

EXPECT PATENT LIST REPORTS

MEMORIAL ON SUBJECT GETS RESULTS

Representative Hawley is Advised by Department of Interior That Decision on Pending Patent Will Be Made in Near Future.

Action has been taken by the Interior Department on the memorial of the Oregon legislature relative to the pending patent lists on the C. O. I. Co. segregation and it is hoped that a forthcoming report on these lists will prove a long step forward toward patents for the settlers. The memorial was introduced by Representative Forbes and urged the department to use every effort to hasten the examination of the lands in question and to render financial decision as soon as possible.

The memorial was presented to the department by Representative Hawley. He has recently received the following reply:

Washington, March 9, 1915.
Hon. Willis C. Hawley,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

My Dear Mr. Hawley:

I am in receipt of your letter dated February 17, 1915, transmitting a copy of Oregon House Joint Memorial No. 7, relative to Oregon Lists for Patent, 6, 8, 9, and 10, based on Approved Oregon Segregation Lists 6 and 19, under the Carey Act. I presume you are aware that List for Patent 6 was filed prematurely, and before the construction of the North Canal diversion and when the sale of water rights and entry of land had been permitted without regard to whether or not the system had been constructed so that the land could be served. A protest was filed against the patenting of this land.

This list has been the subject of careful consideration in the General Land Office, the Commissioner advises me, and has twice been investigated in the field. The state was required to submit its amended plan of irrigation for approval.

The Commissioner further reports that List 8 was filed in the local office June 7, 1913. Publication was directed on that date. However, the State neglected to cause the notice to be published. Proof was not filed by the State until February 19, 1914. Promptly upon receipt of the application in the General Land Office, field investigation was directed.

State Engineer Disapproves.
Under date of May 15, 1914, a report was submitted by the Carey Act Inspector. List for Patent having been received December 16, 1914, it was taken up for office consideration in connection with the reports on hand. This list was not certified by the state engineer, who does not approve of the action of the Desert Land Board in this regard.

An analytical engineering report by one of the engineers of this department was completed about February 1, 1915, and I am informed by the Commissioner of the General Land Office that his decision covering all matters pertaining to Patent Lists 6 and 8, is now in course of preparation, and will probably be completed within a few days.

The Commissioner further reports that List 10 has not been received in this office. However, the pendency of this list having been brought to his attention, he has, by telegrams, directed the investigation of both List 9 and List 10. He further advises that he is in receipt of five protests against List 9.

In conclusion I can assure you that these lists will be acted on with all expedition consistent with the magnitude and intricacy of the questions presented.

Very truly yours,
A. A. JONES,
First Assistant Secretary.

CARD OF THANKS.

I take this means of thanking my friends who assisted me in winning second place in the recent trade contest conducted by the Oregon Journal. The prize, double trips to the San Francisco fair, has been exchanged for a piano, which I now have in Bend. A great aid in winning was the trade given at McCubert's store and I want to express my thanks for it.
GOLDIE BOZELL.
Adv 4c.

OBITUARY.

(Contributed.)

Ida Custer was born at Duluth, Minnesota, but while still a child and her parents moved with her to Cresco, California and later to Appleton, Oregon, where she grew to maturity. In 1889 she was united in marriage to D. V. Harris and in 1891 they came to Lost Creek, Oregon, where she lived for several years. She had been afflicted with tuberculosis and had been in the hospital for some time. She eventually caused her husband to leave her, and two months later she died. She was buried in the cemetery at Lost Creek, Oregon, on March 20, 1915. She leaves behind her two daughters, Mrs. W. W. Mendenhall and Mrs. W. W. Mendenhall, and two sons, Mr. W. W. Mendenhall and Mr. W. W. Mendenhall. After her death her estate was divided and her relatives and friends were notified.

OUR WILD TURKEY.

It Was the Progenitor of All Kinds of Turkey the World Over.

Among the aboriginal inhabitants of America the turkey was a favorite fowl. It had its habitat over all that section where grew its favorite food, Indian corn. When Cortes in 1519 first reached the coast of the Aztecs, Montezuma entertained him with royal splendor, and among the delicious viands set before the Spanish invaders was roasted turkey. It was found that the Aztecs had domesticated the fowl to quite an extent and that it was also plentiful in its wild state.

