

The Bend Bulletin

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THURSDAY, AUGUST 1, 1918.

NOT RAISED TO BE A SOLDIER.

(By Wm. Hamilton Osborne.)

My new neighbor is a man of uncertain age—he looks forty, but probably is thirty-five. His manner is youthful however, and he is very vigorous and free and easy with his talk.

"No, sir," he said to me one day in the car, "no, sir, I didn't raise my boy to be a soldier. Not by a long shot."

I shook my head. "This kind of talk at this time," I warned him, "is a bit dangerous, isn't it? Maybe, though," I went on, "you haven't any boy, and, therefore, he couldn't be a soldier."

"Haven't a boy," he exclaimed, "you bet I have. I've got three of them."

"How old are they?" I queried.

"Seven, five and three," he returned promptly.

"Then," I remarked, "you were only joking."

"Not on your life," he came back at me, "I'm dead earnest about this thing. I didn't bring those boys into the world to fight. Listen. Italy has been at war with Turkey since 1911. Seven long years. Boys that were eight years old in 1911 are filling up the ranks today. Do you think I want that for my boys. Do you think I want my three little boys to grow up into a ten years' war. Not on your life. I'll do all that's in my power to prevent it. If every civilian in this country would do everything in his power to prevent it, the thing would be easy. Listen. I'm strong for a two years' war, or a three years' war. That's going to clean us up—that'll put the kibosh on Germany once and for all. That's what I call rapid fire business. We can clean up inside of two or three years in this war. We're quick, we Americans. Quick, when we go to it. Well, all we've got to do here at home is to back this war, hot and heavy now. Then there'll be an end to it. But if we don't, goodnight. If we back it up now—"

"By backing it up you mean?"

"Money. That's the thing that talks. A little of the cream off the top. A little self-sacrifice now—or a whole lot of necessary hell later. Listen. Look forward ten years from now. Suppose there's still war. What will it mean to you? Your little kids of today all over there—all getting killed. Your wife and family sick with deprivation. Your income necessarily taxed down to one-third of its size. This whole people, this government, even slaves. Sounds funny, don't it? Slaves—to what? To Germany? No—slaves to war. Do we want a war that is going to last so long that the mark of its heel as it grinds us down in the mire is going to show and be left for two or three generations? Do we want that? We can have it if we want it. We can have it easy enough. We can all sit back and say: 'America will win the war!' She will, if that's all we do about it—just say that. She will win. But here's what I'm interested in: Is she going to win at the end of two years or at the end of ten? At a cost of twenty billions or a hundred billions of dollars. At the loss of a hundred thousand men, or five millions? That's what interests men. Now, I want just what every man in America wants. He wants to win this war and he wants to win it quick. Every man in this country, and every man's family, will be in this war somehow or other, at some time. I don't mean in the trenches—I mean in the grip of war, and what it means. All right. If every man in this country will realize that if we all get in now we can get in quick and make a quick finish, that when we're saving ourselves from a few years of hell on earth—if he would only realize that, he'd get in quick. He'd put every cent, every dollar he possibly could spare—he'd make every monetary sacrifice to win this war."

Pretty good philosophy, I thought. Was it all talk. Not a bit of it. I discovered that this man and his young family, with the pride of patriotism shining in their faces, for over a year have been denying themselves everything save the absolute necessities of life. They have, in fact, been putting their livelihood, their comfortable living, into this war. What for? So that his little boys won't have to grow up into a long war, so that his wife may in the future have enough to eat—so that other American families in the fu-

ture may have enough to live on. It struck me that if everybody in the country could hear this man talk, and the way he said it, and could know the surprising amount of war savings stamps and thrift stamps, and Liberty bonds that he and his little family have purchased, the rest of us would begin to wake up and come to his way of thinking—that if we, your and I, would all of us jump into this war quick, we could soon get it over with and live happy ever after. If we don't, we're liable to have the heel of war upon our necks for years to come. America will win the war, but when, at what cost, at the loss of how many lives? The answer rests with you. It rests with me.

