

# The Bend Bulletin

DAILY EDITION  
Published Every Afternoon Except Sunday,  
By The Bend Bulletin (Incorporated)  
Entered as Second Class matter January  
5, 1917, at the Post Office at Bend, Oregon,  
under Act of March 3, 1879.

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An Independent Newspaper, standing for  
the square deal, clean business, clean politics  
and the best interests of Bend and Central  
Oregon.

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Six Months ..... \$2.75  
Three Months ..... \$1.50  
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Six Months ..... \$3.50  
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Make all checks and orders payable to  
The Bend Bulletin.

MONDAY, MARCH 8, 1920

### NEWS PRINT SAVING.

Although the American Newspaper  
Publishers association has urged  
that its members restrict themselves  
in their use of news print in order  
to conserve the limited supply and  
keep the price within the reach of  
the small country publisher the three  
Portland dailies with the largest cir-  
culation have paid no attention to  
the request. Instead of practicing  
economy in the use of news print  
they have run wild. Absolutely no  
attention has been paid to the needs  
of the situation. They have their  
supply arranged for at a low price  
and are willing that any other user  
go hang.

How different the attitude of the  
leading New York newspapers is seen  
from the following quotation from  
Editor & Publisher, an eastern trade  
journal.

"To conserve news print paper, the  
New York Times, Tribune, Evening  
Sun, Sun-Herald and the Evening  
Telegram have entered into an agree-  
ment to eliminate certain Sunday  
magazine features, discontinue bul-  
dog editions, and eliminate certain  
other feature pages, in addition to  
tabulated matter, such as record of  
real estate transfers, court calendars,  
etc.

"In addition to the above, all of  
these newspapers have made reduc-  
tions running from two to four pages  
daily by elimination of court calen-  
dars, real estate transfer, and mun-  
icipal departmental news, as well as  
reduction of sporting and other fea-  
ture departments.

"The estimated saving of tonnage  
divided among the five newspapers  
is 325 1/2 tons a week, or 16,925 tons  
a year."

We trust that our readers will not  
misunderstand our frequent refer-  
ence to this matter. It is not be-  
cause our ox is being gored and we  
are calling for sympathy. It is be-  
cause of the general recognition of  
the public interest in the mainte-  
nance of the country newspaper and  
the hope that by calling attention to  
the wasteful practices of the Port-  
land dailies they may be brought by  
the pressure of public opinion to con-  
form to the requests of the Publish-  
ers association and the Federal trade  
commission.

They have it in their power to  
save hundreds of tons of paper. If  
they do not do so it will be because  
they are deaf to the call of decent  
business practice.

The poles at the intersections of  
Oregon street with Wall and Bond  
had their justification so long as flags  
were flown from them. Now, with  
only a tattered Victory loan flag on  
one and the other bare they are any-  
thing but ornamental. If they are  
to remain where they are flags  
should be flown from them. Other-  
wise they should come down.

### Daily Market Report

(Furnished by arrangement with the  
Central Oregon Bank.)

#### LIVESTOCK.

**NORTH PORTLAND, March 8.**  
Cattle—Receipts, 1452; Best steers  
\$11.00; fair and pulp fed, \$10.50@11.00;  
choice, \$10.00@10.50; good to  
choice, \$9.50@10.00; medium  
to good, \$8.50@9.50; fair  
to good, \$7.50@8.50; com-  
mon to fair, \$6.50@7.50;  
choice cows and heifers, \$7.50@  
9.00; good to choice, \$7.50@8.50;  
medium to good, \$6.50@7.50; fair  
to medium, \$5.50@6.50; canners,  
\$3.00@5.50; bulls, \$5.00@7.50;  
prime light calves, \$15.50@17.00;  
medium light, \$10.00@15.50;  
heavy, \$7.00@10.00; stockers and  
feeders, \$7.50@8.50.  
Hogs—Receipts, 1125; barely  
steady. Prime mixed, \$15.50@  
\$17.75; extreme, \$16.00; medium  
mixed, \$15.00@15.50; rough heav-  
ies, \$11.00@15.00; pigs, \$12.00@  
14.00.  
Sheep—Receipts, 3650; steady.  
East of mountain lambs, \$17.00@  
18.00; light wethers, \$16.00@17.00;  
heavy, \$14.50@15.50; feeders,  
\$12.00@15.00; yearlings, \$15.00@  
15.50; wethers, \$14.00@14.50;  
ewes, \$10.00@12.00.



