

**PRINEVILLE CITY RAILWAY**  
Time Table No. 3  
Effective 12:01 A. M. Sunday, February 29, 1920

Stations	West Bound			East Bound		
	Motor No. 5	Motor No. 3	Mixed No. 1	Mixed No. 2	Motor No. 4	Motor No. 6
	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Lv. Prineville	7:49	4:45	5:15	8:35	8:55	9:45
Lv. Wilton	7:55	5:00	5:20	8:20	8:40	9:30
Lv. McCallister	8:10	5:15	5:45	7:05	8:25	9:25
Lv. O'Neil	8:20	5:25	6:00	7:55	8:15	8:45
Ar. Prineville Jct	8:35	5:45	6:20	7:40	8:00	8:45

**CROOK COUNTY JOURNAL**

**GUY LAFOLLETTE,**  
Editor and Publisher  
**MARTHA GILLET, Society Editor.**

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**BUSINESS IS BRIGHTER**

Bradstreet's review of the business year declares that the depression experienced in the closing months is world wide. High money, credit contracts and buyer's "strikes," it says, put the brakes on the early activity, while the liquidation of industries begun in 1919, was a feature of the year with few rallies. Transportation troubles early created foreign credits, while the foreign trade has broken all records. Industry thrived for the greater part of the year, but the subsidence of buying was quickly followed by unemployment and short time in many lines of manufacturing. New heights have been reached in clearings and stock issues and failures have not been excessive but the liabilities have equaled the worst years.

The forecast for 1921 is as follows: "Divergent views held as to the admittedly clouded outlook. Those inclined to take the cheerful side point to the absence thus far of acute financial, especially banking troubles, the conceded easing of the strain on credit from the peak point of mid-autumn, the evidences of price revisions having brought nearer the point where conditions, those affecting money included, relatively speaking, may be expected to be stabilized, the great basic wealth of the country, really untouched by the events of the year, and the demonstrated ability of the American to adapt himself to and master difficulties."

"The other less favorable views advanced have to do with the spread of unemployment, the slowing down of industries, the injection of short time and wage reductions into the situation, this tending to hamper buying ability among large sections of country, and the asserted crippling of the farming interests, heralded as meaning reduced purchasing power among producers and as threatening the very basis of trade and industry, the production of staple food and other crops. Only the very sanguine apparently look for a swift reaction from what economists describe as the secondary phases of crises and depressions, the slow, painful and altogether unpalatable processes of recovery from industrial disorganization and reduced production. Without attempting to make any hard and fast predictions, indeed with every disposition to keep out of the ranks of the prophets—who are proverbially lacking in honor in their own country—it may be well to set down a few facts which have a bearing upon the working out of either of these forecasts.

"In the first place, it apparently needs to be again brought to the attention of the fainthearted that this country has so far come through lightly from the troubles which have beset the world as the result of the overweening ambition of the German militarists; that our present trade and industrial troubles, due in part to our own extravagances, are the natural results of the antecedent causes, and that it is best that the reckoning came as early as it did. In other words, our condition might have been a lot worse—it is certainly a great deal better than is the lot of our European friends and allies. The industrial worker may be idle in unprecedented numbers and a fraction of his pay (25 percent, perhaps) has been cut, but he had an opportunity to prepare for the inevitable reduction while the farmer, mourning the fat returns of 1919, should not forget that his money and crop returns are better than in 1914, 1915 or in 1916, which were not esteemed bad years at the time.

"For the great mass of people who did not directly gain by extravagant wages or prices, the return to saner price levels is a nearly unmixed good, and all three of the groups cited have the knowledge that, as a result of readjustments, a dollar goes and will go further than it did in recent days of so-called boundless prosperity. The fact is that, for a while at least, business will need the present quiet period to recast its ideas, form new plans and prepare to put in operation new and better conceptions. As put by one observer, the old figures are blurred and new ones must be prepared.

