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"THE BEND FLOUR MILL"

If Your Grocer Does Not Keep Our Flour Come Here for It.

FARMERS

We Will Give Flour In Exchange for Grain, as well as Pay Cash for Large Deliveries.

C. I. BOZELL, Manager

Information for the Homeseeker

Every issue of The Bulletin records the progress of Central Oregon and the Bend country. If you are a homeseeker 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 the 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.

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 \$80,000 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 operation 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 25 cents an acre, the lowest maintenance rate in operation. Non-irrigable acreage is purchased at \$2.50 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, destined 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 Deschutes.

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 \$50,000. 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, rabbit, 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.

There are towns having good summer climates.

There are towns having good winters.

There are towns at the right altitude.

There are towns having attractions for the outdoor enthusiast.

There are towns having building stone.

There are towns having brick yards.

There are towns having irrigated lands.

There are towns having timber.

There are towns having mills and dairies.

There are towns having water power.

There are towns having great tributary areas.

There are towns which are terminals of two railroads.

But where is there a town having all of these advantages?

BEND is such a town.

And that is why it will pay you, no matter whether you are an investor, a homeseeker, business man or tourist, to investigate what Bend and the adjacent country has to offer you.

FARMER GETS LESS, BUT—

He Has to Pay More For What He Doesn't Raise.

The United States department of agriculture has just announced that notwithstanding the increased cost of living among the people as a whole there was a greater decline in the prices paid to farmers from Aug. 1 to Sept. 1 this year than there was last year.

The average farm prices of the important crops (corn, wheat, oats, barley, rye, flaxseed, potatoes, tobacco, cotton and hay, which represent about three-fourths of the value of all the country's crops) declined 7 per cent during the month, while in that time last year they declined in price only 4.4 per cent, and during the last four years the decline in price averaged 3.8 per cent. The average of farm prices on Sept. 1 was 2.8 per cent lower than on that date last year.

Prices paid to farmers on Sept. 1 this year, with comparison of prices paid on the same date last year, follow:

	1912.	1911.
Corn	\$0.775	\$0.650
Wheat	.865	.845
Oats	.350	.494
Barley	.535	.770
Rye	.508	.700
Flaxseed	.730	.740
Potatoes	.550	1.137
Hay	12.180	14.635
Cotton	.113	.118
Butter	.242	.231
Chickens	.113	.111
Eggs	.192	.174

But the prices on tariff nurtured articles of manufacture which the farmer has to buy continue to soar.

The third term candidate's favorite reply to the telling, unanswerable arguments of Governor Wilson is that the latter's opinions are based "not on actual knowledge and experience, but by reading musty books on political economy." The colonel himself at a tender age was put at hard labor! It is not often that a man whose whole life has been given up to politics and officeholding gets as horny handed as Mr. Roosevelt in the ranks of labor and high finance.

Governor Wilson said to the newsmen at the New York Press club banquet: "Suppose you had a house of representatives mixed like the present senate. I think we could all go fishing for the next two years." But he's at the helm, and there won't be any mixing. Democrats—that's all.

How many of those who are struggling with the "high cost of living" believe there is to be any relief if the republican party, which brought it about, remains in power?

The card stacking at Armageddon goes merrily on. Eight Taft electors in Missouri announce that if elected they will vote for the third term candidate.

By applying the common sense test to Rooseveltian romance Governor Wilson manages to keep the country both amused and thoughtful.

There is one thing about Ben Selling's progressiveness—it was not born yesterday. He has always been a progressive and as the republican nominee for Senator is entitled to the vote of every progressive.

Legal Blanks

OF ALL KINDS

- Blank Notes
- Rent Books
- Receipt Books
- Agreements
- Sales Contracts
- Crook County Maps
- Central Oregon Maps
- Scratch Pads
- Township Plats
- Cruisers' Books.

We take orders for Rubber Stamps.

The Bend Bulletin

TRUTH ABOUT THE TRUST.

"Expected Economies From Combination" Do Not Materialize.

(Louis D. Brandeis in Collier's.) Leaders of the new (third term) party argue that industrial monopolies should be legalized lest we lose the efficiency of large scale production and distribution. No argument could be more misleading. * * *

It may be safely asserted that in America there is no line of business in which all or most concerns or plants must be concentrated in order to attain the size of greatest efficiency, for, while a business may be too small to be efficient, efficiency does not grow indefinitely with increasing size. What the most efficient size is can be learned definitely only by experience. The unit or greatest efficiency is reached when the disadvantages of size counterbalance the advantages. The unit of greatest efficiency is exceeded when the disadvantages of size outweigh the advantages. The history of American trusts makes this clear. That history shows:

First.—No conspicuous American trust owes its existence to the desire for increased efficiency. "Expected economies from combination" figure largely in promoters' prospectuses, but they have never been a compelling motive in the formation of any trust. On the contrary, the purpose of combining has often been to curb efficiency or even to preserve inefficiency, thus frustrating the natural law of survival of the fittest.

Second.—No conspicuously profitable trust owes its profits largely to superior efficiency. Some trusts have been very efficient, as have some independent concerns, but conspicuous profits have been secured mainly through control of the market, through the power of monopoly to fix prices, through this exercise of the taxing power.

Third.—No conspicuously trust has been efficient enough to maintain long as against the independents its proportion of the business of the country without continuing to buy up from time to time its successful competitors.

Having to his credit a record of 15 years of active endeavor in the progressive cause, friends of popular government in this state should have no hesitancy in supporting Ben Selling for United States Senator.

BRICK FOR CISTERNS.

The Bend Brick Company desires to call special attention to the advantages of using brick for cistern and similar work. It is the most economical and the most satisfactory material. 221f

NOTICE OF FINAL SETTLEMENT.

Notice is hereby given by the undersigned that she has made and filed with the Clerk of the County Court of Crook County, Oregon, her Final Account as Administratrix of the Estate of Elsie R. Riley, deceased, and that said County Court has set Monday, the 4th day of November, 1912, at 10 o'clock a. m. at the County Court room in Prineville, Oregon, as the time and place for the hearing and settlement of said Final Account, at which time and place any person interested in said Estate may appear and object to said settlement.

Dated this 25th day of September, 1912.

MARY E. SHERWOOD, Administratrix of the Estate of Elsie R. Riley, deceased.
C. S. Benson, Attorney for Administratrix. 29-32

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Fire, Accident and Liability Insurance.
Surety Bonds.
All classes of Real Estate.

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STEAM AND HOT WATER HEATING.
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