### Forgotten

You know how savagely we swore that profiteers  
must go, six months ago, or maybe four—for  
they're a public foe. There was a marshaling of  
clans of lawyers brave and bold; and there were  
fierce statistics fans, whose zeal would ne'er grow  
cold. Our breasts were filled with golden hope, we  
planned out gorgeous schemes; we saw the hang-  
man with his rope walk through our fevered  
dreams. Upon the highest gallows tree the profit-  
eers would hang, and we would dance, in honest  
glee, about the swinging gang. And still by prices  
we are pinched, we weary sons of toil; and has  
a profiteer been lynched, or shot, or boiled in oil?  
We send the lesser scamps to jail for swiping gro-  
cers' beans, embezzling paltry chunks of kale, or  
robbing slot machines. Our brave resolves have  
taken wings and flown to roosts afar; alas, we're  
always starting things which left unfinished are.  
The rising prices make us wail as we shell out the  
rocks; I've seen no profiteers in jail, or in the vil-  
lage stocks.

### LEONARD WOOD, ADMINISTRATOR



### WOOD HAS VARIED CIVIL EXPERIENCE

ADMINISTRATIVE QUALITIES ARE  
TESTED AND PROVED IN HAN-  
DLING GREAT BUSINESS  
PROBLEMS.

By EDWARD B. CLARK.

From time to time people ask,  
"What has been the administrative  
and business experience of Leonard  
Wood? What has been his experience  
with men outside of the army? What  
does he know about conditions in the  
different parts of the United States  
and in our overseas possessions? Has  
he any thorough knowledge of foreign  
affairs and of our foreign relations?"

The administrative qualities of  
Leonard Wood have been tested and  
proved. No American living has been  
tried more thoroughly than he in com-  
plex fields of constructive civil work,  
administrative work of the highest  
order which carried with it the neces-  
sity for the exercise of keen business  
acumen.

The republic of Cuba, built upon  
firm democratic foundations, is a mon-  
ument to the administrative ability of  
Leonard Wood. In the Philippines is  
to be found another monument to his  
statesmanship.

Leonard Wood graduated in medi-  
cine from Harvard University in 1884  
and served for more than a year in  
one of the great hospitals, later to  
take charge of the charity depart-  
ments in a section of the city of Bos-  
ton where the poor lived.

Not long after the completion of  
Wood's work in Boston he became an  
assistant surgeon in the army, coming  
into contact with the western plains

man, the miner, the people generally,  
and giving much of his time to the  
work of assisting the Indians and to  
a study of the problems of irrigation  
and reclamation.

Then for Leonard Wood there came  
four years in California. He covered  
the state many times in pursuance of  
his duties and extended his field as  
occasion required into the states of  
the Northwest. Then for two years he  
was in service in the South, having  
headquarters in Georgia.

From the South Leonard Wood went  
to the city of Washington, where his  
work brought him into daily contact  
with Grover Cleveland. Then he had  
the same intimate relations with Wil-  
liam McKinley and the men of his  
time.

Then came the Spanish war and the  
active campaign in Cuba as the col-  
onel of the regiment of rough riders  
of which Theodore Roosevelt was the  
lieutenant colonel.

At the close of the Spanish war  
Leonard Wood's supreme administra-  
tive duties began. He was made the  
governor of the city of Santiago and  
a few weeks later of the entire east-  
ern half of Cuba.

Under Wood profiteering was abol-  
ished, industry was built up, agricul-  
ture rehabilitated, hospitals organ-  
ized, equipped and maintained, tens  
of thousands of people clothed and  
fed—and all this done in a thorough  
businesslike manner. It was done un-  
der tribulations which arose from the  
fact that the people were im-  
poverished to the point of starva-  
tion and had been dying by thousands  
for the lack of the things which Wood  
quickly provided.

