

FATE OF WOUNDED AND SLAIN IN WAR

Work of an Army Medical Staff in Battle.

HOW DEAD ARE REMOVED.

When Left Behind Noncombatants Bury Them—Modern Army Surgeon Bases His Estimate on That 10 Per Cent of the Soldiers Engaged Will Stop Bullets.

What becomes of the grievously wounded that are falling in the European war? And what becomes of the great heaps of the slain, piled five deep in long windrows? Are they all buried, or are many left to lie where they fell?

These questions are answered fully in "The War Manual" edition of the World's Work. And the following extracts are made in large part from it:

Every soldier of every army carries in a sealed tin box a first aid packet, consisting of a bandage, antiseptic gauze and adhesive plaster. A part of the training of the soldier is how to use these, and if the wound is slight and in an accessible place he may apply the dressing himself; if more severe, a comrade may apply it for him.

The wounded soldier, with or without first aid dressing, if he is able to walk, passes back to the rear to the field hospital, which is always more or less sheltered from the fire of the armies. If he is unable to walk he is carried back on a litter by the hospital corps. As soon as he can stand transportation he is passed on to the general hospital and thence in due time to the convalescent camp to recuperate.

The Zones of Losses.

The medical staff of an army is equipped upon the theory, based upon past experience, that 10 per cent will be killed or wounded in each battle. If the number of casualties is 18,000 the estimate is that fully 20 per cent, or 3,600, will be dead on the field; 8 per cent, or 1,440, will be so severely wounded that it will be inadvisable to move them; 40 per cent, or 7,200, will be able to walk, one-half of them to the station for the slightly wounded in the rear, the rest to the field hospital, and 32 per cent will require to be carried off the field.

In deciding upon his arrangements for a battle the chief surgeon bears in mind that the wounded will be distributed in "zones of losses." The usual proportion of wounded is 20 per cent up to 1,000 yards range; from 1,000 to 400 yards range, 60 per cent; in the final rush, 10 per cent; in pursuit, 10 per cent.

The field hospital is not pitched till the tactical situation develops and the point where the main attack is to be made known. Then a site is chosen beyond the range of the enemy's fire, accessible to front and rear by road, yet off the route of march of advancing troops, convenient to wood and water if possible, near buildings which may be used for the overflow of wounded.

The chief surgeon has under him a corps of surgeons for amputating the limbs of the wounded and dressing wounds and a corps of litter bearers and ambulance men. Many acts of heroism that are not recorded in the annals of the battles are performed by the men of the hospital corps and of the Red Cross, who go out often in the face of terrific firing and gather up the wounded.

Where an army is entrenched or fighting in the cover of a wood or in any other protected place which it holds for a long period of continuous fighting the gravely wounded are gathered up as they fall by the litter bearers, assisted by the soldiers, and are passed back to the rear.

Burying the Dead.

When a fighting army is driven out of its position and the advancing enemy rushes over the field and on in pursuit the medical corps then has an opportunity to gather in the wounded left in the wake of the two armies, and often the medical corps of the two opposing armies work together upon the field, each carrying off its wounded. Often an armistice is taken so that the wounded may be picked up and the dead buried.

The last service rendered to the soldier by the medical staff is to see that those killed are promptly buried after the battle. There is no ceremony about it. It is all a matter of the cold, horrible business of war. One squad collects the dead in piles, another digs long, shallow trenches, and the bodies are packed in the trenches and covered with earth.

Often an army is driven from its position and must leave the dead behind. Then they are sometimes buried by the enemy which occupies the position, but more often, in the present war, the dead of both armies are left to be buried by the noncombatants.

Fifty Zeppelins Ready.

The London Times prints extracts from a letter of two American engineers who reached London from Roumania via Berlin. They visited the aviation stations in Germany and estimated that fifty Zeppelins and hundreds of aeroplanes were ready for action. There was immense activity in the construction of new air craft and the training of men.

The Sky Battleground

How will history tell the story of the battles grim and gory
That are fought a mile toward heaven
Where the silent air men die?
How will battlefields, bespotted, in the trackless air be plotted?
Who will keep the fearful death roll of the soldiers of the sky?

There will be no fifes and drumming; in their place the savage humming
Of a thousand motors spitting clouds of international hate.
There will be no shield or cover where the fearless madly hover,
Hurling bombs through misty spaces with the accuracy of fate.

Who can face the ghastly wonder of an airship torn asunder,
Falling limply through abysses of five thousand feet or more?
Yet the war gods never falter. Superheroes! On the altar
Of the skies their lives they offer as a sacrifice to war.

—New York Sun.

PITIFUL SIGHTS OF THE FLIGHT FROM PARIS.

Drama of the Middle Ages, Says M. Brieux—Women in Cattle Cars.

Dispatches from Paris to the London Chronicle picture the misery of the refugees fleeing before the German advance on Paris.

Eugene Brieux, the dramatist, witnessed the arrival of a train full of fugitives at Chartres and described his experience in the Figaro.

"Children weep or gaze wide eyed," he says, "wondering what is the matter. Old folk sit in gloomy silence; the women, with haggard cheeks and disheveled hair, seemed to belong to another age. What I see is a drama of the middle ages or even farther back in the times of the Huns—days when a whole population fled before wild horsemen clad in the skins of beasts."

One of the fugitives explained to him why, after the first hour of their flight, they had had to carry the elder as well as the younger children. She showed him a pair of boots. "I felt the inside with my fingers. The nails had come through the soles. I looked at the child's feet. They were dirty with red brown clots. It was blood."

Lines of cabs, many of them filled with household goods, raced through the boulevards to the southern and western railway stations.

