

## SEAPLANES' WORK

They Will Solve Arctic Mysteries, Says MacMillan.

### DOG SLEDS THING OF PAST.

Planes Will Do Sixty Days' Sled Work In Ten Hours, Declares Explorer of Frozen North—Balloons Not Likely to Be Successful Because of Wind.

New York.—A vision of new and mighty fields to conquer shone from the narrowed eyes of Donald B. MacMillan, who returned to New York after four years' leadership of the Crocker Land expedition, as he prophesied that seaplanes would solve the mysteries of the frozen north.

"I think we are the last expedition to use dog sleds," said Mr. MacMillan. He was talking at the American Museum of Natural History.

Bronzed by arctic winds and thinned to whiplow by constant hardship, Mr. MacMillan is back in civilization to show the scientists of the American museum, the American Geographical society and the University of Illinois what he has discovered in the polar regions and to deny the existence of Crocker Land.

Waiting in a special car at Weehawken are 400 boxes of rare skulls, exceedingly rare eggs, minerals, birds, relics, records and other articles gathered in the north.



Photo by American Press Association  
DONALD B. MACMILLAN.

ered in forty-eight months of difficult work. Only three or four months of each year were available to the expedition, since daylight and the Arctic summers fill only that period. Mr. MacMillan said explorers must remain nine months practically idle to accomplish twelve months' work.

"But with seaplanes," he said, "we can do between breakfast and dinner the things that now take sixty-four days with dogs. The use of a seaplane in one summer can result in finding what took us four years to discover."

Mr. MacMillan added that seaplanes would probably be more desirable than airplanes, since in the summer the ice fields are covered with pools of water. If the ice was clear airplanes might prove adaptable. He does not think balloons will be successful, since they must depend on the winds.

"How fast can aeroplanes travel nowadays?" Mr. MacMillan asked his questioners.

He opened his eyes wide with astonishment when he learned for the first time that the latest army machines can do from 125 to 150 miles an hour.

"That's the answer to polar work," he announced, and he looked out the window as if he expected to see a line of airplanes.

### MAYOR USES FIST.

Quickly Puts a Stop to Some Pro-German Talk.

Sheboygan Falls, Mich.—Mayor Boldt stopped the mouth of a pro-German with his fist here some time ago.

"He had been talking about American ships having no rights," the mayor said, "and I mentioned the fact that no nation had a right to disregard the American flag on the seas. The man, a tannery employe, made a most insulting and unrepeatable remark about the flag as I turned away. I asked him if he meant the American flag. He said he did, and I punched him in the face."

Manning McKinnon, Civil war veteran and pioneer, had occasion to apply the same treatment to another man. Both men bore German names.

**When Joel Marched Away, Hooray!**  
New York.—Joel lived at Ausable Forks, a dot in New York. He enlisted in the navy, and when he left home to join his company the whole town turned out to honor their hero. James Rogers gave him \$50, and George Chahoon came across with a \$100 liberty bond, while the gang at the sawmill where Joel worked presented him with a wrist watch having an illuminated dial. The Keeseville Harmony band played patriotic selections, the one train a day stayed a few minutes longer, the pretty girls kissed the jack tar, and a pleasant time was had by all.

**Old Hen Still Laying.**  
Findlay, O.—Fifteen years ago Adam Stouffel purchased a Plymouth Rock hen from Frank T. Patterson. Now, the same hen, at the age of nineteen years, Stouffel says, is laying eggs with the rest of his flock, and there are no indications that she is going to quit.

## BRITISH IN LEAD

### AS AIR FIGHTERS

American in French Service Pays Tribute to Fliers From England.

### REGARD WORK SERIOUSLY

Germans Ahead as Builders, but Britons Are Best Fliers—One Object Is to Bring Back Information Required by the Staff.

London.—"There's only one air service in this war and it's the British. If that sounds like a bit of British swank, why, it merely isn't."

It's the precise statement of the case which was made the other day by an American aviator who has been during most of the war attached to the French air service. He knows all about the air business, has taught other men to fly and to fight and has himself a highly creditable record of bringing down Hun planes. He knows all the stars of the French service and many of the British.