"It is hardly to be hoped that the present readjustment will not go far enough to retire a large number of those who in the past year and in unprecedented numbers, sought the profits of a business life with a modicum of business equipment and a deficiency of ability to succeed. It might be well if we were able to forget some of the events of our recent "silk-shirt era" of extravagance were it not for the lessons conveyed that in the long run ability, education and experience are also entitled to their reward. Perhaps no better service could be done the American business man, wage earner or farmer than to hold up to his eyes the example of battle-torn France, which in its patient rebuilding of its shattered fortunes, this year, shows a gain in its export trade comparing favorably with all but the very largest gains in our own.

"With the experience of some past years of stress in mind, one is inclined to look askance at efforts of "medicine men" of both parties to offer patent nostrums to the people in the belief that acts of congress will arrest, delay or mitigate the working out of the great natural forces now inactive.

**NEVER AGAIN**

We notice that the Bend "Bulletin", in its issue of January 4, calls us to account for violating our iron-clad rule of allowing no advertising matter of any sort to appear on the front page of the Journal. The medical advertisement in question was mistaken for a perfectly good item of news, and appeared where it did entirely by accident. The stand which the "Bulletin" takes in this respect is perfectly square, and if they will forgive us this time, we will promise never to do it again.

**GAME VIOLATOR FINED**

Joseph Chambreau, who was located on Wolf Mountain as a lookout man for the forest service last season, was fined \$50.00 in Justice Bowman's court on Monday, for having unlawfully killed a deer last summer before the season opened.

Mr. Chambreau, whose home is in Portland, is a lad about 18 or 19 years old, and according to forest officials did good work for the forest service while occupying the lookout point, which is one of the most isolated on the Ochoco National Forest. Probably because of his youthfulness and the fact that it was his first experience at camping in such a lonely place, he felt that to kill a deer for camp meat was only what the ordinary man would do if placed in similar circumstances.

However, the forest service sees these matters from a different angle, and after Chambreau had finished his work and gone back to Portland, Ranger Conleton began to hear stories that led him to believe that Chambreau had failed to live on an exclusive bacon and bean diet. Upon careful investigation a net of evidence was accumulated which, when presented, brought forth an admission. This accomplished, it was only necessary to recommend an appropriate fine, which in the opinion of the forest service, was \$50.00 and costs. The forest service took the position that even though some consideration should ordinarily be given to a minor and to the remoteness of the place where the violation was committed, yet if the proper effect on possible future violators is to be gained, the fine should be heavy, to make a man think at least twice before taking a chance.

The forest service also wishes to impress that inasmuch as forest officials are public servants cooperating with the State Game Warden, it is up to them to set the example in obeying the laws. While it is occasionally charged that forestry men have all the venison they want when out in the mountains, the local office of the forest service is anxious to make it perfectly plain that if anyone has evidence to produce which involves any man in the service in game violation, such information will be thankfully received, as conduct of this kind will not be tolerated, either from a regular employee or only a temporary man as was Mr. Chambreau.



**John S. Drum of San Francisco, who was recently elected president of the American Bankers' Association.**

**TREMBLOR SHAKES PACIFIC NORTHWEST**

Portland, Or.—A large part of the Pacific Northwest was given a slight earthquake shock about 3:30 Sunday morning. The tremor was felt in Portland, Seattle, Spokane, Tacoma and other points.

Sacred Heart hospital, on the brow of the hill in the residence section of Spokane, seems to have had the only unpleasant experience. One patient is reported to have been thrown out of bed, statuettes rocked and the nurses were alarmed. The oscillations seemed to continue for nearly ten minutes, according to the seismograph at Gonzaga university, with the most severe at the beginning, 3:33 o'clock.

Leavenworth, Wash., reports that many people felt the quake, three distinct tremors causing buildings to sway and dishes to rattle. Plaster cracked in a house just outside of town.

No damage was reported and local scientists declared that it was not an earthquake at all, merely a temblor. A temblor, they say, compares with an earthquake for destructiveness in about the same fashion as a domestic kitten stacks up with a wild cat.