A woman who had arranged some time ago to leave Paris for Biarritz had to be content at the last moment with a seat on a rough bench in a cattle truck, into which thirty passengers or more were crowded, without a glimmer of light.

The odd thing is that there was an inflow as well as an outflow, though not on so large a scale. First there was an uninterrupted stream of refugees from the immediate scene of the fighting. More than 20,000 of these poor people were landed at the Nord station, many of them carrying oddments of property, and some of the children had been allowed to bring a favorite dog or canary.

Mortality Decrease in G. A. R.

As reported at the annual G. A. R. encampment in Detroit, the present membership, in good standing, is 171,335. During the year the roll was curtailed by the death of 11,187 old soldiers, which was 151 less than died during the preceding year.

FORWARD, MARCH!

That the first effect of a sudden great war should be to shock and stun even neutrals is natural.

But it is high time for American business men to brace and build for the future.

It's awful, war is, and it knocks old plans galley west. But we're out of it, and we're not going to be drawn into it, and it's therefore plumb foolish to go around with jaws down instead of working in a brave, bold way toward the sunlight ahead.

We're reminded of this by a statement from one of the biggest authorities in the country on advertising.

"It is inconceivable," he says, "that any merchant or manufacturer should cease or even curtail his advertising just when the country is on the threshold of a tremendous double harvest—the natural harvest of our own unprecedented crops and the logical harvest consequent on the war in Europe. It is under such conditions as these that advertising reaches the zenith of its power."

"To all my clients I have sent this message:

"Keep the columns of the daily newspapers bristling with your announcements and thus open wide your doors for the flood of prosperity that is bound to rush in. Make hay while the sun shines."

A wave of prosperity the like of which nobody now living has ever seen is getting ready to sweep over the United States. It cannot be otherwise when ours is the only big nation left free to do the business of the world. It's coming, as sure as Thanksgiving and Christmas—it's just bound to come.

Therefore, away with doubts, crawling and funk, and forward march!

Arms out for opportunity!—Cincinnati Post.

OREGON NEWS NOTES OF GENERAL INTEREST

Events Occurring Throughout the State During the Past Week.

Fall Fishing Season On.

Astoria.—The fall fishing season on the Columbia river has opened and every cannery on the lower river, with the exception of those at Altoona and Pillar Rock, will be in operation, while the cold storage plants will handle fish also, but probably on a limited scale.

The prices which are to be paid for raw fish are as follows: Silversides 2 cents a pound, dog salmon 5 cents each, steelheads 3 cents a pound, tules and fall chinooks 1½ cents a pound.

Demented as Result of Exposure.

Roseburg.—Edward Peudura, an employe of a telephone company in Portland, is here in a demented condition. Peudura was on a hunting trip in the Camas valley district, with some companions, when one night, becoming ill, he arose from his bed and wandered into the woods. His companions searched for him all night, and found him some time the next day in a serious condition, due to exposure.

Immigration Will Be Pushed.

Salem.—With a view to inducing immigration from the east and middle west, the Salem Commercial Club is making arrangements to launch a letter-writing campaign. The plan is to have residents in the city and surrounding country write letters to their relatives and friends, describing the country's climate, resources and advantages, and urging them to visit this section with a view of locating.

Eggs Laid on Sunday Pay Pastor.

Dallas.—The women of the Baptist church of this city have inaugurated a novel plan to assist in the payment of the pastor's salary. Each woman member of the church having chickens will contribute all the eggs her hens lay on Sundays. These will be turned over to a committee who will sell them, turning the cash into the church treasury to be applied on the minister's salary.

BY-PRODUCTS PLAN ASSURED

Northwest Delegates at Portland Meet and Indorse Recommendations.

Portland.—A central organization of a cooperative character for the by-products industry in the northwest is now assured. Representatives from practically all of the fruit and vegetable producing districts of Washington, Oregon, Idaho and Montana, together with representatives of a majority of the canneries and evaporators in operation in those states, at a meeting held in the Portland Commercial Club rooms, indorsed, without a dissenting vote, the plan of the by-products committee appointed by the last National Apple show.

The final report of the committee was in effect that regularly appointed delegates should meet in Spokane during the National Apple show this fall, and at that time should form a central organization which would act in an advisory capacity to districts seeking the establishment of plants, employing experts in this work, and would provide a common selling agency for all such institutions included in the association. It would have among its functions the standardizing of the grade and pack of by-products, and would play an important part in establishing the industry in other ways.

Contracts at U. of O. Are Let.

Eugene.—The contract for the erection of the new administration building at the University of Oregon was let to the Boyajohn-Arnold company, of Portland, for \$89,750. The contract for the rebuilding of the heating system on the campus was let to the Kendall Heating company of Portland, and that for the plumbing in the new building to Flegal, Long & Co., of Springfield, for \$3185.

Evaporator at Hood River.

Hood River.—The Hood River Vinegar company, that now manufactures about 100 carloads of cider and vinegar each year, will erect a large apple evaporating plant in connection with the vinegar factory. It is expected to build the evaporator with enough capacity to care for all the apples of the cooking and C grades as well as the regular cider apples.

Baker Pioneers Celebrate.

Baker.—The first Pioneer day celebration ever held in Baker county was held at Halfway, in Pine Valley, at a largely attended and notable gathering of pioneers, many of whom came to Baker county in the early 60's, when the lure of gold caused cities of from 5000 to 10,000 to spring up in a day and to wither almost as quickly.

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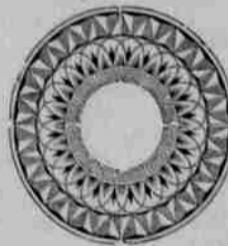
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