Then there came the rehabilitation  
of the municipalities, the establish-  
ment of schools, the opening of roads,  
the organizing of government in the  
provinces, the readjustment of taxa-  
tion and of the courts, and the work  
of providing for the thousands of chil-  
dren made orphans by war or famine.  
There was more business and more

varieties of it than it has been the lot  
of many men ever to have placed up-  
on their shoulders.

Not long after this there came the  
greater opportunities in Havana. It  
was necessary to re-write the election  
laws to make them fit the habits of the  
people. Production had to be stimu-  
lated, for agriculture was the main  
source of the island's wealth. Here  
again the same measures were follow-  
ed and as a result there were estab-  
lished law and order, protection of  
life and property, and liberty with-  
in the law.

These were the foundation stones.  
Wood knew that the government must  
be run by the Cubans, and so 90 per  
cent of the officials engaged in the  
great work of reconstruction were  
selected from the people of the island.  
The Cubans were taught government  
while the government was being built  
and thus they were able to run it when  
the rule of the island was turned over  
to its inhabitants.

When it became necessary to reor-  
ganize the Cuban railroads Wood se-  
cured the services of Sir William Van  
Horne, president of the Canadian Pa-  
cific, and of Granville M. Dodge, build-  
er of the Union Pacific.

The same general policy was fol-  
lowed in dealing with the problem of  
caring for the tens of thousands of  
orphans that had been left by the war.  
Homer Folks, commissioner of chari-  
ties of the state of New York, was  
called to Cuba by Wood to aid in the  
establishment of a system for placing  
and permanently caring for these lit-  
tle desolates. Chief Justice White  
of the Supreme court of the United  
States, at that time an associate Jus-  
tice, was consulted as to the method to  
be pursued in reorganizing the courts.

Leonard Wood was in Cuba about  
four years. He left there a reorgan-  
ized and sound banking system, a  
good railroad system, no debts, nearly  
\$2,000,000 unincumbered money in the  
treasury, a sugar crop of nearly 1,000,  
000 tons, sound municipal laws, fine  
public works, a firm agricultural  
foundation and an absolute respect  
among the people for life and prop-  
erty. The school system which Wood  
established was founded on the laws  
of Massachusetts and Ohio. Roads  
were built which made communication  
speedy. The hospitals erected under his  
supervision were of the highest type.

Lord Cromer said he wished this  
American officer was available to fol-  
low him in his reconstruction work  
in Egypt. Elihu Root said this work  
never was paralleled in colonial pos-  
sessions anywhere. Theodore Roose-  
velt said that Leonard Wood "has  
rendered services to Cuba of a kind  
which, if performed three thousand  
years ago, would have made him a  
hero mixed up with the sun god in var-  
ious ways."

After the Cuban experience Wood  
was for five years in the Philippines  
confronted with the difficult labor of  
establishing a civil government, this  
time among a Mohammedan people.  
There he did the same successful  
work he did in Cuba.

This period of residence in the Phi-  
lippines gave Wood an opportunity to  
study conditions in the British col-  
onies, Borneo, Singapore, and to keep  
in close touch with conditions in  
Japan and along the China coast.  
Wood traveled through India, spent  
some time with the Dutch in Java, and  
with Lord Cromer in Egypt. He  
gained and retained knowledge of all  
which at that time came under his  
studious observations.

Then Leonard Wood became chief  
of the general staff of the United  
States army, in whose hands rests  
very largely the direction and admin-  
istration of the military establishment,  
which after all is 90 per cent a busi-  
ness matter.

The administrative career of Leon-  
ard Wood is spread upon the records  
of his country. The work which he  
has done is lasting. It is a states-  
man's work.

### SYNOPSIS OF THE ANNUAL STATE- MENT OF THE

#### Western Union Life Ins. Co.

of Spokane, in the state of Washington,  
on the thirty-first day of December, 1919,  
made to the insurance commissioner of  
the state of Oregon, pursuant to law.

