

The Bend Bulletin

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Six Months75
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THURSDAY, JANUARY 3, 1918

KAY AND THE COMMISSION.

State Treasurer Kay makes the same point which we suggested on Monday in respect to the results of the Desert Land Board's connection with the Central Oregon Irrigation Company project. "I know we have been attempting for the past eight years to get some of the things done which the commission seems able to put on paper in a single order," says Mr. Kay. There is this difference between us, however. Mr. Kay thinks the commission does not have power but believe that its assumption of jurisdiction and consequent orders the very best thing that could happen both for the company and the settlers.

If the Desert Land Board has been a failure for the past eight years so far as its dealings with the company are concerned, and this Mr. Kay admits, its members ought to be only too willing to have somebody with authority step in and exercise it.

No assertion is made that the things ordered by the commission are not proper and desirable. Indeed, they are the things the board itself has been trying to get done. If Mr. Kay's participation in this effort has been sincere he ought now to welcome efficient action from another source.

THE ELECTION.

Yesterday's city election is the first, we believe, ever held in Bend when anything was voted down. We are frank to say that we do not know just what this means unless a command from the voters not to start anything new while the war is on.

The charter amendments, of course, were not starting anything new themselves, though the first one would have made possible the reader use of the Bancroft amendment to the charter providing for district improvement. This should not create any municipal liability if properly safeguarded and we believe its defeat due wholly to lack of understanding of its terms. If it had been given publicity and explanation we believe it would have carried.

The same is true of the second measure. No one has any idea of just what the situation created by the constitutional amendment limiting elections is, and few knew how the proposed amendment was to affect the situation locally. The voters said to themselves merely, "Let's not start anything new," and voted the measure down.

In respect to the taxes the situation is different. Here the people have said, "While it may be true that it requires \$25,000 to run the city in the way you have planned to run it, we prefer that you make a new plan and spend no more than the law now allows." This seems to be clear and the council has a plain duty of cutting expenses down to the amount to which it is limited.

A NEW YEAR'S RESOLUTION.

(Corvallis Gazette-Times.)

RESOLVED, That during the coming year my primary aim in life will be to help America win the war; that to that end I will observe all possible economies in conserving food supplies that our fighting men may have a sufficiency of those things necessary to make them strong and comfortable and efficient; I will even now begin planning my garden for next spring;

I will contribute to the best of my ability to every enterprise propagated to further the cause of our country and our allies;

I will help with the work of the Red Cross, the Y. M. C. A., the Liberty Loans, the Thrift Saving Stamp campaign and I will encourage others to do likewise;

I will gladly give of my time for committee work and solicitation;

I will do whatever for the war I am asked to do, without grumbling and without discord;

I will try at all times to help lighten the burden of those who have friends and relatives in the army by showing them every kindly consideration that is within my power;

I will do my best to lighten the war-gloom by being cheerful and optimistic regardless of whatever sacrifices I may be making, realizing that whatever they are they are as nothing compared to the sacrifice of those in the trenches or in the devastated regions at war;

I will be less selfish, less resentful,

less envious, less revengeful, less bigoted, less malevolent, less fastidious, less dejected, less gluttonous, less hateful, less irascible, less obstinate, less wasteful, less vindictive, less boastful; more charitable, more generous, more resolute, more liberal, more hopeful, more courageous, more modest, more friendly, more grateful, more forgiving, more temperate, more courteous, more benevolent, more cheerful, more efficient, more trustful, all with the object in mind of lightening the burden of those about me, making life more worth living for those with whom I come in contact, thus making them happier and more efficient and more able to do those things necessary for us to do to help bring the war to a speedy and victorious conclusion; to bring more American soldiers safely home to their families and friends; to end the danger of the festering infection of Prussianism that will ever threaten to break out and ravish the peaceful world with its cruelty, its inhumanity, its brutality, its vulgar, sensual, selfish, pitiless, ugly, blasphemous malevolence.

