

SCHOOL NOTES

The final state examination taken recently has yielded returns. All of the pupils of the 6A class who took the physiology examination passed; all of the 8B who were allowed to write on physiology and geography at this time also passed. Of the 8A class there was but one failure although several conditions were imposed, principally in civics, one in grammar and two in arithmetic.

At the close of the report month ending last Friday the number of pupils attending school in district No. 12 was 334; the number at the corresponding time last year was 288. The attendance by rooms was as follows: High school 41; Miss Huntington 21; Miss Trautner 33; Miss Byron 23; Miss Holmes 29; Miss Young 29; Miss Davidson 26; Miss Dolson 25; Mrs. Davidson 30; Miss Sidner 32; Arnold school 13; Young school 16.

The above figures do not include pupils who have been absent for 3 days or more, even though they may be only temporarily out of school.

Some interesting figures have been worked out, upon the basis of high school records for the first half year, to show the relation between attendance and standings obtained. Pupils were arranged in four groups: (1) those who had been neither absent nor tardy; (2) those who had been absent but not tardy; (3) those who had been tardy but not absent; (4) those who had been both absent and tardy in the course of the semester. The following results were obtained:

Group	Average	Max.	Min.
Group (1)	89.66	93.70	82.25
Group (2)	87.03	94.20	81.75
Group (3)	85.51	90.60	80.50
Group (4)	86.04	89.90	76.60

Comparing groups (1) and (2); pupils in (2) had averaged 2.05 days absence each; their average standings are 2.62 per cent below those of (1); roughly speaking, a day's absence signifies a loss of 1 per cent in average standing; yet a pupil who has been absent not more than one or two days may obtain as good marks as one who has not missed any time. Comparing groups (1) and (3); pupils in (3) had averaged two cases of tardiness each; roughly speaking, a case of tardiness signifies an average loss of 2 per cent or is twice as costly in its effect as a day's absence on the average, probably because tardiness is due mainly to lack of effort whereas absence is not; that is, lack of effort is twice as detrimental in its effects as is loss of time. Concerning group (4); superficially, it would appear that this group did not suffer so heavily for absence and tardiness; really, however, when one notes the failure of any pupil to make a high maximum, and the first appearance of his failures (average below 80), one perceives that (4) is distinctly the poorest group in the high school; further, these pupils were absent on the average 2.77 days each and tardy 2.1 times each; that is, pupils who are both absent and tardy are likely to be absent and tardy more than are those whose infractions of perfect

attendance consist of one form only.

To test these conclusions they were applied to the records of two grade rooms (Miss Trautner's and Miss Holmes'). Now, pupils in group (2) were discovered to have been absent on the average 1.95 days and the loss in standing was 1.1 per cent, the loss per day's absence being not quite so high as before but still sufficiently similar to bear out the assertion that even a few days' absence materially affect pupils' work. No comparison could be made for group (3) that would be very conclusive because it was found that only one pupil in each room fell into this class. In group (4) however it was found that the average absence was 5 days, and average tardiness 3.7 cases; this irregularity should cause an average reduction in standings of something like 12 per cent as compared with group (1) of the same room if we apply the cost charges detrimental to the high school; as a matter of fact the loss was approximately 10 per cent, again bearing out the facts determined in the high school in a general, if not an exact, manner.

General conclusions: (1) Pupils who are neither absent nor tardy are, on the whole, those who make the most effort and obtain the best results. (2) A day's absence if not repeated may not prevent a pupil from high marks, but on the average is sure to reduce the standing of the pupil. (3) A case of tardiness is likely to be twice as expensive as a day's absence because it is in general the result of a habit of inexactness and carelessness; absence is less frequently the result of an indifferent attitude but if such is the case absence will naturally be even more costly. (4) Pupils who are both absent and tardy are likely to have more absence and more tardiness than those who have not more than one form of irregularity, and consequently have much lower standings. (5) Failure will probably be found among pupils of the last named group rather than among those of the other groups. (6) Parents who permit their pupils to absent themselves from school, or to be tardy, unnecessarily, are fostering an expensive attitude of indifference and carelessness. (7) The custom of school systems of fighting irregularity of attendance is justified as a safe, sane procedure and not as a whim of particularity on the part of teachers.

The following pupils were enrolled during the entire first half year and were neither absent nor tardy: Violet Young, Claire Hunter, Vernie Young, Gladys Brandenburg, Esther Fox, Hattie Dick, Everett Brandenburg, Hugh Thompson, Lloyd Kelley, Elzora French, Cloy Thomas, Ford Kautesen, Virgil Henkle, Lee Brown, Elmer Smith, Catharine Vorhies, George Stumbaugh, Alice Fuller, Leonard Gove, Hattie Brown, Edward Christoffersen, Ivan Lehrman, Doris Pattie, Loyde Blakely, Renee Shouse, Edith Gove, Jesse Randall, Marcella Schooler, Merritt Hoover, Floyd Boardman, Amanda Anderson, Andy Younger, Elmer Brown, Earl Corkett, Thelma Aune, Aileen Johnson, Edie Brosterhus, Ralph Hauck, Claude Gorton, Cecil French, Mildred Klein, Gale Blakely, Dona Fleming, Goldie Conway, Alberta

Landkammer, Robert Ford, John Conway, Lester Smith, Hugh Kelley, Veal Lehrman, Claudia Triplett, Francis Reff, Fern Reff, Lurene Prescott, Emel Henkle, Phoebe Gorton, Marie Brosterhus.