He paid high tribute to the German flying machines, observing repeatedly that the procession of German improvements in planes and engines moves so swiftly that the allies are all compelled to hustle constantly to keep from being outdistanced. Whenever the French and British catch up with German construction the Germans produce something new and still better.

### Work With Land Forces.

Equally important, he declares, the British have much the most accurate notion of what the flying service is about. They co-ordinate it with their military operations most effectively. They have less fear of the daily report of comparative losses on both sides. They use the aircraft for certain specific purposes; when the bit of information that is wanted is accounted of more value than the chance of losing some machines, why the British service goes after the information.

At the end of the day it may be necessary to make a report admitting that more British than German machines were lost; but what of that? The needed observation was taken, or the highly important photograph was secured.

"The British operate their service not with a view to saving their machines, not with a notion of avoiding dangers as much as possible; especially not with the idea that to lose more machines than the enemy loses is a showing of inferiority, a sign of defeat."

"The British aviators are not spoiled with laudation and heroics. They regard themselves very much as so many Tommies in the trenches do. Their business is to go up when they are told and get what they are sent for; just as Tommy's business is to hang on till hades freezes when he's attacked, and to go over and never stop when he's ordered to attack. Neither one of them feels particularly enthusiastic about his job as a means to winning honors or distinction; he doesn't think much about that part of it. He attends strictly to the job."

"It's the sporting instinct that makes these Britishers such good flying men. They're the greatest daredevils in the business; do anything, and get away with things the Boche wouldn't think of trying. They don't look on their work as a great series of personal adventures but as part of an organized mechanism with objects a good deal bigger and more important than the interest of any one man."

"So the British don't take so much interest in the individual feats of prowess of favorable fliers. Air duelling is not the object of flying. The object is to get the information one's sent for and to get back with it."

"As soon as a flier crosses the line he must count on the great danger of being shot down by these guns as well as on the chance of meeting an enemy in the air and having to fight him."

### Disregard Losses.

"Of course all this means losses, and when they've toted up at the end of the day or week or month this part of the showing may indicate that the Boche has had all the best of it."

"But if there could be pitched into the scale on the side of the British service the results gained, the value of information gained about the enemy and of information he has been prevented from gaining about our own lines, the showing of movements accurately planned because of superior information, of positions taken or artillery fire accurately placed, of soldiers' lives saved because of better intelligence about the enemy's weak places—then the showing would be a lot different."

"Suppose a set of photographs is needed by the staff showing some section of the enemy's line perhaps a considerable distance back of the front. To have those photographs may decide whether a particular move is to be undertaken and how; so the airman are sent after 'em. Maybe two or three will be brought down and their machines smashed up; perhaps some behind the enemy's lines—possibly somebody will fly for the last time. The point is that if one camera gets back with the pictures wanted the thing has been successful."

## TO ECHO SUBSCRIBERS

We are mailing this week between 800 and 1,000 subscription statements to readers of the Echo, advising them of the advance in the subscription rate and at the same time telling them of the expiration date of their subscription. The high cost of everything that goes into the making of a newspaper these days, not the least of which is labor cost, will make the remittances of those who are in arrears, twice, yea thrice desirable.

The Echo recently added a Linotype machine, at a cost of \$2,500 to the equipment of the plant, because hand labor is high and hard to get just now and because we wanted to make of the Echo a better paper. Print more news and later news than would be possible by hand composition. The machine will accomplish from four to six times as much as can be accomplished by hand composition, in the same length of time.

If you esteemed patron of this paper, are among those in arrears, practice the Golden Rule in this instance, which in other words words is: "As you would that others should do unto you; Do you even so unto them." Our creditors will rise up and call you blessed.

We have on hand a full line of Spray material. Better let us book your order now and save any delay when spraying time comes. F. T. Motteler.

If you want an orchard cultivator, we have one at a bargain. F. T. Motteler.

Mr. Andy Aston was here one day this week and remarked to a reporter for this paper that things were moving along up in the hills as if there was no winter. "The big saw mill is running full blast with a full crew of men in the mill and woods."

Mrs. R. B. Field will be hostess to the Kuntux Club next Tuesday, Feb. 19th.

**Sources of War Finances.**  
The United States is financed in the war by loans and taxes. It obtains funds from the people by taxation and sale of bonds, then goes into the markets and buys from the people what it needs.

