

CANADIAN MAJOR, WOUNDED AT YPRES, GIVES GRAPHIC ACCOUNT OF TRENCH LIFE

Crowds Hear Address at Hippodrome Last Night--Over-flow Meeting Held

Captain Gook, Other Speaker in Party, Prevented From Appearing, By Illness From Cold--Officers Saw Action in Important Battles in Flanders--People at Home Advised of Gifts to Send Soldier.

(From Friday's Daily.)

Before a packed house at the Hippodrome last night and an over-flow meeting later at the Masonic lodge rooms, Major F. B. Edwards, of the Second Canadian Mounted Rifles, told of his experiences in the trenches in France, describing the details of life there, the spirit of soldiers and the little intimate happenings that brought the battles close to every member of the audience. Major Edwards, in his simple, straightforward man-to-man talk, impressed his listeners with the necessity of everyone doing his bit, no matter how small, in the great war, better than any oratorically inclined onlooker could ever have done.

The purpose of the tour of the Canadian officers, who were in town last night, was explained by Bruce Dennis, state director of the Council of Defense, who introduced Major Edwards. "Even with the extraordinary achievements which have been accomplished here," he said, "there are spots in Oregon where the lethargy of war work is absolutely unpardonable. These spots have grown extremely wealthy and are turning a deaf ear to every worthy cause that goes to help our boys in Europe. This being true, the time is here when the showdown should be called. We have been content to let the other

fellows do the fighting. We must be a united nation from now on." The officers on this account were sent, in order that the people of the state might be better informed as to what is actually being accomplished in the war.

Tour Is Long One.

The tour of the Canadians began in the fore part of last month, the men speaking before 50 gatherings or around 90,000 people. This means that practically one-seventh of the population of the state has heard them. Originally there were six men in the party, Major Edwards, Captain E. J. Gook, Lieutenant Colonel T. M. McMillan, two privates and Mr. Dennis. Lieutenant Colonel McMillan was called back to Canada while in Baker. He was accompanied by one of the privates, Captain Gook, owing to a severe cold he contracted in Condon, was unable to appear last night. He participated in a gas attack on the west front and since that time has been subject to severe illness whenever he catches cold. The party went to Prineville and Redmond this morning to speak in those towns before returning to Portland.

Major Edwards began his story with the time he left for Flanders. "We were mobilized on August 14, 1914, my regiment being asked to give up its horses and volunteer as

infantry. Not one man failed to respond," he said.

Soldiers Want Letters.

Speaking of services easily performed at home, the speaking advised that letters be written frequently. "Don't tell the boys of your little troubles at home. They want cheerful notes that won't add to their burdens. A man who gets a dreary letter is usually not nearly as good a soldier for three or four days afterward. The first thing that is looked for in the trenches is the mail sack, even before the soldiers think of rations.

"Speaking of parcels to send, socks are the most important. As a bit of suggestion let me advise that they be knit long in the legs and tight at the calves, so they won't slip down, as the men wear large rubber boots and loose socks are uncomfortable inside of them.

Candles Are Needed.

"Wax candles are also something everyone needs. Send short ones because the long kind break easily and are worse than none at all. They come in handy as lights when men are billeted and the issue of tallow sticks is not sufficient." Two more suggestions he made were cakes of hard chocolate which could be chewed while on marches, and tins of insect powder with which to exterminate the small live stock which inspired the song, "The Little Gray-Back in My Vest."

In describing the trenches on the west front he said the two armies were never more than 30 or 40 yards apart. The billeting area behind the first lines is made up of huts, housing from 30 to 40 men, small V-shaped tents, or sometimes none at all. Soldiers here are kept in fighting trim all of the time by taking route marches and indulging in Swedish exercises. Crews are called out at night to dig trenches, following a broad white tape laid down by the engineers. Spades and picks are portioned out and each man is required to dig a space six feet long, three feet deep and two feet wide in one night. No man moves off until he has accomplished this much. On marches in full fighting order an average of 75 pounds of equipment is carried. The soldier at this time looks "like a full-rigged Christmas tree," he said.

