

The Bend Bulletin

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THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1919.

COLLECTIVE BARGAINING.

(William Howard Taft.)

Organization of labor has become
a recognized institution in all the
civilized countries of the world. It
has come to stay; it is full of use-
fulness and is necessary to the
laborer. It shows serious defects at
times and in some unions. These are
an apparent willingness to accept
benefits enforced through a fear of
lawlessness, a disposition to use
duress to compel laborers to join
unions, and efforts to limit output
and to create a dead level of wages,
and thus wipe out the necessary and
useful difference in compensation of
those who are industrious and skill-
ful and of those who are lazy and
do not strive to increase the product
of the employer whom they serve.

These are evils that as the unions
grow in wise and intelligent leader-
ship we may well hope are being
minimized.

Much can be done by employers in
anticipating just demands of em-
ployees. Workers have had too many
instances of holding back of employ-
ers until they are forced to do jus-
tice. Too many employers seek to
justify failure to raise wages by
pointing to their welfare work for
their employees. This is of a paternal
character and impresses the work-
ers with the idea that they are be-
ing looked after as wards and not
treated as men capable of exercising
independent discretions to their wel-
fare. They are apt to give the em-
ployer the idea that it is a generous
concession they are making out of
the goodness of their hearts and
that they are not merely yielding a
right for a quid pro quo for what
they receive.

The most difficult persons to deal
with are the extremists on both sides.
On the side of labor there seems to
be much suspicion by one leader or
another, that few are willing to make
a just concession, not because they
don't recognize its justice, but be-
cause if they admit it they are
charged with betraying the cause of
labor. Thus they furnish to their
rivals in leadership among work-
men the opportunity to undermine
their standing with their fellows.
This often puts the labor side in an
indefensible position and offers to
its enemies a basis for criticism that
might easily be avoided.

On the other hand, there is among
employers the bourbon, the man who
never learns anything and never for-
gets anything; the man who says:
"It is my legal right to manage my
business as I choose, to pay such
wages as I choose, to agree to such
terms of employment as I choose, to
exclude from my employment union
men, because I don't approve of the
tenets of the union, and to maintain
a family arrangement of my own. I
do fairly by my men; I pay them
what I think is right, and they will
not complain unless some outside
union agent interferes. I run a
closed non-union shop, and I am
happy and propose to continue
happy."

This man is far behind in the
progress of our social civilization.
He lacks breadth of vision extending
beyond the confines of his shop. He
looks to fear of courts and injunc-
tions and police and militia as the
ordinary and usual instruments for
continuing his business peacefully
and maintaining his rights. He is
like the man who regards the threat
of a divorce court as a proper and
usual means of continuing domestic
happiness. He does not recognize
that we have advanced beyond the
state in which employers and em-

ployees are mere laws unto them-
selves.

He does not see that the whole
public is interested in industrial
peace. He does not see that the em-
ployers have certain duties social in
their nature that are not defined
and are not enforceable in law, but
exist just as family duties of care and
affection exist. He has not followed
the growth of things.

As long as the system that he in-
sists upon continued, individual
laborers were at the mercy of their
employers. Whatever they got was
a concession. They could not main-
tain themselves in a contest with
their employer, dependent as they
were on their daily wage, and inde-
pendent as he was with accumulated
capital. That very unjust situation
led to the organization of labor that
the employe by massing contributions
may maintain himself during an in-
dustrial struggle without wages.

This has come to collective bar-
gaining by the group system. A
group of laborers knowing their
rights and knowing how to maintain
them, put themselves on a level with
their employers, and the result
reached is far nearer a just one than
any before attained. That it may
often be unjust goes without saying,
but so are all human attempts to
reach the right line. Of course those
individual laborers who do not see
the advantage to them of the group
system have a right to say out and
must be protected in doing so. But
whether we will or not, the group
system is here to stay, and every
statesman and every man interested
in public affairs must recognize that
it has to be dealt with as a condi-
tion, to be favored in such a way as
to minimize its abuses and to in-
crease its utility.