North of the Rio Grande the bird was equally well known, and the adventurous Coronado found it among the cliff dwelling Indians and other tribes he met on his expedition through what is now Texas, Arizona and New Mexico. The Zuni Indians seem to have known of the turkey for centuries, and some of their earliest traditions deal with this interesting bird.

The wild turkey of America is without doubt the progenitor of all kinds of turkey the world over. Ornithologists in general accept the view that all turkeys have descended from the three forms known today as the North American, the Mexican and the Honduras (Ocellata) varieties. The bird found in certain forest regions of South America known as the curassow, although sometimes called the South American turkey, in reality belongs to a different family, and scientists hold that any real turkeys found in that continent are immigrants.

In the United States six standard varieties of the domesticated turkey are recognized and grown. These are the Bronze, Narragansett, Buff, Slate, White and the Black. The differences are chiefly in size and coloring.—Exchange.

CULLODEN MOOR.

The Last Battle Fought on the Soil of Great Britain.

The last battle fought on the soil of Great Britain took place in the middle of the eighteenth century.

While George II. of England was engaged in the war of the Austrian succession Charles Edward, who was called the Young Pretender, a grand son of King James II. of England, landed in Scotland and made two attempts to obtain the throne of his ancestors. He was victorious in the battle of Falkirk, but the Duke of Cumberland, son of George II., having been recalled from the continent to take command of the king's forces, the Pretender was entirely defeated at Culloden moor, a plain in Scotland, four miles from Inverness. This was the last battle fought on the island of Great Britain and took place April 16, 1746, and it was also the last attempt on the part of the Stuart family to recover the throne of Great Britain.

Charles Edward Stuart escaped to France after he had wandered for five months in the highlands, pursued by his enemies. He died in Rome Jan. 30, 1788. The Duke of Cumberland gave no quarter. The wounded were all slain, and the jails of England were filled with prisoners, many of whom were executed. Among the latter number were Lords Balmerino, Kilmarnock and Lovat—Lovat being the last person who was beheaded in England.—Philadelphia Press.

TO SELL TAGS NEXT SATURDAY

MONEY WANTED FOR PLAY GROUND

Parent-Teacher Association Plans Means of Raising Funds—Expectation is to Provide Place to Leave Children While in Town

To raise money for the play grounds which are to be maintained during the summer the recently organized Parent-Teacher Association will hold a tag sale on Saturday. This was decided at a meeting of the association held on Thursday at the Reid school.

The whole subject of play grounds was discussed at the Thursday meeting with the result that a number of changes from the plan originally proposed were agreed upon. Instead of the large playground between the Bend Company office and that of the Miller Lumber Company the single lot next to the Mannheim store will be used and no play ground will be provided in Kenwood. The decision as to Kenwood was made on the advice of the women who live in that section, their idea being that plenty of space was already available and that it was better to put more effort on the Wall street play ground. The Westoria play ground will be provided.

For the Wall street lot it is planned to put up a fence in the rear and to put in play apparatus and seats. During the summer, for at least two hours every afternoon, some one will be in charge of it and it is expected that mothers who are shopping in town will leave their children there to be cared for.

The Association voted \$5 to each play ground on Thursday and hopes to add to its fund by the sale of tags on Saturday. The committee in charge of the tag sale is Mrs. V. A. Forbes, Miss Manny and Miss Cooper.

ARCHIMEDES AND HIS LEVER.

The Feat of Raising the Earth From a Scientific Viewpoint.

"Give me a fulcrum and a place on which to stand and I will raise the earth from its place!" That is a saying popularly attributed to Archimedes. If the required conditions were possible the feat might be performed, but in addition to providing a fulcrum and a place on which to stand Archimedes would also have to be furnished an indefinite lease of life.

To raise the earth a height of one inch by the force which Archimedes would have been capable of exerting would take not only an extremely long time, but an extremely long time, as can be readily shown.

We shall assume the following data in our calculation: That the earth is a sphere 7,926 miles in diameter and that 5.5 is its mean density; also that the lever has no weight. Should we design a real lever it would be of such

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enormous size and weight that Archimedes' weight would be a negligible quantity.

