

FRENCH WARFARE USED AS MODEL

BARRAGE FIRE, RICOCHET SHELLS AND LOCATION OF BATTERIES BY SOUND WAVES ARE AMONG NEW IDEAS.

By Henry Wood.
(United Press Staff Correspondent.)
WITH THE FRENCH ARMY, Jan. 30.—Since the beginning of the present war, Germany has not only been unable to maintain her previous superiority in military progress, discovery and invention, but has actually been obliged to fall back and adopt the newer and more effective means of warfare developed by her enemies since the beginning of the struggle. This is especially the case with the discoveries and inventions made by the French armies.

No denial is made by France that previous to August, 1914, Germany by her intense militarism rather led the world in military progress and invention. She was especially quick in equipping her entire army with every new discovery, such as neutral colored uniforms, the value of which was fully recognized by other nations, who, however, not anticipating an immediate war, were slow in adopting them themselves.

As a consequence Germany began the war with an uncontested superiority of equipment, material, and methods of warfare. Since then, however, the tables have been completely turned.

Forced to concentrate the entire current of French genius into the art of making war, France insists at the present time that her armies have not only caught up with the Germans, but have so outdistanced them, that Germany has been obliged to copy after the French many of the most effective means of warfare and equipment now being used.

While Germany began the war with a full equipment of heavy artillery which at that time was very small in France, the French army began with an uncontested superiority in light artillery, which the Germans have never yet succeeded in equalling. It was this superiority that enabled the French to originate, develop and perfect the barrage fire, which is now one of the most effective weapons both for defensive and offensive action, and which the Germans have since been obliged to copy and use as far as their inferior quality of light artillery will permit.

While the Germans now use the barrage fire on every possible occasion in an effort to check an infantry attack, they have not yet succeeded in perfecting it to the degree attained by the French, who protect their infantry in an attack by a solid curtain of shell fire that moves forward in perfect union with the foot soldiers.

The French were also the first to equip their Sixtante-quatre shells, with prolonged nose and delayed fuse which prevents the shell from exploding until it has entered deep into the ground. This sort of a shell was rendered necessary by the present day system of trench warfare and dugouts.

As soon as the Germans discovered this new invention by the French together with its effectiveness, they at once began to make the same modification in their 77 and 105 shells. The results for the Germans were so effective that since July 1, 1916, they have substituted all their "universal" shells filled with explosives, No. 96 and No. 14, with the new French type of ground piercing shells with delayed explosion.

It was the French light artillery that also discovered the "ricochet" or rebounding shells, that explode on the rebound. Their effectiveness proved so great that they too were copied by the Germans.

It was the French who invented the system of locating precisely an enemy battery by the sound waves

from its discharge. This has rendered the French immense service in enabling the French batteries to get the exact range. The Germans succeeded in learning this secret from the French and it is now in full use by them.

Colonial Ball, Washington's Birthday, Hippodrome, Feb. 22.—Adv.

BRITAIN'S LAST WORD ON PEACE GIVEN OUT

By Wilbur S. Forrest,
(United Press Staff Correspondent.)
LONDON, Jan. 30.—Watching Lloyd George, Great Britain's new premier, in action, is something like listening to the low, clear hum of a powerful dynamo.

The diminutive Welsh statesman simply exudes force but he does it gracefully. He is not a "spread eagle" political orator. His words issue smoothly. His voice is pleasantly low but clear. His diction is an example of lightning thought. His manner is easy.

When the new war leader of the British nation wants to impress his hearers he takes an easy pose, lifts his head slightly and enunciates tensely through extreme determination. This is the manner in which Lloyd George uttered his forceful words: "Complete restitution, full reparation, effectual guarantees against repetition," in the House of Commons recently.

Whatever Lloyd George's words meant to Great Britain, her allies, Germany and her allies, they were spoken in a way that told every hearer of the leader's voice that they were far more than mere words. Whatever follows President's Wilson's plea to all the belligerents for peace negotiations, the British premier's brief phrase, quietly spoken on the floor of Commons, indicates that, so far as Great Britain is concerned, it was Lloyd George's final word to the German Chancellor's demand for what Britons call premature cessation of hostilities.

