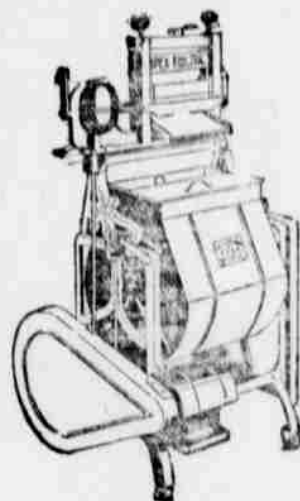
Cabinet of Premier Clemenceau Quits.

Paris.—The cabinet of Premier Clemenceau has resigned. President Doumergue asked Alexander Millerand, governor of Alsace, to form a new cabinet.

Winnipeg Papers Suspended.

Winnipeg, Man.—Winnipeg's three daily newspapers suspended on account of a paper shortage.

Apex Electric Washer



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