If the earth is 7,926 miles in diameter the volume is about 261,000,000,000 cubic miles, or 38,400,000,000,000,000,000,000 cubic feet, and if the density is 5.5 the weight per cubic foot would be about 344 pounds, which multiplied by the volume would give as the weight of the earth 13,200,000,000,000,000,000,000,000 pounds. We shall assume, further, that Archimedes weighed 150 pounds and that "the place on which to stand" was some distant star; then, if the fulcrum is one mile from the point of application of the lever to the earth the length of the lever arm of the lever, or the distance of Archimedes' "standing place," would have to be 88,004,000,000,000,000,000,000,000 miles.

To move the earth a distance of one inch Archimedes' end of the lever would have to move through a distance of 1,388,000,000,000,000,000,000,000 miles. Now, if Archimedes should take hold of the end of the lever and apply his weight of 150 pounds to it and should move off into space with the velocity of light, or 186,000 miles a second, it would take him 237,000 years to finish the job he proposed, so that now, nearly 2,300 years after making the famous dictum, he would barely have started the undertaking.—C. O. Sandstrom in Scientific American.

THE FREEZING OF LIGHT.

Radium Rays Congeal at a Temperature of Minus 312 Degrees.

The world stood with gaping mouth and bated breath when science announced the phenomenon of frozen air, but wonderment has probably reached its limit when one learns that such an intangible and weightless thing as light has been frozen.

It is customary to speak of the enormous generative power of heat, but more astounding still is the fact that by means of cold a force may be imprisoned and retained which when liberated traverses space at a velocity of 186,000 miles per second.

Like all great discoveries, the process is exceedingly simple and based upon formulas that one marvels at not having been employed long ago. Radium emits light which is called "emanation," and this "emanation" is nothing more or less than a gas. It is possible to freeze all gases, and when "emanation" is subjected to a temperature of 312 degrees below zero it becomes congealed.

The strangest feature of the phenomenon, however, is to be observed when the "emanation" commences to thaw, when from the surface of the surrounding liquid air brilliant splashes of light stream upward, producing a most beautiful and dazzling effect.—Birmingham Age Herald

TO APPEAR AT LAIDLAW.

The Forest Echo Trio, consisting of Mrs. G. MacLaurin, Mrs. F. F. Fish, and Mrs. Dell Parker will give a concert in the new hall at Laidlaw on Monday night. The concert will be given under the auspices of the West Side Fair Association. Those who had the good fortune to hear this trio of entertainers in their concert at the Dream Theatre last fall will wish to hear them again at Laidlaw Monday night.—Adv. 4

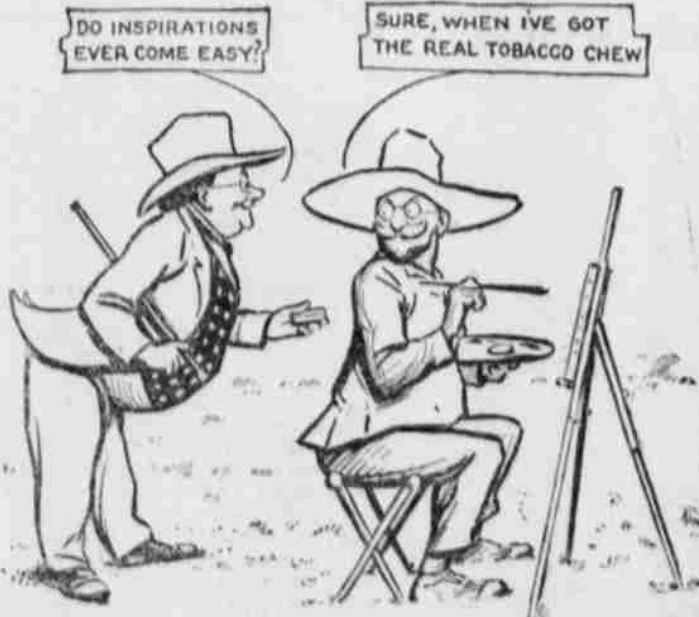
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