

**THE BEND BULLETIN**

"For every man a square deal, no less and no more."

CHARLES D. ROWE, EDITOR

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 One year \$1.50  
 Six months .80  
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 (Invariably in advance.)

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 3, 1909.

**Kill It Instantly.**

One of the most pernicious bills introduced at the present session of the legislature is the one that would make unlawful the taking of certain pledges by a candidate seeking election to an office. The bill is aimed directly at Statement No. 1 and if it should become a law, the result would be that it would thereafter be unlawful for any candidate to subscribe to the Statement. The bill is the child of the discredited, disgruntled machine politicians of Oregon and should be killed instantly.

If these same corrupt political tricksters can succeed in getting the bill adopted no candidate could come before the people with a pledge to vote for the popular choice for United States senator. Hence, the bill would aid the political trickster and corrupt politician—the tool of the interests—to an election, inasmuch as no candidate would be pledged and it would be much more difficult for the electorate to know the machine candidate from the one who would observe the people's commands. The bill's entire purpose is in the interest of corrupt politics.

Why shouldn't a candidate pledge himself to the people to work and vote for certain desired measures? Can anyone advance a rational reason why he should not? A legislator, senator, or any other officer is supposed to work in behalf of the people. He is their accredited representative—to do as they wish and to procure the enactment of those measures that they desire. He is their paid servant. If a candidate aspires to election, what is more reasonable or just than that he should pledge himself to the people to work in behalf of their interests? Such is entirely in line with clean politics and good and just government.

Within one day Oregon's legislature elected a United States senator, and now is devoting the balance of the session to considering needed legislation. The legislators are quietly attending to the business for which they are elected instead of spending weeks in deadlocks, corrupting and bribing public officials, bitter wrangling and strife—a disgrace to the state and the nation. That has been history in Oregon prior to the adoption of Statement No. 1. That is what is happening now in certain states where the old-time machine politician has full sway in the election of a United States senator. Boodle, graft, a "sack," bribing, corruption, and the election of a senator whose whole duty would be to protect and further the interests of the trusts and resource grabbers.

And yet some men in Oregon have the unmitigated gall to attempt to force the people back to that state of affairs. Yes, and even after they have voted overwhelmingly against it. This bill is a pernicious measure. Kill it instantly.

There are two or three measures before the present legislature in behalf of "good roads" legislation. One of the most commendable of these is a proposed constitutional amendment empowering a county to issue bonds to an amount not exceeding one per cent of the assessed valuation of its property, to raise money for the construction of permanent county roads. This would provide funds at once for the

**NORTHERN GROWN  
BEST FOR THE WEST**



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construction of good roads and yet would place the payment for them partly on the coming generation, which is just inasmuch as those who come later would be equally the beneficiaries of a system of good roads. The amendment should be adopted and the bonding provision made law.

The Oregonian rightly says it would be an insult to the electorate of Oregon for the legislature to enact a law increasing the number of supreme court judges—an insult because at the June election the electorate voted against such action. At the June election the electorate voted overwhelmingly in favor of making Statement No. 1 compulsory, and yet there is a measure now before the legislature whose purpose is to kill Statement No. 1. Would not the adoption of that measure likewise be a rank insult to the electorate?

February comes in so warm, balmy and springlike in the Bend country that it causes one to think of garden-making and to begin to look up the spades, hoes, rakes and shovels. There is health, recreation and lots of fun in turning over the warm, moist earth, in planting the seeds, and in watching them sprout and grow to maturity; yes, lots of fun—for the man who enjoys and can appreciate such work.

Central Oregon is vitally interested in the irrigation bill that has been introduced in the legislature. It is a good measure and should be adopted, with one or two amendments. The Bulletin hopes and believes that Senator Merryman and Representatives Belknap and Brattain will work without ceasing for its enactment. By so doing, they will be furthering, in the best sense, the interests of their constituents—and of the entire state.