Fulfilling these promises for the year 1918, I will thereby be enabled to be a civilian soldier in the world's greatest war, the war for Justice, World-peace and Liberty, and thus secure happiness and prosperity for myself, my country, the world at large and countless generations yet unborn. Amen!

GET THIS RIGHT.

What is intended by the Meatless and Wheatless Day, called for by the regulations of the United States Food Administration, is clearly stated below:

1. Meatless Day—No beef, pork or mutton to be served in any form.

This includes sausage, hash, Hamburger, steak, Sweet breads, tripe, liver, brains, kidney, pigs feet, meat soups, etc.

Substitutes which may be used include game, poultry, fish, eggs and sea foods. Also cheese in combination with macaroni, spaghetti, rice, hominy, etc.

2. Wheatless Day—No wheat products to be served in any form.

This includes bread containing any wheat flour, whether white or graham; wheat cereals; white and graham crackers; macaroni, spaghetti, cakes, pies and pastry containing wheat; sauces containing flour or bread crumbs.

Substitutes which may be used include breads, pastry and pies made from combination of corn meal, barley flour, rye flour, oatmeal flour and rice flour. Popcorn has been found to be a satisfactory substitute for some kinds of crackers.

Do not use wheat on Wednesdays on the theory that it will not keep over until the next day. It can be used later for toast and other purposes, and must in no instance be served on Wednesday.

Recipes for bread, cake and pastry containing no wheat flour may be had on application to this office.

THE ORDER.

Matters of interest and of great promise for the future satisfactory relations between the Central Oregon Irrigation Company and the settlers on its project are contained in the findings and order of the Public Service Commission just issued. The whole paper is moderate in tone and there is absent from it any touch of the animus which has heretofore characterized much of the discussion of the company's affairs.

It is fortunate that a semi-judicial body like the Commission can take hold of a situation like the one existing and bring out something that people can tie to. The Desert Land Board has never been able to do this, largely because it lacked judicial powers. Now that the Commission has shown that it can and will, to use a local pun, "irritation should cease and irrigation reign."

Remember the Wheatless and Meatless Days and keep them wholly.

To all The Bulletin readers. A Happy and Prosperous New Year.

Have you noticed how much longer the days are getting?

Lost: One winter. Finder please keep.

WILL FORM CHESS CLUB.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)
Next Sunday at 3:30 in the afternoon chess enthusiasts will hold a meeting in Dr. Connarn's office to make plans for the formation of a chess club. All those interested in the game are asked to join them. Twelve men have already signified their interest.

What Germany did to Belgium is told in the War articles begun in this issue of The Bulletin. Be sure to read them.

URGED TO SLAY AND SPARE NOT

German Soldiers Incited to Acts of Cruelty by General Von Bissing.

'EMANATION OF HIGH KULTUR'

Governor General of Belgium on Record as Declaring the Innocent Must Suffer With the Guilty—Irvin Cobb's Tale of Horrors.

The horrors deliberately and systematically inflicted upon the people of Belgium by the German soldiers, under the orders of their commanding officers, are shown in all their hideousness by official documents and the testimony of eye-witnesses, as well as by letters written by German soldiers in the field. The brazen effort of Emperor William to cast the odium of the fearful deeds on the Belgians is also shown. Quotations given are from documents already made public or in the possession of the government at Washington.

This interview was reproduced in the Berliner Tageblatt of November 20, 1914.

Mr. F. C. Walcott of the Belgian relief commission tells in the Geographical Magazine for May, 1917, of meeting Gen von Bernhardt:

"As I walked out, Gen. von Bernhardt came into the room, an expert artilleryman, a professor in one of their war colleges. I met him the next morning, and he asked me if I had read his book, 'Germany in the Next War.'

"I said I had. He said: 'Do you know, my friends nearly ran me out of the country for that?' They said, 'You have let the cat out of the bag.' I said, 'No, I have not, because nobody will believe it.' What did you think of it?"

