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THURSDAY, JUNE 12, 1919.

AGAINST FIRE CRACKERS.

When the proposal was made at the Commercial club luncheon that Bend celebrate the Fourth of July this year in good, old fashioned style, someone suggested that one of the old fashioned features be "fire crackers and everything." The suggestion was not discussed and we do not know if it meets with the favor of the later appointed committee, but if there is any plan under consideration for the removal of the city ban on the use of fire crackers in the coming celebration we venture to protest, and to urge that public sentiment make itself known in opposition to the plan.

The fire cracker, as a means of celebrating the Fourth of July, is a relic of the past. City after city, all over the country has forbidden its use, and for Bend to return to this Chinese devil driving plan would be a great pity.

Statistics gathered for many years show that the use of fire crackers on the Fourth has been responsible for hundreds of fires and for scores of serious accidents, especially to children. Many a child has lost an eye or a finger or a hand when handling explosive crackers on the Fourth. Many a parent has seen the day come with fear, has lived through it with agony and has seen it pass with rejoicing when his child has come through unscathed.

There are plenty of good, wholesome ways of celebrating the Fourth of July without putting life or property in jeopardy. Old fashioned ways may be good in some respects, but when it comes to the use of fire crackers on that day the new fashioned prohibition is the best.

"Sergeant Alvin C. York, 'the greatest hero of the war,' who killed 20 Germans, captured 25 machine gun nests and captured 236 officers and men all in one day, has taken unto himself a bride. Sooner or later all martial heroes meet their Waterloo."—Journal.

That is, the martial hero becomes a marital victim.

One of the Other Imperative.
 George had not been overkind to his wife when he left for camp. And the prospects for his wife when he returned were not any brighter when she got this note from him:

"Them white folks here put some strup in my arms from the blood of a mad bull and a game chicken that will make a nigger fight a cannon and I is already feeling like fighting. When I comes home wid that fighting blood in me, and I finds out you ain't been doing right, watch out for George; and I knows how big you are."

The wife took the note to the judge of the county in which she lived.

"Well, Eliza," said the judge to the colored wife, after he read the letter, "What can I do for you about this?"

"Judge," replied Eliza, "T's wan' a divorce er sum of dat strup."

Do Learn Something.

The stubborn optimist had declared there was no one from whom he could not learn something.

We had disputed him, and had plotted to heap confusion upon his head by shutting him in with the village bore who never knew anything for use.

After two hours with the V. B., the S. O. emerged pale, but smiling.

"Arrh-harrh!" we snarlingly gloated. "And did you learn anything from him?"

"Yes," replied the optimist bravely. "I learned what an awful thing it is to be a person from whom no one can learn anything."—St. Louis-Globe Democrat.

PRECURSOR OF THE PIANO

Harpichord, in Arrangement of Keyboard and Strings, Resembled the Instrument in Use Today.

The harpichord was a stringed musical instrument in use in the 16th, 17th and 18th centuries, which in its form and in the arrangement of the keyboard and strings resembled a piano, but in which the tone was produced by the plucking or snapping of the strings by leather or quill points, which were set in jacks connected by levers with the keys. In form it usually resembled a modern grand piano-forte, though both square and upright varieties were also made. The length of the keyboard was four to six and a half octaves. The number of separate strings to a key varied from one to four, sometimes including one tuned an octave above the others; the latter variety was called a double harpichord. The tone was weak and tinkling, and gradation of force was impossible. Two keyboards were sometimes combined, one for soft effects; the other for loud. Numerous devices, usually connected with the jacks, were introduced at different times to secure variety in force, and especially in quality. These mechanisms, which often aimed to simulate the tone qualities of various orchestral instruments, were usually controlled by stopknobs near the keyboard. The harpichord, though essentially different from the pianoforte, was its immediate predecessor. Before 1800 it was regularly used in all dramatic music, especially in accompanying recitatives and in orchestral music. The conductor usually directed from his seat at a harpichord placed amid the other instruments.

WORK OF MONKS IN EXILE

Congregation of Armenian Christians Has Diffused Knowledge of Country's Language and Literature.

The Mechitarist monks are a small congregation of Armenian Christians who were exiled from their native land at the beginning of the eighteenth century. The church in Armenia had long been divided into bitterly hostile camps over the question of the nature of Christ, and when the Mechitarists entered into communion with the Church of Rome in 1712 the Armenian patriarch succeeded in driving them from the country. They took up their residence in the Morea, but they had again to flee before the advance of the conquering Turk, and in 1715 they established themselves in Venice, on the Island of San Lazzaro. Here they set up a printing press and gathered together a large and valuable library of oriental works. Their name is derived from Mechtar da Pstro, who founded a religious society at Constantinople about the year 1700, and who aimed at uplifting the intellectual and spiritual conditions of his countrymen, and at diffusing a knowledge of the old Armenian language and literature. The colony of exiles during their sojourn in Venice has printed most of the classic writings in Armenian literature and translated the works of Eusebius, Philo and other writers.