WILSON CAN'T GET BIG MEN FOR JOBS

Business Men Making Too Much in Present Work to Accept Federal Positions.

By Robert J. Bender,
(United Press Staff Correspondent.)
WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—The high cost of prosperity in the country is hitting President Wilson. He can't get men he wants for big jobs now at his disposal. Business men are making too much money in their regular pursuits to willingly yield them in favor of some board or commission upon which the president wishes them to serve.

A mere \$7500 at one time considered a princely sum per annum for any man, is now regarded as too paltry to appeal to many men the president desires to serve the country.

That's what selection of different committees at the president's disposal very difficult. It has held up completion of the tariff commission for weeks. It delayed selection of the shipping board. Each member of both of these commissions receives \$7500 a year.

The president himself has protested against the situation.

He attempted to have the salaries of the tariff commission fixed at \$10,000 each. Congress declined to put the figure above \$7500.

P.-T. ASSOCIATION MEETS FEB. 6
The meeting of the Parent-Teachers' Association, to have been held tomorrow afternoon, has been postponed until a week from tomorrow at the Reid school. The subject will be "Stories."

GRANGE TO ENTERTAIN
There will be a card party and pie social at the Grange Hall, Friday, February 2. The proceeds will go toward repairing the hall. Everybody is invited. Ladies, bring a pie.

NAVAL DISASTERS

Their Rarity Is a Tribute to the Skill of Our Seamen.

THE WRECK OF THE SAGINAW.

This Catastrophe Brought Into Play the Wonderful Ability and Energy of Commander Sicard and His Officers and Crew—An Epic of the Sea.

American naval officers are noted for their efficiency, fearlessness and energy not alone in the stress and turmoil of war, but also when emergencies arise where a battle with the elements may be more perilous than would be the heaviest big gun fire of an enemy.

Maritime disasters happily have been rare in our naval history. Their rarity indeed speaks volumes for the skill of our navigators, to whom negligence or incompetence has hardly ever been imputed. At most an overconfidence may be urged in one or two instances; but, generally speaking, our naval wrecks have been caused by violent convulsions of nature in her angriest mood or from causes over which our naval commanders had no control.

In the latter class was the wreck of the United States steamship Saginaw on Ocean Island in the north Pacific Oct. 29, 1870. This disaster was due to faulty charts that did not show the existence of an outlying reef upon which the vessel piled up in the darkness of the night. Through the energy and good seamanship of its commanding officer, Lieutenant Commander Montgomery Sicard, who realized at once that his ship was a total loss, every soul was safely landed, together with such stores and provisions as the time permitted which elapsed between the accident and the ship's breaking up.

Without delay he organized a camp on shore, establishing and enforcing the strictest rules, for upon them depended the lives of all concerned. He managed to secure a boiler from the wreck, and he converted it into a distiller, thus obtaining a constant supply of fresh water for drinking. It is difficult to imagine the sufferings those poor fellows would otherwise have undergone, since there was no potable water on the island.

Recognizing the fact that his party might be detained many weeks, if not months, and that Ocean Island was a breeding ground for sea fowl, he at once drew a line around his camp and forbade any one crossing it without authority, lest the birds be scared away and the only source of food disappear with them.

Raids for obtaining eggs and fowls were stealthily carried out at night under specific orders by selected and carefully instructed men. In this manner, reflecting great credit on Sicard's forethought, there was never any lack of food, such as it was.

Since the scene of the disaster was a thousand miles removed from the ordinary path of vessels traversing the Pacific, little or no hope could be entertained of casual rescue. In some way or other word had to go to the outside world. One of the Saginaw's boats, prepared for this perilous service, was dispatched under Lieutenant John G. Talbot, with four seamen, to the Hawaiian Islands, some 1,500 miles away across a wintry ocean. Upon this slender thread hung the salvation of a hundred and more men.

