

HEATH AGAIN FACES COURT

ARRESTED YESTERDAY
BY OFFICIALS.

Thirty Quarts of Booze Taken by the Sheriff's Office After Two Arrests and Exciting Auto Race.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)
The searching of a local business house and the discovery of liquor, the posting of a cash bond of \$1000 by the proprietor and an auto race between the sheriff's car and that of the man arrested figured heavily in a bootlegging case which resulted in the capture of over 30 quarts of booze by the officials early this morning.

Late yesterday afternoon Sheriff Roberts and L. A. W. Nixon made a search of the E. Heath second hand store in this city, unearthing a gallon jug over two-thirds full of liquor. Heath, who has been before the courts before on a similar charge, was placed under \$1000 cash bail, which he paid with a certified check.

Later in the evening, Sheriff Roberts, who had information that Heath might be working with confederates, watched the latter, and shortly after dark saw him get in his car and drive out of town. Roberts and Nixon followed, until they were within a half mile of the ranch of Clarence L. Smith, who was suspected of being in with Heath, where they turned out their lights and drove slowly, hoping to get to the place without being observed. As they were about to turn into the lane leading to the Smith ranch, a car was driven out of the lane from the ranch at a high rate of speed and the officials followed.

When the man in the car, which it was later determined to be Heath, saw that the officials were following he put on all speed, and despite the fact that the roads were muddy and full of water, the two cars made upward of 40 miles an hour for several miles. Just before arriving at Deschutes the men overtook the leading car. A search was made of it, but no liquor found. Heath stoutly maintained that he was on his way to Redmond to secure legal counsel.

The officers permitted Heath to go his way and came back to Bend, later going to the Smith ranch, arriving there before daylight this morning. A search of the premises was made and several sacks, containing between 25 and 30 quarts of whiskey, were taken from the barn, where it had been buried in the floor.

Smith was later arrested and practically admitted his guilt by telling the officials it was his first offense. Sheriff Roberts stated this morning that he had been watching the operations of the two men arrested for several weeks, but had been unable to get together sufficient evidence to cause an arrest. Late yesterday afternoon Heath's second hand store was searched, the jug of liquor discovered and the subsequent actions of Heath gave the officials the necessary information to search the Smith premises.

Roberts declares that the amount taken last night is not all the liquor which Smith had in his possession, and he is now seeking the other caches.

The trial will probably be held some time today.

SIX BILLIONS FOR NEW ARMY

Largest Deficiency Ever Presented in History of the Country Now Before Congress.

(By United Press to The Bend Bulletin.)
WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—Charley Shirley of the house appropriations committee has submitted the largest deficiency ever presented to congress. The bill carries \$6,345,755,666. Six billions of this amount goes to the war department for enlarging the army program to place three complete American armies in France by next July, the remainder going to the navy.

THREE LOSE LIVES IN HOTEL BLAZE

OAKLAND, Oct. 16.—Three lives are believed to have been lost in a fire which destroyed the Metropole hotel here at noon. Two children are reported to have been trapped on the upper floor. The Metropole was the oldest hotel in Oakland.

Something to sell? Advertise in The Bulletin's classified column.

UNCLE SAM'S ADVICE ON FLU

U. S. Public Health Service Issues Official Health Bulletin on Influenza.

LATEST WORD ON SUBJECT.

Epidemic Probably Not Spanish in Origin—Germ Still Unknown—People Should Guard Against "Droplet Infection"—Surgeon General Bliss Makes Authoritative Statement.

Washington, D. C.—(Special).—Although King Alphonso of Spain was one of the victims of the influenza epidemic in 1893 and again this summer, Spanish authorities repudiate any claim to influenza as a "Spanish" disease. If the people of this country do not take care the epidemic will become so widespread throughout the United States that soon we shall hear the disease called "American" influenza.

In response to a request for definite information concerning Spanish influenza, Surgeon General Rupert Blue of the U. S. Public Health Service has authorized the following official interview:

What is Spanish influenza? Is it something new? Does it come from Spain?

"The disease now occurring in this country and called 'Spanish influenza' resembles a very contagious kind of 'cold' accompanied by fever, pains

Coughs and Sneezes Spread Diseases



In the head, eyes, ears, back or other parts of the body and a feeling of severe sickness. In most of the cases the symptoms disappear after three or four days, the patient then rapidly recovering. Some of the patients, however, develop pneumonia, or inflammation of the ear, or meningitis, and many of these complicated cases die. Whether this so-called 'Spanish' influenza is identical with the epidemics of influenza of earlier years is not yet known.