Geography Sixty Years Old.

The rapid development of geography as a college study, since its first appearance in a university curriculum, about half a century ago, is discussed by Prof. R. H. Whitbeck of the University of Wisconsin, in a recent article on "Geography in American and European Universities," published in the Journal of Geography. He points out the following interesting facts:

In 1860 Harvard and Princeton were the only American universities offering courses in geography.

Cornell and University of Wisconsin introduced the subject in 1868, and Yale followed in 1872. In 1900 only 12 American universities taught the subject, but by 1910 thirty-one universities were offering a variety of 142 courses.

With 704 students enrolled in geography, the University of Wisconsin

led all others in 1910. With 1,089 enrolled in 1917, it led all others except the University of Pennsylvania. It now offers seven courses in physical and economic geography, climatology and other phases of the subject.

Sung by Request.

They were having a company sing in a "Y" building. The song leader, a lieutenant, asked if there was any particular song the men wished to sing.

The company funny boy, thinking to produce a laugh, yells out: "Let's sing Molly, get the hammer, there's a fly on baby's head."

"Very well," said the lieutenant; "suppose you come up and sing it a few times, so that we may learn it." And, amid jeers of his companions, he was forced to get up before the company and sing that single line over and over again, making up the tune as he went.

Discard London Town Houses.

For hundreds of years members of England's wealthy class have maintained their splendid town houses in London. But today, with the perfecting of the automobile and the increased convenience of apartment and hotel, there is a growing tendency to break with tradition and maintain only the country home. This fashionable back-to-the-land movement is expected to have royal sanction, too, as the king and queen will use beautiful old Windsor castle, 25 miles from London, this season, much more than Buckingham palace, in the city.—Popular Mechanics Magazine.

RECOGNIZE GOSPEL OF LABOR

Law of Nature Demands Certain Quantity of Work From All Kinds of People.

"The law of nature is that a certain quantity of work is necessary to produce a certain quantity of good, of any kind whatever. If you want knowledge, you must toil for it; and if pleasure, you must toil for it." These words of John Ruskin are especially appropriate now, Arthur Hunt Chute writes in Leslie's.

This admonition is needed not merely by the manual laborers, but also by all classes, and especially by the "poodle fakers" of so-called high society. An afternoon trip to the most expensive hotels discloses the fact that the war has not completely purged us from the idle rich. One may encounter there a new species, formerly known as a "loungelizard," now called a "sofa coodle." A soldier pointed me out one of these specimens, exclaiming: "Think of our brave who have fallen, and a thing like that survives!"

We won this war—why? Because we heeded the law of sweat. In the crucial hour our society spewed out of its mouth the idle rich and the idle poor. We tolerated only one class, the workers. Vincent Astor and Kingdon Gould had to step up and do their duty just the same as the Fricasinni twins from "Little Italy." Now that the war is won, this law of sweat should remain imperative for all classes. Every man and every woman owes a duty of work to his age, and society of the future should be so organized as to insist that that debt is paid.

Referring to the law of sweat, we must realize that there are two ways in which a man may fulfill his obligations, either by brain sweat or by brawn sweat. Rightly speaking, the mental workers belong just as truly among the laboring classes as the manual workers. In the truest sense both are producers.

Margaret, aged five, had been very rude to a little guest, and after the child had gone home Margaret's mother told her very feelingly how grieved she was at her rudeness.

"I've tried so hard to make you a good child, Margaret; to teach you to be polite and kind to others, and yet, in spite of my efforts, you are so rude and so naughty."

Margaret, deeply moved, looked sadly at her mother and said: "What a failure you are, mother!"

TONIGHT AND FRIDAY

As a Japanese Army Intelligence Officer on the Trail of Bolsheviki Plotters---

Sessue Hayakawa

in "Bonds of Honor"

The story of two Japanese, in love with the same girl, who pursued widely different paths—one honorable and the other unfaithful to his family and country.

Also Moran-Lyons Comedy

GRAND THEATER

Mineral That Can Be Molded.

Charles E. Sweet has discovered a preparation of silver which may be made in a plastic form like wax or clay, and also thinned down to the consistency of paint, according to the Little Journal, Cambridge, Mass. Copper, copper alloys and bronzes may be worked in the same manner. By simple technology, the preparation may be reduced to the pure metal without any change in its form or shape.

A sculptor may work it in the rough or in relief, just as he does his usual materials, or in dilution it may be applied to a metallic surface with a brush. It greatly simplifies the problem of artistic work of a high order, although, of course, it is more expensive than stamped wares. Medallions and figures may thus be presented in the original without the need of casting, and such articles as silver sets may be made of which every member is original and unique. It provides a new medium for artists. The invention has been patented.