The following were not absent during the entire first half year: Jesse Gourd, Gladys Sather, Charles Winter, Milford Todd, Ellis Judd, Chas. Bedient, Leora Connors, Irene Judd, Elva Fleming, Fred Shuey, Lee Puett, Donald Hudson, Loman Todd, Chester Lundberg, Claude Frisbey, Berardino Prisco, Robert Innes, Maydew Triplett, Frances Steidl, Delmer Young, Roy Fuller.

The following were not tardy though enrolled every day in the first half year: Hazel Thorson, John Steidl, Marie Fox, Lloyd Gorton, Howard Young, Susie Kelley, Genevieve Gerrish, Leroy Fox, Arthur Vandevort, Claude Kelley, Emma Roberts, Blanche Frisbey, Mabel McClaskey, Alfred Christoffersen, Frank Kimbrell, John Brannon, Florence Downing, Marion Sather, Frances Heyburn, Myrtle Johnson, Bessie Smith, Jeanette Keyes, Leona Carden, Faye Gartrell, Vera Morris, Blanche Kimbrell, Florence Pattie, Bessie Post, Marion Smith, Alex. Younger, Clarence Brannon, Royal Lattin, John McClaskey, Fred Conway, Lester Randall, Estel McClaskey, Helen Palmer, Leston Butts, Alben Bessley, Frances Bedient, Erna Lehrman, Maude Stumbaugh, Willard Houston, Henry Linster, Arthur Johnson, Gladys Kimbrell, Edwin Dana, Marjorie Hoover, Francis Matchett, Helen Downing, Cora Dick, Murriel Carden.

The following pupils were enrolled less than the semester, but more than one month, and were neither absent nor tardy during the time enrolled: Flora Beaton, Lester Evringham, Wilma Savage, Helen Grabler, Freda McLennan, Eunice Schroeder, Ethel Swiger, Mary Bosell, Alice McKeown, Clifford Savage, Esther Russell, Florence Condrat, Pauline Romsower, Dwayne Dupson, Allan Taylor, Verrell Smith, Emily Alt, Ovid Evans, Thomas Harrison, James Corley, Floyd Reynolds, Lyle West, Arthur Wilkins, Coleman Ramsower, Ronald Sellers, Lucille Reynolds, Mark Taylor.

BATTLING SPIDERS.

When They Fight It Is Really a Combat For Existence.

When two or more spiders fight there is usually a good reason for the furious attack and vigorous defense that always follows.

It is not generally known that after a certain time has elapsed spiders become incapable of spinning a web from lack of sufficient material. The glutinous substance from which the spider spins its slender web is limited. Therefore, spiders cannot keep on constructing new snares for their prey when the old webs are destroyed.

Very often when the web material is exhausted they are able to avail themselves of the web-producing powers of their younger or more fortunate neighbors, and this they do without any scruple whatever.

As soon as a spider's web constructing material has become exhausted and

its last web destroyed, it usually sets out in search of another home and unless it should find one that is unoccupied a battle usually ensues, which ends only with the retreat or death of the invader or defender.

Such a struggle is intensely interesting and will reveal some wonderful tactics and skill in spider warfare. The invader usually comes off victorious, although in some cases the defender puts up such a stiff fight it is able to hold its own in spite of the attack of the intruder which is in desperate straits.—New York American.

Breaking the News.

"I have decided," said the congressman, "to retire to private life at the end of my present term."

"What's the matter?" asked his colleague. "Has somebody been sending you marked papers from home?"—Chicago Record-Herald.

No Chasing.

Jeweler—This ring is 5 shillings more than the plain one on account of the chasing. Buyer—But you won't have to chase me. I'm going to pay for what I get.—London Lady.

A Pair of Whys.

She (coming down stairs)—Why do you wear that yachting cap? You are never on a yacht. He—Why do you wear that watch? You are never on time.

LAND BOARD IS UNFAVORABLE

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handled by the State or Federal Government.

Discussion by the Board.

As soon as the resolution had been presented, Treasurer Kay objected, saying it would not be binding, and that he was opposed to the state having anything to do with any more projects.

The Governor declared the purpose was to outline a policy for the board and to clean up all Carey act projects. He said that those that could make good the board would support, but the others ought to be cleaned up.