There are three sources from which the country can draw its sinews of war. First is the fixed property of the nation, representing farms, factories, mines, railways, and all other property, including accumulated savings. From the body of none of these except accumulated savings, will the government obtain war funds, and even from accumulated savings it will draw a relatively small portion. They are invested in businesses and industries necessary to the country's welfare. It is only that portion of these savings that is seeking investment, that the government will receive in exchange for bonds.

The second and great source is a tax on the wealth produced during the war. The annual production of farms, mines, factories and other sources amounts to fifty billion dollars a year, and out of this will come the funds with which the country will finance itself.

By taxation this generation will pay its proportion of the costs of the war. By the sale of bonds, the third source of income, the next generation is called upon to pay its portion and this will come from the wealth produced after the war.

By these three methods the capital of the country, its sources of income and wealth, are unimpaired. It is but the yearly increment of this property that is called upon to bear a portion of the cost of the war. Thus despite the waste of war the country may emerge from the conflict stronger financially and even more wealthy than before. The government receives funds from the people without impairing the sources of wealth, and passes it back in exchange for the products of the country.

### Traitors Shou'd Be Shot.

Elihu Loot, head of the United States mission to Russia, in his famous speech before the Union League Club of New York City on August 15th, in a severe denunciation of the German propagandists in America, declared: "There are men walking about the streets of this city tonight that ought to be taken out at sunrise tomorrow and shot for treason. They are doing their work under false pretense; they are professing to be for the country and they are lying every day and in every word. They are covering themselves with the cloak of pretended Americanism, and if we are competent and firm for our liberty we will find them out and get at them. And every one of us can help, not by talking to each other about what we hear, but by carrying to the authorities charged with the pursuit and detection of traitors, all the information we can gather. There are some newspapers published in this city every day, the editors of which deserve conviction and execution for treason. And sooner or later they will get it."

Thus America's greatest patriot and statesman warns his fellow countrymen of the nation's greatest peril, and the American Defense Society has brought this issue to federal recognition which will undoubtedly be followed by more definite action against all publications of this nature.

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PLUMBING

FURNITURE

### PESHASTIN

Mr. Starks left Tuesday for Seattle where he will spend some time.

Mr. and Mrs. M. E. Wilcox from Wenatchee spent Sunday here. Mr. Wilcox returned home Monday morning.

S. P. Beecher was in Leavenworth on business Friday.

Mrs. Harvey Otis is visiting her mother Mrs. Fryberger, and sister Mrs. John McCoy, while Mr. and Mrs. Otis are in Seattle.

Mrs. Dude Brown of Leavenworth who was visiting relatives here for a few days, returned home Tuesday.

J. A. Warman left Wednesday for Entiat, where he will be for a few days.

Mrs. M. U. Starks was a Leavenworth shopper Tuesday.

Mrs. M. E. Wilcox from Wenatchee and Miss Sarah Kelly spent Monday and Tuesday with Mr. and Mrs. Nels Larson in the log cabin on the homestead.

Mrs. Henderson spent Monday with Mrs. Geo. Fields.

Mr. and Mrs. E. L. McDonald are moving in to the Robinson house this week.

Geo. Fields was in Wenatchee on business the first of the week.

Mrs. Martha Miller who has been sick for some time died at the Deaconess Hospital at Wenatchee Sunday evening about nine o'clock. The funeral was held at Sunnyslope Tuesday morning. She left two daughters Mrs. Dora Adams and Mrs. Charlie Meeker and one son Charles Miller.

Mrs. Jennie Arbogast and Mrs. Oroville Heady have been very sick. Mrs. Heady has malaria fever, we hope they are better soon.

Joe Kirby and John Wilson were in Leavenworth on business Monday.

The Peshastin Fruit Growers have started the excavating for the new warehouse. They want to get all the teams they possibly can.

Mrs. Fitzgeard who has been keeping house for Mr. Beecher, left Monday for Spokane to visit her sister for a few days.

Charles Maxam left last week for Spangle to visit his mother, who is quite sick.

A basket social will be given in the Anderson hall Feb. 23, at 8 o'clock by the Junior Red Cross Girls for the benefit of the Red Cross. A program is being arranged to be given before the social. The main speaker that is to be on the program will be Miss Delvin from Wenatchee. She will speak on different topics which are being discussed thruout the state. Everybody is welcome.

