

DEW OF DEATH WILL FALL ON ARMIES IN NEXT WAR UNLESS USE STOPPED BY AGREEMENT

By A. L. Bradford
(United Press Staff Correspondent)
WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—The Dew of Death! The next war will be more horrible than the last world catastrophe!

This prediction, frequently heard from not only army and navy experts but from the average citizen, seems certain of fulfillment unless some summary action is taken by the forthcoming Washington conference to prohibit or restrict the use of these latest war devices.

One of the three main subjects to be taken up at the conference under the broad question of limitation of armament is: "Rules for control of new agencies of warfare." The chemical warfare service of the American army is believed to possess today the deadliest poisonous gas in the world. This is called "Lewisite," a gas developed during the latter part of the war by Winford Lee Lewis, a professor of chemistry at Northwestern university, but never used in the last war.

A quantity of this gas, equivalent to three drops, reaching a man's body in liquid form, will kill. Lewisite is similar to mustard gas, a burning gas, which caused the major portion of the gas casualties of the war.

Gas was never used from airplanes during the war, but it is understood that the chemical warfare service is prepared, in a future war, to let down from fleets of aircraft a veritable rain of most powerful gases.

These gases would be released from tanks carried by airplanes, and would drift to earth in liquid form, as a light rain or dew. The mustard gas evaporates more slowly than does the Lewisite, thus retaining its power for injury by burning longer, but Lewisite is the deadliest of the two.

A picture can thus be gained of airplanes, in a future war, letting down this "dew of death" on armies in the field, and on cities in back of the firing line, should this be resorted to.

Pointing out the importance of the use of poisonous gas in war, Brigadier-General Amos Fries of the chemical warfare service said:

"The use of gas makes aviation ten times as powerful as it would ordinarily be, and doubles the value of every other branch of warfare."

"The importance of gas is evidenced by the fact that 27 per cent of the American casualties during the war was caused by this new agency of warfare. Then, too, the casualties caused by all the weapons of infantry—the bayonet, the rifle, the hand grenade, the machine gun—were only slightly more than the gas casualties."

"Some other nations probably would be glad to know that we had pledged ourselves not to use poisonous gas."

"I do not believe this government should enter into any agreement not to use gas while there is a possibility of this country being placed at the mercy of an outlaw nation breaking this pledge, as Germany did when she started the use of gas in the World War."

Roses in Abundance.

When roses are to be grown out of doors make cuttings about six inches long from mature wood in the fall before severe freezing weather, tie in bundles and store in moist sand over winter. They are planted in V-shaped trenches in the spring, with only one bud showing. When grown under glass, cuttings are made in November and December and planted in sand in cold frames or cool greenhouses, potted in February or March and placed out in the open ground when warm weather arrives.

SECOND PRIZE ESSAYS GOOD

GOING AND GARDNER ARE AUTHORS

Need of Oregon Products For Oregon Patronage Shown—Emphasis Laid On Payroll Dollar—10 Year Old Boy Is Winner.

Second place essays in the "Oregon Products" contest conducted by Associated industries in the public schools are published today, the first, "Oregon Manufactured Products," by Thomas Going, who received the second award in the high school division.

Oregon, in all probability, has more natural resources than any other state, and as many as any similar amount of territory on the globe. One-fifth of all the standing timber in the world is found on the slopes of our mountain ranges; enough water power is lying in our streams to drive the wheels of thousands of great factories and mills. We have many undeveloped beds of mineral, thousands of acres of tillable land and enough of all the natural gifts of nature to make our state the best, commercially, in America.

The number of embargo industries in Oregon is stupendous, we have hundreds of industries that are not yet turning out any part of the produce that they are capable of with development. Lack of transportation facilities are to some extent keeping these from being exploited to the fullest degree, this however, is being rapidly overcome.

Among the many manufactured products of Oregon the paper industry looms high. This industry, which is in its infant stage, shows possibilities of great development and if fostered may make us one of the greatest of paper manufacturing states.

The mineral deposits of our state

include almost every known mineral from gold and silver to potash, soda and nitrates. The great fields of soda in Eastern Oregon offer an opportunity for an enterprise that would be unsurpassed anywhere else. The gold and copper mining industry has been growing for fifty years and is continuing to do so at an even greater rate than heretofore.

The mining industry of our state opens up a probability of manufacturing many metal articles such as cans, which could be used in our great canning factories on the Columbia river, and at the various fruit centers throughout the state. Our nitrate beds offer to industry the possibility of large fertilizer factories, the output of which could be easily used in our own farming districts.

