

THE BEND BULLETIN (Published Every Wednesday)

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WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 19, 1914.



POLITICS AND PROSPERITY.

The August number of "The World's Work," in its editorial resume of the world's affairs, makes this instructive comment upon the present and past in American politics:

"August, a political campaign, and business conditions tempered by hesitancy—it is a summer of only mild content and much unrest." This description was written, in 1909, of conditions under a high tariff and a Republican administration. Perhaps it fits to some extent the summer of 1914 under a lower tariff and a Democratic administration. The point is that the "prosperity" and "calamity" argument in politics is chiefly hum-combe.

Mr. Cleveland got the blame for the panic of 1893. He had hardly been inaugurated when it occurred. He had not had time to do anything to affect the economic status of the country. If that panic came from political action it was the action of his predecessors.

The only way in which Mr. Cleveland could have affected the situation would have been by the psychological effect of his election. When the panic of 1907 came, Mr. Roosevelt had been president for nearly six years and his party had been in power longer than that. He could, therefore, more properly be charged with the conditions which created that depression than any president of recent times in whose administration such a thing occurred.

In the face of his own record his recent criticisms of the present administration are much like other similar special pleas of adversity by the outs and of prosperity by the ins—in other words, hum-combe. In the long run governmental policies are vital to business, and perhaps a very acute analyst of conditions might be able to point to certain beginnings of results soon after measures are passed, but the prosperity and calamity talk engaged in by both political parties is not of this analytical variety.

The benefits or disadvantages of the Underwood tariff, of the currency measure, and of the trust bills will appear little by little as time goes on. Their passage caused about the same hesitancy which any change causes. To this extent the administration is responsible for the slowness of business.

But the long-established custom of making the party in power responsible for everything that happens, whether it had anything to do with it or not, has led Mr. Roosevelt to howl calamity and Mr. Wilson to assert prosperity. This summer we haven't either. We are having a fairly slow summer in business with prospects for a better fall."

IF NOT NORTH CANAL—WHERE?

The findings of the Reclamation Service on the North Canal Project and the C. O. I. Co.'s statement that it would never accept a proposition to sell on the basis of that report seem effectually to put an end to a scheme that had been hoped to be a solution of irrigation troubles on the east side of the Deschutes. How the North Canal will now be finished remains to be seen. The present company confessed its inability to complete it when it made its offer to the State last December. If the company's attitude toward the Reclamation Service report is sincere it is apparent that the United States will never finish the project, and the State of Oregon would hardly find it possible to step in, as purchaser from the company on any other terms than those in which the Federal government would offer.

Settlers on the rest of the segregation must now look to the company for the completion of their portions of the system. That, of course, is

where they have always looked but the North Canal plan meant furnishing the company money for the work that must now be found by the company elsewhere.

To the community in general the present situation means that some other place must be sought for the expenditure of the funds that have been allotted for reclamation work in this section and which, if we surmise correctly must be utilized soon before they are withdrawn or diverted elsewhere.

J. W. Blanchard, candidate for Commissioner in Crook county, has taken an open stand favoring county division. He does this because he is convinced that from a sound business standpoint the division of the county into smaller units would benefit all concerned. But his position will cost him some support in the Prineville country, it is understood on reliable authority. Therefore it would seem a specialty square deal that the voters of the west side give Mr. Blanchard good support.

A few years ago Bend was shipping in hogs from Portland. It is very gratifying to note the change which has come to pass, as indicated by a brief story of hog shipments from here contained elsewhere in this paper. During the year many carloads of hogs have gone out from Central Oregon, and from now on the position of this territory as a producing, and not a purely consuming, area is assured.

A MILE WITH ME. Oh, who will walk a mile with me Along life's merry way? A comrade, blithe and full of glee. Who dares to laugh out loud and free And let his frolic fancy play, Like a happy child, through the flowers gay That fill the field and fringe the way Where he walks a mile with me. And who will walk a mile with me Along life's weary way? A friend whose heart has eyes to see. And stars shine out o'er the darkening sea, And the quiet rest at the end of the day— A friend who knows and dares to say The grave, sweet words that cheer the way Where he walks a mile with me. With such a comrade, such a friend, I fain would walk till journey's end Through summer sunshine, winter rain. And then? Farewell—we shall meet again! —Henry van Dyke.

ORIGIN OF METALS

Varied Theories as to How the Ores Are Formed.

NATURE HIDES THE SECRET.

Science Has For Centuries Tried to Wreat It From Her, but Geologists and Mineralogists Are as Yet Unable to Agree Upon the Process.