Governor Chamberlain will do a good thing by vetoing a lot of those salary-grabbing measures now before the legislature. There is altogether too much of that at the present session.

County Judge Ellis is sadly behind the times. He should be at Salem lobbying for an increase in his salary.

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**Profit in Feeding Sheep on Irrigated Land.**

Continued from last week.

**How Business is Built Up.**  
 Going further into details, Mr. Mullen explained fully how the farm flocks are built up, and what results are obtained. On this phase of the business he wrote:

In the discussion at the Nampa institute on "Sheep on the Farm," Prof. French told his experience. Three years ago he bought about a hundred grade Shropshire ewes. Last fall he sold his ranch and was obliged to sell the sheep too. His sheep had sheared an average of 10 pounds yearly and when he sold the ewes brought \$4.50 and the lambs \$4.00. They made him nearly \$2,000 in three years, or over \$6 each per year. He said he intended to buy more as soon as he got another ranch. He also mentioned Mr. Laughlin, who made a sheep talk at the Caldwell institute, who pastured 14 to the acre. Another man I have heard of since, Mr. Aiken, pastures 13 per acre, the same as my figures; also the same amount of hay in the winter, but his lambs sold for \$4 each and fleeces averaged nine pounds, and sold at 21 cents, making just about \$6 for each ewe. All these figures make my little \$4 each look small and conservative indeed.

Counting eight sheep per acre makes their income \$48 per acre to my \$32. Another man three miles north of me has pure blood Lincoln. These bring him \$30 each. Figure it out for yourself; as for me I am going away back and sit down.

You can see that these prices can be cut in half and still be a good thing.

Now, let us compare Idaho and Ohio. I was born in northern Ohio, right on Lake Erie, and although I never lived on a farm, I could not help but know in a general way about their sheep. We also have home papers every week, and I follow the sheep news pretty closely. In fact, if I see the word sheep I stop right there and see what it says, wanting to soak in all the information I can. I have learned in this way that Ohio farmers consider sheep very profitable, and there seems only one drawback, which often drives a farmer out of the business, and that is sheep-killing dogs. The county there pays for killed and injured sheep, and every quarterly session of county commissioners shows quite a list of claims of this kind.

The farmers have kept sheep there for more than 50 years, so they have surely tested the profit in that time. Lands sell at \$100 to \$150 per acre, as fine farming lands as anywhere East, and still the average hay production of that country was only a little over a ton for clover and a little less for timothy, per acre. That hay is worth \$10 to \$15 per ton and is fed to sheep. Everyone who has lived East knows their pastures are burned up about half the summer, when it is necessary to cut and feed other crops for forage to keep them. And the winters! Well, I can remember those breezes off Lake Erie that would give a man a clean shave, just walking down town. When it wasn't a drouth, it was rain, rain, all the time, and that is worse on a sheep than cold. And still those people make money on sheep, and keep more and more all the time.

We can raise four times the hay they can, and our pastures are green for seven or eight months; dry, comfortable climate, small winter feed bills. As stated in my last letter, Ohio wool sold last year for 30 cents a pound. One reason for that high price is the shrinkage. Their wool only shrinks 50 per cent in scouring, while range wool

shrinks 60 to 70 per cent. This alone makes 15 to 20 per cent difference. Farm wool is dirty on the outside, while range wool has all the dirt on the wool next to the skin. Open the wool of each and note the difference. One of my near neighbors, Albert Young, has just invested in a bunch to keep on his farm. They are a nice lot, but like all range sheep, the sagebrush has worn off about one-third of their wool. Great patches on the lower side of their bodies are as bare as my hand, and only on the upper part is the wool full length. Not so with mine; they are the same all over.

When a man goes to a lumber yard to buy some boards, if the dealer offered him some two or three feet long, he would not want them unless they were very cheap. This short wool is just about as desirable as the short lumber, and that is another point in favor of farm wool. There is one thing farmers must be careful about, and that is to keep hay and straw out of the wool, as it hurts the sale badly.

