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Information for the Homeseeker

Every issue of The Bulletin records the progress of Central Oregon and the Bend country. If you are a home-seeker looking for a new location, or own property in this section, there is no better way to become acquainted with, or keep posted on, what is being done in this part of the world than by reading this paper regularly. Send in your subscription at once, so as not to miss anything of what is going on in this big, resourceful country—this great inland empire that has now been opened for development by two great railroad systems.

Bend has four churches, many benevolent societies, splendid grade schools and a high school whose graduates are admitted to the State University without examination, excellent banks, the best equipped and stocked stores of any town of twice the size in Oregon, brick yards, stone quarries, flour and lumber mills, a creamery, cold storage plants, steam laundry, newspaper, well appointed hotels, and, indeed, able representatives of every class of enterprise.

In other words, Bend is well equipped, modern and progressive, with a lot of wide-awake men who have spent good money developing the town, and who are getting good returns on their investments.

Bend has the best water in the state, and an excellent modern water system, which includes up-to-date fire protection.

Bend's streets and homes are well lighted by electricity, which is furnished from a new plant which cost \$60,000 to build and equip.

A local and long distance telephone, as well as telegraph, are other items in Bend's metropolitan equipment.

Work is under way on a \$50,000 sewer system.

There are more beautiful residences in Bend, proportionately to the population, than in any other town in the West.

Everywhere there are well made and well kept sidewalks, the streets are maintained in the best condition and are lit with powerful arc lights, giving the town the best street lighting of any in Oregon. With the many beautiful views of mountains, river and timber, the magnificent trees scattered generously throughout the residential districts, and the wonderful climate, Bend leaves little to be desired by those who seek ideal places in which to live.

Railroads.
In October, 1911, the Hill and Harriman railroad systems completed to Bend their Oregon Trunk and Deschutes lines. Bend is the terminus of both of these roads. The handsome depot, erected with native stone, and the best equipped warehouse in the state, indicate in what importance the railroad companies hold Bend.

An extensive distributing business already is being conducted from Bend, to the country south and southeast, and with the regular oper-

ation of automobile truck lines, the volume of this business is vastly increasing.

Practically all of western Harney county, and northern Lake and Klamath, will get supplies in by way of Bend, and in return will export via Bend enormous clips of wool. In connection with this latter product and its shipment here, the railroads have announced that every June there is to be a regular wool sale at Bend. This means that wool from all over interior Oregon will be collected here, that buyers will come here, that thousands of sheep will be sheared here, and that, in the very near future, woolen mills will be established.

In all surveys that have been made for a branch Hill road to the southeast, to command connection with affiliated roads and an outlet in that direction, Bend has been made the terminus point.

Irrigation.

A Carey Act irrigation segregation embracing approximately 200,000 acres, lies to the east and north of Bend. This land is watered under the supervision of the State of Oregon, and becomes the property of settlers who acquire it by residence and improvement, paying from \$15 to \$40 an acre for water service, with an annual maintenance charge of 20 to 30 cents an acre, the lowest maintenance rate in operation. Non-irrigable acreage is purchased at \$7.50 an acre.

Directly adjoining Bend are two other irrigation enterprises, both conducted on a farmers' co-operative basis, and both exceedingly prosperous.

On the irrigated lands all the products of the temperate zone prosper. The soil and climate, however, are particularly adapted to the successful production of grasses and root crops. Alfalfa, clover, grain, potatoes and other root crops, including sugar beets, do remarkably well.

The yield of butter fat from the grasses is exceptionally great, and this, combined with the pure soft water, and the lack of excessive heat and cold, destines this territory to take the front rank as a dairy country. The establishment of a large creamery at Bend, and the aid given farmers in securing fine cows by the local banks, means that a man with forty acres who will raise grass and feed it to his cows will be assured of a comfortable living.

Work is now in progress upon a great new irrigation canal, known as the North Canal, which will irrigate some 50,000 acres of land. The canal gets its water from the Des-

Dry Farming.

Tributary to Bend on the southeast is a huge dry farming area, embracing more than 250,000 acres of level and rolling sage brush land, with deep soil, no trees and rocks, and with well water obtainable at moderate depths.

Much of this territory has been settled by homesteaders during the last year, and many families are daily taking advantage of this last big chance to get free Government land. The majority of the acreage is open to homesteading under the 320 acre law, which allows the free acquisition of that amount in return for residence and proportional annual cultivation and improvement. The homestead laws are being made easier and more attractive, with the result that more and more settlers come to Bend and make homes on this land tributary to the town.

Good roads extend through this country, and daily auto and stage lines tap it from Bend, to which its products will come on down grade hauls to be milled with the inexhaustible water power of the Deschutes River immediately below Bend, where a dam is being constructed at a cost of about \$89,000. The work in connection with this summer's development of the new canal will require an expenditure of \$175,000. All of this money will be spent close to Bend. The entire system will require approximately \$700,000 to complete.