LET'S WRITE LETTERS.

If the Commercial club is looking for something to do, we suggest that it obtain as complete a list as possible of the men who have gone to war from Bend, divide the names up among the members, and then let each member of the club write a letter at least once a week to the men on his list. The names could be rotated so that the same soldier got letters from different members as the weeks went by.

To the soldier in trench or in camp letters from home are the most precious and the most heartening things he can have. We have been told that by every visiting soldier and we have read it time and again. While we are making arrangements to have our own interest spurred by weekly talks, why not plan to keep up the spirit of our boys by doing something active ourselves?

YOU ARE DOING IT.

Every time you read, you purchasers of Liberty bonds and war savings stamps, of what the United States is doing in France in building wharves and railroads, or deluging the Germans with gas or shelling them out of position with big guns or shrapnel, or of bombing their arsenals or cities, or of the great work our army and our navy, or of the building of ships here, or of any or all of the great or small achievements of America, here or abroad or on the seas, you buyers of Liberty bonds and war savings stamps truthfully can say, "I had a hand in this"; "I contributed to this"; "I am helping do this"; "It is part my work."

THE UNKINDEST CUT.

(Harney County Tribune.)

Yesterday we paid the city of Burns for a license to conduct a printing office in Burns for the last half of the year 1918. Although the print shops of Burns are compelled to pay a license to do business the city uses a form for this purpose printed in the office of Bushong & Co. of Portland, who do not have to pay a license to conduct their business or do not pay a cent of taxes to this city.

News in Brief.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

Two Join Marines.—Claire J. Douglas and Charles D. Joseph yesterday joined the Marines at the local recruiting station, 26 O'Kane building, and left last night for their preliminary training at the Mare Island navy yards. Both of the recruits were but 18 years of age. Mr. Douglas' home being at Millican and Mr. Joseph giving Oregon City as his place of residence.

Red Cross Workers.—The following workers reported for duty yesterday at the sewing rooms of the Red Cross in the Koeppen building: Mrs. Gilson, Mrs. Baker, Mrs. Lamb, Mrs. O'Laughlin, Mrs. Schanks, Mrs. Newby, Mrs. Whitlock, Mrs. Gove, Mrs. Fox, Mrs. McDonald, Mrs. Horton, Mrs. Miles, Mrs. Spencer, Mrs. Beebe, Mrs. Holman, Mrs. Howard, Mrs. Landfare, Mrs. Moss.

Father Is Ill.—C. E. Niswonger has received word that his father is seriously ill at The Dalles and Mr. Niswonger expects to leave either this evening or tomorrow for that place.

One cent a word is all a little want ad will cost you.

SUGAR CARDS NOW IN EFFECT

MUST SIGN FOR EVEN SMALL AMOUNTS.

Limited to Three Pounds Per Person Per Month—Purchases Must Be Made Once Each Week.

(From Friday's Daily.)

Commencing tomorrow morning, no sugar can be purchased in Deschutes county in any quantity whatever unless a card is first signed by the purchaser. This announcement went out in the form of a letter from the county food administrator's office late yesterday afternoon.

Mr. Hartraft in an interview stated that the action taken was necessary for the conservation of the sugar supply.

"The sugar situation in the United States is one that demands our utmost attention," he said, "and because some are not inclined to live up to the regulations it has become necessary that some method of checking sugar sales be introduced. Such a method is being worked out for the entire state, but until that method is perfected the county will use its own card, supplies of which were mailed to the grocers of the county this afternoon, to go into effect immediately upon receipt."

These cards are to be used by the grocers in making all sugar sales, both for family consumption and for canning purposes, and must be signed by the head of the family, and in the instance where the houses are numbered the street address must be shown on the card.

Intent of the Card System.