**BRIEF GENERAL NEWS**

The population of Louisville, Ky., is 234,891, of which 194,737 are white.

Tranquility in Mexico for the first time in 10 years has resulted in a turn in the tide of Mexican labor to Mexico instead of from it.

Flour touched a new low price in four years in Minneapolis, when the mills reduced prices to \$8.35 to \$8.50 a barrel for family patents.

The 1920 population of Cincinnati consists of 371,540 white, 29,636 negroes and 71 all other persons, Chinese, Japanese and Indians, a total of 401,247, the census bureau announced.

The official vote of Pennsylvania state at the recent election shows that President-elect Harding received a plurality over Governor Cox of 715,013, the largest margin ever given a candidate.

Representative Claude Kitchin, democratic leader of the house, suffered a stroke of paralysis while attending to business pertaining to his district at the postoffice department building in Washington.

Drug addicts have increased in numbers since the "dry" era began, but the growth in narcotic abuses is not enough to occasion alarm and is being held in check by renewed activity of government agents, it was announced by the internal revenue bureau.

**Allied Veterans Form World Council.**

Paris. — An international council binding together the War Veterans associations of the allied countries was organized here by delegates representing the United States, France, Great Britain, Italy, Belgium, Greece, Yugoslavia and Czechoslovakia and was joined later by Portugal, Poland and Roumania.

**Harding Completes Canal Inspection.**

Cristobal, Canal Zone.—President-elect Harding left the canal zone for the United States on the steamer Pastores after a week's visit. The steamer will reach Norfolk Saturday. Senator Harding will proceed to Washington before his return to Marion.

**Labor Unions Are Sued.**

St. Louis.—A suit asking \$90,000 alleged damages was filed in the circuit court here by three local restaurant proprietors against four labor union organizations for alleged damage to their business by pickets.

**FRANCE HONORS PERSHING**

Medaille Militaire is Presented to American Commander.  
Washington.—"In the name of the American army that fought in France," General Pershing accepted the award of the medaille militaire, the highest military decoration within the gift of the French government. The presentation was made at Fort Myers by the French General Mario Fayolle, who commanded the first American troops on the western front. "It gives me the deepest pleasure," General Fayolle declared, in presenting the medal, "to confer upon you as the commander-in-chief of the valiant American soldiers who fought in France, the highest decoration of my government."

**Seattle Fire Chief Ousted.**

Seattle, Wash.—Frank L. Stetson, chief of the Seattle fire department for the past nine years, was removed from office by Hugo M. Caldwell, mayor, and George L. Mantor, a battalion fire chief, was appointed in his stead. Mayor Caldwell declined to discuss his action. Chief Stetson was chief of the fire department at Minneapolis for 30 years before coming to Seattle.

**THE MARKETS**

**Portland.**

Wheat—Hard white, \$2.20; soft white, \$2.13; white club, \$2.16; hard winter, northern spring, \$2.10; red Walla, \$2.05.

Oats—No. 2 white feed, \$4.3.

Corn—Whole, \$70; cracked, \$73.

Hay—Willamette valley timothy, \$28 @29 per ton; alfalfa, \$23@24.

Butter Fat—\$4c.

Eggs—Ranch, 60c per dozen.

Cattle—Best steers, \$9@10; good to choice, \$7.75@9; medium to good, \$6.75@7.75.

Hogs—Prime mixed, \$15.50@16; medium mixed, \$15@15.50.

Sheep—Prime lambs, \$9.50@10.50; valley lambs, \$8.50@9.50; ewes, \$2.25 @6.00.

**Seattle.**

Wheat—Hard white, \$2.25; soft white, white club, red winter, \$2.20; hard winter, \$2.24; red Walla Walla, \$2.10; eastern Walla Walla, \$2.18; Big Bend bluesstem, \$2.38; northern spring, \$2.24.

Hay—Eastern Washington timothy, \$36 per ton, alfalfa, \$30.

Butter Fat—\$9@61c.

