

FARMER'S WORK IS IMPORTANT

SPEAKER SAYS HELP SOIL-TILLER

C. L. Smith Makes Address to Bend Country Farmers—Says Prospects Fine for Hogs and Cows—Will Write Articles for Bulletin.

The farmer is the all-important person in any community and in any country; his work is the foundation for all development and all prosperity.

Such was the assertion of C. L. Smith, agricultural expert of the O.-W. R. & N. Co., in an address delivered before a meeting at the Bend Commercial Club rooms last Wednesday evening. Before a large and interested audience Mr. Smith proved himself not only a capable speaker but an experienced farmer, for all that he had to say regarding agricultural ways and means was the fruit of personal experience.

Country's Prospects Bright.
The speaker had an optimistic word to say regarding this section of Central Oregon, which he regards as of great promise, particularly along the lines of dairying and hog raising. He gave much valuable advice concerning agricultural methods under the conditions here existing. In these two industries, as well as outlining courses to be followed and avoided with chickens, and in dry and irrigated farming.

But Mr. Smith's special message was one of consideration for the farmer. He urged that everything that is possible be done to encourage the man who tills the land.

"Have satisfied farmers who make money, and the towns will take care of themselves," said Mr. Smith.

Will Write For Bulletin.
In an early issue The Bulletin will publish several articles written by Mr. Smith upon general agricultural subjects, as well as special articles particularly dealing with Central Oregon ranch development topics, by

this authority and others. Arrangements for these articles are now being made. As soon as they all are prepared a series will be printed, an outline of which will shortly appear.

POLICE BLUE BOOK.

Only Eminent Razals Find a Place Among Its Pages.

The "Who's Who" of America's criminals is a handsome volume, bound in limp leather, a limited edition of which is issued every year or so. Only members of "the four hundred" of the criminal world find representation in this register, and an entire page is devoted to each individual mentioned. Officially the volume is known as the Identification Album of the National Bureau of Criminal Identification, an institution having headquarters at Washington. Data for the album, which is literally a blue book, are supplied by the police departments of over a hundred cities throughout the country, and it is to these departments that the volumes are distributed.

Each branch of criminal endeavor has a separate chapter in the book, one telling of pickpockets, another of forgers, and so on. At the top of each page are reproduced two photographs of a distinguished criminal—a profile and full face. Below come name, aliases, age, height, weight, general appearance and marks and scars. Bertillon measurements and criminal record fill out the page.

Filed in the bureau are about 75,000 identification cards dealing with criminals not sufficiently famous to deserve place in the "Who's Who." Each of these cards is similar to a page from the book. About one-tenth of the total number of cards are for women. About one-fourth are for negroes.—Green Bag.

Cathedral a War Chest.

St. Petersburg as well as Moscow has some cathedrals which are marvels of ecclesiastical architecture. St. Isaac's cathedral, for instance, in the center of the city, cost 24,000,000 rubles, or \$12,000,000. Scores and scores of immense marble pillars adorn its four equal sides, while several of the beautiful green malachite columns within are worth a king's ransom. It is said that in the golden domes of St. Isaac's and the jewels within Russia has a "war chest" that would defend her from her enemies for many a month if she should need the gold.—Christian Herald.

Everlasting.

Vicar's Daughter—I'm sorry you don't like the vicar's sermons, William. What is the matter with them? Are they too long? William—Yes, miss. You t' curate 'e says, "In conclusion," and 'e do conclude. But t' vicar 'e says "Lastly," and 'e do last.—London Mail.

WOULD TAFT BE A GRACEFUL LOSER?

His Friends Believe He Could Meet Defeat and Still Smile.

How does President Taft view his own chances for re-election? If the fortunes of the campaign should go against him, would he be a good loser? Can he stand the gaff without his future being embittered?

These are questions being asked by Americans, who love the National game of politics and take interest in it. Nothing is more uncertain than this same game and if the tide should go against the republicans and land a democrat in office, would the big fellow in the White House still smile?

President Taft's supporters do not expect anything of that sort to happen, but they believe he is a good loser, basing this opinion on his past



PRESIDENT TAFT

actions and what he has said whenever the subject has been brought up.

He must realize that, holding as he does, the biggest job on the Western Hemisphere, many others have their eyes fixed on the same high place and the interests, which always seek to control the government, are ceaseless in their efforts to place a man favorable to them in the presidential chair. Knowing then the uncertainty of politics and the traditional ingratitude of

republics, President Taft has spoken of just such a contingency. He spoke directly to the point on this matter when he said:

"I am very grateful for the honors the people have given me. I do not affect to deny the satisfaction I should feel, if, after casting up the totals, pro and con, and striking a balance, they should decide that my first term had been fruitful enough of good to warrant their giving me another. Any man would be proud of such a verdict, but I have not been willing, nor shall I be, to purchase it at a sacrifice of my freedom to do my duty as I see it. My happiness is not dependent upon any office and I shall go back to private life with no heartburning. If the people, after an unprejudiced review of my administration, conclude that someone else can serve them to their greater advantage.