The purpose of the card system, according to Mr. Hartraft, is to keep a check on the amount of sugar sold in the city, at the same time preventing the purchasers from making a purchase at one store on one day and going back and repeating the performance at another place of business on the day following. Under the card system, the head of the family is entitled to his purchase of sugar each week, at the average of three pounds per person per month. When the purchase is made the number of persons in the family must be given, and a weekly allowance will be sold, no more.

Will Have Double Check.

The card system gives a double check on the sugar sales in the county. If the head of the family purchases three pounds of sugar one week and does not come back again for a number of weeks, the food administration will be able to determine who is either hoarding sugar or living without it. In the first instance prosecution is apt to follow immediately, and in the latter instance the purchaser would be commended for the forbearance.

Sugar Situation Acute.

The sugar situation in the nation is serious, Mr. Hartraft declared. Under orders received by him from the state food administrator's office yesterday, no sugar will be issued on permit during the month of August for any purpose whatever, either to wholesalers, camps or hotels or private individuals, without first receiving a permit from the national office. How long this order will remain in effect is not known, but it is safe to say such a condition will last during the entire month.

Following is the form of card which is to be signed:

P. O. _____ Date _____
Upon my honor, I certify that this purchase of _____ pounds of sugar is made upon the express understanding that there will not be used in my household more than three pounds of sugar per person per month.

I agree not to hoard sugar, and except for canning purposes, of which my supply at present is not more than 25 pounds, I have not now and will not at any time have in my house or under my control more than a week's

Fall Merchandise Now Arriving!

Largest and Best Varieties Ever Shown in Central Oregon

Buy early is our advice. Don't wait too long. The prices on these commodities are going sky-high. Our today's quotations are 20% lower than they will be sixty days from now.

"Make Good" is the Keynote of Our Store

We assume all responsibility for our customers' satisfaction. We don't want any one's money who doesn't feel that he gets full value for it. We mean to insure your purchase.

The True Meaning of Fit--FIT--the way clothes "set" the manner in which they conform to the lines of your figure--you'll find it well developed in our clothes. We carry your fit and size--slims, stouts, stubs or longs

M.P. CASHMAN

FLORSHEIM SHOES

BEND'S CLOTHIER

Home of Hart Schaffner & Marx

supply of sugar, based on a consumption of three pounds per person per month, except on special permission of the United States food administrator. I agree to continue on this plan until the food administration advises that the sugar situation has been relieved.

No. in Family _____
(Signed) _____
(Give Head of Family.)
Address _____
Retailer _____

ROAD BOND BILL WILL BE FOUGHT

(Continued from Page One.)

will not be out a cent for that part of the program.

The taxpayers will have to foot the quarter of a mill tax, to be sure, but had the Pierce plan gone through the taxpayers would have had to raise a million a year, while now the uncomplaining automobile owners are standing the gaff, and are glad to do it if they see good roads in sight.

But whatever happens, the good people of Central Oregon may rest assured that every effort will be made to Jimmy up the \$6,000,000 road bond bill and if it is jimmied up it is altogether probable that Central Oregon can whistle for trunk line roads for the next 20 years to come. That is about the size of the situation.

East and South Join Hands.

At last Eastern and Southern Oregon are beginning to get together on a political proposition and if they pull this off successfully it may be the initial move in a lot of political alignments in the future which may greatly change the complexion of political affairs in the state generally.

They are now preparing to join hands on the bill to establish normal schools in Eastern and Southern Oregon. It is to be granted that they have tackled the problem at a hard time. With war emergencies facing the state it will require some tall

arguments to convince many of the hard headed old individuals who make up the population of this grand old state that normal schools should be reopened during the war. But, if the battle is won under such adverse conditions, it will all the more show Central and Eastern Oregon what a political power they might become for each other's uses, if they could get together in the future.

Complaint often has been made that Multnomah county and the Willamette valley have held the balance of power, and unquestionably this is true, and would remain so for a long time to come if they stuck together. But those two sections can't always stick together, which means that a combination of Central and Southern Oregon that would stick together would be a winner.