Inspection Is Regular.

Gas helmets and the condition of the men's feet are inspected every day as a matter of precaution and extreme sanitary measures are taken to assure cleanliness in the trenches. So particular are the officers about

requiring that the men appear at their best at dress parade, that Major Edwards discovering that he had not shaved one day, was forced to resort to a jam tin of cold tea, in lieu of other water.

An instance of heroism he brought to the attention of the audience was the case of three Australians, who were found in a shell hole in "No Man's Land" after the Canadians had taken over that sector. Two of the men had their thighs broken and their comrade had spent three days crawling around between the trenches securing water and food for them by robbing dead bodies. The soldiers were brought safely behind the lines and the heroic man received a medal for his bravery.

Major Edwards particularly praised the behavior of the American troops upon landing in London. He said the officers deserved commendation for the way in which they had instructed their men.

Fought in Big Battle.

The Canadian officer took part in the battle of Sanctuary Wood in the Ypres salient, his brigade being ordered to hold an important post known as Observation Hill. After one of the most frightful battles of the war he was successful in his mission although he came out of it with 534 of his 2300 men.

In closing, he mentioned some of the German atrocities he had come in contact with and the necessity of checking them. "We are fighting not only the Germans," he declared, "but the German system of punishment. That nation has no right to a place in the world beside other nations which consider themselves civilized. We must push this war further forward and make it on German soil. We are going to see that the Teutons learn to know the heel of the invader because they deserve it. The only way to gain a lasting peace is by a demonstration of greater force than they have put forward."

Home Service Important.

In an interview with Captain Gook this morning he emphasized the importance of support being given by the people at home. "The big push is still going on," he said, "and that is where our American troops will be fighting. It took two years for England to put everything aside for their men and meanwhile fighting was going on in the trenches. This time we have started on what I consider the third and last part of the war. Now that this country has sent its first army of men over it must not sit down and take a rest at home, as the allies did.

"Everyone of the three branches of the army must be supported. People say to me, 'Now that the American airplanes are over there, won't it be easy to win the war?' The air service is important but it can only act as the eye for the infantry and artillery.

Americans Wasteful.

"People are neglecting opportunities to save in this country," he went on. "When one comes here from France and England he notices it. In London if you so much as throw a piece of waste bread in a garbage can and it is discovered, you are fined." The people over there will soon be making these sacrifices to feed the men from the United States.

Captain Gook was in the trenches from February, 1915, until May, of last year. He has been wounded a number of times.

Private W. K. Lorimer was the other member of the party in Bend last night.

CHEAPER MILK IN OREGON IS PROSPECT

(By United Press to The Bend Bulletin.)

(From Friday's Daily.)

PORTLAND, Feb. 1.—Cheaper milk is in prospect as a result of Europe suddenly stopping its heavy buying of condensed milk. Condensaries of the northwest, which have been buying the product at high prices, are overstocked and may have to sell at a lower figure.

BEGIN WAR-SAVINGS

(From Monday's Daily.)

Not a solitary employe of The Bulletin has failed to secure a thrift card and begin purchases of war-savings stamps. A canvass of the office Saturday, showed that everyone, from the newsboys up, had begun putting aside from 25 cents to \$1 per week. Some of the youngsters thought single green stamps on their cards looked so lonesome they came back and made several purchases more. A selling agency has been taken by The Bulletin, with the result that the place has gone 100 per cent for government savings. In addition, a number of persons calling at the office have made purchases there.

EXCEPTION TO RULE ALLOWED

SUBSTITUTE PROVISION IN QUESTION.

Lack of Other Than White Flour in Bend Causes Change of Order—Wheat Product May Be Purchased Straight.

(From Tuesday's Daily.)

Unable to find a sufficient quantity of flour substitutes in Central Oregon to make it feasible to carry out the food administration program, Rev. H. C. Hartranft, chairman of this district appealed for some relaxation of the rules so far as Bend and the surrounding country is concerned, with the result that a modification has been made. In a communication received yesterday from headquarters it is stated that where substitutes cannot be had the county administrator will issue permits for the sale of flour straight, but this cannot be done without such permit.