"Epidemics of influenza have visited this country since 1647. It is interesting to know that this first epidemic was brought here from Valencia, Spain. Since that time there have been numerous epidemics of the disease. In 1889 and 1890 an epidemic of influenza, starting somewhere in the Orient, spread first to Russia and thence over practically the entire civilized world. Three years later there was another flare-up of the disease. Both times the epidemic spread widely over the United States.

"Although the present epidemic is called 'Spanish influenza,' there is no reason to believe that it originated in Spain. Some writers who have studied the question believe that the epidemic came from the Orient and they call attention to the fact that the Germans mention the disease as occurring along the eastern front in the summer and fall of 1917."

How can "Spanish influenza" be recognized?

"There is as yet no certain way in which a single case of 'Spanish influenza' can be recognized. On the other hand, recognition is easy where there is a group of cases. In contrast to the outbreaks of ordinary coughs and colds, which usually occur in the cold months, epidemics of influenza may occur at any season of the year. Thus the present epidemic raged most intensely in Europe in May, June and July. Moreover, in the case of ordinary colds, the general symptoms (fever, pain, depression) are by no means as severe or as sudden in their onset as they are in influenza. Finally, ordinary colds do not spread through the community so rapidly or so extensively as does influenza.

"In most cases a person taken sick with influenza feels sick rather suddenly. He feels weak, has pains in the eyes, ears, head or back, and may be sore all over. Many patients feel dizzy, some vomit. Most of the patients complain of feeling chilly, and with this comes a fever in which the temperature rises to 100 to 104. In most cases the pulse remains relatively slow.

"In appearance one is struck by the fact that the patient looks sick. His eyes and the inner side of his eyelids may be slightly 'bloodshot,' or 'congested,' as the doctors say. There may be running from the nose, or there may be some cough. These signs of a cold may not be marked; nevertheless the patient looks and feels very sick.

"In addition to the appearance and the symptoms as already described, examination of the patient's blood may aid the physician in recognizing 'Spanish influenza,' for it has been found

that in this disease the number of white corpuscles shows little or no increase above the normal. It is possible that the laboratory investigations now being made through the National Research Council and the United States Hygienic Laboratory will furnish a more certain way in which individual cases of this disease can be recognized."

What is the course of the disease? Do people die of it?

"Ordinarily, the fever lasts from three to four days and the patient recovers. But while the proportion of deaths in the present epidemic has generally been low, in some places the outbreak has been severe and deaths have been numerous. When death occurs it is usually the result of a complication."

What causes the disease and how is it spread?

"Bacteriologists who have studied influenza epidemics in the past have found in many of the cases a very small rod-shaped germ called, after its discoverer, Pfeiffer's bacillus. In other cases of apparently the same kind of disease there were found pneumococci, the germs of lobar pneumonia. Still others have been caused by streptococci, and by others germs with long names.

"No matter what particular kind of germ causes the epidemic, it is now believed that influenza is always spread from person to person, the germs being carried with the air along with the very small droplets of mucus, expelled by coughing or sneezing, forceful talking, and the like by one who already has the germs of the disease. They may also be carried about in the air in the form of dust coming from dried mucus, from coughing and sneezing, or from careless people who spit on the floor and on the sidewalk. As in most other catching diseases, a person who has only a mild attack of the disease himself may give a very severe attack to others."

What should be done by those who catch the disease?

"It is very important that every person who becomes sick with influenza should go home at once and go to bed. This will help keep away dangerous complications and will, at the same time, keep the patient from scattering the disease far and wide. It is highly desirable that no one be allowed to sleep in the same room with the patient. In fact, no one but the nurse should be allowed in the room.

"If there is cough and sputum or running of the eyes and nose, care should be taken that all such discharges are collected on bits of gauze or rag or paper napkins and burned. If the patient complains of fever and headache, he should be given water to drink, a cold compress to the forehead and a light sponge. Only such medicine should be given as is prescribed by the doctor. It is foolish to ask the druggist to prescribe and may be dangerous to take the so-called 'safe, sure and harmless' remedies advertised by patent medicine manufacturers.

"If the patient is so situated that he can be attended only by some one who must also look after others in the family, it is advisable that such attendant wear a wrapper, apron or gown over the ordinary house clothes while in the sick room and slip this off when leaving to look after the others.