"I said, 'General, I did not believe a word of it when I read it, but I now feel that you did not tell the whole truth,' and the old general looked actually pleased."

Speaking on August 29, 1914, at Munster, of the extreme measures which the Germans felt obliged to take against the civil population of Belgium, Gen. von Bissing said:

"The innocent must suffer with the guilty. . . . In the repression of infamy, human lives cannot be spared, and if isolated houses, flourishing villages, and even entire towns are annihilated, that is assuredly regrettable, but it must not excite ill-timed sentimentality. All this must not in our eyes weigh as much as the life of a single one of our brave soldiers—the rigorous accomplishment of duty is the emanation of a high kultur, and in that, the population of the enemy countries can learn a lesson from our army."

Officers Encouraged Atrocities.

Gen. von Bissing, after his appointment as governor general of Belgium, repeated in substance the above opinion to a Dutch journalist. The interview is published in the Dusseldorfer Anzeiger of December 8, 1914.

Irvin S. Cobb states his conclusions on the responsibility of the higher German command for the atrocities:

"But I was an eyewitness to crimes which, measured by the standards of humanity and civilization, impressed me as worse than any individual excess, any individual outrage, could ever have been or can ever be; because these crimes indubitably were instigated on a wholesale basis by order of officers of rank, and must have been carried out under their personal supervision, direction, and approval."

"Taking the physical evidence offered before our own eyes, and buttressing it with the statements made to us, not only by natives, but German soldiers and German officers, we could reach but one conclusion, which was that here, in such and such a place, those in command had said to the troops: 'Spare this town and these people.' And there they had said: 'Waste this town and shoot these people.' And here the troops had discriminatedly spared, and there they had indiscriminately wasted, in exact accordance with the word of their superiors."—Irvin Cobb, Speaking of Prussians, New York, 1917, pp. 32-34.

Hoodwinked German People.

These ideas, then, were systematically impressed upon the military and official classes. It was necessary, however, to work upon the minds of the German people, so that they might lend themselves to the inhuman policies advocated by the military leaders. To do this was difficult, for, as has been shown often, many of the civilian leaders of public opinion, time and again, expressed their horror of the new spirit which was animating the military authorities. The reichstag debates give ample evidence of this, and the task of the military leaders would have been still more difficult if the reichstag had any real power. (See War Information Series No. 3, "The Government of Germany," see also Gerard's "My Four Years in Germany," chapter 2.)

The military authorities and those in sympathy with them have done all in their power to stimulate a hatred of other peoples in the minds of the Germans. A campaign of education be-

fore the war was carried on with the object of impressing upon the minds of the Germans the treacherous nature of the peoples against whom the military leaders were anxious to wage war. Not only were the Germans gradually led to believe that it was necessary to fight a defensive war against unscrupulous foes, but also that these foes would violate every precept of humanity, and consequently must be crushed without mercy as a measure of self-defense. The fruits of this campaign of suspicion and hatred became evident when almost at the outbreak of the war many Germans became possessed with the belief that the whole population of Belgium, the first country to be invaded, had violated every rule of honorable warfare, that the franc-tireurs (guerrillas) were everywhere present doing their deadly work in secrecy or under the cover of darkness; that women and even children were mutilating and killing the wounded or helpless prisoners.

Extract from a letter written by a German soldier to his brother. (This letter, now in the possession of the United States government, was obtained for this pamphlet from Mr. J. C. Grew, formerly secretary to the United States embassy at Berlin.)

"November 4, 1914.

"The battles are everywhere extremely tenacious and bloody. The Englishmen we hate most and we want to get even with them for once. While one now and then sees French prisoners, one hardly ever beholds French black troops or Englishmen. These good people are not overlooked by our infantrymen; that sort of people is mowed down without mercy. The losses of the Englishmen must be enormous. There is a desire to wipe them out, root and all."