Last week grocers were instructed not to sell flour unless 17 pounds of substitute were purchased with every 50 pounds of the wheat product. On Tuesday, January 29, there were less than 500 pounds of the former in this city. Many of the foods recommended by the government were not even to be found. The substitutes included barley flour, buckwheat flour, corn flour, potato flour, rice flour, corn meal, corn starch, corn grits, hominy, oatmeal, rolled oats and rice. There is on hand a small quantity of oatmeal and a still smaller stock of buckwheat and none of the others mentioned in the list. Potato flour, which comes in pound packages much the same as corn

starch, is so high priced that it is impracticable to purchase it.

Hard to Get Substitutes.

Rev. Hartranft experimented with potatoes and their use mixed with flour, finding they made a very satisfactory substitute. When he suggested their abundance in this country to the food administrator for Oregon and asked that they be included in the substitute list, he was met with a flat refusal. "This is hard to understand," said the local chairman, "as the tubers are cheap and plentiful."

"We face another peculiar problem," he went on. "The grocers here will find it hard to get substitutes, as even W. K. Nowell, assistant administrator for Oregon intimates in a letter that the wholesale houses in Portland have no stocks sufficient to supply the great demand."

Flour May Be Shipped.

To add to the confusion of the situation, word has been received here that all white flour on hand must be shipped to Minnesota, the product to start moving east Wednesday. This means that it will be necessary to bring in wheat and the price will be increased.

Rev. Hartranft wrote the northwest food administrators Saturday, hoping to nip the scheme in the bud, but as yet has had no reply in regard to the matter.

In enforcing the food rules the county chairman has met with numerous difficulties. Swedish and Norwegian people, he finds, take to the dark bread orders more kindly than others. It is thought that this may be accounted for by their having used the dark flours in greater quantities in the old country.

ELECTRICITY CUT OFF.

(From Monday's Daily.)

When a tree fell across a high tension wire near the Huffschmidt-Dugan Iron Works late yesterday afternoon it was found necessary to shut off the electricity from the entire town, one circuit at a time. A crew of 10 men worked the principal part of the afternoon investigating the cause of the trouble and repairing the damaged line.

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Owing to the unusual mildness of the winter thus far, we find our shelves stocked with a surplus of winter goods. Suits, shoes, overcoats, gloves, hats, caps, mittens, underwear, sox, shirts, sweaters, mackinaws, etc. You need the goods---we need the room. THE GOODS MUST GO.

Mackinaws. \$ 6.00 value, sale \$ 5.45 \$ 8.00 value, sale \$ 7.20 \$ 9.00 value, sale \$ 7.95 \$10.00 value, sale \$ 8.75 \$12.50 value, sale \$10.45	Stag-Shirts. \$5.00 value, sale \$4.50 \$6.00 value, sale \$5.25 \$6.50 value, sale \$5.75	Overcoats. \$15.00 value \$12.50 \$17.50 value \$14.95 \$20.00 value \$16.95 \$25 & \$27.50 val. \$21.00
Sweaters. \$2.00 value, sale \$1.65 \$2.50 value, sale \$1.95 \$5.00 value, sale \$4.25 \$8.50 and \$9. sale \$7.20	Heavy Rubbers. \$4.00 value, 8-in. duck-pac, sale \$3.35 \$5.50 value, 12-in. leather top, duck-pac, \$4.45	Winter Caps. \$1.00 val. fur band \$.75 \$1.25 val. fur band \$1.00 \$1.50 and \$1.75 val. fur band \$1.35 60c men's toques \$.50c 75c men's toques \$.60c \$1.00 men's toques \$.75c
Wool Socks. 35c value, sale 25c 50c value, sale 40c 65c value, sale 50c 75c value, sale 60c	DOZENS OF OTHER ARTICLES will be on sale AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.	ALL WINTER UNDERWEAR AND WOOL SHIRTS 10% DISCOUNT.

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