All will agree that of late years the sheep industry has been very profitable, but what of the future? In common with all farm products, wool and mutton have dropped in price, but every day sees mutton bring more and best lambs today are selling close to \$7 per hundred.

Wool prices, too, promise to be close to the high figure of last year. From every point of view, the future is bright for sheepmen. The tremendous losses in Australia, with many years of drought, have created a shortage of wool all over the world. The London wool sales continually report market firm and prices good. In our own country where 20 years ago we imported 18 per cent of our wool, we now import 48 per cent. In numbers, comparing the years 1884 and 1906 we gained 27,000,000 beef cattle, 8,000,000 hogs, and only 5,000 sheep. Between these years we have had millions more sheep, but we have just naturally eaten them up, and can practically say today we eat a sheep for every lamb born.

In 1884 at Chicago and Missouri river points, packers dressed 1,500,000 mutton; in 1905, 9,500,000, an increase of over 500 per cent, while cattle increase was only 178 per cent. These figures show we are getting to be a nation of mutton eaters, and if we don't get a move on the farms we will be importing 48 per cent of our mutton as well as wool.

The annual report for 1907 by the National Association of Wool Manufacturers shows only a gain of 300,000 sheep over 1906, less than one per cent. It says, too, that the range states show a loss due to contraction of range, while the gain is on the farms East. This shows pretty plainly that the range country has reached its limit and is on the down hill. Southern Idaho alone in the last few years has fenced in nearly 2,000,000 acres of sheep winter range. As far as the human mind can see, the sheep farmer has many years of good prices and unlimited demand before him. Now, the question comes up, How are the farmers to take advantage of this good thing? Many a rancher has land and pasture, but it takes considerable money to stock up even with sheep. They have

C. R. Kluger, the Jeweler, 1060 Virginia Ave., Indianapolis, Ind., writes: "I was so weak from kidney trouble that I could hardly walk a hundred feet. Four bottles of Foley's Kidney Remedy cleared my complexion, cured my backache and the irregularities disappeared, and I can now attend to business every day, and recommend Foley's Kidney Remedy to all sufferers, as it cured me after the doctors and other remedies had failed."—Bend Drug Co.

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**UNLESS IT'S A GOOD  
STORE IT WILL NOT  
PAY to ADVERTISE IT!**

UNLESS you know a person—unless that person comes into your life in some way—you are not greatly concerned about whether he is good or bad, desirable or objectionable.

It's so with a store. The people who never visit it care nothing about it one way or the other. It doesn't exist—for them. But—when they are persuaded to patronize it—when they come to turn the spot-light of their attention on it—when it comes to have a part in their lives, as some stores must have in all lives—then it's different; then it DOES matter whether it strives to win confidence; it does matter whether or not its price concessions are genuine, dependable.

If it meets all tests that a good store must stand when it is advertised—when it thus invites the critical attention of people—then advertising "makes" the store. If it fails in most of the vital things—if it proves, under the light of publicity, not to be much of a store, THEN ADVERTISING WILL NOT PAY—for it will emphasize shortcomings as well as merits.

For these same reasons it is generally assumed that the store which does not advertise is seeking to avoid close inspection and comparison, and that the store which does is courting them.

not the money on hand, and many would not care to mortgage to get the cash.

Here is a chance for the sheepman to try the new way without expense. Take a band of sheep and divide it around among a number of farmers who want them, and both can make some easy money. The sheep-owner can keep his eye on them, and he runs no such risk as piling up or other mishap on the range. It is not at all necessary for the farmer to fill his ranch the first year; try a hundred or two and grow with the business. They increase fast. I find my year old lambs are about full grown, and many have a lamb at that time, and do as well as any old one. This counts very rapidly, and the average man will soon have all he can handle.

D. C. MULLEN,  
 R. F. D. No. 2, Nampa, Ida.

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