In Central and Eastern Oregon a great part of the world's pencil wood is found. The pencil industry is yet in the earliest stage of development and offers opportunities that are unequalled elsewhere for successful exploitation.

In the production of raw leather and wool, Oregon ranks with the greatest stock countries in the world. Very little of this raw material however is manufactured into finished products at home, the majority of the raw material being sent to other states for manufacture. The vast field that is thus offered to industry for development is as yet practically untouched.

Another industry that is rapidly growing in our state is that of rubber products. We already have several concerns engaged in the manufacture of automobile tires and other rubber products and this industry is rapidly rising in importance in our industries.

The manufacture of household furniture, phonographs and other wooden articles offers room for very great development throughout the state, because of the fact that we have all the materials necessary for the production of such material.

Another practically untouched industry is the manufacture of dairy products. This industry, while it is flourishing in various parts of the state, is yet infant stage. The vast amount of pasturage throughout the state makes this an industry which, although one of the largest in the state at present, is capable of almost unlimited development.

By using Oregon products at home we reduce transportation cost to the consumer. Since transportation costs play a big part in the ulti-

mate price of manufactured products we thereby reduce the purchase price and save money for ourselves. Therefore from an economical stand Oregon products are the best for Oregonians to buy.

With the increase of manufacturing in the state the population will correspondingly increase. This will bring about an increase in real estate values and stimulate building and kindred trades. Transportation facilities will also be bettered to all parts of this state because of increased production causing a demand for more railroads and more and better highways. The increase in state funds through taxes levied on factories, mills, etc., will bring about better state institutions and schools, as well as providing funds for other public improvements.

In this manner will every individual in our state be benefited by the state's increased industry. The next point is: How must we bring

this about? The answer is simple, merely patronize home products as nearly as possible to the exclusion of all others.

Harvey Gardner, who is ten years of age and a 5A pupil in the Reid school, took second place out of all the contestants from the grade schools of the city. The title of his essay is "The Importance and Value of Oregon Products and Oregon Payroll."

Oregon is the state in which we live. We should honor our state as we do our mother and father. We must work for our state as we work for ourselves. We must experiment on things and find out new things so that we may make our state progressive.

We have lumber mills in Bend and the lumber we manufacture is sent all over the world. We have

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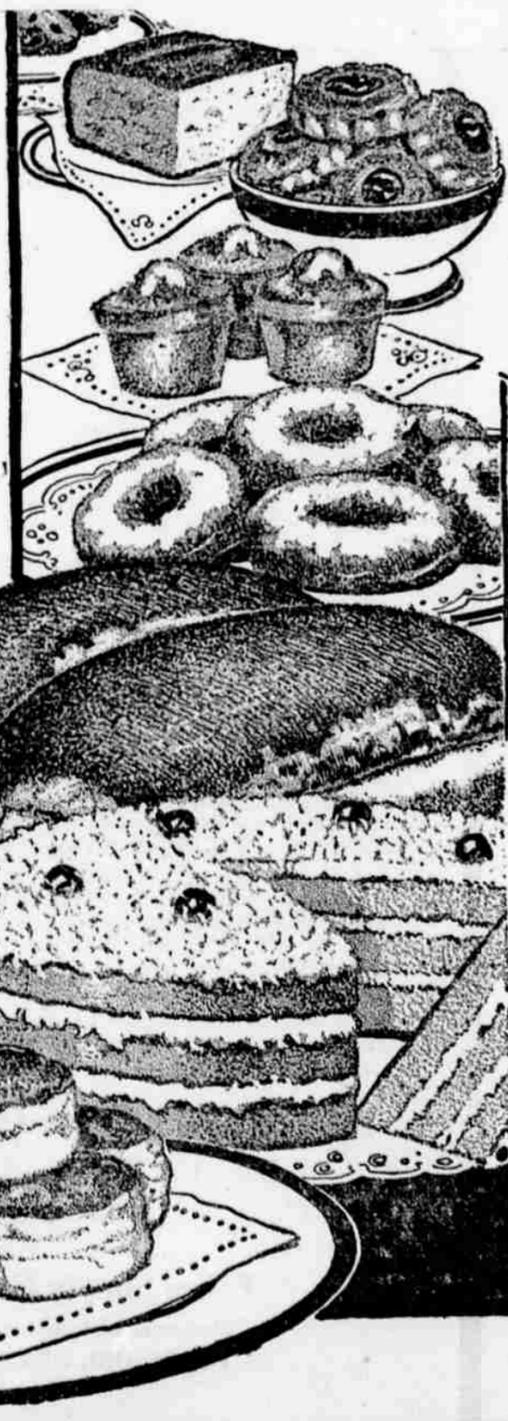
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