The workingmen of the country
since the war began and the impor-
tance of their group action has been
emphasized by the requirements of
the war have been given a sense of
power in their united action which
we must recognize and deal with.
Of course they may abuse this power;
and if so, they may find that they
are not the entire community; but if
under level-headed leadership they
do not push it to an excess they will
be able to do much for their mem-
bers and indeed for the community
at large.

The junkers and the bunkers on
both sides must stand aside and will
be set aside if common sense pre-
vails. The danger from bolshevism
is far greater than from reaction to
the bourbon type of employment. The
intelligent, conservative leaders of
the labor movement should be en-
couraged. Their difficulties in deal-
ing with their extreme constituents
should be recognized. (Reprinted
from Philadelphia Public Ledger.)

AT THE MOVIES

LIBERTY.

In his new photoplay, "On the
Quiet," based upon the celebrated
play by Augustus Thomas which was
produced in New York with enor-
mous success in 1901, John Barry-
more, the gifted Paramount star,
has an excellent role, that of a Yale
student who, after being expelled and
going through a large fortune, re-
turns to that institution on proba-
tion, the prize being the hand of an
heiress to twenty million dollars,
but who, by the way, he had pre-
viously married "On the quiet." This
charming picture will be shown at
the Liberty theatre Friday and Sat-
urday.

It is reported that Mr. Barrymore
has as charming a role in this photo-
comedy as in "Are You a Mason?" a
Paramount picture in which he
scored so successfully several years
ago. Mr. Barrymore makes his
second plunge in shadowland as a
Paramount star in this delightful
photoplay, and it is said no better
medium for this purpose could have
been selected.

There are many amusing compli-
cations that follow the meeting of
Robert Ridgway, the character
played by Mr. Barrymore, and Agnes
Colt, the latter role being portrayed
by Lois Meredith. Agnes is to re-
ceive twenty millions on condition
that she marry with the consent of
her brother Horace, who is executor

of their father's will. Horace plans
a brilliant marriage for her and her
quiet marriage to Ridgway without
her brother's consent threatens to
deprive her of her fortune if he
should hear of it, and this situation
is the nucleus of developments that
hold the interest as well as amuse
to the end of the picture.

PROGRAM SUBMITTED
FOR RECONSTRUCTION

Suggestions Made by National Cath-
olic War Council Resembles Labor
Platform in Some Respects.

(By United Press to The Bend Bulletin.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 13.—
An American reconstruction pro-
gram, surprisingly radical in many
of its features, backed by the official
approval of the hierarchy of the
Catholic church in America, was
made public here today.

The program is to be distributed
in pamphlet form throughout the
country by the committee on special
war activities of the national Cath-
olic war council. Its significance lies
in the fact that it is tantamount to
an official pronouncement of the
Catholic church in America, as re-
presented by its bishops and archbishops.
The committee signing the
paper consists of Rt. Rev. Peter J.
Muldoon, bishop of Rockford, Ill.;
Rt. Rev. Joseph Schrembs, bishop
of Toledo, O.; Rt. Rev. Patrick J.
Hayes, coadjutor bishop of New
York, said to be slated for the office
of archbishop of New York, and Rt.
Rev. William T. Russell, bishop of
Charleston, S. C.

In many respects the program re-
sembles that of the British labor
party. It endorses many social and
economic doctrines heretofore pro-
nounced socialistic by conservative
thinkers.

The Catholic program is embodied
in a pamphlet called "Social Recon-
struction."

The Catholic bishops:
Approve Secretary Lane's scheme
for settling returned soldiers on re-
claimed lands.

Encourage labor to resist general
wage reductions.
Demand maintenance of wartime
wage levels in all except very few
industries.

Asks cities to correct bad housing
conditions.

Suggest that laws be passed to
prevent the "extortionate practices
of monopoly" that cause high cost
of living.

Suggest that more attention be
given to possibilities of government
competition with the big monopolies
that apparently cannot be controlled
otherwise.