Eggs—Ranch, 60@61c.

Poultry—Hens, dressed, 28@40c; alive, 23@35c.

Cattle—Best steers, \$9.50@10; medium to choice \$8@9.

Hogs—Prime, \$16.50@17; medium to choice, \$15.50@16.50.

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**Portland SEED CO.**  
Office and Salesroom S.E. Cor. Front and Yamhill Sts.  
Warehouse East First and Second Sts.

**Old "New Amsterdam."**

In 1694, on the 9th of September, Peter Stuyvesant, the Dutch governor of New Amsterdam, signed the articles of surrender delivering the colony into the hands of Colonel Nichols, the English commander. Several days previously the island had capitulated, but Stuyvesant was reluctant to admit defeat. The British immediately changed the name of the city to New York in honor of the duke of York, later James II, who was then at the head of the British army.

**What a Real Pearl is.**

The real pearl—that is the fine, spherical, iridescent gem—is not a product of the mother-of-pearl or nacre lining of the oyster shell, as are the baroque and seed pearls, but is formed in the gills and never grows in size. They begin as a small blister containing a hyaline fluid which condenses slowly and gradually hardens in concentric layers. The iridescence is due to the minute films of air or gas that are contained between the layers.

**Glass Washboards Lessen Friction.**

A glass washboard, although it breaks more easily, is to be preferred to a metal one because the friction on the clothes is less. However, if a metal washboard is used it should be thoroughly dry before being put away, so that it will not warp or attract waterbugs.

**The Jury's Difficulty.**

"Gentlemen of the jury," said a judge as he concluded his charge, "if the evidence shows in your minds that pneumonia, even indirectly, was the cause of the man's death, the prisoner cannot be convicted." An hour later a messenger came from the jury room. "The gentlemen of the jury, your lordship," he said, "desire information." "On what point of evidence?" "None, your lordship; they want to know how to spell pneumonia."

**Chinese Are Honest.**

Honesty is a prevailing virtue among most Chinamen. Some of them in their native towns and cities leave their pieces of business unguarded while they go off for half an hour or more. Should customers arrive in the meantime they find the prices of goods plainly marked, select what they want and leave the money for them.—Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

**He Had Reformed.**

Charles was known as a scrapper by all his playmates and could whip any boy in his neighborhood. Finally a new family moved to town whose boy was about his own age. Charles tackled him and received a good whipping at his hands. He went home crying, and the next day announced to his playmates: "I want you all to understand that from this time on I'm an unscraper."

**A LITTLE OLD WANT AD SURE GETS THE RESULTS**

**Telephone Rates and the Decline in Prices**

The Telephone Company has asked its patrons in Oregon to pay more for their telephone service. It has placed the facts and figures of the situation before the Public Service Commission for their investigation and verification. The increases will not amount to much to individual subscribers, but the aggregate will permit the company to properly maintain and develop its service.

We have shown the Commission that we are operating at a loss. Our expenses are greater than our earnings. The owners of the property are receiving nothing from their Oregon investment and the interest due on debts which should properly be borne by the Oregon properties are not being paid from Oregon receipts.

At the hearing before the Public Service Commission not a fact or figure presented by the Company was disputed or disproved. The only material contention made was that increases were perhaps inopportune in view of the apparent decline in general commodity prices.

The Company is asking for a reasonable return upon its existing investment, without regard to the uncertainties of the future. The Company files periodical reports of its operations with public authorities and its future investments will be the subject of constant consideration and future adjustment if necessary. Salaries and wages make up 72 percent of our current expenses. We hope they will not be reduced and do not think they should be.

In the five years 1916-1920 inclusive, we have increased the wages of our plant people \$307,000.00. Our traffic (operating) employees \$681,000.00, commercial employees, \$98,000., a total of \$1,086,000.00 per annum.

Efficient and contented employees mean good service. It is their due and our desire that their compensation be equal to that paid in other lines of business activity.

Adequate service is dependent upon adequate rates.

**The Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Co.**