Timber.

Tributary to Bend, on down grade hauls, is 20,000,000,000 feet of the finest yellow pine timber. Besides providing the cheap power for the milling of this enormous timber belt, Bend offers the best of mill pond facilities.

The manufacture of this timber at Bend is a certainty, for the largest of the companies interested are heavy property owners in Bend lands and waterpower developments, and have signified their intention of locating their big mills here.

At present there are several smaller mills, employing in the neighborhood of 150 men. While these manufacture lumber primarily for local consumption, not only are many carloads exported to the towns north of Bend, but also many are shipped to the middle western markets, which later will be supplied heavily with the Bend lumber products.

Water Power

There is at least 250,000 horsepower easily obtainable from the Deschutes at and near Bend.

Already a 1700 horsepower plant is in operation in the town, which offers as cheap electric power for domestic and manufacturing uses as is obtainable in the Northwest. The inexhaustible and cheap power at her doors guarantees Bend's extensive manufacturing future.

Recreation.

The man who comes to Bend or the adjacent sections of Central Oregon will be agreeably surprised at the pleasant surroundings he will encounter, both in what nature has supplied and in social matters.

For instance, a University Club recently was organized in Bend with 36 charter members. That indicates the character of the men who are building up Central Oregon.

The sportsman will find the Bend country a veritable paradise. Fishing in the Deschutes is a famous attraction, that river's giant trout bringing sport lovers from all parts of the Northwest. Deer, bear, rabbits, sage hens, ducks, geese, swans and other game afford ample recreation for the out-door lover along the river and in the foothills. Canoeing and boating directly at Bend and up the broad reaches of the Deschutes, coupled with excellent auto roads, horse back riding possibilities without end, and near by snow clad mountain peaks, combine near Bend interest for every sort of nature lover and health seeker.

How to Get Here

From Portland take either the "North Bank Railroad" or the Oregon-Washington Railroad & Navigation Co. system direct to Bend. The fare is \$7.45. Through tickets from all Eastern points are good directly to Bend. The route up the Deschutes Canyon is the most strikingly beautiful railroad trip in the Northwest, and, say lovers of fine scenery, is in itself well worth the journey.

Township blanks, neatly bound in books, 25 cents at The Bulletin.

NEW CROOK COUNTY MAPS.

The Bulletin has received a number of the new Crook county white print maps, made by the J. H. Haner Abstract Co. of Prineville, showing all roads, rivers, irrigated lands, towns, townships and section lines. The maps are bigger and more comprehensive than any others and are

Roofing of all kinds. Repairing promptly done.

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AL PALZER IS GAME PUGILIST

Big White Hopa Is More Aggressive Than Jeffries.

HAS STYLE LIKE SULLIVAN'S.

Battles on Same Order as Did the Old John L.—Iowa Boy Must Beat McCarty Before He Goes After Johnson. Is Sure He Can Beat Former.

Albert Palzer's sensational victory over Bombardier Wells in New York recently continues to be a live topic. The fight settled one point beyond question of doubt—the gameness of the American. Before the bout Tom O'Rourke, Palzer's former manager, estimated that the big fellow had a streak of yellow and surely would "dig it" if Wells managed to hurt him. But O'Rourke evidently was wrong, for he saw Palzer come back under fearful punishment and win impressively in three rounds.

If Palzer had been a quitter he would have stopped of his own accord in the first round. Nobody ever saw a man so completely outfought in that short space of time. Palzer's nose and mouth were bleeding from one punch, a right hook; his right eye was closed from another straight left hand Jab, and a swing under the point of the jaw flattened him in such a manner that a knockout seemed imminent. When Palzer got up his gameness and stamina were put to a grilling test. Wells cut him to pieces and made him stagger blindly all over the ring. The Englishman's attack was about the fiercest ever seen in any heavyweight battle, yet Palzer stuck it out to the end of the round.

This strenuous spell of three minutes settled the question as to Palzer's courage, for in spite of the battering he increased his aggressiveness in the second and third rounds and finally got to the Briton with blows that might have stopped even Mr. Jack Johnson. At least that is the prevalent belief, although it is freely admitted that Johnson's offensive tactics would make the landing of such great wallops a matter of blind luck. But could Johnson hit any harder than Wells? If so, could he knock Palzer out before the latter had a chance to sing at close quarters? Johnson's weak spot is just above the belt, precisely the place where Palzer planted his victorious right hand swing. Could Johnson show faster footwork than Wells in keeping away?