Approve co-operative stores, run
and owned by working class.

Demand legal minimum wage high
enough to provide not only for pres-
ent needs of worker and family, but
a surplus that shall be sufficient for
adequate savings.

Approve social insurance against
illness, invalidity, unemployment and
old age, the funds to be provided,
so far as possible, by a levy on in-
dustry, as in accident compensation.
Favor continuance of life insur-
ance extended to soldiers by the
government.

Approve policies of war labor
board, emphasize right of laborers to
organize, recognize justice of col-
lective bargaining principle, and ask
that the war labor board's activities
be continued in peace time.

Indorse movement of labor to ob-
tain voice in management of indus-
tries, commonly called "industrial
democracy."

Approve vocational training, but
not any system of education that
would tend to deprive children of
workingmen of their opportunities
for purely cultural training.

Deplore child labor and approve
plan to tax it out of existence.

The foregoing are the chief fea-
tures of that portion of the program
which its framers believe immedi-
ately practical. The pronouncement
also discusses reforms that should
be accomplished as a part of a pro-
gram projected farther into the fu-
ture.

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

LABOR DRIVEN TO ITS LIMIT

Hardest of Hard Work Demanded of
Boatmen in the Early Days
of the Country.

The high moral courage of the mis-
sionaries who strove to convert the
Indians of the Canadian Northwest is
well illustrated by the life of Father
Lacombe, who dared to rebuke Chief
Factor Rowan of the Hudson Bay
company for heartlessness toward the
company's men. Katherine Hughes
describes the incident in her biography
of Father Lacombe. The factor and
the priest were journeying to Edmon-
ton in a keel boat, towed by a com-
pany of cordeliers.

Of the boatman's toll Father La-
combe has written: "Imagine, if you
please, after resting a few hours on
the bare earth, to hear at 3 o'clock the
cry, 'Leve! Leve! Et puis, hurrah!—
to pull and pull on the lines drawing
the heavy boat up against the current,
walking in the mud, the rocks, the
swamp, along cliffs, and sometimes in
water to their armpits—and this under
a burning sun or beating rain from
early morning until darkness fell about
9 o'clock. Without having seen it one
can form no idea of the hardships,
the cruel fatigues, of these boatmen."
—Youth's Companion.

RANKED WITH GREAT POETS

John Greenleaf Whittier Has Written
His Name Among the Immortals
of the Earth.

John Greenleaf Whittier, one of the
best loved and most famous of Amer-
ican poets, and, perhaps, the most ar-
dent abolitionist known to United
States history, was born December 17
near Haverhill, Mass. He was appren-
ticed to journalism and became an editor
at the early age of twenty-two. He
held various editorial positions, and
throughout his life devoted himself to
the writing of both prose and po-
etry, having no doubt a deep in-
piration in that he belonged to the same age
that gave Emerson and Longfellow to Amer-
ica and Tennyson and the Brownings
to England. With such as his con-
temporaries Whittier, being himself blessed
with natural talents, could do no
less than what he did in literature.
Whittier, however, is better known
to fame because of his poems. His
prose is not so exalted, though true.
He wrote "My Psalm," "Barclay of
Ury," "Barbara Frietche," "At Sun-
down" and various other wonderful
poems. He lived to be eighty-five
years old, dying peacefully September
7, 1892.

Reading as a Narcotic.

The habit of reading for amusement
becomes with thousands of people ex-
actly the same kind of habit as wine
drinking or opium smoking; it is like
a narcotic, something that helps to
pass the time, something that keeps
up a perpetual condition of dreaming,
something that eventually results in
destroying all capacity for thought,
giving exercise only to the surface
parts of the mind, and leaving the
deeper springs of feeling and the higher
faculties of perception unemployed.
The result of all this reading means
nothing but a cloudiness in the mind.
That is the direct result. The in-
direct result is that the mind has been
kept from developing itself. All de-
velopment necessarily means some
pain, and such reading as I speak of
has been employed unconsciously as a
means to avoid that pain, and the con-
sequence is atrophy.—Lafcedio Hearn.