Urged to Kill Without Pity.

Extract from another letter to a brother:

Schleswig, 25, 8 14 (Aug. 25, 1914).

"Dear Brother, . . . You will shortly go to Brussels with your regiment, as you know. Take care to protect yourself against these civilians, especially in the villages. Do not let anyone come too near. They are very clever, cunning fellows, these Belgians; even the women and children are armed and fire their guns. Never go inside a house, especially alone. If you take anything to drink make the inhabitants drink first, and keep at a distance from them. The newspapers relate numerous cases in which they have fired on our soldiers whilst they were drinking. You soldiers must spread around so much fear of yourselves that no civilian will venture to come near you. Remain always in the company of others. I hope that you have read the newspapers and that you know how to behave. Above all have no compassion for these cutthroats. Make for them without pity with the butt-end of your rifle and the bayonet."

"Your brother, WILLI."

The emperor gave his sanction to the reports of the brutal acts of the Belgians in a telegram to President Wilson.

"Berlin, via Copenhagen, Sept. 7, 1914.

"I feel it my duty, Mr. President, to inform you as the most prominent representative of principles of humanity, that after taking the French fortress of Longwy, my troops discovered there thousands of dum-dum cartridges made by special government machinery. The same kind of ammunition was found on killed and wounded troops and prisoners, also on the British troops. You know what terrible wounds and suffering these bullets inflict and that their use is strictly forbidden by the established rules of international law. I therefore address a solemn protest to you against this kind of warfare, which, owing to the methods of our adversaries, has become one of the most barbarous known in history. Not only have they employed these atrocious weapons, but the Belgian government has openly encouraged and long since carefully prepared the participation of the Belgian civil population in the fighting. The atrocities committed were by women and priests in this guerrilla warfare, also on wounded soldiers, medical staff and nurses, doctors killed, hospitals attacked by rifle fire, were such that my generals finally were compelled to take the most drastic measures in order to punish the guilty and to frighten the bloodthirsty population from continuing their work of vile murder and horror. Some villages and even the old town of Loewen (Louvain), excepting the fine hotel de ville, had to be destroyed in self-defense, and for the protection of my troops. My heart bleeds when I see that such measures have become unavoidable and when I think of the numerous innocent people who lose their home and property as a consequence of the barbarous behavior of those criminals. Signed, William, Emperor and King. "GERARD, Berlin."

Lorenz Muller in the German Catholic Review, Der Feis, February, 1915, made the following statement in regard to the emperor's telegram:

"Officially no instance has been proven of persons having fired with the help of priests from the towers of churches. All that has been made known up to the present, and that has been made the object of inquiry concerning alleged atrocities attributed to Catholic priests during this war, has been shown to be false and altogether imaginary, without any exception. Our emperor telegraphed to the president of the United States of America that even women and priests had committed atrocities during this guerrilla warfare on wounded soldiers, doctors and nurses attached to the field ambulances. How this telegram can be reconciled with the fact stated above we shall not be able to learn until after the war."

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Shoes
For Men
BENDER SMITH MERC. CO.
BEND'S GREATEST STORE
Buster Brown
Shoes for the
Children

Our Shoe Department is the Finest in Bend. Look over these Remarkables Value and be Convinced.

MEN'S WORK SHOES

Extra Heavy Krum Soles
per pair \$3.00
Extra Tan Leather soles
per pair \$3.50
Medium Weight Shoes,
per pair \$4.00
Tan, Original Chippewa,
per pair \$4.50
A A Cutter Work Shoes,
per pair \$6.00
Light Weight Chippewa Shoes,
per pair \$3.75
Army Trench Shoe, Nail Sole
per pair \$6.00
Light Pliable Shoe, double
wamp, per pair \$6.50
Calk Chippewa Boot, twelve-
inch top \$8.50
Chippewa Pac, twelve-inch
top, per pair \$9.00
Cutter Pac, fourteen-inch
top, per pair \$12.50