"The truth is that political considerations have not weighed heavily with me. I have tried to do in each case what seemed to me the wisest thing, regardless of its effect upon my future. Indeed, in more than one case I have been perfectly conscious whose bad blood would be stirred by some act of mine, or some refusal to act. The circumstance that some persons who hail me after one application of equal justice, as a far seeing, conservative patriot, denounce me after the next, as an unreasoning radical, does not greatly disturb my equanimity. I set that down as all in the day's work."

Bessie Wasn't That Kind.

"I wouldn't drink out of that cup," said little Johnnie to the well dressed young stranger, "that's Bessie's cup, and she's very particular who drinks out of it."

"Ah," said the young man as he drank the cup dry, "I feel honored to drink out of Bessie's cup. Bessie is your youngest sister, isn't she?"

"Not much! Bessie is my dog."—Ladies' Home Journal.

Real Need.

"Here's a soap, madam, that will not injure the finest fabrics," parroted the house to house canvasser.

"Fine," exclaimed the genial woman. "Now, if you'll throw in the same variety of laundress with each package I'll be a steady customer."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Caught.

Merchant (to stranger)—I thank you, sir, for helping my clerk throw that book agent out. Now what can I do for you? Stranger—I'd like to sell you the "Life of Washington."—Boston Transcript.

PAYNE ACT TOO LITTLE UNDERSTOOD

Critics of Administration Are Not Informed as to Its Provisions.

Someone said that when Roosevelt left the White House and went to Africa to shoot lions, he left a white elephant on the hands of President Taft's administration in the tariff. Someone said Roosevelt then predicted that the tariff would break the political back of his successor. This is presumably nothing more than fable and folk lore.

Certain it is however, that the Taft administration has had a whole lot to contend with in carrying out the platform pledge to revise the existing tariff schedules. The administration has been abused for the Payne Tariff bill and it is safe to say that very few among the many who decried the passage of this bill in its final form, had any knowledge of the bill or its provisions.

Other administrations than that of President Taft have had trouble with the tariff; what one has not?

President Taft was sharply criticized for the Winona speech when he declared the Payne Tariff bill was the best ever passed. Critics of the president were quick to use this against the administration, despite the fact that this speech was very hastily prepared and not given the consideration it should have had before delivery. The president dictated this speech on a train between two stations and it was sent out by the press with correspondingly little care, and indeed, the papers received it in all kinds of shapes. President Taft admitted that had he had time to consider this speech before its delivery, as he said he should have done, he would have clarified several passages. He still believes, however, the Payne Act, although it has its shortcomings, contains less to be criticized than its predecessors, and it did, as a whole, revise the existing schedules downward, official tables showing an average lowering of rates of 8 per cent.

The Payne Tariff bill was responsible for most of the hostile criticism directed toward President Taft, since he has been in his office and yet, this measure was a substantial gain to the country. It created a Tariff Board and a Court of Customs Appeals. It

levied a corporation tax, which produces an actual revenue of \$27,000,000, and at the same time affords the government access to the books of all corporations. It gave fair treatment to the Philippines, and encourages the importation of art objects for educational purposes, by removing the duty on such objects.

President Taft was compelled to work with a hostile house and he faced always an aggressive faction in his own party in forming tariff legislation. No one could deny his courage in calling a special session expressly for tariff legislation to redeem the platform pledge. No president since Cleveland has undertaken to do such a thing.

ECONOMY IS WATCHWORD

President Taft Has Cut Expenses During His Term.

President Taft believes that the business of the American people, which is the United States government, can be run more economically. He expects an economy commission will point out ways to effect a considerable saving in many of the departments.

The three years of President Taft's administration has proved that economy is quite possible and the president has practiced the new policy successfully. Upon taking office, President Taft warned every cabinet member, as well as the heads of bureaus, that they would be held individually responsible for cutting the expenditures under their control.

On July 1st, 1909, the Taft administration faced a deficit of \$56,000,000. One year later, this deficit had been changed into a surplus of \$14,000,000 and by July 1st, 1911, the surplus had risen to \$47,000,000. The normal increase of Federal expenditures is about 4 per cent. each year. Yet the expenditures, which were \$662,000,000 during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1909, shrank within the following year to \$654,000,000, an actual decrease instead of the normal increase.

Perhaps the best known economy effected was the wiping out of the annual deficit in the Postal Department and another was the elimination of wide-spread frauds in the customs service. The scaling down process for the fiscal year of 1911 involved cutting the estimates made by the department heads \$50,000,000.

Just What They Wanted.

"Don't take that fellow on your football team. He's a chronic groucher."
"But what we want is a good kicker."—Baltimore American.

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