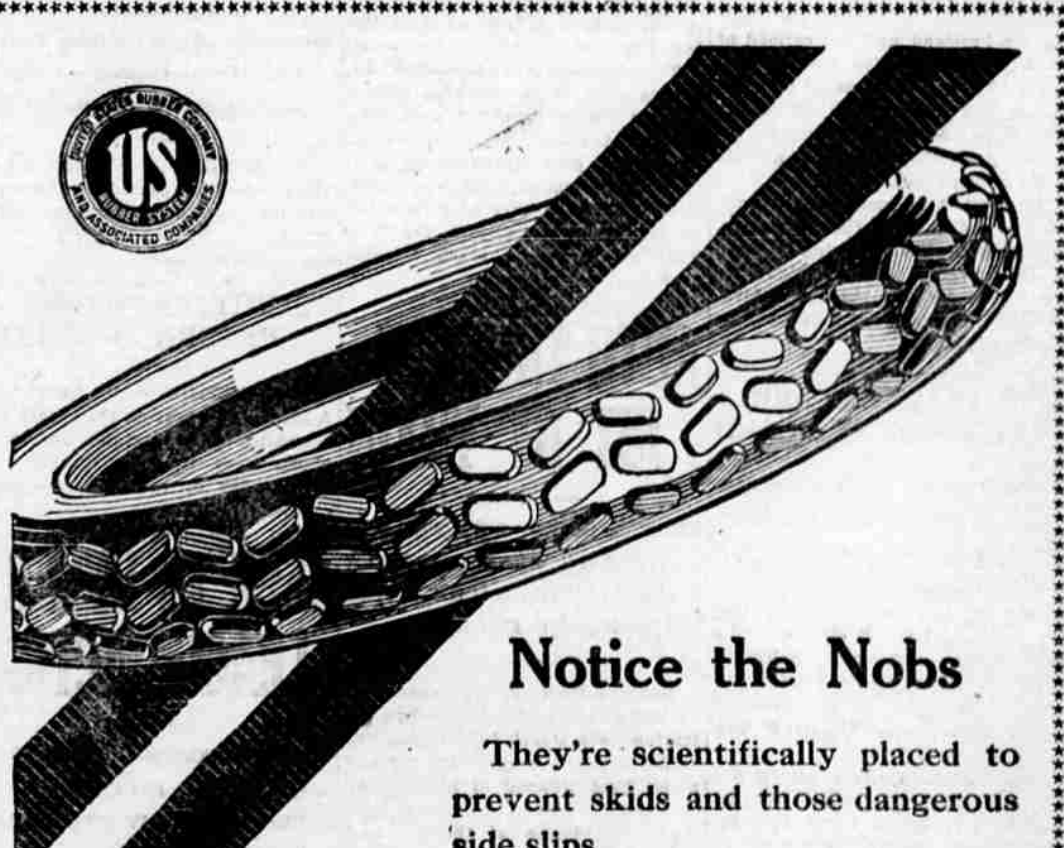
The alert and industrious flicker is suggested by Frank M. Chapman, writing in "Our Winter Birds," as the national bird, because it is a native of every state in the Union. He says it is also adaptive and intelligent, peaceful though brave, useful and beautiful, but he cannot sing. The bird makes up for his failure to contribute vocal solos by drumming exhibitions that any trick snare drummer would envy. When the bird gets on a tin roof or gutter, and is feeling facetious, its work with its beak is marvelous.

"It wins its way peaceably if it can, but if it is aroused it fights for all it is worth," Mr. Chapman writes. "It is a beautiful bird, known by many other names, such as crescent bird, because of the black crescent on its breast; golden-winged woodpecker, because of the yellow revealed in its wings when it flies; the cotton rump, because of the white on its back, and the yarrup and yellowhammer. Its home is anywhere between Central America and Canada and in character, habits and appearance it is clearly a



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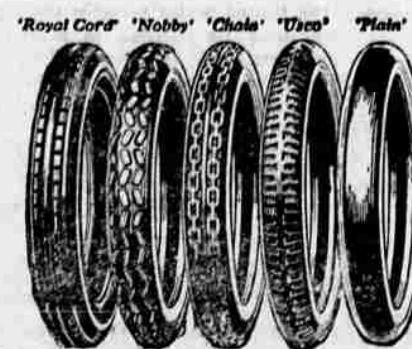
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ONE of the queerest things about some people is that they will not follow GOOD ADVICE when they KNOW they OUGHT TO. Perhaps we are all more or less that way. All the wise men of all ages have urged their fellow beings to PUT AWAY SOMETHING for a RAINY DAY. Good old Benjamin Franklin's sayings on economy and saving alone ought to make a bank book holder of EVERY ONE. If you have DELAYED, suppose you act HONESTLY with YOURSELF RIGHT NOW.

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