Some talk of such a lineup was made prior to the last primaries in the apparent congeniality of Stanfield and Simpson, the millionaire vote getters. But conditions outside of the East and South combination militated against those two worthies, and as a result the finish can be used as no good criterion upon which to base the possibilities of a political lineup between the two sections.

Perhaps the normal school bill will be beaten. But if it is it will probably weld even closer together the East and South factions and may bring forth some interesting political developments in the yet unopened future.

La Follette an Independent.

Our old friend Aleck La Follette of Marion county, who attained a state-wide reputation during two sessions of the state senate as the grandest tightwad of all, and who was defeated at the primaries for renomination, has got the independent bee buzzing in his head, according to reports. Aleck is a redoubtable figure, and so tight that when he wrinkles his eyes they say that the skin all over his body wrinkles up into little curls.

In the last session Aleck had a particular hobby of picking on Miss Cornelia Marvin, state librarian. Rumor has it that she in turn picked on him during the last senatorial

contest, and consequently his political career was nipped in the bud. Aleck bragged of the fact that he hadn't read a book for the past 27 years, and intimated that if everyone else pursued the same course they might become as affluent, as wise and as popular as he, during the next 27 years.

But he is not satisfied with the results and is about to become an independent candidate for the senate. If Dame Rumor is not prevaricating, it will be an interesting race, as Marion county is the original home of the biped known as the tightwad. Over here an appropriation bill has about as many friends as a Belgian orphan has in Berlin. No doubt some day Marion county folk will scare their little children into fits by telling them to go to bed or the next legislature will pass an appropriation bill.

How they ever happened to turn Aleck down under the circumstances is beyond the guesses of even the wise. Aleck certainly played their game with all of the éclat and bong swat of the great unread. He trampled upon pet measures of all kinds that had any money attached. And throughout the entire session he limbered himself up about 15 times per day, by slowly pulling from a rear pocket a much crumpled pamphlet which contained figures from which Aleck deduced that it didn't cost as much to run the state library at Olympia as it did at Salem during the preceding biennium.

The tightwads may rally for Aleck and put him over. But, as has been said before, this doesn't look like an independent's year.

And incidentally, it has been pretty well reported around here that Thomas F. Ryan has decided not to attempt to defeat Hoff for the treasurership by the independent route. This doesn't come from Ryan or his friends, but is a persistent rumor, and so persistent that there may be something to it.

Some do say that the publication of Ryan's famous pre-primary letter has something to do with the decision.

STOCK MARKET REPORT.

NORTH PORTLAND, Aug. 1.—Two hundred and fifty cattle received. Market steady.

Prime steers, \$11.75@12.25; good choice, \$10.75@11.75; medium to good, \$9.50@10.75; fair to medium, \$8.50@9.50; common to fair, \$5.50@8; choice cows and heifers, \$8@8.50; medium to good, \$6@7.50; fair to medium, \$5@6; canners, \$3@5; bulls, \$5.50@7.50; calves, \$8.50@11.50; stockers and feeders, \$6@8.

SWINE MARKET.
Four hundred hogs received. Market steady.
Strong prime mixed, \$18.25@18.50 medium mixed, \$18@18.25; rough heavy, \$16.75@17; pigs, \$16@16.50; bulk, \$18.25.

SHEEP.
No sheep received. Market steady.
East of mountain lambs, \$13@14; valley lambs, \$12.50@13; yearlings, \$9.50@10.50; wethers, \$8.50@9.50; ewes, \$6@8.

Central Oregon Bank



U. S. Food Administration.
"Sides savin' fats on wheat, we got ter save sugar. Do bes' way ter save sugar is ter use syrups on honey."

A nice 'fl' pitcher full er 'lasses conveyed by a fleet er buckwheat cakes is one er de bes' ways to "get crosst" wid de sugar proflck, en it saves wheat flour too.

IT PAYS TO PAY CASH!

DEPENDABLE GOODS
AND
PROMPT SERVICE
FOR
LESS MONEY
AT

THE UNION CASH GROCERY

Wall Street, Bend, Oregon