LITTLE GENTS' SHOES

Little Gents' Gunmetal Shoes,
per pair \$3.50
Little Gents' Tan, rubber heels,
per pair \$4.00
Little Gents' English Walker,
per pair \$4.50
Little Gents' Work Shoes \$2 \$2.50
Little Gents' Work Shoes \$2 \$2.50 \$2.75

BOYS' SHOES

Boys' Heavy Gunmetal \$2.25
5 1/2 to 8
Boys' All for Service, \$2.50
8 1/2 to 11
No Better Shoe for the Money, \$2.75
11 1/2 to 13
Will give your boy the most \$3.00
wear, 13 1/2 to 2
Satisfaction with every pair, \$3.50
2 to 6
Boy Scout Shoe \$2.00
8 1/2 to 13
Boys' Tan School Shoes, \$2.00
8 1/2 to 11

These are Absolutely Before the War Prices and NOW is the time to Buy a Good Pair of Shoes

MEN'S DRESS SHOES

Men's Gunmetal Blucher, \$4.00
leather sole, at
Men's Heavy Sides, dark brown \$4.50
lace, all leather
Men's Black English Walker, \$3.75
rubber soles, lace
Men's English Walker, rubber \$4.50
soles, lace
Other Fancy Shoes, from \$5.00 to \$8.50



WOMEN'S NOVELTY SHOES

Choc Brown, rubber sole \$5.00
per pair
Choc Kid, cloth top, \$5.00
per pair
Ladies' Black Button, medium \$3.50
heel, per pair
Ladies' Cushion Sole, lace, \$5.00
per pair
Ladies' black Kid, button, \$6.75
per pair
Ladies' black Calif. Bluchers, \$3.00
per pair
Ladies, grey Kid, cloth top, \$5.00
per pair
Ladies' Black Kid, lace, \$7.50
new toe, per pair
Ladies' Black Kid, lace, \$8.00
new toe, per pair
Ladies' Black Kid, lace, \$8.50
new toe, per pair
Ladies' black Kid, grey \$9.00
per pair
Kid top, per pair \$10.00
Ladies' Champ Color Kid, \$12.50
pair pair
Ladies' grey Kid Shoes \$12.50
pair pair
Ladies' Choc Brown, medium \$9.00
heel, English, per pair

TO BEGIN PHYSICAL EXAMINATIONS SOON

(From Saturday's Daily.)

For the sake of composing the public mind as to just when to expect the next draft, announcements similar to the one printed yesterday in The Bulletin, giving the date as February 15, were sent the local war board. The men have been instructed to expect only the call for those who may be put in specialized departments.

Physical examinations in Bend will begin very shortly. One has already been taken by a man who wished to leave town. Only registrants in Class I will be examined.

Owing to the draft board having caught up on their classifications to

the extent that they are now a day ahead, yesterday's list will not be published until Monday, in order that all delinquents may have had their full time limit to mail in their questionnaires and have them classified.

Our Jitney Offer—This and 5c.

Don't miss this. Cut out this slip, enclose with five cents to Foley & Co., 2835 Sheffield Ave., Chicago, Ill., writing your name and address clearly. You will receive in return a trial package containing Foley's Honey and Tar Compound, for coughs, colds, and croup, Foley Kidney Pills and Foley Cathartic Tablets. Sold everywhere.—Adv.

CONSULT

Dr. Turner, eye specialist of Portland, at Thorson's Jewelry store in Bend, January 10 and 11; in Redmond, January 9.—Adv.

THE NEW YEAR

CALLS FOR NEW PLANS

WHAT ARE YOURS?

No doubt you are planning to build a new house, or maybe you will remodel and paint the old. It matters not whether you build or remodel, it calls for hardware, paints and oils.

INVESTIGATE

Carrying the largest stock of doors, windows builder's hardware and paints in Central Oregon, we can help you save your dollars.

Bend Hardware Co.