"Nurses and attendants will do well to guard against breathing in dangerous disease germs by wearing a simple fold of gauze or mask while near the patient."

Will a person who has had influenza before catch the disease again?

"It is well known that an attack of measles or scarlet fever or smallpox usually protects a person against another attack of the same disease. This appears not to be true of 'Spanish influenza.' According to newspaper reports the King of Spain suffered an attack of influenza during the epidemic thirty years ago, and was again stricken during the recent outbreak in Spain."

How can one guard against influenza?

"In guarding against disease of all kinds, it is important that the body be kept strong and able to fight off disease germs. This can be done by having a proper proportion of work, play and rest, by keeping the body well clothed, and by eating sufficient wholesome and properly selected food. In connection with diet, it is well to remember that milk is one of the best all-around foods obtainable for adults as well as children. So far as a disease like influenza is concerned, health authorities everywhere recognize the very close relation between its spread and overcrowded homes. While it is not always possible, especially in times like the present, to avoid such overcrowding, people should consider the health danger and make every effort to reduce the home overcrowding to a minimum. The value of fresh air through open windows cannot be over emphasized.

"When crowding is unavoidable, as in street cars, care should be taken to keep the face so turned as not to inhale directly the air breathed out by another person.

"It is especially important to beware of the person who coughs or sneezes without covering his mouth and nose. It also follows that one should keep out of crowds and stuffy places as much as possible, keep homes, offices and workshops well aired, spend some time out of doors each day, walk to work if at all practicable—in short, make every possible effort to breathe as much pure air as possible.

"In all health matters follow the advice of your doctor and obey the regulations of your local and state health officers."

"Cover up each cough and sneeze, if you don't you'll spread disease."

—We want to make a straight-from-the-shoulder business statement to you.

We Want Your Clothing Business

because this is strictly a man's store, dealing in men's reliable merchandise, and catering to men in all walks of life, and we know we are conducting it along lines of merit to our customers, which justifies us in asking you for your business.

—You must buy clothing from some one and our method of going after your business, and caring for it after we get it, is on the regular American man-to-man basis, and if we can get it, be assured we will take care of and appreciate it.

—We can make all the usual claims about our merchandise, service, etc., but they do not mean anything to you.

—You know that any successful clothier must have reliable merchandise and give you service of some sort or other, and you realize these conditions exist here.

—There are differences in grades and qualities of merchandise, methods of pricing and service to customers—true—but we can put ourselves straight on these three points in a few words. We are too able merchants (no ego intended) to be in any position on them, other than the best possible.

—Our success proves that fact, but any way, you'll judge those things for yourself, regardless of what we might claim.

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M. P. CASHMAN
BEND'S CLOTHIER

FLORSHEIM
SHOES

HOME OF HART SCHAFFNER & MARX CLOTHES

Felt Like Musclee Were Tied in Knot

That Is Exactly the Way Tindall Says His Rheumatism Acted.

"I had never taken a dose of Tanlac in my life till some six weeks ago, but I have received more benefit from the three bottles I have just finished than from all the other medicines I have taken put together," said George R. Tindall of 5002 18th Ave. South, Seattle, the other day. Mr. Tindall is employed at the Skinner & Eddy shipyard.

"For several years," he continued, "I suffered terribly from muscular rheumatism and kidney trouble. The muscles of my right arm would draw up at the elbow and feel like they were tied in a knot. I had no appetite and the little I forced down didn't do me much, if any, good. My kidneys worried me night and day. I had an awful misery up and down my spine, and my back right over my kidneys would hurt so bad that if I stooped over it would almost kill me to straighten up again. I couldn't rest well at night, and many a time I would wake up at midnight, and never sleep another wink the balance of the night, then my back would start hurting so bad that I could hardly get up out of bed.

"I guess I have taken most every kind of medicine sold without getting a bit of relief, and I was in mighty bad shape when I decided to see if Tanlac would help me. Well, I can honestly say that I haven't had an ache or a pain since shortly after I started on Tanlac, I sleep like a log at night and my wife tells me that I'm liable to eat us both out of house and home if I keep on with the appetite Tanlac has given me. I feel so well and hearty in every way that I have told the boys down at the shipyard how much good Tanlac has done for me, for I hope that my experience will be the means of helping others who may have troubles like I had."