Attorney General Crawford moved that the paragraphs numbered one and two be adopted and the last two be rejected, but this was not put for the want of a second. The resolution was then adopted by all voting for it except Treasurer Kay.

"I am opposed to the resolution because it cannot bind the board," declared Mr. Kay. "We can do as we please at any meeting and the resolution means nothing. Further I am opposed to it because I have never favored the state taking hold of this problem. It is all unbecome."

Secretary of State Olcott was not present at the meeting.

Following the adoption of this resolution the Governor introduced the resolution referred to committing the board to the North canal plan specifically, but found himself the only one voting for it. Messrs. Lewis, Crawford and Kay all voting

against him. The complete resolution was as follows:

The North Canal Resolution.

Whereas, it appears that the Central Oregon Irrigation Company has declared its willingness to surrender a portion of its irrigation project to the State and Federal Government for completion, providing it be reimbursed for certain expenditures made upon said portions in order that said sum so received may be expended towards the completion of the balance of the segregation (excepting the Benham Falls project) and

Whereas, there is likelihood of the Federal Government co-operating with the state in this undertaking, and

Whereas, the settlers upon the said project and the residents of that section of the state are a unit in support of such a movement, be it

Resolved, that it is the sense of the Desert Land Board that if possible the said project should be reclaimed through State and Federal co-operation, and to this end a careful investigation be made as to the expenditures of the Company upon the unit it proposes to surrender, also as to the cost of its reclamation and such other information as the circumstances and the best interests of the public would demand.

Before the vote was taken, State Engineer Lewis moved an amendment to authorize the expenditure of not to exceed \$3000 for the investigation, saying this large sum was needed as the seepage losses in the present system of the Central Oregon company must be determined in order to know how much water would be available for the north canal unit.

Lewis Asks Amendment.

When the governor and the other members of the board opposed this, Lewis, opposed the entire resolution, against which all the members voted except the governor. Lewis said he was opposed to the state taking up any projects until after the people voted on a constitutional amendment, which will be submitted at the next election, making it possible to bond the state for such projects.

Following the meeting Governor West made the following statement: "The action of the Desert Land Board will in no manner put a stop to our endeavors to bring relief to the settlers upon the C. O. I. Co. project through State and Federal co-operation. The matter will be pushed vigorously by my office through different agencies and I am confident that with the support of the settlers and business men of Crook county we will be successful."

Crawford's Position.

Attorney General A. M. Crawford has stated his position in a letter to Wm. G. Phoenix of Redmond, which he has sent to The Bulletin with the request that it be published, as follows:

"There is so much misinformation in regard to the position of members of the State Desert Land Board relative to the Oregon Central system, I would be pleased to have you publish the following letter written in reply to one received from Mr. Phoenix: "Yours of the 22nd instant relative to the Central Oregon Irrigation project received, and in reply beg to

say that you are evidently not informed concerning the matter of which you are writing. The facts are as follows:

"Governor West, for some reason unknown, presented a resolution to the board to purchase of the company the North Canal unit, and no member of the board voted for it except himself. The reason I voted against it is that the rest of the plant is unfinished, and to purchase the North Canal unit and report to the federal government that the balance of the system is complete, would be false, and if the federal government did not make an investigation and patented the lands at the recommendation of the State Land Board, then the company would be released from doing any more work on the system, and it would be almost impossible to get the state to advance the money to complete it, and the settlers would have paid for an irrigation system and not have the system. It would be the worst fraud which could be perpetrated upon the Pilot Butte Canal settlers, and others not under the North unit.

"The state engineer reports losses in places to the amount of 50 per cent, and over. Those defects must be cured and canals enlarged sufficiently to irrigate the lands they are expected to cover. Then the North Canal might be purchased and application made for patent for the balance of the system; otherwise no money should be paid to the company for the North Canal unit, but any money appropriated should be used for the completion of the system.

"While I am willing to aid the company in every way possible that will not injure the project and the settlers, I am not in favor of paying \$300,000 unless the balance of the system is put in good shape. I understand the North Canal has cost in the neighborhood of that much money but the project was an undertaking of the company's.

"You say the Central Oregon Irrigation Company has not the financial means to complete the unit. If such is the fact, I am very sorry, but do not think the state can afford to make the company's losses good, but that all moneys which may be furnished by the state or the United States should be used in the completion of the system. Then if there is any profit, the company would be entitled to that profit, but the completion of the system is my first thought and first care, and patenting the lands will release the company from further obligation, as far as those lands are concerned, and as one member of the board, I shall not favor anything which will compel the settlers to pay for a system of irrigation, and then find they have paid for something they have not received.

"You also speak of the board having surrendered some notes to the company. I beg to say that is true and every note surrendered has been in accordance with the wishes of the Governor, but the board has not surrendered its security, as it has received its notes and securities to the amount of \$35,000, which it holds and will hold as a guaranty for the completion of the enlargement of the Central Oregon Canal and other improvements."

Real Estate



Real Estate

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