You have read of that legendary Indian who while chasing game on a Bolivian mountain side seized a bush to prevent himself from falling, and the bush being pulled loose from its scanty hold on the rocks, he saw its crooked roots grasping masses of gleaming white ore and thus became the discoverer of the famous silver mines of Potosi.

You have also read, perhaps with itching fingers, of prospectors picking up nuggets of gold worth a thousand dollars each or opening veins of quartz all shot through with heavy threads of the yellow metal.

You know that ores of gold and silver or of any other precious or useful metal are not to be found in everybody's back yard, but must be sought for in certain favored parts of the earth.

But has your intelligent curiosity ever led you to inquire how those ores came to be where they are and nowhere else? Have you ever wondered what makes a gold nugget?

Possibly you think that gold and other metals grow somewhat as fruits do—in soils and climates that are specially suited to them. Well, there is considerable truth in that idea, and the word "grow" is, in one sense, surprisingly applicable to such deposits.

But there is a great deal more in the matter than you would imagine, and on no subject has science fought more battles royal than on this of the origin of metallic ores. I think that there are some geologists who would rather find out this secret to the very bottom than discover the richest lode that the ribs of the earth contain. If they could do both that would be perfection, and we must not forget that knowledge is power.

Until about 400 years ago everybody who thought about it at all believed that veins of precious ore were distributed under the influence of the planets. At that time astrology held the place of science.

Finally George Agricola, a German mineralogist, who lived about the time when the gold and silver of Mexico and Peru were making Spain the temporary mistress of the world, hit upon a theory which came in substance very near the truth. He taught that water, penetrating into the earth and becoming heated, took up scattered minerals in solution and afterward deposited them as ores in cavities in the rocks. The mineral solutions he called the earth's "juices."

A couple of hundred years later the German geologist Werner set forth a view that became very famous under the name of the "Neptunist theory," from Neptune, the god of the sea. Werner's idea was that as the earth cooled down from the primordial nebula

out of which it was formed it was enveloped in a universal hot ocean, holding in solution all kinds of minerals, and that when the rocky crust was formed the water leaking down into it deposited its metallic contents by chemical precipitation in veins and lodes wherever the circumstances were favorable.

But a hundred years ago the Neptunist theory, which had swept everything before it in the minds of men of science, met its Waterloo at the hands of Hutton, the Scottish geologist, with his "Plutonist" theory (from Pluto, the god of the infernal regions). Hutton's idea was that the materials which fill the metallic veins were melted by heat and forcibly injected into the clefts and fissures of the strata from below.

The "Neptunists" and "Plutonists" had a hard fight, with the latter holding the upper hand, until their theory had assumed a kind of compromise form, with water again playing the principal role. The American geologist, Van Hise, is the author of one of the latest theories, according to which meteoric water condensed atmospheric vapor penetrates deep into the earth's crust, and, with steadily increasing temperature, takes up mineral matter into solution. Spreading, as it gets deeper, the water reaches larger openings in the rocky crust, in which it ascends, with decreasing temperature and pressure.

There it deposits the ores, whose materials it has collected in its wanderings and carried along in solution.

But this is not the last word, and in recent years there has been a partial reaction toward the Plutonist theory. Besides, a great deal seems to depend upon the nature of the ore whose origin is in question.—Garrett P. Service in New York Journal.

CUT THE ARMY RED TAPE.

Willich Knew His Men and They Knew Him and That Settled It.

There are times when the so-called "red tape" of the army gives way under the stress of circumstances. At the battle of Chickamauga General Willich, who was commanding a brigade, incurred the displeasure of General Rosecrans, the commanding general, by some slight omission. General Willich was sent for and informed by the general commanding that he must consider himself under arrest for the present.

"You may leave your sword here," added Rosecrans, "until your case is tried."

"Yes, general, I will consider myself under arrest," was the reply, "and just as soon as this engagement is over, I'll come and fix up the matter."

"But, sir," said the astounded Rosecrans, "I want you to consider yourself under arrest now."

"Of course I do," responded Willich promptly, "and just as soon as this fight is over I'll see that the matter is arranged."

"But, sir," expostulated the commanding general, "I can't let you go into this fight. You are under arrest. I will assign an officer to your brigade."

"You send an officer to command my boys?" cried Willich indignantly. "He can't command them! They don't know him! They know me—I can teach them. None of my boys would know how to fight or what to do unless I was with them. My boys belong to me. Yes, me, General Willich! I command the brigade, and I must fight the brigade!"

General Rosecrans gave it up. General Willich was requested to return "and fight his boys," which he did most successfully. And that was the end of the matter.—Washington Star.

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