Tanlac is sold in Bend at the Owl Pharmacy and in Sisters by Geo. E. Aitken.—Adv.

CHICKENPOX CLOSES SCHOOL

STAUFFER, Oct. 14.—The school is closed this week on account of chickenpox.

Ruth Bradley is a visitor at the Rhodes home.

Mr. Musser was quite seriously injured last week when a large tree he was pulling over struck him near the shoulders and knocked him face downward among sage brush and rocks.

Messrs. Rhodes, Perry and Black left Wednesday morning to look for Mr. Rhodes' missing horses.

Ted Stauffer has gone to help Mr. Brookings drive his cattle to his ranch near Terrebonne.

Mr. Haynes passed through our valley last Tuesday.

Mrs. Musser, who has been nursing Mrs. Stauffer for two weeks, returned to her home Saturday evening. Mrs. Stauffer is slowly improving.

Mrs. K. McLouth made a business trip to Brookings last Tuesday. Neddie Stauffer returned from Portland Monday. The doctor says his arm will be as strong as ever in about three months.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Haach have returned to their homestead in Glass Butte.

Mrs. McLouth made a business trip to Haach's last Wednesday.

Mr. Stauffer was a passenger on the mail stage Monday. Albert McLouth made a few days' visit with his folks last week.

A. Neff of Bend accompanied his son-in-law, L. Coffee on his mail route last Thursday.

Idamee and Chas. Stauffer, Jr., have been quite ill with whooping cough.

LOWER BRIDGE NEWS LETTER

LOWER BRIDGE, Oct. 15.—B. A. Kendall and A. H. Hann were dinner guests at C. F. Hoskins Wednesday.

Mrs. Fred Walters, Fred Walters, Mrs. Frank Newbold and daughter Frances were Redmond visitors on Thursday.

L. A. Hunt, R. S. Towne and A. S. Holmes attended a Good Government league meeting in Bend Thursday evening.

C. F. Hoskins was in Bend on a business trip Thursday.

Lois Towne was home over the week-end.

Mrs. A. J. Fuller and Mrs. Fred Walters attended the Bradley sale Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Hoskins and family were Redmond visitors Saturday.

G. E. Stadig was at the Bradley sale Saturday.

THRASHING OVER AT PLAINVIEW

PLAINVIEW, Oct. 16.—The Parsons thrashing machine has finished the thrashing in the immediate Plainview neighborhood and is on its way toward Tumalo.

Mr. and Mrs. Donovan of Bend were guests at the Pine Lawn ranch Sunday.

The Plainview cattle men have postponed the big ride on Snow and Three creeks for an indefinite time on account of the continued storm in the mountains.

H. A. and Paul Scoggin closed a deal to sell their beef cattle to Smith from the Millican place.

The teacher and pupils of the Plainview school are making plans for a good time at the school house on Halloween.

Miss Constance Knickerbocker of Bend spent the week-end with her home folks.

Mrs. Prentice Van Tassel has been sick several days the past week.

Mrs. Emma Patterson was the guest of Mrs. Chalfan last Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. H. T. Hartley called at the Knickerbocker ranch Sunday morning.

Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Hoss and daughter Ida and Mrs. Patterson were entertained at the home of F. W. Leverenz Sunday.

Mrs. A. E. Hoss, Mrs. Patterson and Mrs. A. W. Armstrong were callers at the Box A ranch Monday.

There was no meeting of the O. D. O. club last Thursday afternoon, as only three members were present at the home of Mrs. Chalfan. Sickness of a number of the club members was partly the cause for the very poor attendance. It is hoped that a good number will turn out for the opening meeting at the new club rooms on Thursday afternoon, October 24.

A. E. Hoss and family and Mrs. J. Elkins, guest, made a trip to Bend Friday, returning home by way of Redmond.

A. W. Armstrong and Wilma called at the J. A. W. Scoggin home Sunday.

Mrs. H. T. Hartley left home Tuesday evening to spend the remainder of the week in Redmond.

Mrs. M. W. Knickerbocker and daughter Rae, Mr. and Mrs. Armstrong and Wilma and Mr. and Mrs. P. A. Scoggin were among the Bend shoppers this week.

Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Scoggin were guests for dinner at the Hartley home Sunday.

A. E. Hoss and party were in Cloverdale on business last Thursday.

One cent a word is all a little Want Ad will cost you.



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The First National Bank

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