There isn't the slightest doubt that Palzer today is more aggressive than was Jeffries when he won the title from Fitzsimmons at Coney Island. Sharkey, always a rusher, was smaller, lighter and not so hard a hitter as Palzer. Looking back over the champions, John L. Sullivan seems to have been reproduced in this husky Iowa farmer, who is a natural born fighter with bulldog courage and a knockout punch. Jimmy Wakely, who once managed and backed Sullivan, exclaimed after the Palzer-Wells battle: "Palzer is another Sullivan. He is a ferocious slugger and a giant in strength. Nobody living can hit him harder than Wells, not even Johnson. He was a bit fat, but his natural fighting ability was immense. If he beats Luther McCarty nothing can stop him from whipping the big smoke for the title. Palzer is bigger and stronger than Johnson and can out slug him. Take it from me!"

Palzer's next battle will be with Luther McCarty in New York July 19. Palzer declared the other day that he would make short work of McCarty. In other words, the Palzer-McCarty scrap will provide a man who will force Johnson into a real fight some time in the fall.

SCOUT'S JOB IS EASIER.

Billy Murray Prefers it to Managing Ball Club.

"It's easier scouting for ball players than managing a big league team," says William J. Murray, who is drawing pay from the Pittsburgh club for discovering phenomena.

Murray was well known in New England in 1884 as a player of the popular winter game called roller polo. He was center on the crack New Bedford team. He played baseball in summer and was the right fielder and manager of the Providence Eastern league team ten years later. Murray won a pennant with the Jersey City team, developing Mike Doolan, now shortstop of the Philadelphia, and other stars, and soon he took hold of the Quakers, signing for a total salary of \$15,000 for three years.

When Horace Fogel got hold of the club Murray was shelved. He had a struggle for his money and the matter was compromised. But he made up his mind right there to quit managing, and when Barney Dreyfuss offered him a job as scout, Murray leaped at it. Last fall he recommended to the Pirates the \$22,500 O'Toole and his clever catcher, Kelly.

Soccer in Germany.
Germany boasts of 137,033 soccer football players, mostly amateurs. Soccer flourishes in all parts of the country. The record crowd is 10,000 at the match between Germany and England and 8,000 at the crown prince's cup game last year.

TO EASE UP MARQUARD.

Manager McGraw Will Not Work Star More Than Once a Week.

Marquard has been responsible for something like .38 per cent of all the games the Giants have played this season.

If he is worked as often in the future as he has been in the past the club will have pitched between fifty-five and sixty games when the season closes.

Assuming that fifty-six games represent his entire season's work, he has forty odd to pitch. Assuming further that he will win thirty of them—to do which he will have to finish the season at a .750 clip—he will knock off next fall with a record of having won forty-six games in one year.

He probably won't do it, not because he hasn't the ability, but because it isn't likely he will be given the opportunity. He is breaking into two out of every six games the Giants play now—the proportion is slightly greater than that, but no matter—and seems not to mind the work that is being heaped upon him.

But there are any number of reasons for believing that he will not go through the entire season at this rate. From present indications it will not be necessary to start him that often much longer.

The players believe that by August the Giants will be so far in front that the second string fingers will be called upon often while Marquard and Matty take things easy, pitching only two games each, say, out of nine or ten.

NAPS BIG DISAPPOINTMENT.

Cleveland Team Under Davis Has Seen Flat Failure This Season.

The great disappointment in the American league race to date has been the Cleveland team. Having finished third in the last race under the guidance of George Stovall, an inexperienced manager, it was believed that with the reins in Harry Davis' hands the team would show to much better advantage. Then, too, a young pitching staff which had more than held its own last year could be figured to improve, and if ever conditions looked bright for Cleveland to have a team up and fighting for honors it was this spring.

But what has happened? Davis has proved himself anything but competent. His players seem not to put forth their best efforts for him, and he has shown neither spirit nor interest in his work. Not once since the campaign started has he appeared on the coaching lines, and, while it is true, of course, that other managers have been successful without donning a uniform, yet conditions in Cleveland, where listlessness has always predominated on the ball team, were such that Davis would have made a better impression had he displayed some real energy.

PAPKE TO FIGHT CARPENTIER.

American and French Champion Will Clash Later Part of July.

Billy Papke, the American middleweight, who beat Marcel Moreau, the French middleweight, so badly in a bout in Paris recently that the latter quit at the end of the fifteenth round, has been matched to meet Georges



Photos by American Press Association.

TWO VIEWS OF BILLY PAPKE.

Carpentier, the sensational French middleweight, in a twenty round bout in Paris within three weeks.

Papke and Carpentier will probably attract a big crowd when they meet, as Papke's victory over Moreau will no doubt be the means of arousing considerable interest in the contest.

Buttermilk For Naps' Stars.

Larry LaJole and Joe Jackson of the Cleveland Americans during hot weather thrive on buttermilk. Other famous men have done the same, for it was former Vice President Fairbanks that put buttermilk on the same par with other famous thirst quenchers. The two Naps players, it is said, say that they can go better on this form of nourishment in hot weather than any other.

Driscoll Plans to Visit America.

John Driscoll, England's great featherweight boxing champion, will begin a tour of the world with his visit to this country next fall.