Capital.	
Amount of capital stock paid up	\$ 200,000.00
Income.	
Total premium income for the year	\$1,472,308.62
Interest, dividends and rents received during the year	223,500.12
Income from other sources received during the year	85,810.66
Total income	\$1,781,619.50

Disbursements.	
Paid for losses, endorsements, annuities and surrender val- ues	\$ 422,449.56
Dividends paid on capital stock during the year	16,000.00
Commission and salaries paid during the year	503,921.76
Taxes, licenses and fees paid during the year	45,282.59
Amount of all other expendi- tures	84,004.33
Total expenditures	\$1,070,758.12

Assets.	
Value of real estate owned (market value)	\$ 48,472.49
Value of stocks and bonds owned (market or amortized value)	896,189.12
Loans on mortgages and col- lateral, etc.	1,080,861.46
Premium notes and policy loans	594,779.54
Cash in banks and on hand	412,136.08
Net uncollected and deferred premiums	83,180.29
Interest and rents due and ac- crued	66,991.66
Other assets (net)	8,804.58
Total assets	\$4,170,427.18
Total assets admitted in Or- egon	\$4,170,427.18

Liabilities.	
Net reserves	\$1,248,375.13
Unpaid claims for losses unpaid	17,236.39
All other liabilities	804,800.33
Total liabilities	\$2,070,411.85

#### Business in Oregon for the Year.

Gross premiums received dur- ing the year—	
Life	\$ 2,275.73
Life	163,391.38
Losses paid during the year, death claims less re-ins.	\$17,074.40; disability \$37,252.55
WESTERN UNION LIFE INSURANCE CO.	
R. L. Butler, Pres.	
TOWNSEND, Asst. Sec.	
Statutory resident attorney for service: C. G. Hulise.	

### AT THE HOTELS.

- Hotel Cozy.  
E. Nordeen, Spokane.  
H. W. Cook, Millican.  
W. D. Kirby, La Pine.  
M. Dady, Fleetwood.  
L. F. Lazarus, Burns.  
R. Miller, Redmond.  
C. D. East, Baker.  
J. N. Masten, La Pine.  
D. Z. Robinson, Silver Lake.  
Pilot Butte Inn.  
S. C. White, Portland.  
Mr. and Mrs. Dean Coovert, Port- land.  
J. H. Pendleton, New York City.  
David W. Perkins, Portland.  
H. McDonald, Portland.  
Lynn B. Coovert, Portland.  
H. H. Freiler, Chicago.  
L. F. Garretson, The Dalles.  
Mrs. G. A. Garcke, Seattle.  
E. J. Eudleott, Portland.  
D. D. Kay, Portland.  
Chester Davis, Pittsburgh.  
Evan Lloyd, Pittsburgh.

## Don't Throw Away Old Shoes!

Add six months to a  
year's wear by hav-  
ing your shoes re-  
soled and heeled by  
**Champion Shoe  
Repair Shop**  
Wright Hotel Bldg.

## We're Already To Go!

on your  
**CABINET MAKING  
AUTO BODY and TRUCK BODY MAKING  
AUTO UPHOLSTERING and TRIMMING  
BLACKSMITHING  
SPRING REBUILDING BY EXPERTS**  
Complete Equipment—Prompt Work  
**A. J. TUCKER**  
The Big Stone Shop on Greenwood



THERE IS NEED IN  
EVERY HOME FOR AN  
ELECTRIC WASHING  
MACHINE.  
Stop to count the cost of the  
laundry you send out. Stop to  
count the cost of laundry done by  
old methods. You will at once see  
the reasons why you should have  
an electric washing machine.  
\$12.50 down and \$12.50  
per month puts a THOR  
WASHING MACHINE IN  
YOUR HOME.

Bend Water Light & Power Co.

Industry, Capital and Labor are  
like the three legs of a three-  
legged stool, and our nation is  
the top of the stool.

The Shevlin-Hixon Company.

## INDUSTRY THRIFT

These Are The Watchwords of Success

In these days of reconstruction try  
them yourself and watch results.

The Brooks-Scanlon Lumber Co.  
BEND, OREGON