Be Careful With Electricity.

Some safety hints for the wise,
which are intended to guard against
serious accidents and a possible loss
of life, are being sent out broadcast
by the electric light companies. From
them may be selected the following:
Do not cover an electric globe with
paper or cloth. It may start a fire.
Do not hang an ordinary lamp cord
over a nail or metal work. Do not
leave a cord connected when you are
through with it. Do not touch any
wire that is down on the ground,
whether it is an electric, telephone or
guy wire. In an emergency, remove
a wire with an instrument equipped
with a wooden handle, keeping the
full length of the handle between your-
self and the wire.

Discovery of Anthracite.

It is only a little more than a hun-
dred years since anthracite coal has
been used as fuel, the first attempt to
burn it proving unsuccessful. Judge
Jesse Fell of Fell house, Wilkes-Barre,
Pa., was convinced that "stone coal,"
as it was called, would burn, but his
arguments were laughed at. Finally,
convinced that what was necessary
was a strong draft, Judge Fell built a
fireplace of brick with a bottom and
front of iron grating. Piling the coal
in this, he built a wood fire under it.
Soon the coal was a red-hot mass,
and the neighbors flocked in to marvel
at this and revel in the grateful
warmth. That was in February, 1802!
—Louisville Courier-Journal.

What Did She Mean?

"My husband saved me from drown-
ing."
"That was romantic."
"Yes, it was romantic at the time.
But sometimes I have an idea he is
gazing at me with a speculative eye."
—Louisville Courier-Journal.

His Feat.

"The detective who arrested the
fleeing criminal on the high seas
trampled on the impossible."
"How so?"
"He landed his man in the middle
of the ocean."

GRAND THEATRE

THURSDAY AND FRIDAY

"The Fallen Angel"

and a Two-Reel Comedy

SATURDAY NIGHT and SUNDAY MATINEE

HAROLD LOCKWOOD in "PALS FIRST"

And FATTY ARBUCKLE in
"Fatty's Cleanup"—a Comedy

Children Look Out for Next Saturday

Try a Bulletin Want Ad. They
get results.

FOR SALE!

Tracts under irrigation,
adjacent to water mains, electric
lights and telephone service.

Ranging in size from 1 to 6 Acres
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L. D. WIEST
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The Cleanest and Warmest
Hotel in Bend.
THE COZY HOTEL



Fords Fords Fords

Just Received Shipment of

FORDS!

ALSO USED CARS

at prices that you can pay. Look
over our stock. These cars must
be seen to be appreciated.

CENT-ORE MOTOR CO.

Ford Garage

THE BACKBONE OF BEND IS
LUMBER MANUFACTURING

OUR PAYROLLS

MAKE

YOUR PROFITS

BY BUYING LOCAL PRODUCTS

YOU ARE HELPING BEND.

The Brooks-Scanlon Lumber Co.

Local Sales Agent
MILLER LUMBER CO.

Complete Stock of Lumber
Lath, Sash and Doors

Free! Free! Free!

\$5.00 IN GOLD

Second Prize, \$2.50 in Merchandise

To the person who will give us the seven best reasons
why there should be an Electric Range in every Bend
home. For any further answers that we can use we
will pay 50c each.

All contestants to send their papers to the office of
the Bend Water Light & Power Company on or before
February 15, 1919.

All papers to be written on one side only and to be
handed in in a sealed envelope. Name and address to
be written plainly on paper submitted.

The contest is confined to citizens of Bend.

Bend Water Light & Power Co.



Young Man, Save Your Money!

How can a man on a small salary get married and furnish a
home without a bank account? He can't.

He can get married if he can find a thoughtless woman who
will not take the trouble to investigate his finances or saving and
spending habits; but he can't furnish a home without starting the
new life under heavy debt.

We want to meet the man who wants to make a start at sav-
ing money.

A little laid by each week will soon make you independent.

Central Oregon Bank