The difficulties, storms and dangers encountered, the hardships and sufferings endured, make this trip of these gallant sailors one of the finest among the countless epics of the sea. Terribly exhausted by privation and the ceaseless struggle against old ocean's fury, their oars all lost in a heavy gale of wind, the boat pushed on under sail, only to be capsized by the surf in landing on the beach of the island of Kauai.

It is related that Talbot sighted the very last outlying rocky islet of the Hawaiian group, fortunately recognized by one of his crew, and from there beat up against the trade wind to Kauai. Had he missed this islet, no more, in all probability, would ever have been heard of him, and it is equally likely that his shipmates on Ocean Island might not all have survived until success should crown a second attempt to communicate with civilization.

In the overturning of the boat four of its occupants were drowned; the brave Talbot among the number. Happily one seaman got ashore, more than half dead, to bring Sicard's dispatches to the American minister to the Sandwich Islands, who at once chartered a steamer and sailed the same day to the relief of the marooned ship's company of the Saginaw. Except for the sad ending to Talbot's mission, this wreck, however unfortunate in itself, is a splendid example of the resourcefulness and skill of the American naval officer and so may be regarded with vastly more pride than regret.—Rear Admiral Caspar F. Goodrich in Philadelphia Ledger.

Odd Name Oddly Won.
The inn known as the "Same Yet," at Prestwich, has a curious history which Mr. Hackwood relates: "The House originally bore the 'Seven Stars,' but many years ago it became necessary to have its faded sign repainted. When the painter asked the landlord what he was to put on the board he received the answer, 'The same yet.' And the man took him at his word."—London News.

Have the courage to appear poor, and you disarm poverty of its sharper sting.—Mrs. Jameson.

FLOOD CONTROL IS UNSOLVED QUESTION

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—Flood control problems in the Mississippi valley and in the Sacramento valley are doomed to go unworked by this session of Congress.

Smothered beneath a mass of appropriation bills and administration measures, the House bill reported favorably to the senate just before the Christmas recess, will go over to the Sixty-fifth Congress, for lack of time to consider it.

Meantime residents of the valleys can pray for further deliverance from floods until the senators get time to consider the matter.

Celebrate St. Valentine's Day at the Hippodrome's novelty dance, February 14. Valentines given away.—Adv.

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FOOTBALL PREPARED FOR WORK AS JUDGE

All-American Player Believes Knowledge of Game Would Eliminate Much of Crime.

DETROIT, Jan. 30.—The things I learned on the football field are the ones that fitted me for life. The fact that I went to college for two reasons—to soak up knowledge and to learn football—was the greatest point in my preparatory life.

That's the way Willie Heston, former quarterback at Michigan university, and twice selected on the mythical all-American eleven, has the thing sized up. Willie is a police court justice now in Detroit, and he isn't known as Willie any more. He's Police Justice William M. Heston and he puts it over.

One of the ambitions of Judge Heston's life was to rid himself of the name "Willie." In school and afterwards he did his best to shake it but to no avail. Finally he got himself elected Judge and they had to quit calling him "Willie."

Heston declared that if every youth were given the chance he had to learn football—to get the spirit of fair competition in sports drilled into his system—there would be little need for police courts.

"I know what it has taught me," he said. "I believe it would do as much for any other man. When I see poor, weak, spineless unfortunates come before me for one crime or another the wish that he could have

soon service under Yost or Keene Fitzpatrick hits me right between the eyes. If he could have had that training he wouldn't be living the wrong kind of life.

"Probation and parole are two things that have resulted from my gridiron training. I know that when ever we were beaten we always were cheered by the thought that next year we would have another chance. I don't believe there's a man alive, who, if given the opportunity to put everything behind him, would not glory in the thought of another chance. That's what the parole is for, and I'm a firm believer in it.

ONE LEGGED MEN IN U. S. WILL ORGANIZE

(By United Press to The Daily Bulletin)
WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—The tap of oak pegs on asphalt streets, the thump-thump-thumping of half a hundred wooden legs, will resound through the echoing streets of the national capital early in June.

It will mark the first national convention of one-legged men—here to organize the National One-Legged Men's association.

The only qualification of membership is lack of a leg. No mere bipeds need apply.

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