Mrs. Archie Mills received the message that Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Villiam of Yakima are the happy parents of a 8 pound baby boy. Mrs. Villiam will be remembered as Miss Bessie Pendleton of Peshastin.

Mr. and Mrs. Archie Mills will leave soon for Yakima, where they will visit Mrs. Mills sister Mrs. Villiam.

## FACE the FACTS

LET us face the facts. The war situation is critical. Unless the Allies fight as they never yet have fought, defeat threatens. Hungry men cannot fight at their best; nor hungry nations. France, England, and Italy are going hungry unless we feed them.

**Wheat Savings**—They must have wheat. It is the best food to fight on. It is the easiest to ship. We alone can spare it to them. By saving just a little—less than a quarter of what we ate last year—we can support those who are fighting our battles. And we can do it without stinting ourselves. We have only to substitute another food just as good.

**The Corn of Plenty**—Corn is that food. There's a surplus of it. Providence has been generous in the hour of our need. It has given us corn in such bounty as was never known before. Tons of corn. Train-loads of corn. Five hundred million bushels over and above our regular needs. All we have to do is to learn to appreciate it. Was ever patriotic duty made so easy? And so clear?

**America's Own Food**—Corn! It is the true American food. The Indians, hardiest of races, lived on it. Our forefathers adopted the diet and conquered a continent. For a great section of our country it has long been the staff of life. How well the South fought on it, history tells. Now it can help America win a world war.

**Learn Something**—Corn! It isn't one food. It's a dozen. It's a cereal. It's a vegetable. It's a bread. It's a dessert. It's nutritious; more food value in it, dollar for dollar, than meat or eggs or most other vegetables. It's good to eat; how good you don't know until you've had corn-bread properly cooked. Best of all, it's plentiful and it's patriotic.

**Corn's Infinite Variety**—How much do you know about corn? About how good it is? About the many delicious ways of cooking it? And what you miss by not knowing more about it? Here are a few of its uses:

There are at least fifty ways to use corn meal to make good dishes for dinner, supper, lunch or breakfast. Here are some suggestions:

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|--|--------------------------|
| <b>HOT BREADS</b>  | <b>DESSERTS</b>          |
| Boston brown bread.  | Corn-meal molasses cake. |
| Hoecake.   | Apple corn bread.        |
| Muffins.   | Dumplings.               |
| Biscuits.  | Gingerbread.             |
| Griddle cakes.   | Fruit bread.             |
| Waffles.   |                          |
| <b>HEARTY DISHES</b>   |                          |
| Corn-meal croquettes.  | Corn-meal fish balls.    |
| Meat and corn-meal dumplings.  |                          |
| Italian polenta.   | Tamales.                 |
| The recipes are in Farmers' Bulletin 565, "Corn Meal as a Food and Ways of Using It," free from the Department of Agriculture. |                          |

Mrs. C. W. Pendleton spent the week end with her daughters, Miss Gello Pendleton and Mrs. Archie Mills of Peshastin.

Mrs. Dude Brown, Leavenworth and Mrs. Lena McCoy spent the week visiting friends in Peshastin.

Mr. Francis W. O'Connor who made his home here the past eight months and was employed as stenographer in the office of the Great Northern Lumber Co., until a few weeks ago, left here last Saturday morning for Davenport, Wash., where he has accepted a position on the Lincoln County Times, the leading paper in Lincoln county. Mr. O'Connor has done considerable newspaper work. He is a bright and clever writer and a likable fellow, and will we believe prove a valuable addition to the staff of the Times.

### NOTICE TO PROPERTY OWNERS DISTRICT NO. 1

The fifth annual installment on paving district No. 1, including Front, Eighth and Ninth streets, will be due and payable at the City Clerk's office on or before March 4, 1918. All payments not made on or before said date will be certified to the county treasurer for collection.

A. R. Brown,  
City Clerk.

Feb. 15-22 & Mar. 1.

Mr. Leslie L. Brown, who spent some time here last summer, writing from Marengo, Ohio, ordering the Echo sent to him says: We have had lots of zero weather here this winter. On the 8th it was 20 below. He will be surprised to learn that we have had no zero weather at all here and that we are on bare ground and had very little snow so far.